

## **Economics of Sail Transport**

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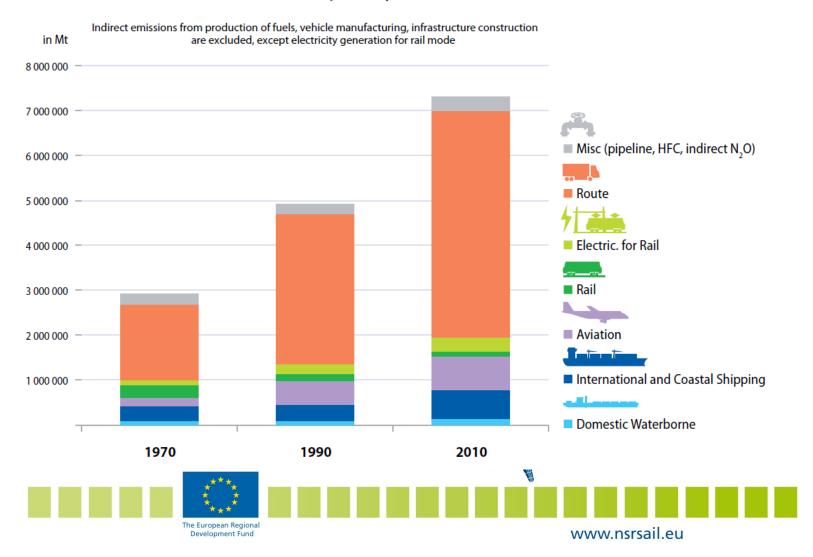


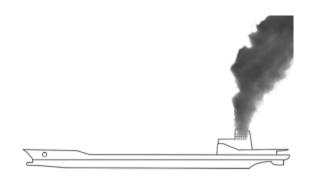
# Transport is part of the problem but also of the solution

- Maritime transport is a key element of globalization
- It is also the most efficient way to transport goods in long distance
- But it is in total very dirty (soon the first source of sulfur in Europe) and threatened by oil instability and GHG emissions regulations



#### Direct GHG emissions by transport mode





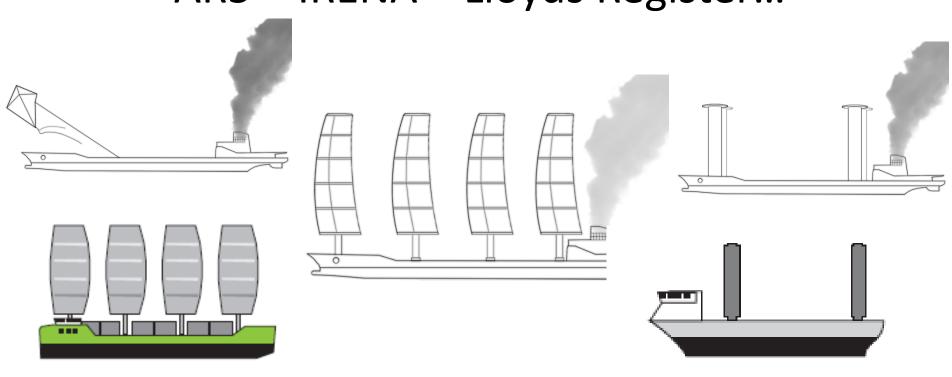


Fuel is the problem, but distillates and LNG (advocated by large players in the game) will be too... eventually





Shipping with sails combined with electric or biofuel propulsion: multiple propositions now on the table, even IPCC mentions sails in its latest report AR5 + IRENA + Lloyds Register...



## Drowning in technology.....



From Nikkels et Al., Dykstra Engineers

- Full automation of sails,
- New sail dispositions,
- Optimized hulls,
- New materials,
- Hybrid drive with electric component,
- Routing based on real time meteo
- + historical data

Etc...

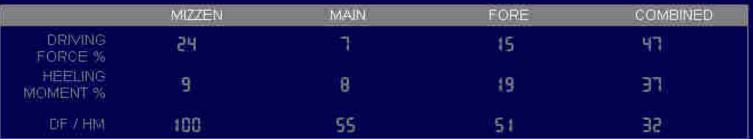


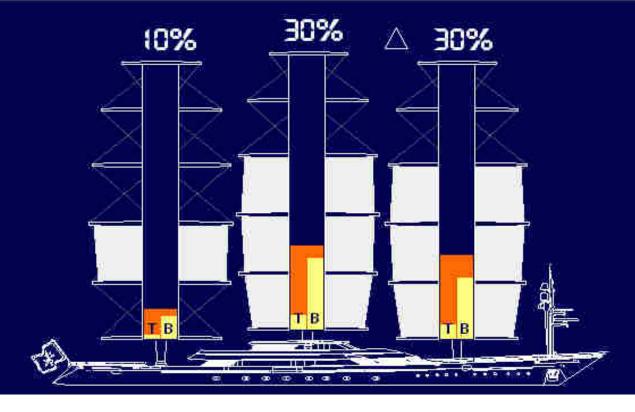
Alarm time Message

#### FIBRE OPTIC STRUCTURAL MONITORING

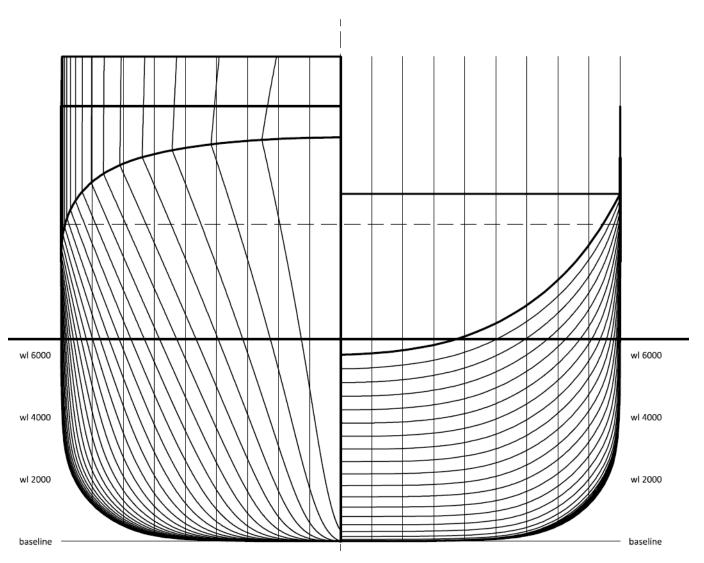
MENU
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ALARMS DETAIL

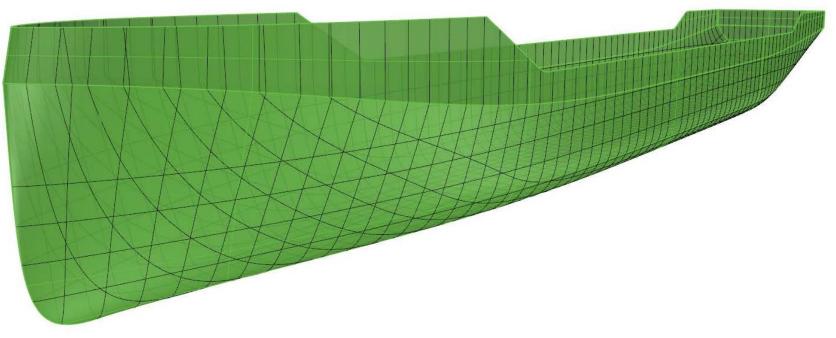




### **Body plan**



### **Hull lines**



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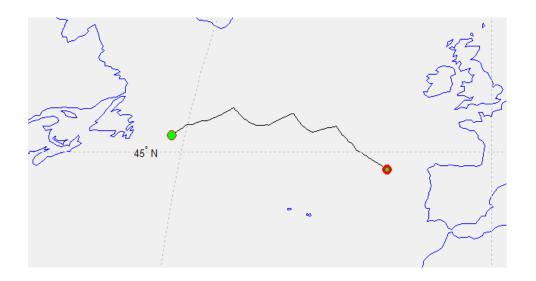
### Weather routing definition

#### **Weather conditions**

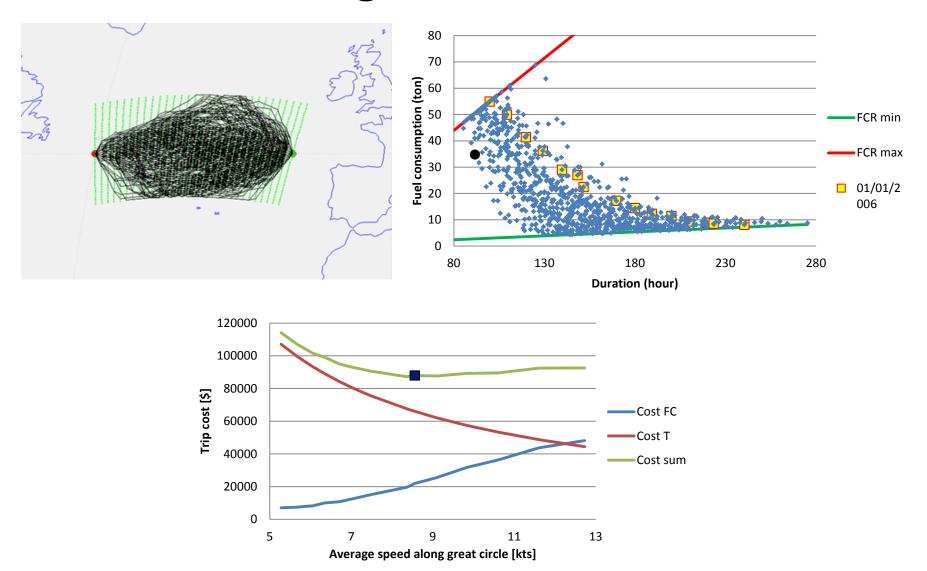
- Wind
- Waves
- Current

#### **Optimize**

- Course, engine use
- Time, fuel consumption

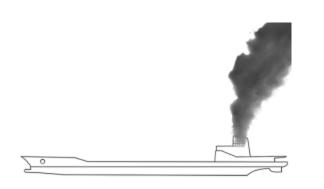


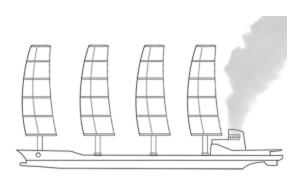
### Results routing with weather archive



## Performance can thus be predicted

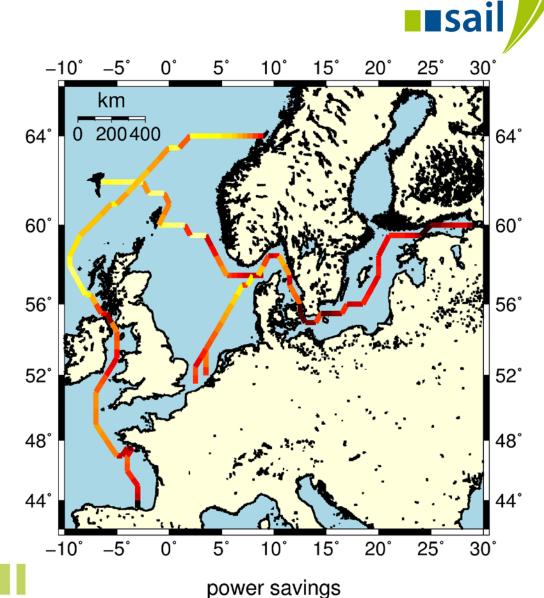
high





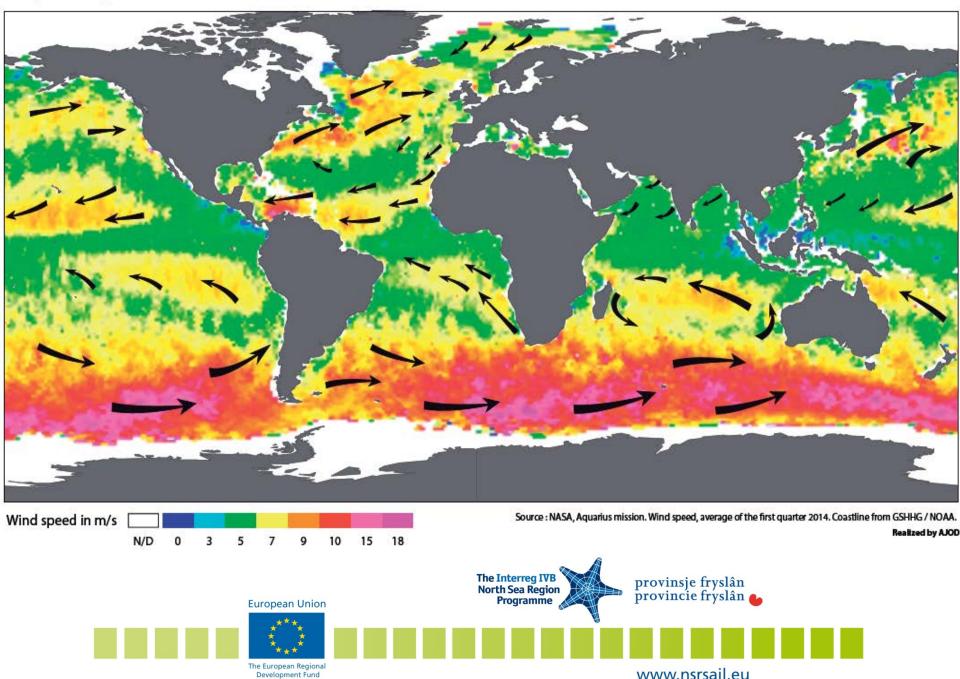
**European Union** 

The European Regional Development Fund

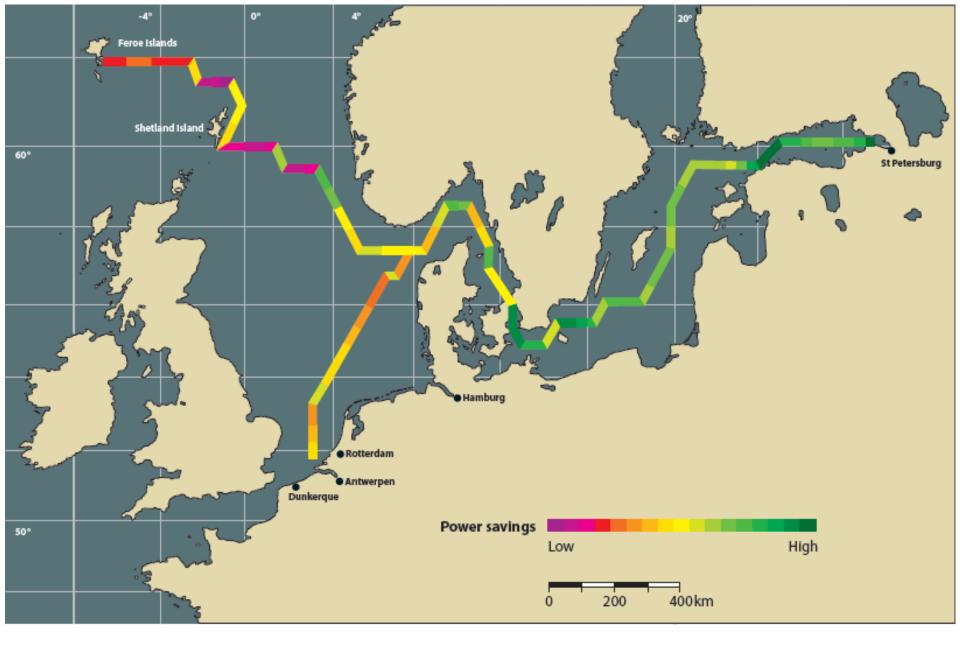


low

The prevailing winds above world oceans



www.nsrsail.eu



# Then, mixing costs and hypothesis









Frais de port



Temps au port



Management



Insurance



Dry-dock



Opérating costs



Crew costs



Repair & maintenance



Development Fund

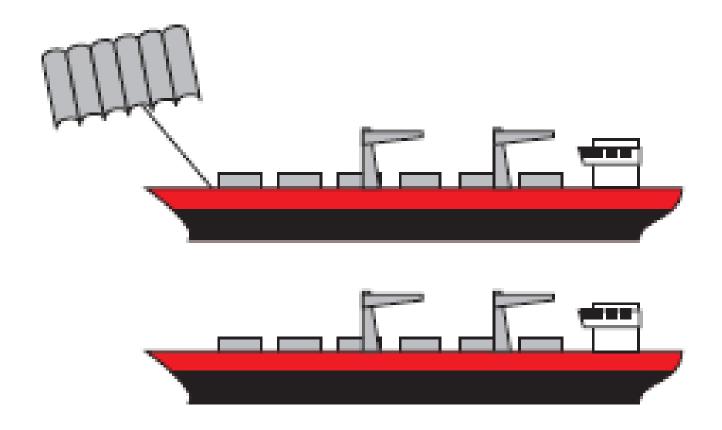




# Example: Importance of auxilliaries for alternative energy

Type of ship	Power rating ratio A/E to M/E
Liquid bulk ships	0,3
Dry bulk carriers	0,3
Container	0,25
General Cargo	0,23
Ro Ro Cargo	0,24
Passenger	0,16
Fishing	0,39
Other	0,35
Tugs	0.1

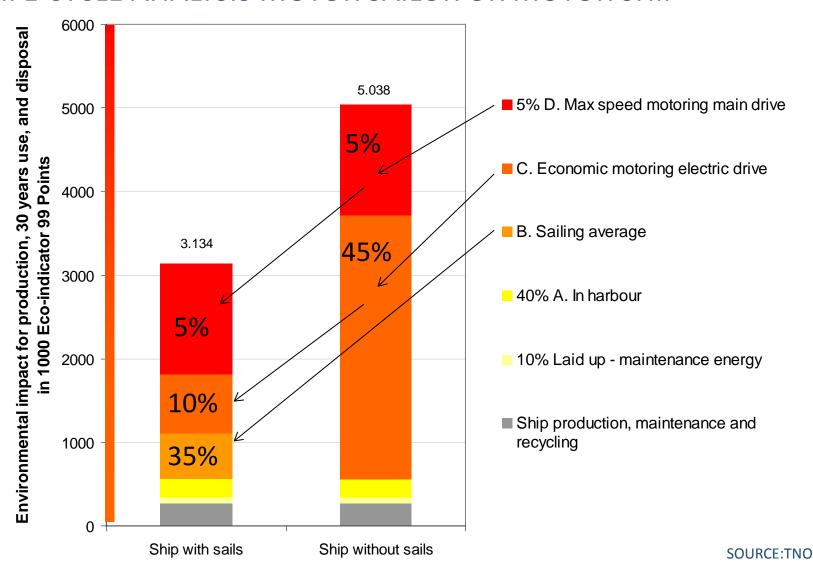
# Compare similar situations with scenarios



## Typical comparison show possible economic use of sails

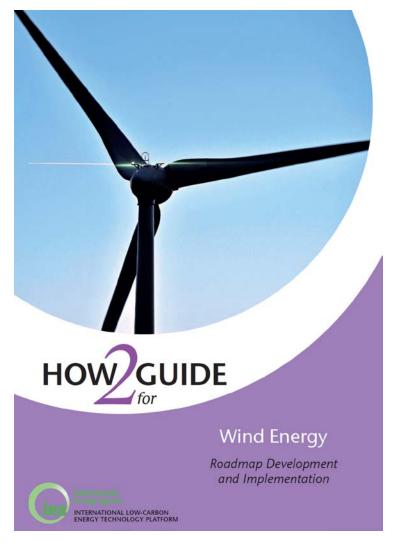
	Unit	MDO	MDO wind	IFO	IFO wind
Total investment	Million €	5,79₹	6,76	5,95	6,92
Present value of future earnings	Million €	0,64	1,35	3,54	3,76₹
Payback period	Years	16,71	15,32	9,46₹	10,49
Internal Rate of return	%	9%	10%	14%₹	13%
Average haulage cost	€/ton of cargo	101	98	90	89₹
Average freight earned	€/ton of cargo	103	103	103	103

#### LIFE CYCLE ANALYSIS MOTOR SAILOR OR MOTOR SHIP



### **Barriers Remaining**

- Many barriers remain (Argyros D et al. 2014, Nuttal P. et al. Smith T.et al), IRENA (2015), LR (2015), etc.
- Risk of the first mover.
- The main barrier remains the split incentive between owners and users
- Regulatory landscape:
  - EU new rules for shipping (MRV)
  - IMO MEPC May 2015





Roadmap:
Taking stock
of the success
of others.
Example of
wind





Relevant history of wind into Sail development

- Technology subsidies focused on large, technology (and military) oriented firms. Money was generally wasted.
- Belief that you have a "technology winner" is illusory even when your preferred techno has edge. Learning curve tramps technology superiority.
- Data had to be shared, implementation progressive with many players, so that banks and insurance firms could join the pack
- A huge boost came from the Kyoto Protocol Mechanisms (over half of all wind in China!) and public rates in Germany (with climate rationale)





## Thank you. Antoine Bonduelle

Readings: IRENA, Loyds Register's, SAIL publications



