

MAS Regulatory Working Group Conference 20 January 2021



Zulu Associates Sustainability

Facts and figures

+1°C

As of 2017 humans are estimated to have caused approximately 1.0°C of global warming above pre-industrial levels.

1/3

Climate pledges under The Paris Agreement cover only one third of the emissions reductions needed to keep the world below 2°C.

+20cm

Sea levels have risen by about 20 cm (8 inches) since 1880 and are projected to rise another 30–122 cm (1 to 4 feet) by 2100.

\$26 trillion

Bold climate action could trigger at least US\$26 trillion in economic benefits by 2030.

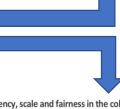
2050

To limit warming to 1.5C, global net CO2 emissions must drop by 45% between 2010 and 2030, and reach net zero around 2050.

18 million

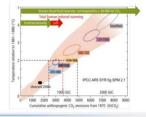
The energy sector alone will create around 18 million more jobs by 2030, focused specifically on sustainable energy.

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



Urgency, scale and fairness in the collective response

- . The carbon-intensity of economies must reduce by 40% by 2030 if the agreed 2°C limit is to be respected
- . By mid-century, total greenhouse gas emissions need to be not only halted, but reversed - we need to figure out how to permanently remove CO2 from the atmosphere in an affordable way
- · The remaining carbon budget is 300 PgC (billion tonnes). Historical emissions were overwhelmingly from OECD countries. Current emissions are about equally from developed and developing countries, with the latter growing fast. The issue requires cooperation from both sides to be solved.

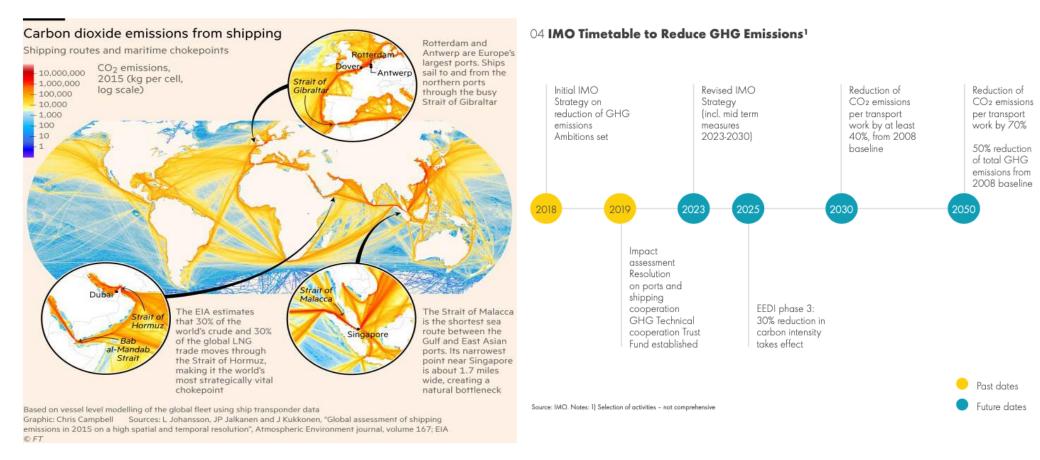


Key sources: IPCC 2018 SR on 1.5C and

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE



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Autonomous Operations

Autonomous operations enable major cost savings in the operation of vessels, in essence by:

- Lowers the cost of the crew (salaries, safety, food & beverage, accommodation, ...),
- Lowers insurance costs due to improvement of safety due to reduction of human error,
- Lowers energy costs (route planning, lower energy needs,...),

This in turn allows relatively smaller vessels to be competitive with larger manned vessels. This also opens the door to use more **sustainable propulsion systems** and thus to reach **increased sustainability**.

Definition of Autonomous operation

- Autonomous operation equipment on vessel for present waterway infrastructure.
- No crew on vessel during passage/transit.
- Remote Control Centres (RCC) in continuous contact for monitoring and control.
- Autonomous equipment capable of situational awareness and complexity analysis (levels).
- Situational awareness communicated from vessel to RCC.
- RCC intervention in steps pending on operational situation & needs for intervention.
- Fall back safety action.
- Data gathering and exchange with RCC and other vessels.

Economics of Autonomous operation

Lower Investment

Accommodation Safety Systems



Higher Investment

On board Al

Sensors

Redundancy

Communication

RCC



Margin for increased competitiveness vs crewed vessels & for alternative propulsion

Lower Opex

Crew Costs

Wages

Personal Equipment

Catering

Safety Equipment

Lower energy needs

Increase Safety

More efficient voyage planning

Higher Opex

RCC costs

Additional equipment

maintenance

Additional in-port supports

Communication



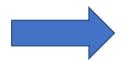
Propulsion and on board energy provision

- Propulsion of the vessel by electric engines.
- Power generation through modular containerised system, allowing for simple "bunkering" or replacement for maintenance or repairs when in harbour.
- Modular system allows for transition to alternative propulsion without adaptations of vessels.
- Modular system can be provided by third party, allowing to pay for energy used rather than investment.
- Shore power when in harbour.
- Auxiliary propulsion: wind and foils, when possible.

Business case: Replacement segment

Retrofitting or updating existing vessels to be autonomous and sustainable is economically and technically unviable, because of:

- Costs involved in creating digital twin for autonomous operation of each vessel;
- Retrofits need each time to be made to measure as each vessel is different;
- The hull will not be optimised for propulsion efficiency;
- The unused crew accommodation, hotel systems and associated SOLAS/MARPOL requirements remain part of the vessel after the retrofit.



New design: ZULU MASS and X-Barge



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Anglo Belgian Shipping Company



ZULU MASS

Overview

- ZULU MASS: a new 3.500t (180 container) Marine Autonomous Ship System, to provide a short sea platform initially for container direct and feeder flows and able to operate on River-Sea flows.
- ZULU MASS is designed for:
 - standardised and assembly line production;
 - modular in equipment to allow ease of maintenance and technical through life maintenance and upgrading;
 - modular and exchangeable energy provision systems;
 - hull design and routing to be energy efficient;
 - digitally connected;
 - cradle to cradle.





Market Segments

- River Sea market segment flows*
 - Transfer existing flows from major RORO hubs to smaller (inland) ports = more efficient total logistic chain.
 - Shorter transits on land;
 - Direct connections onto Inland Waterways by ZULU MASS operations;
 - Less road freight used;
 - Less congestion on roads and at major ports.
- Replacement market segment**
 - Replace vessels in the existing coaster segment fleet of almost 10,000 vessels.
 - Many ships are outdated both technically and in terms of performance;
 - An existing urgent need for fleet renewal or costly refurbishment programmes driven by higher expectations from transport customers and tougher regulations such as IMO 2020 emissions targets;
 - Estimated replacement fleet market of 2.000+ vessels.



^{*}https://inland-navigation-market.org/chapitre/2-river-sea-transport-in-europe-the-case-of-seagoing-ships-navigating-on-inland-waterways/?lang=en

^{**} https://www.dnvgl.com/expert-story/maritime-impact/Next-Generation-coasters.html

Specifications ZULU MASS

Length Overall 95.0 metres

• Draft mid. 5.5 metres

• Beam mid. 15.0 metres

Air draft limit

(Assumed) 9.10 metres (ab. WL)

Service Speed 10.5 knots (85% MCR)

• TEU Capacity 180 (varies with air draft)

• GWT 3.500 t

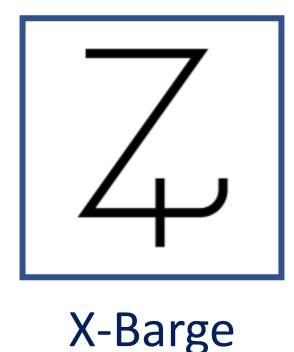


Building process

- Market segment is estimated at 2,000+ units to be built.
- Time frame for deployment is 10/15 years due to Green deal initiative.
- No single shipyard is capable to fulfil this production within set timeline under present work practices.
- Design of new production process and practices with
 - Maximum standardisation
 - Assembly line production
- Cost savings through standardisation and quantities.
- Co-operation with existing shipyards.

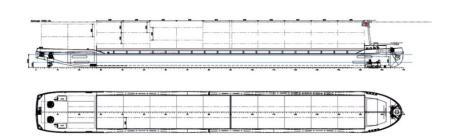
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ZULU Inland Navigation Company



Overview

- X-Barge: a new 1.500t (80 container) inland barge, to provide a inland waterway platform initially for container and bulk flows.
- X-Barge is designed to be:
 - standardised and assembly line production;
 - modular in equipment to allow ease of maintenance and technical through life maintenance and upgrading;
 - Modular and exchangeable energy provision systems
 - hull design and routing to be energy efficient;
 - digitally connected;
 - cradle to cradle.





Market Segments

Replacement market segment:

- Replace vessels in the existing dry bulk and container inland waterway fleet of almost 10,000 vessels.
 - Many ships are outdated both technically and in terms of performance;
 - Euro stage 2 diesels are less sustainable than Euro stage 6 diesel truck;
 - An existing urgent need for fleet renewal or costly refurbishment programmes driven by higher expectations from transport customers and tougher regulations such as Euro Green Deal emissions targets;
 - Estimated replacement fleet market of 2,000+ vessels.



Specifications X-Barge

Length Overall 85.0 metres

• Draft mid. 2.5 metres

Beam mid.
 8.9 metres

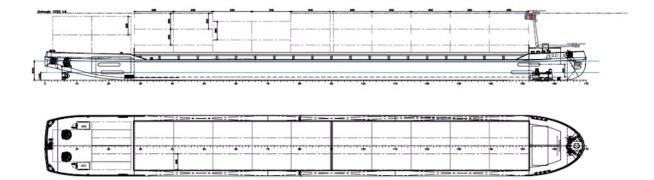
Air draft limit

(Assumed) 4.50 metres (ab. WL)

Service Speed 8.0 knots (85% MCR)

TEU Capacity 80 (varies with air draft)

• GWT 1.500 t



Building process

- Market segment is estimated at 1,500+ units to be built.
- Time frame for deployment is 10/15 years due to Green deal initiative.
- No single shipyard is capable to fulfil this production within set timeline under present work practices.
- Design of new production process and practices with:
 - Maximum standardisation
 - Assembly line production
- Cost savings through standardisation and quantities.
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