Maritime emissions – the role of shippers



GSF Presentation to DG MOVE/DG CLIMA

Stakeholder meeting on monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) of greenhouse gas emissions from ships

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About the GSF

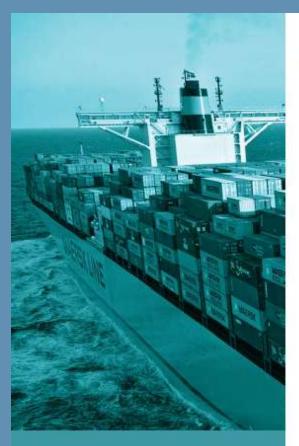


- Incorporated in the UK in June 2011
- Not-for-profit company limited by guarantee
- Covers all modes of transport
- Membership 40 National Councils worldwide in Asia,
 Africa, North and South America and Europe
- To enable shippers to play a significant role in international transport and logistics policy
- To obtain formal NGO status to represent shippers at IMO, ILO, ICAO, WCO

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- To place shippers at the heart of the climate change debate
- To inform the debate within IMO, EU and national administrations
- To open up opportunities for collaboration with like-minded industry groups and stakeholders such as Clean Cargo Working Group
- To highlight the potential of voluntary initiatives and examples of industry best practice and solutions





Maritime emissions briefing note

Edition 2 October 2012

Shippers' perspective on maritime emissions



- Shippers are interested in the overall carbon footprint of their supply chains-not only the maritime leg
- Shippers assuming scope 3 responsibilities under GHGP must report emissions made by carriers
- Shippers setting targets-Unilever aims for 40% improvement in CO2 efficiency in its global transport network
- Shippers are key to influencing the energy efficiency of transport modes
- Shippers consequently are in a position to influence the carbon debate
- GSF collaboration with Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh to assess contribution of shippers to the decarbonisation of deep-sea container supply chains

Key parameters that shippers can influence to reduce ghg emissions



- Choice of carrier for hinterland transport and deep-sea container service
- Choice of transport mode for port feeder and transcontinental container movements
- Average number of links in the maritime supply chain
- Average length of links in the chain consolidation, port centric logistics
- Average container loading
- Repositioning of empty containers
- Energy efficiency of the container supply chain

Significant global membership of container carriers and their customers



Clean Cargo (CCWG)

of leading cargo carriers and their customers (33 companies), dedicated to environmental performance improvement in marine container transport through measurement, evaluation, and reporting.

Goals

- Enabling ocean freight carriers to track and benchmark their performance and easily report to customers in a standard format;
- Enabling cargo owners (shippers) review and compare carriers' environmental performance when reporting and making informed buying decisions;
- Driving collaborative effort to raise the bar on environmental performance of the maritime industry

Carriers



























NVOCCs











Shippers

NORDSTROM WAL*MART























CCWG provides Annual Aggregated Industry Performance Data



- Gathered CO2, SOX, NOx
 emissions data from 10+ carriers for
 past 7 years reflecting one of the
 largest environmental data sets in
 the shipping industry
- Aggregated environmental performance data is released to membership annually, highlighting industry-wide performance

Shippers can benchmark individual carriers against industry

performance

Carriers represent over

60%

of global ocean container capacity

Carriers include at least

11

of the 15 worlds largest operators in terms of TEU capacity



17 of 25 trade lanes' dry performance improved vs. 2009

Between 1%-17%

FTA Logistics Carbon Reduction Scheme



- Supported by UK governments (DfT/Defra) as a contribution to meeting national GHG reduction targets
- Voluntary free initiative to record, report and reduce carbon emissions focusing on road freight transport
- 77 members including 3PLs, retailers, sub-contractors accounting for over 60,000 commercial vehicles
- Collective target to reduce the carbon intensity of transport operations by 8 per cent by 2015 based on 2010 levels
- Tracks operational datasets to monitor progress in carbon reduction

GSF Principles to reduce ghg emissions



- Transparency of carbon emissions and interventions is essential so that shippers can identify their maritime supply chain carbon footprint in order to meet shippers' Scope 3 obligations under GHG protocol
- Any scheme should target operational efficiency, focusing on the efficient management of fuel and fuel costs, and lowest carbon cost per unit moved
- Measurement and recording of fuel usage and activity is an essential first step in delivering low cost and best value solutions, rather than emission reduction at any cost
- Shipping industry must take direct responsibility for setting and delivering a clear target for reducing carbon emissions
- The potential development of voluntary shipping industry initiatives to reduce carbon emissions