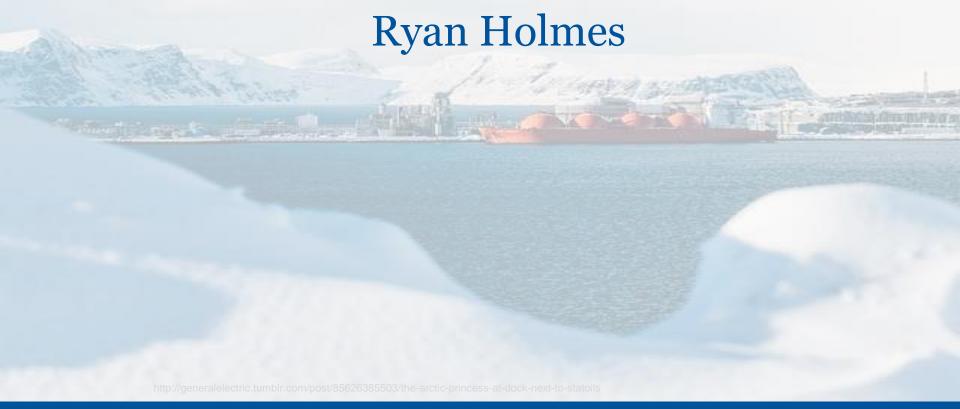
A Sustainability Assessment of LNG as a Marine Fuel: A Development Opportunity for the Arctic?













The Transition Toward LNG

What's Driving it?

- International Maritime Organization Regulations
 - Fuel Sulphur Content Limits
 - NO_x Emissions Limits
 - Emissions Control Areas

Comparison of global & ECA fuel sulphur content limits		
Effective Date	Global sulphur content level	
1 January 2012	3.5%	
1 January 2020	0.5%	
Effective Date	ECA sulphur content level	
1 July 2010	1.0%	
1 January 2015	0.1%	
Source: Burel et al. 2013		

LNG Background

- Natural gas cooled to -161° C
- Safety Record
- Emissions Factors
- Price Factors

Abatement strategy	Emissions reduction (%)		
	SO _x	NO _x	PM
Low S marine diesel			
(from 0.5 to > 0.1% S)	-80	0	0
Liquefied Natural Gas	-90	-80	-100
Liquelled Natural Cas	30		100
Source: Burel et al. 2013			

Why The Arctic?

- Environmentally Important & Sensitive Area
- Increased levels of development interest
- Arctic Sea Routes
 - Environmental Impact
 - Infrastructure Requirements
- Unique & Complex Governance

MARITIME AND ENERGY GOVERNANCE AND THE ARCTIC OPPORTUNITY

Governance

- Maritime Governance
- Energy Governance
- Exploring the Arctic
 - Uniting Energy & Maritime Governance

Maritime Governance

- International Maritime Organization
 - United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III)
 - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)
- European Union
 - Marine Strategy Framework Directive
 - Integrated Maritime Policy



Energy Governance

- Intergovernmental Agencies
 - International Energy Agency
- Summit Processes
 - Group of Eight
- Multilateral Development Banks
 - Asian Development Bank

Arctic Governance

- Arctic Council
 - 8 Arctic States & Indigenous Membership
 - Non-Arctic States & NGO Observer Status
- Increasing Influence of Non-Arctic States
- Heavily influenced by IMO/UNCLOS
- Tension over disputed territorial boundaries

Governance Trends

- Expanding role of non-state actors
 - NGO's, Corporations
- Maritime: regional cooperation & coordination
 - EU, Arctic Council
- Energy: Developing nations & emerging markets
 - India, China
- Arctic: Increased role of non-Arctic stakeholders
 - Non-Arctic States, NGO's, corporations



Looking forward:

- What are the socio-economic costs of the transition to LNG for shipping?
- How do governance actors view the transition to LNG in shipping?
- Cost Benefit Analysis
- Discourse Analysis

Cost Benefit Analysis

- Project/Policy Definition
- Identification of Physical Impacts of the Policy/Project
- Valuing Impacts
- Discounting of Costs and Benefit Flows
- Applying the Net Present Value Test
- Sensitivity Analysis

Hanley & Barbier 2009



