

# ASSESSING THE DECARBONATION POTENTIAL OF METHANOL & AMMONIA FOR MARITIME TRANSPORTATION

Maxime LUCAS, IFP Energies Nouvelles – Pau Motors Festival 28/04/2025

STUDY BY IFP ENERGIES NOUVELLES

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COMMISSIONED BY CMA CGM

2025

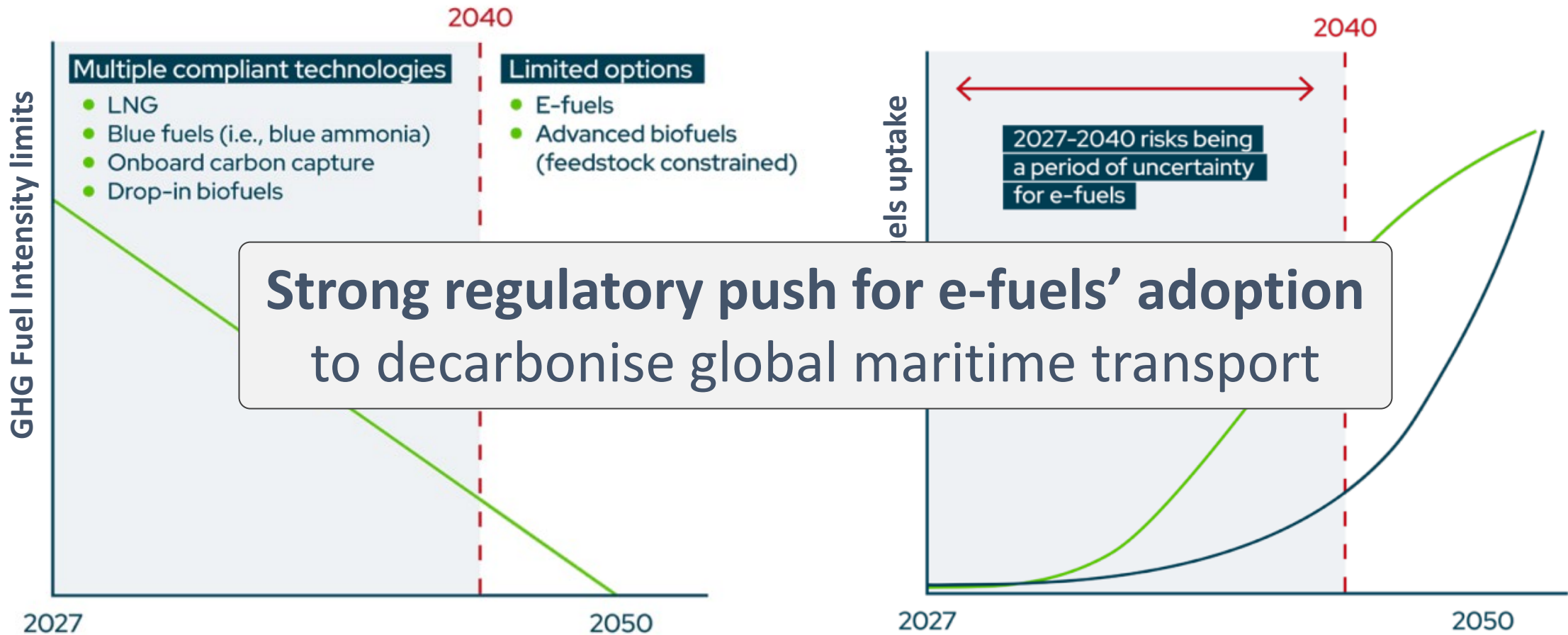


# IMO APPROVES HISTORIC NET-ZERO REGULATIONS FOR GLOBAL SHIPPING (APRIL 2025)



Increasing requirements on greenhouse gas (GHG) fuel intensity,

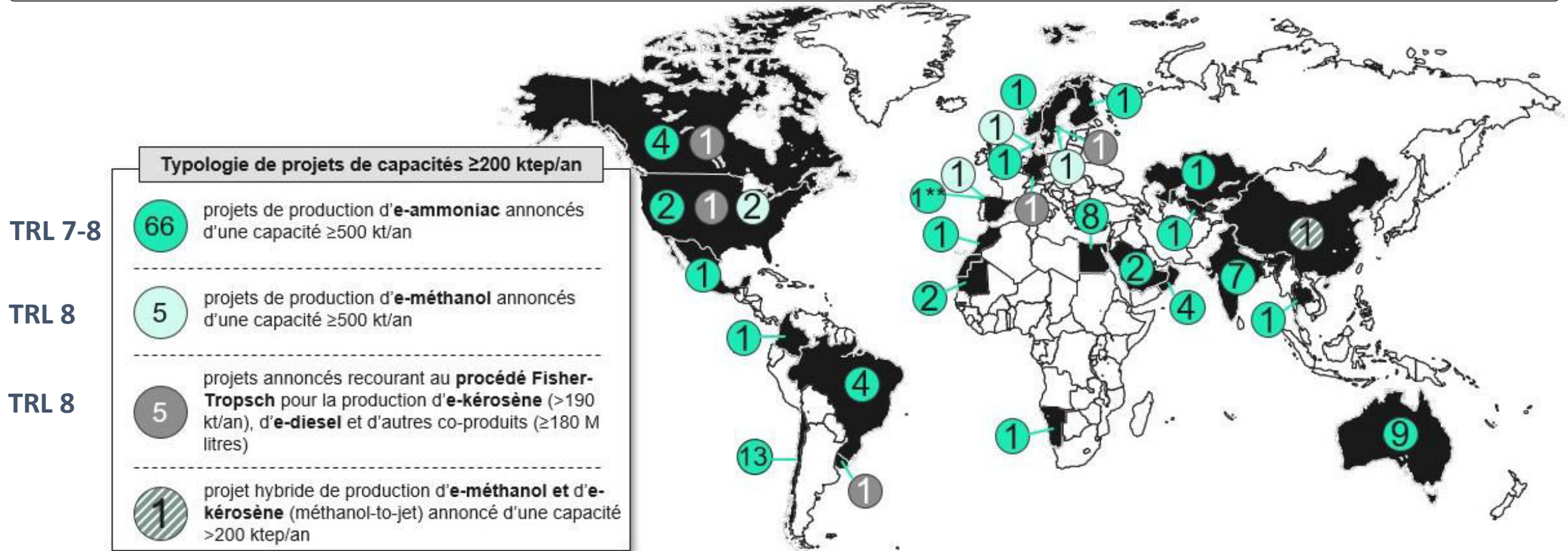
➔ in combination with a pricing and reward mechanism create certainty, ensure e-fuels are cost-competitive, and reduce investment risks



Credit: adapted from Global Maritime Forum

# ~80 LARGE SCALE E-FUEL PROJECTS (>200 KTOE) AROUND THE WORLD (2024)

- **E-ammonia** projects mainly driven by consuming countries, for fertilizers production and H2 transportation
- **E-methanol** projects mainly driven by consumer areas, that have an advantage in mobilizing carbon capture



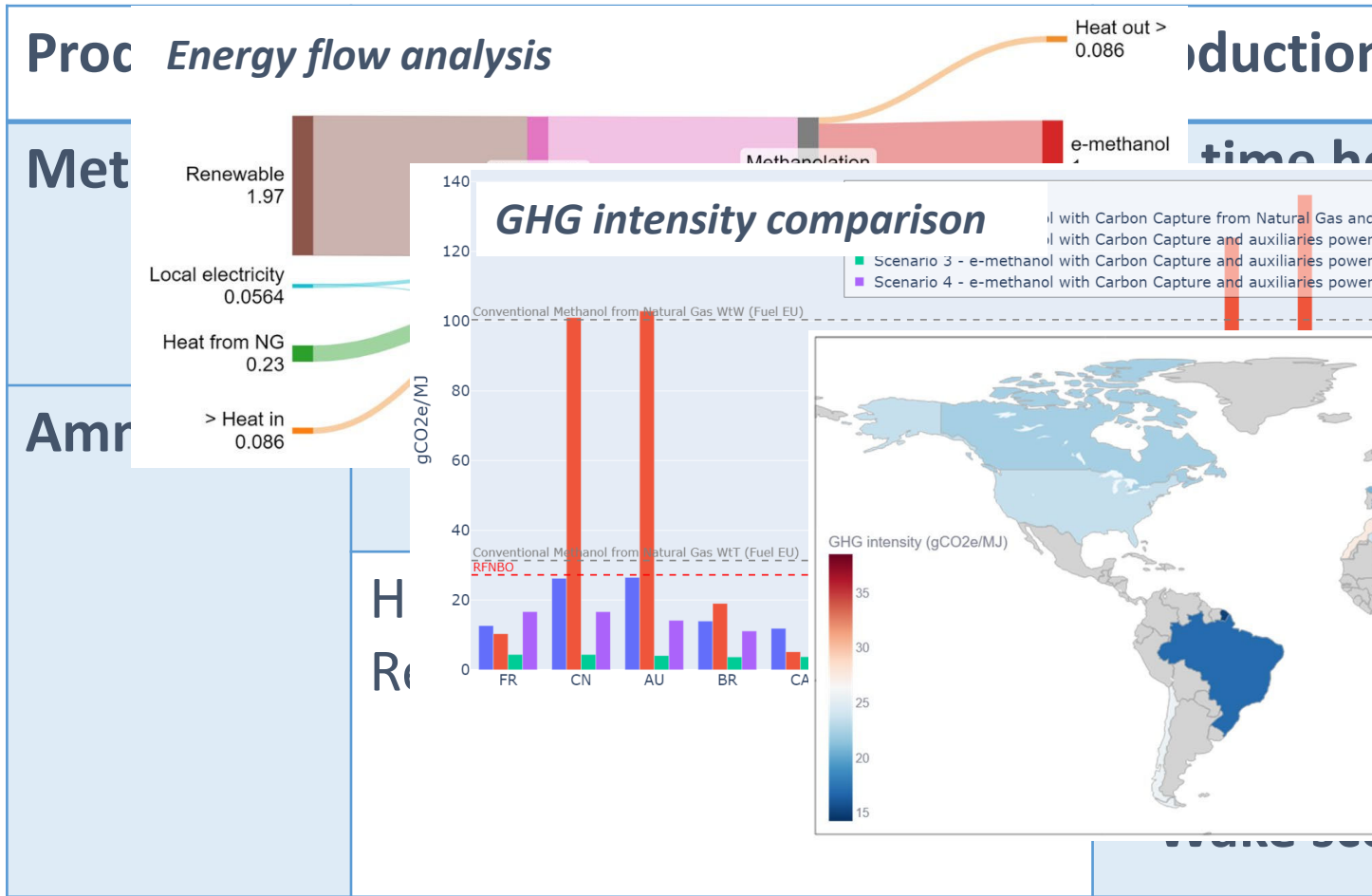
Credit: Sia partners – Observatoire des e-fuels – Edition 2024

# LCA STUDY COMMISSIONED BY AND CONDUCTED FOR CMA CGM



Climat,  
Environnement  
et Économie  
circulaire

Mobilité  
durable



*Public report (March 2025)*

## Life cycle assessment of e-/bio- methanol and e-/grey-/blue- ammonia for maritime transport

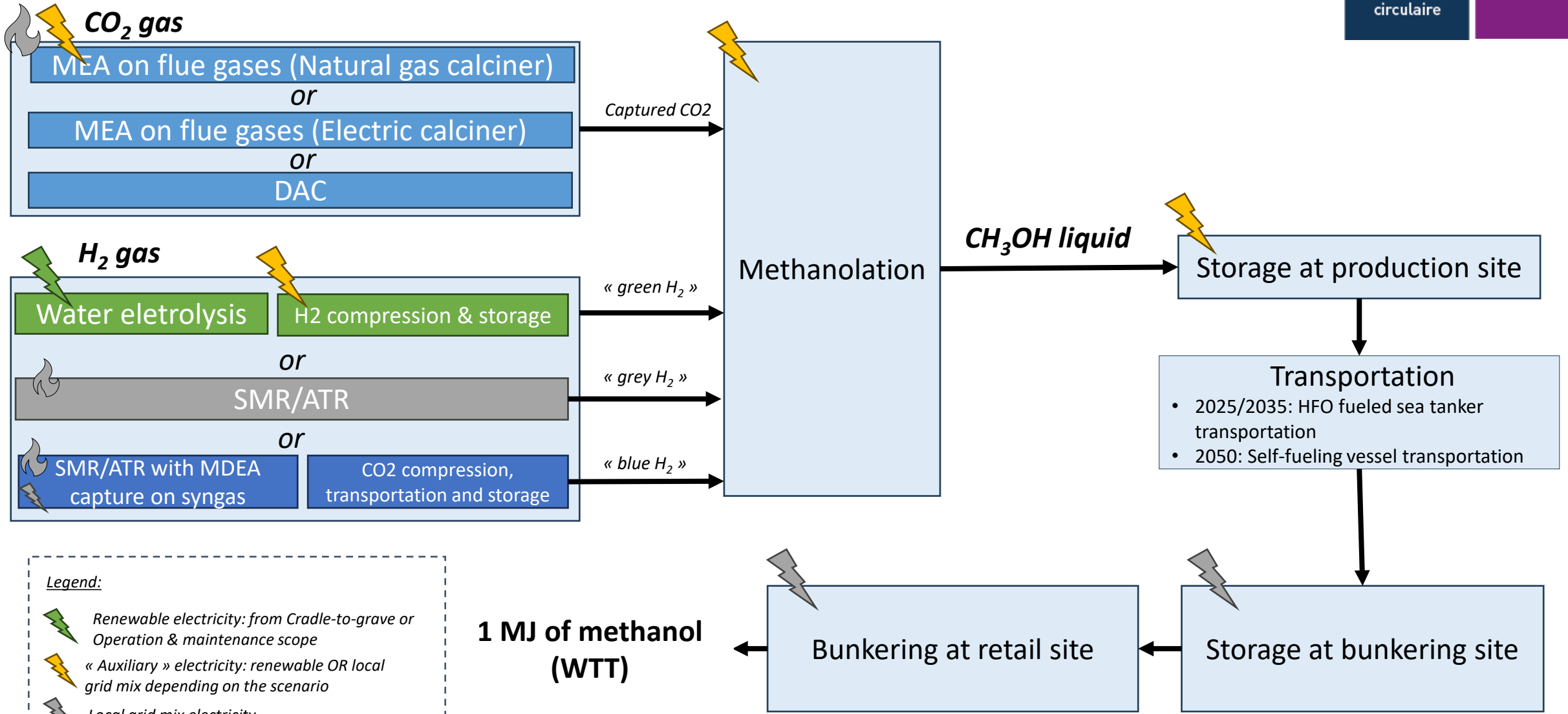
Conducted by IFP Energies Nouvelles, commissioned by CMA CGM

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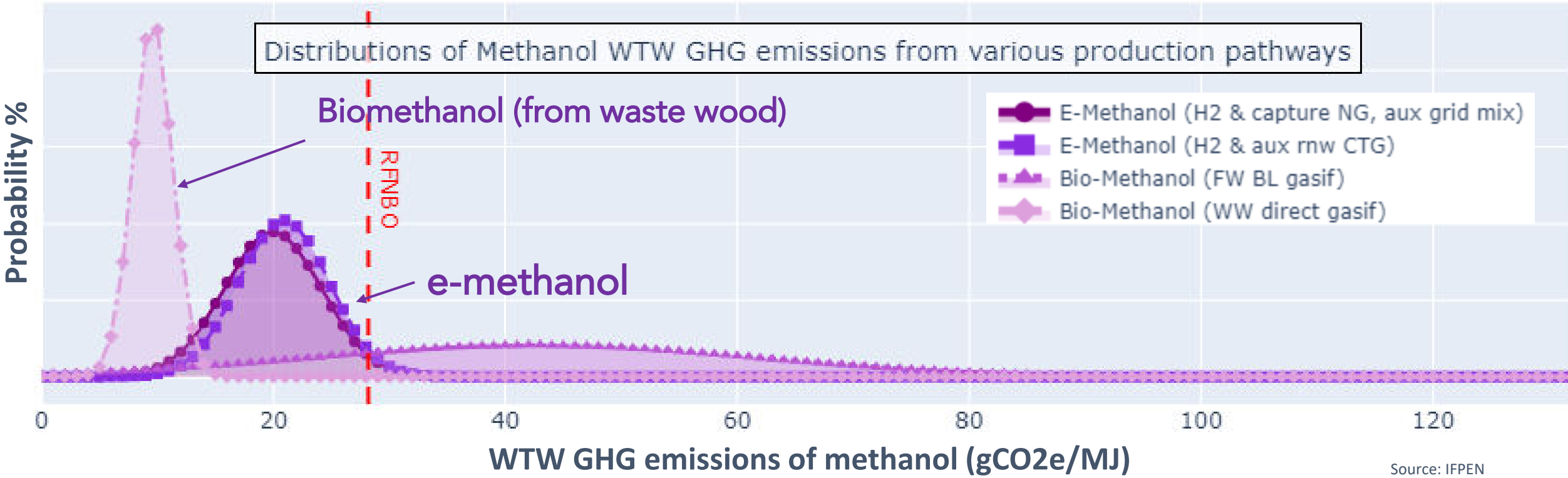
# E-METHANOL VIA METHANOLATION



**Legend:**

- Renewable electricity: from Cradle-to-grave or Operation & maintenance scope
- « Auxiliary » electricity: renewable OR local grid mix depending on the scenario
- Local grid mix electricity
- Local natural gas consumption mix

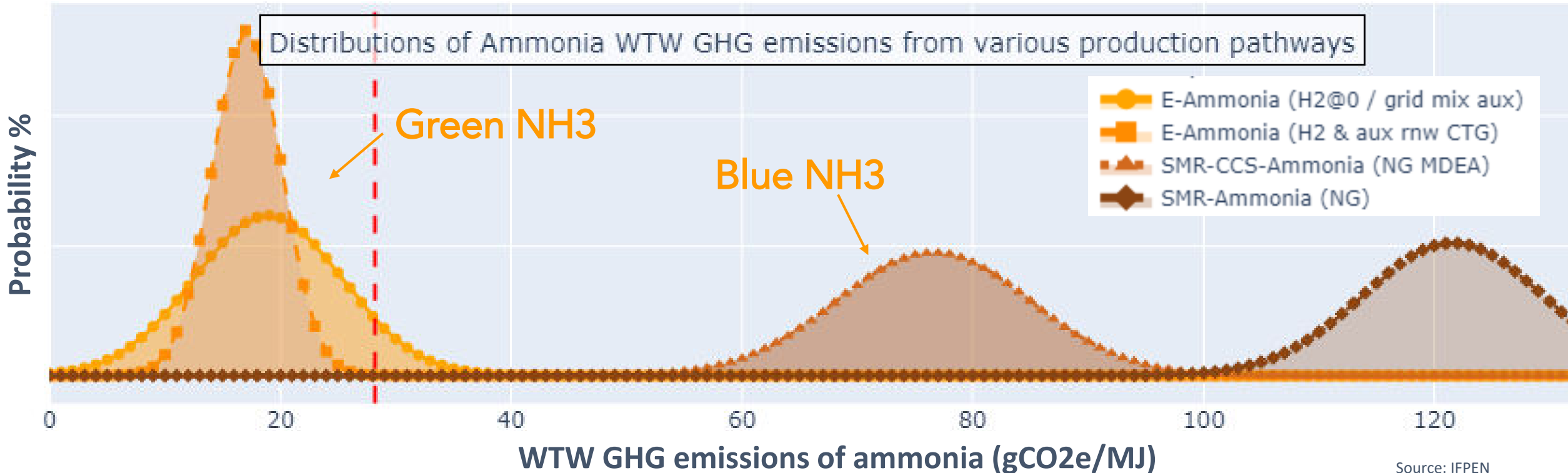
# PROBABILISTIC METHANOL WELL-TO-WAKE GHG INTENSITY



Source: IFPEN

Mean value for **E-methanol** ~20 gCO<sub>2</sub>e/MJ (-79% RED ref.)  
Mean value for **Bio-methanol** ~10 gCO<sub>2</sub>e/MJ (-90% RED ref.)

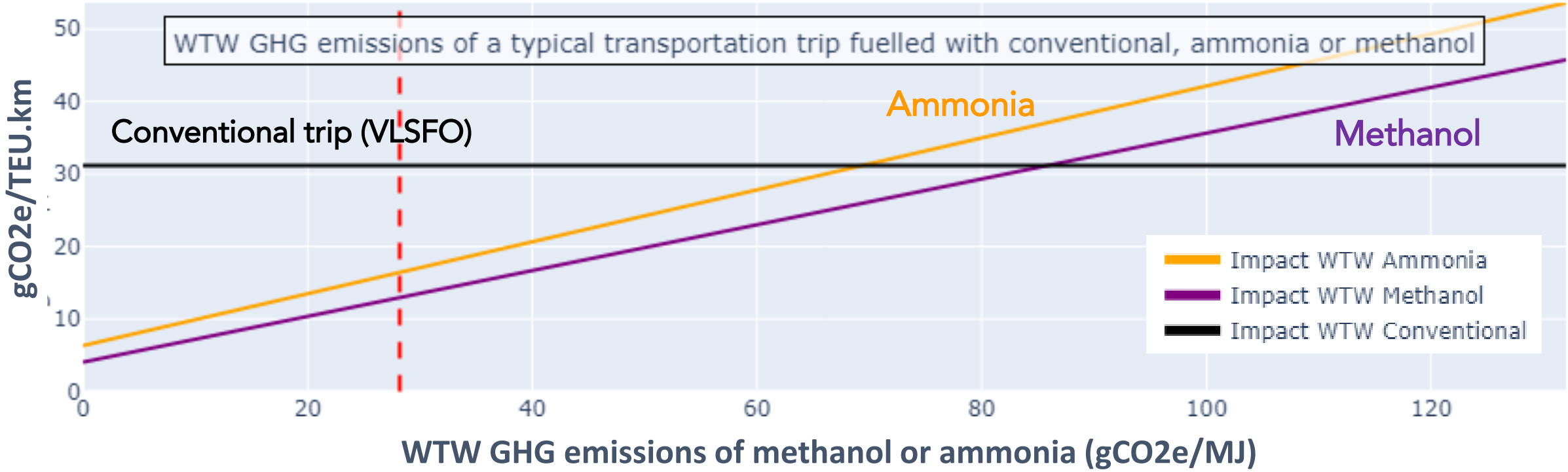
# PROBABILISTIC AMMONIA WELL-TO-WAKE GHG INTENSITY



Source: IFPEN

Mean value for **E-ammonia** ~18 gCO2e/MJ (-81% RED ref.)  
Mean value for **Blue-ammonia** ~75 gCO2e/MJ (-20% RED ref.)

# COMPARISON OF AMMONIA, METHANOL AND VLSFO TRANSPORTATION WORK



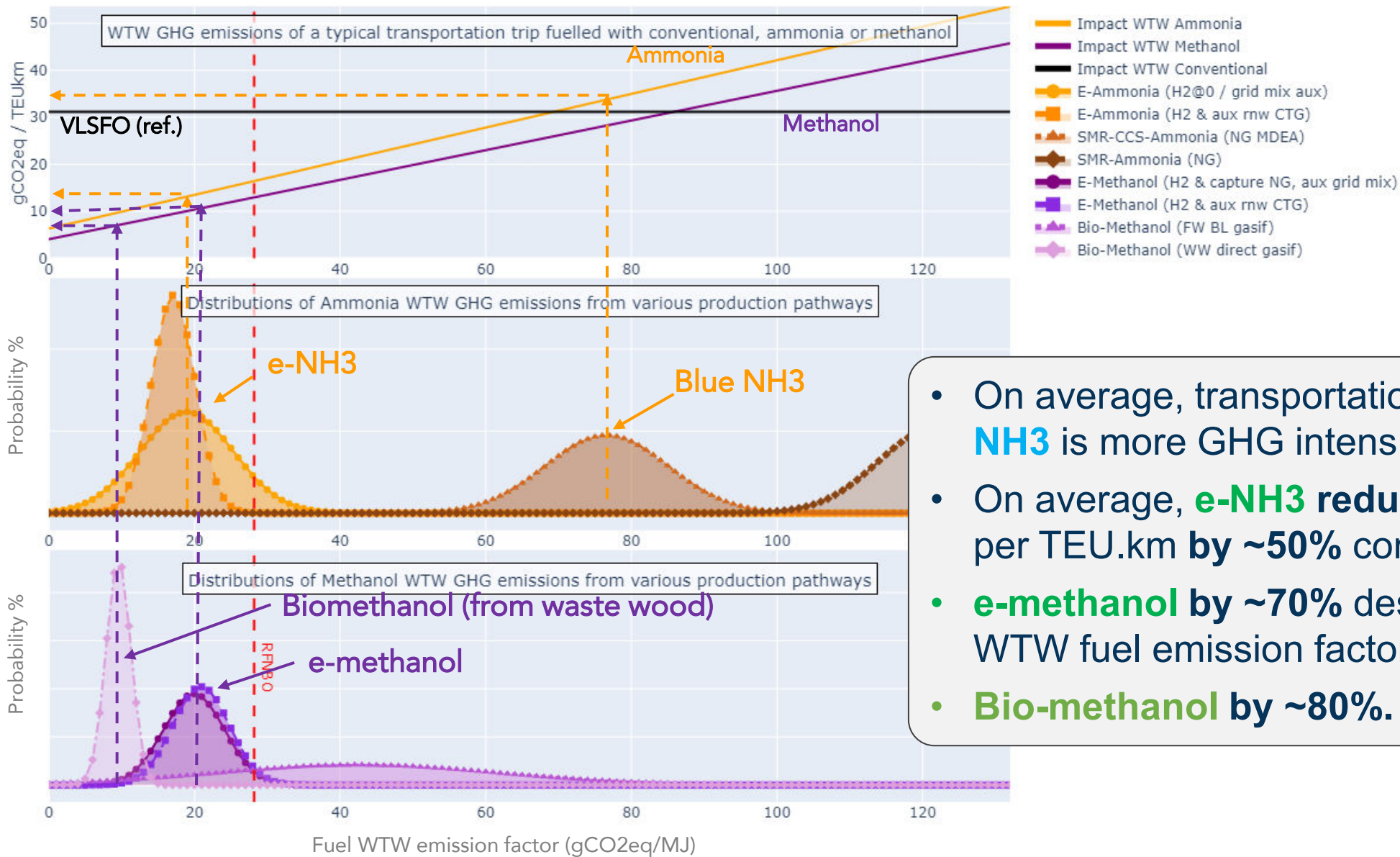
For a given fuel emission factor (x-axis), transportation work with **NH3 is more GHG intensive** (y-axis) than with Methanol due to

- **Lower engine efficiency** (i.e. more energy consumed per unit of output power), partly due to a non-optimized engine size and architecture).
- Higher needs of (fossil VLSFO) **pilot fuel consumption** to ignite the combustion
- **N<sub>2</sub>O emissions**, a powerful greenhouse gas

➔ Engine development, ship architecture, and including a PTO to reduce N<sub>2</sub>O will improve the overall picture.



# COMPARISON OF AMMONIA, METHANOL AND VLSFO CONTAINER TRANSPORTATION WORK

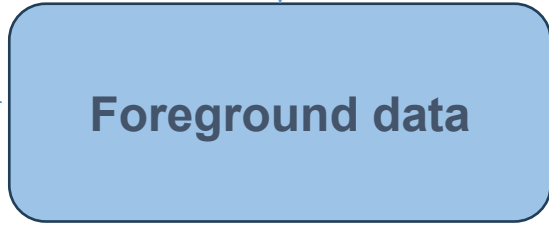


- On average, transportation work with **blue NH<sub>3</sub>** is more GHG intensive than **VLSFO**
- On average, **e-NH<sub>3</sub>** reduces **GHG emissions** per TEU.km by **~50%** compared to VLSFO.
- **e-methanol** by **~70%** despite slightly higher WTW fuel emission factor than NH<sub>3</sub>.
- **Bio-methanol** by **~80%**.

Source: IFPEN

# PROSPECTIVE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

- Parameterized life cycle inventory:**
- Renewable load factors,
  - share of wind/solar,
  - electrolyzer efficiency,
  - ...



	Today	2035	2050
<b>Electricity</b>			
PV efficiency	19%	23%	23%
<b>Methanol unit configuration</b>			
Methanol unit configuration	S4 (renewable CTG for H2 & capture)	S4 (renewable CTG for H2 & capture)	S4 (renewable CTG for H2 & capture)
<b>Transportation &amp; conditioning</b>			
Type and source of energy for transportation	HFO (ship)	HFO (Ship)	E-methanol (Ship)

**Technological evolutions assumptions**

**Prospective GHG assessment of the fuels produced in 2025, 2035 and 2050**

**Shared Socio-economic Pathways (SSP2) - MIDDLE OF THE ROAD**  
 A scenario that represents a continuation of current trends, with some

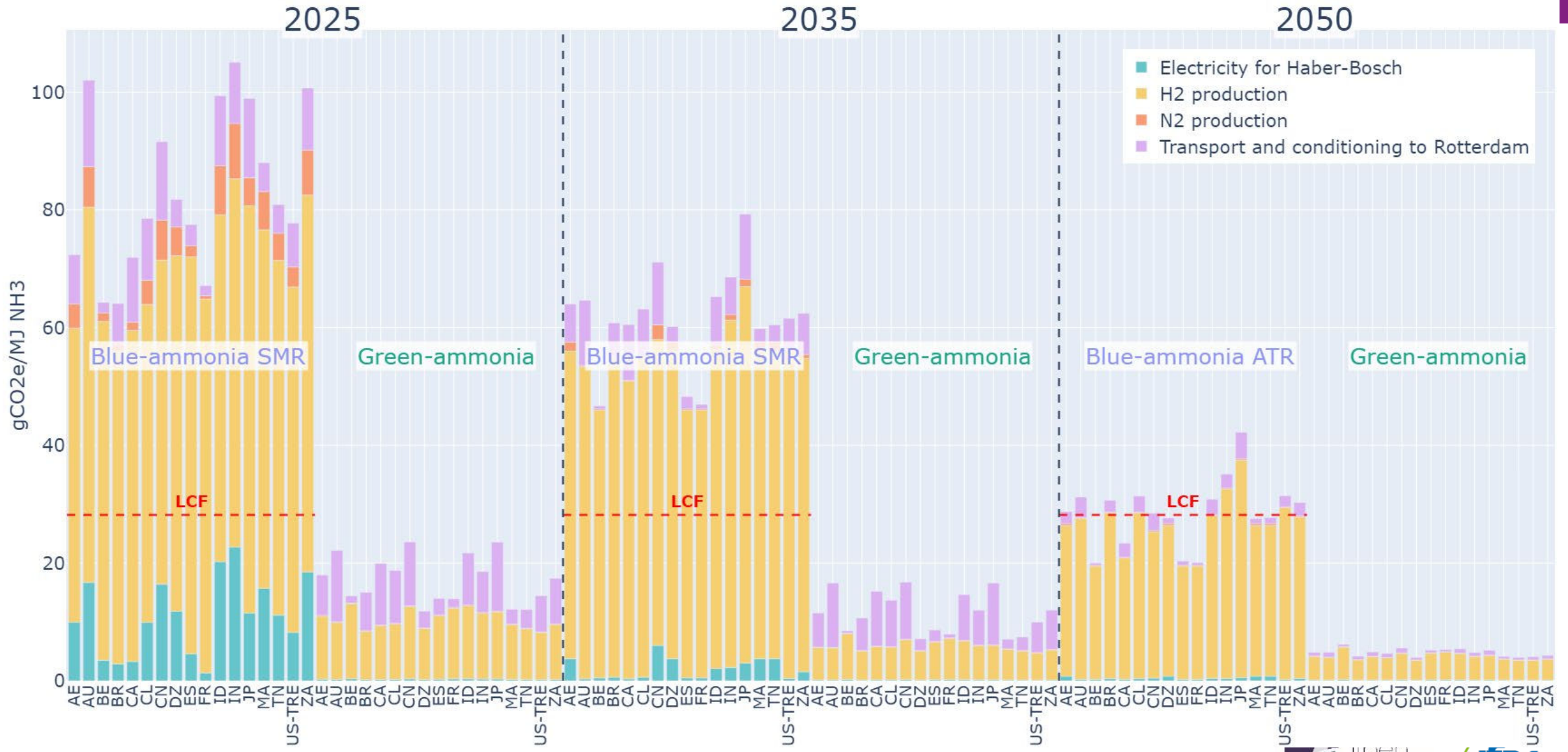
**Global economy decarbonation assumptions**

**NATIONAL DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS**  
 Nationally Determined Contributions, where individual countries set emissions reduction targets in line with the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to well below 2°C.

Coupled with Integrated Assessment Model:  
**REMIND - SSP2-NDC**



# PROSPECTIVE GHG INTENSITY ASSESSMENT OF E- AND BLUE- AMMONIA



# TAKE AWAY MESSAGES

## Regulations & methodologies

- With RED methodology, **e-fuels show a significant GHG reduction potential (~90% vs RED fossil reference)**. Loopholes in this methodology, currently not accounting for the emissions related to renewables infrastructure, **lead to overoptimistic emissions reduction levels for e-fuels**.
- Considering the **Cradle-to-Grave scope**, they can achieve ~80% reduction potential - **still passing RFNBO threshold**.

## GHG intensity of assessed fuels

Overall, **e-Ammonia and e-Methanol products have similar order of magnitude of WTW GHG results**. However, **lower ammonia engine efficiency results in higher overall WTW GHG emissions at transportation trip level**.

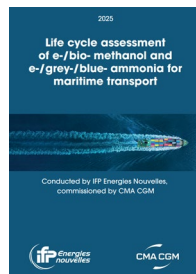
- **Blue-Ammonia is not fit for decarbonation**. It emits **more overall WTW GHG emissions per TEU.km than VLSFO**, on average. Even by 2050 under optimistic scenarios, blue NH3 only satisfies 70% threshold in 6 out of 17 considered locations due to large footprints when extracting methane.
- **E-Ammonia is fit for decarbonation ~50% GHG emissions savings** per TEU.km compared to VLSFO
- **E-Methanol is fit for decarbonation ~70% GHG emissions savings** per TEU.km compared to VLSFO  
... but it is hard to produce (requires capture of biogenic CO2).
- **Bio-Methanol is fit for decarbonation ~80% GHG emissions savings** per TEU.km compared to VLSFO  
... providing that it is produced with the appropriate bio-feedstock... and that it is available.

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