



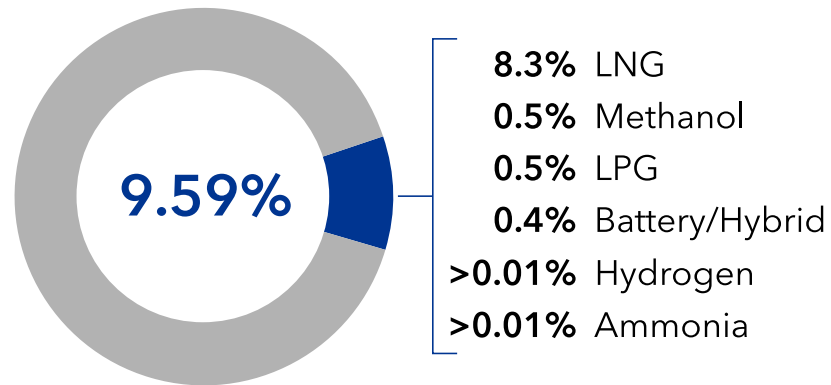
WHEN TRUST MATTERS

# Alternative fuels supply and production

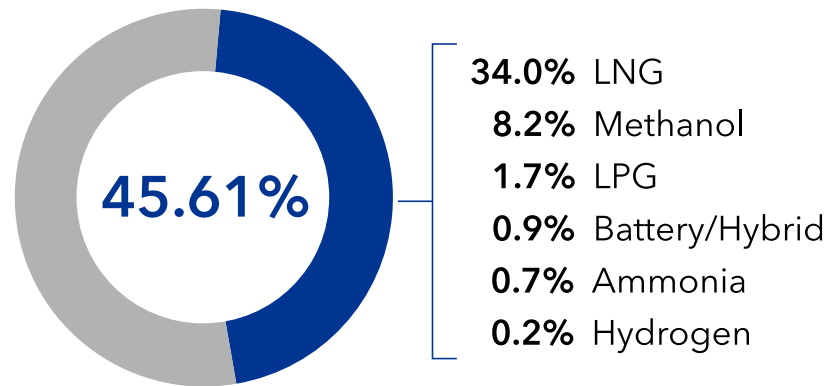
5<sup>th</sup> IENE Energy & Shipping Seminar

George Teriakidis, Regional manager, Region Southeast Europe

## GROSS TONNAGE IN OPERATION

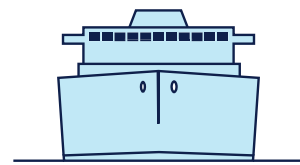


## GROSS TONNAGE ON ORDER



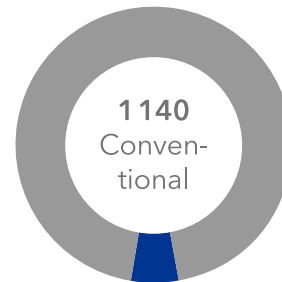
Percent of fleet using conventional vs. alternative fuels (including LNG carriers)

## Uptake of alternative fuel technologies for large bulkers, tankers and containerships, excluding LNG carriers

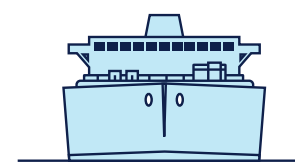


**BULKERS**  
40 000 DWT and above

**Share of order book**  
Number of ships

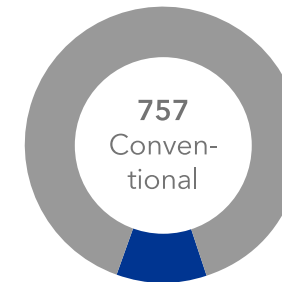


**16** LNG  
**37** Methanol  
**11** Ammonia

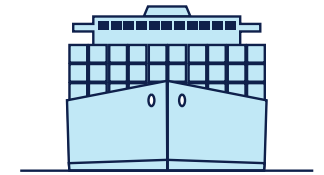


**TANKERS**  
45 000 DWT and above

**Share of order book**  
Number of ships

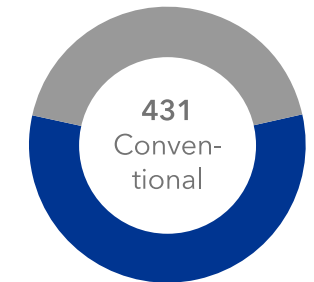


**67** LNG  
**19** Methanol  
**3** Ammonia



**CONTAINERSHIPS**  
2 000 TEU and above

**Share of order book**  
Number of ships

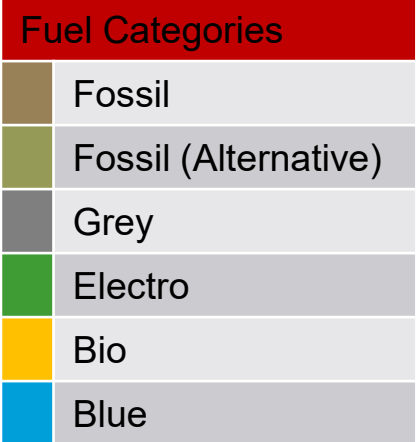
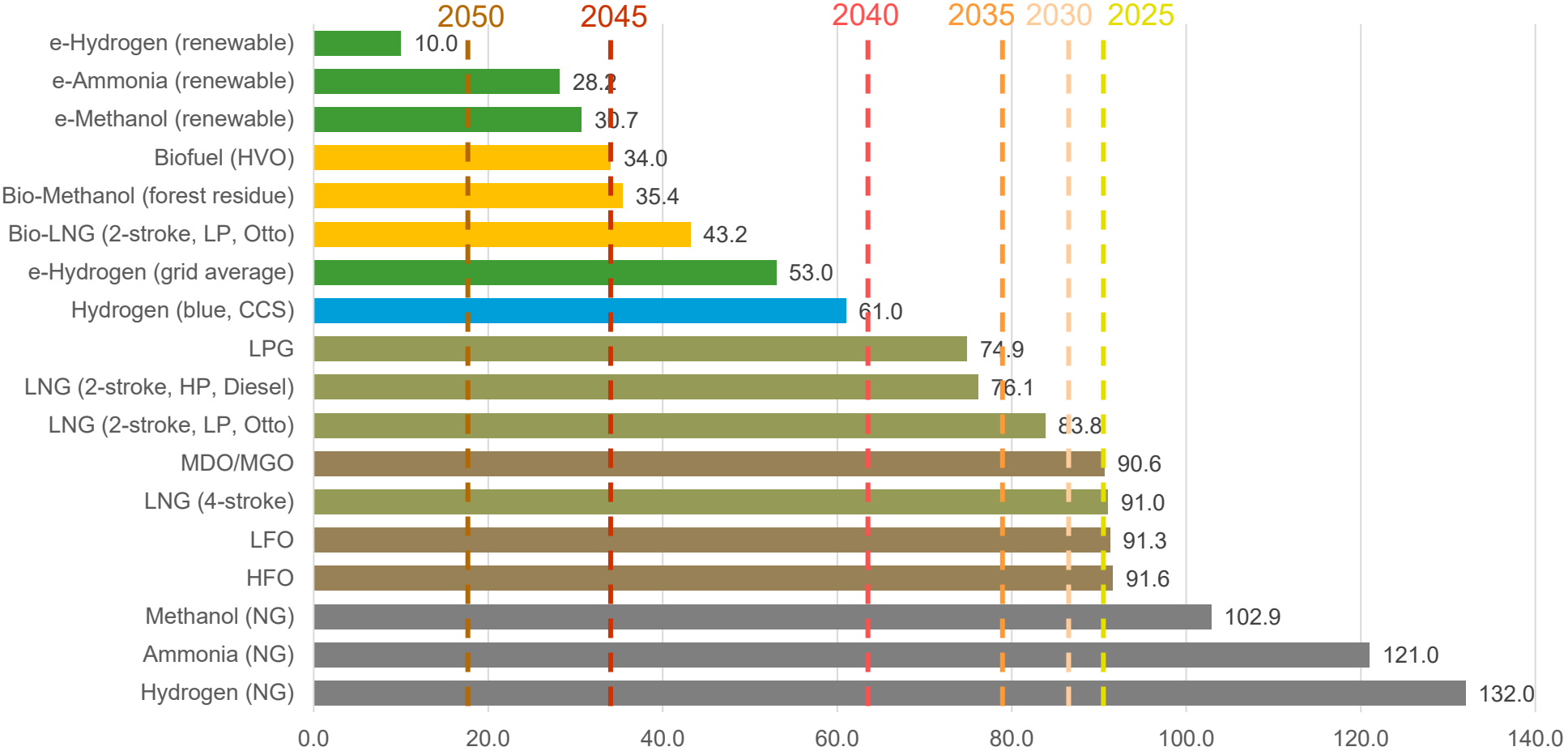


**409** LNG  
**160** Methanol

Sources: S&P Global, Alternative Fuels Insight (AFI) - [afi.dnv.com](http://afi.dnv.com); as of 31 January 2026

# GHG Intensity limit – Fuel EU

GHG Intensity (gCO<sub>2</sub>eq/MJ)



- Values are based on assumption and may vary once LCA is finalized.
- LNG (with high pressure 2-stroke engine) and LPG are the two fossil fuels compliant options until 2040.
- Sources: FuelEU regulation, MEPC documents, JRC default values for transport fuels

# Marine fuel comparison - the picture for the short-term

		Technology and safety			Economic		Availability		GHG
Fuel substance		Volumetric energy density*	Maturity indicator (ICE)	Safety regulations (IMO)	Onboard CAPEX	Fuel cost***	Fuel production** (Mtoe per year)	Bunkering infrastructure	WtW GHG intensity**** (gCO <sub>2</sub> -eq./MJ)
1. Biofuels	Fossil		Mature			MGO: ~700 USD/tonne VLSFO-eq.			~91
	Low GHG intensity	~36 GJ/m <sup>3</sup>	Mature, but bio-based diesel compatibility should be checked on a case-by-case basis	Mature	No additional cost	B100 biodiesel: ~1500 USD/tonne VLSFO-eq.	Sustainable biodiesel: ~9	Well-established	<34
2. LNG / RNG	Fossil					LNG: ~500 USD/tonne VLSFO-eq.		>80 ports 55 bunkering vessels (13 on order)	~76-91
	Low GHG intensity	~21 GJ/m <sup>3</sup> (~58% of fuel oil)	Mature	Mature	~15-30% additional cost	High	Bio-methane: ~6 Biogas: ~40		<51
3. Methanol	Fossil		Limited engine models available	Alternative design approval process	~10-20% additional cost	~700 USD/tonne VLSFO-eq.		1 bunkering vessel (on order)	~101
	Low GHG intensity	~16 GJ/m <sup>3</sup> (~44% of fuel oil)	boilers under development	required, but interim IMO guidelines in place	cost	~2200 USD/tonne VLSFO-eq.	Bio/e-methanol: <1 (announced projects: ~10)		<35
Ammonia	Fossil					~1000 USD/tonne VLSFO-eq.		No dedicated bunkering infrastructure	~124
	Low GHG intensity	~12 GJ/m <sup>3</sup> (~33% of fuel oil)	Engines and boilers under development	Alternative design approval process required	~15-25% additional cost	~2800 USD/tonne VLSFO-eq.	Blue/e-ammonia: <1 (announced projects: ~109)		<36
Hydrogen (liquefied)	Fossil					High		Infrastructure for marine transport and bunkering to be developed	~133
	Low GHG intensity	~9 GJ/m <sup>3</sup> (~25% of fuel oil)	Engines under development	Alternative design approval process required	>30% additional cost	Very high	<1 (liquefied) ~3 (H <sub>2</sub> gas)		<34

\*not including fuel storage system

\*\*based on current annual production capacity (by en of 2023) from DNV's Alternative Fuels Insights platform

\*\*\*based on estimated recent prices, 2024-04, in Rotterdam by Argus Media (if available)

\*\*\*\*for all low GHG intensity fuels, we assume production with GHG saving of at least 65%



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	Low GHG intensity	~12 GJ/m <sup>3</sup> (~33% of fuel oil)	under development	approval process required	cost	~2800 USD/tonne VLSFO-eq.	Blue/e-ammonia: <1 (announced projects: ~109)		<36
Hydrogen (liquefied)	Fossil		Engines under development	Alternative design approval process required	>30% additional cost	High		Infrastructure for marine transport and bunkering to be developed	~133
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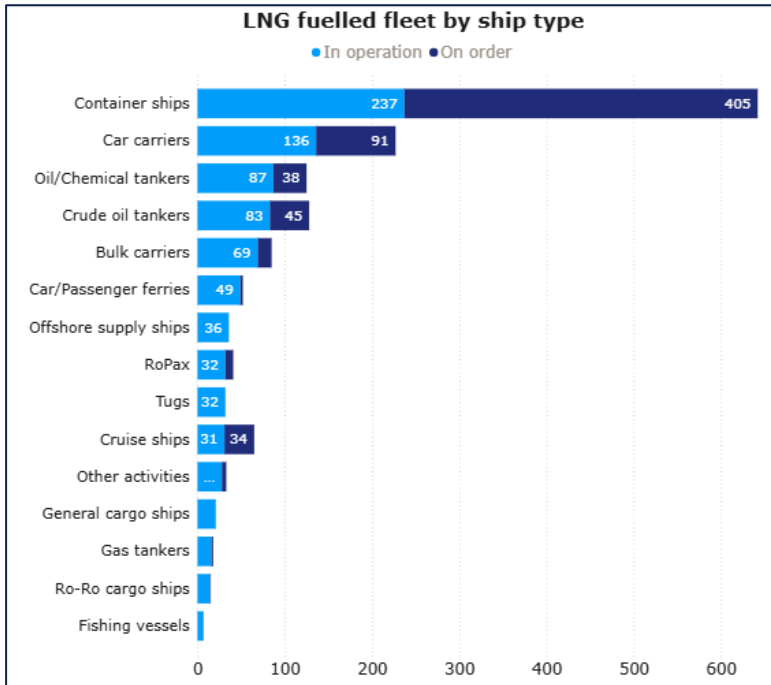
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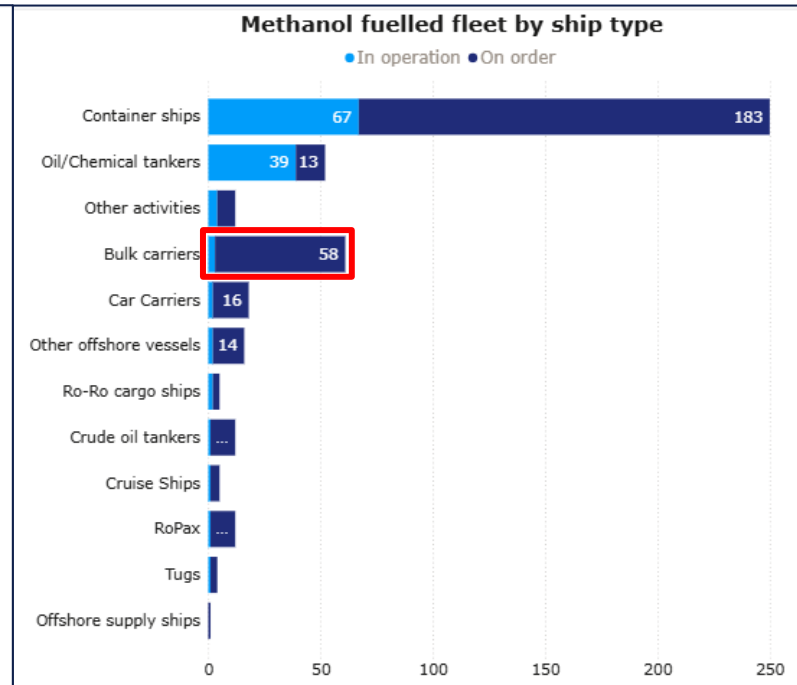


# Alternative fuels uptake

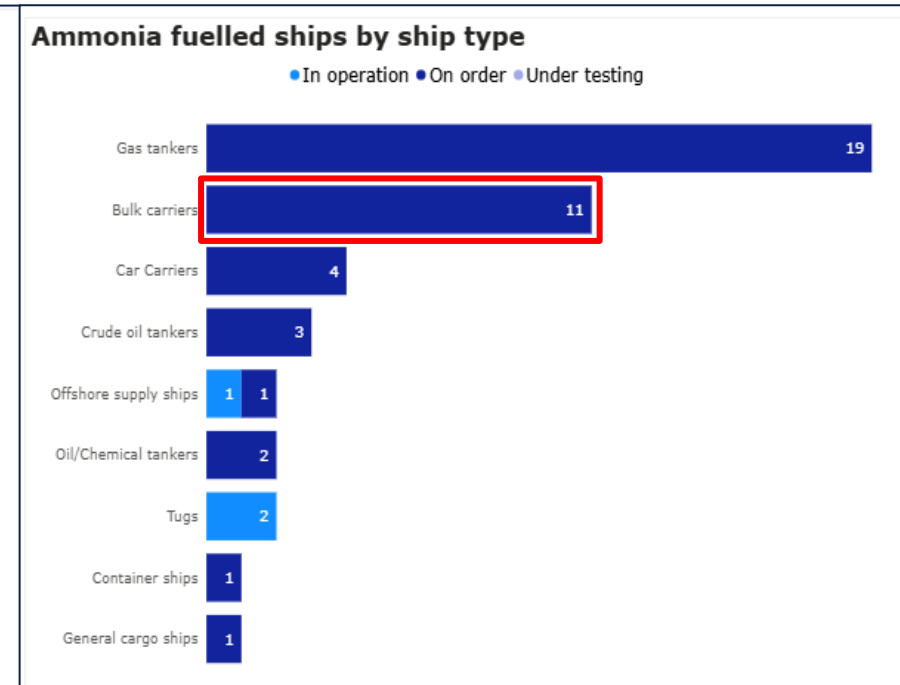
## 2. LNG / RNG



## 3. Methanol



## 4. Ammonia



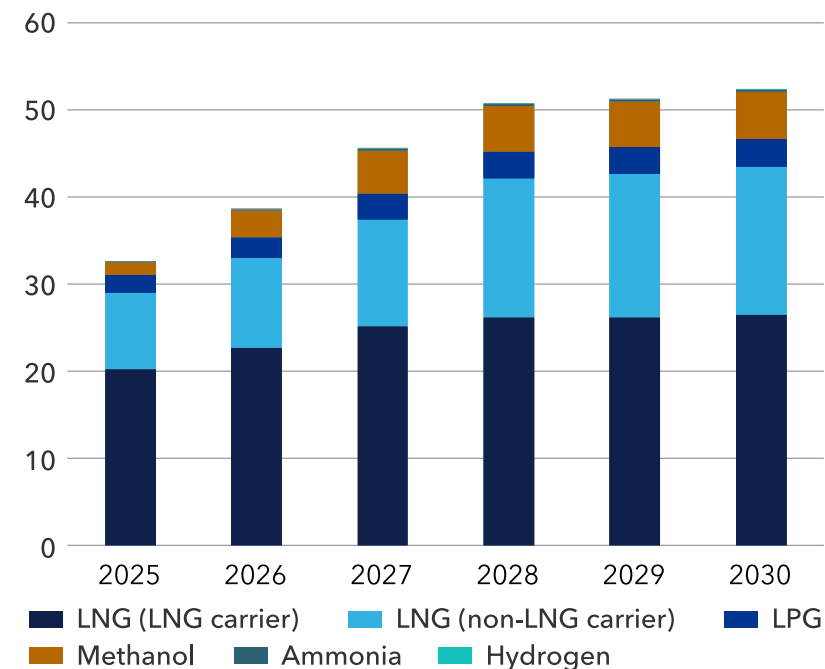
# The world fleet can consume up to 50 Mtoe of non-oil fuels by 2030, dominated by LNG

In 2030, sailing fleet with today's order book could potentially consume:

- 44 Mtoe LNG – 44/280 % of world fleet
- 6 Mtoe methanol
- 3 Mtoe LPG
- 0.2 Mtoe ammonia
- 0.04 Mtoe hydrogen

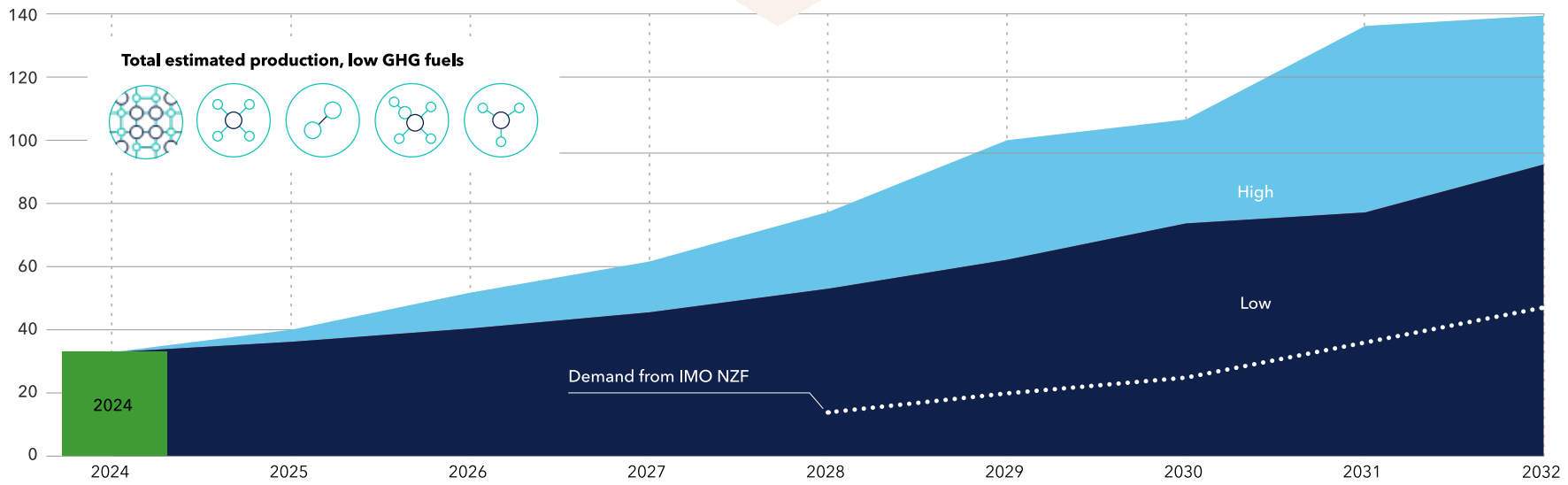
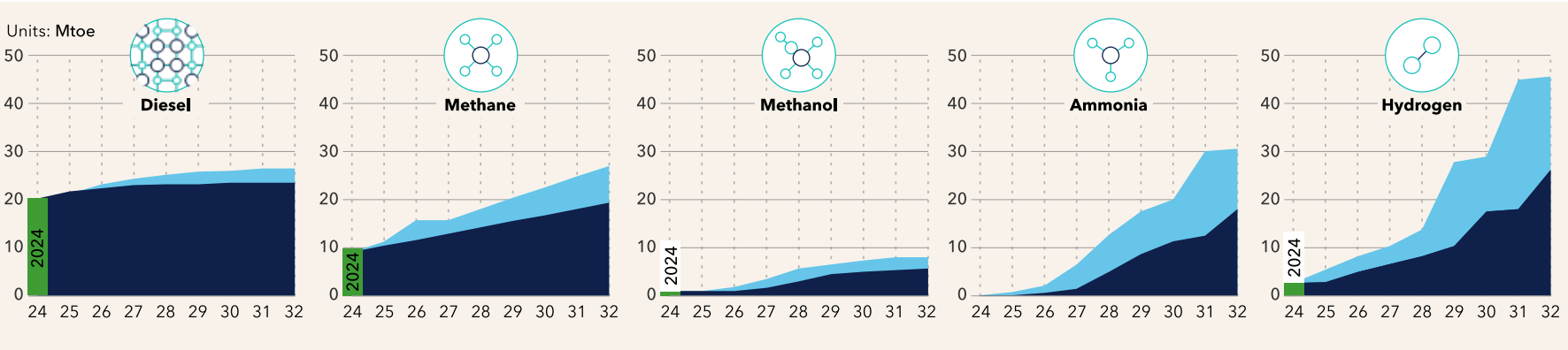
Maximum consumption of LNG, LPG, methanol, ammonia and hydrogen for the world fleet and vessels in the order book. Powered by AFI - [afi.dnv.com](http://afi.dnv.com)

Units: Maximum consumption by fuel-type (Mtoe)



# Fuel production facing headwinds – IMO 2030 requires up to one third of global low-GHG fuel supply of 70-100 Mtoe

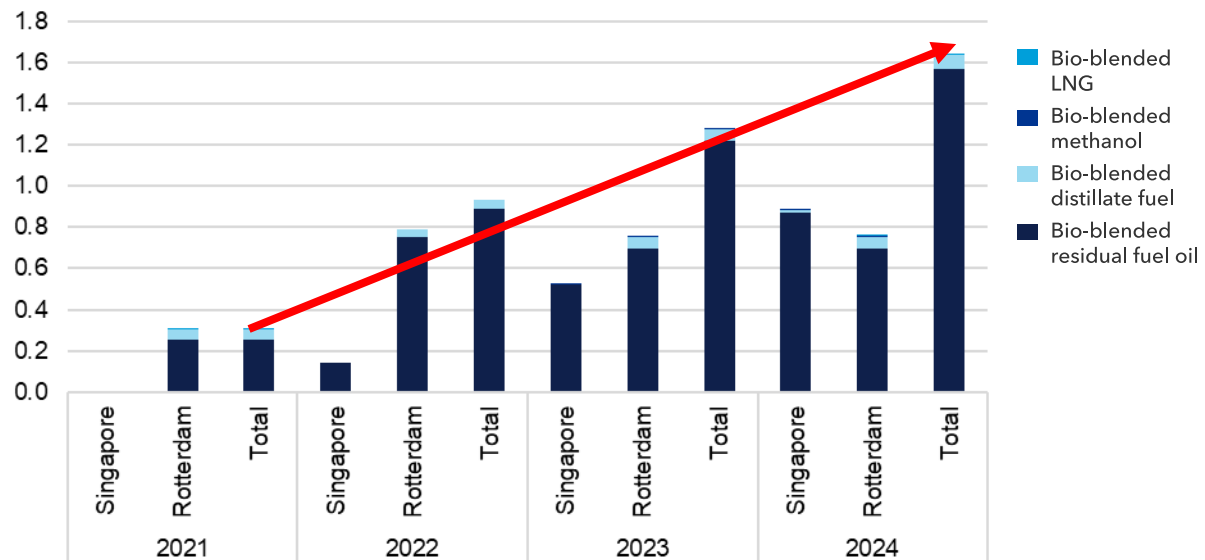
Estimated global production of low-GHG fuels across all sectors



# Bio-blended bunker market is increasing

## Bio-blended bunker sales in Singapore and Rotterdam (2021-2024\*)

Units: million tonnes



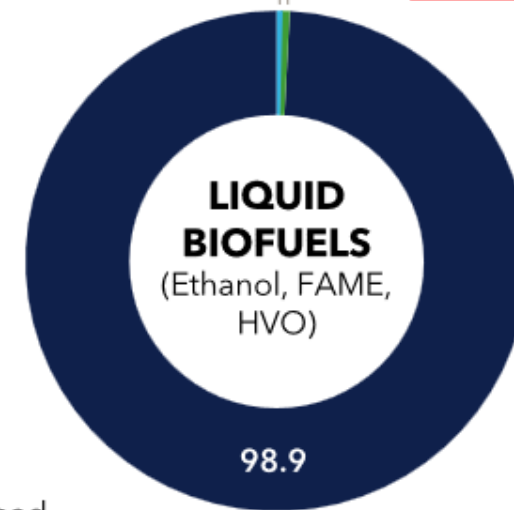
Sources: MPA Singapore (2025). MPA Singapore. Retrieved from Maritime Performance: <https://www.mpa.gov.sg/who-we-are/newsroom-resources/research-and-statistics>; Port of Rotterdam (2025). Port of Rotterdam. Retrieved from BUNKER SALES PORT OF ROTTERDAM 2021-2024: <https://www.portofrotterdam.com/sites/default/files/2024-10/bunkersales-2021-2024.pdf>

## End-use of biofuels by sector (2023)

Units: per cent (%)

Aviation 0.5

0.6 Shipping



Road

# Thank you.



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