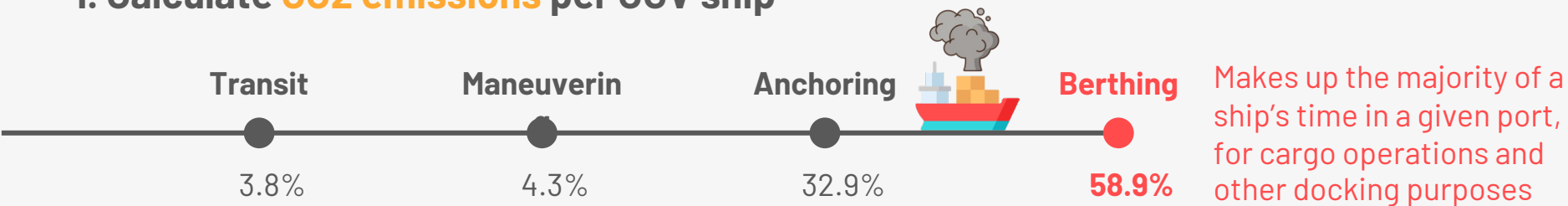


Observation 1 | Activity hours strongly correlate to emissions

Using the provided datasets and methodologies,

1. Calculate CO2 emissions per OGV ship

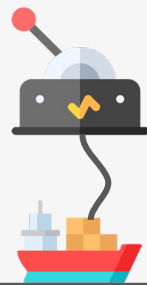


2. Find CO2 emissions for **each operating type**, to ascertain the most significant operation.
3. Find activity hours for **each operating type**, to find correlation between hours & emissions

How can we make use of this data to reduce emission?

Observation 2 | Singapore relies on natural gas for electricity

Shore power is the provision of shoreside electrical power to a ship at berth while its main and auxiliary engines are shut down



Leverages existing grid infrastructure to reduce installation costs

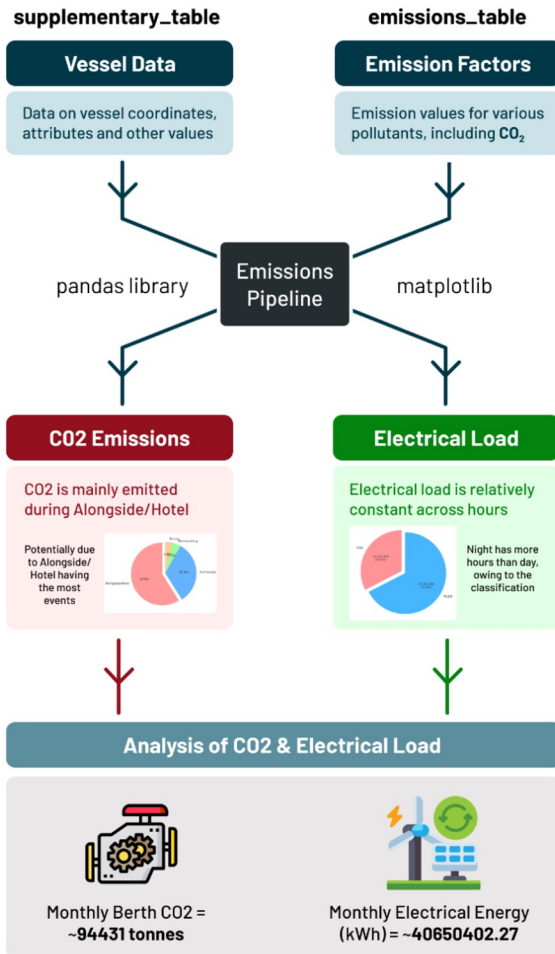
Shore Power

$$0.42 \text{ kg of CO}_2/\text{kWh}^* \times 40650402.27 \text{ kWh}^{**} = 16943.09 \text{ tonnes per month}$$

* CO₂ emission rate from electricity generation

** Monthly electrical energy

How does this compare to pollution from the engine?



research papers
government sources

External Data

Information on electricity production in Singapore

Singapore's ports are one of seven main focus areas of the Maritime SG Decarbonisation Blueprint

Singapore uses mostly natural gas as its fuel for electricity generation
94.3% as of H1 2023

Electricity generation in Singapore produces CO2 emissions at a rate of ~0.42 kg of CO2/kWh.

The total **CO2 emissions** from grid generation is predicted to be:

$$\text{CO2 rate} * \text{EL} / 1000 = 16943.09 \text{ tonnes per month}$$

Assuming that all ships use electricity when berthed, the emissions saved is

$$94431 - 16943.09 = 77487.91$$

This is a significant **82.1%** reduction, possibly due to the fuel discrepancy

Recommendation



Electrification is a viable solution

This is a generous estimate compared to the **65% drop** predicted by another study

As green technology gets better with time, the drop in emissions will get closer and closer to our prediction