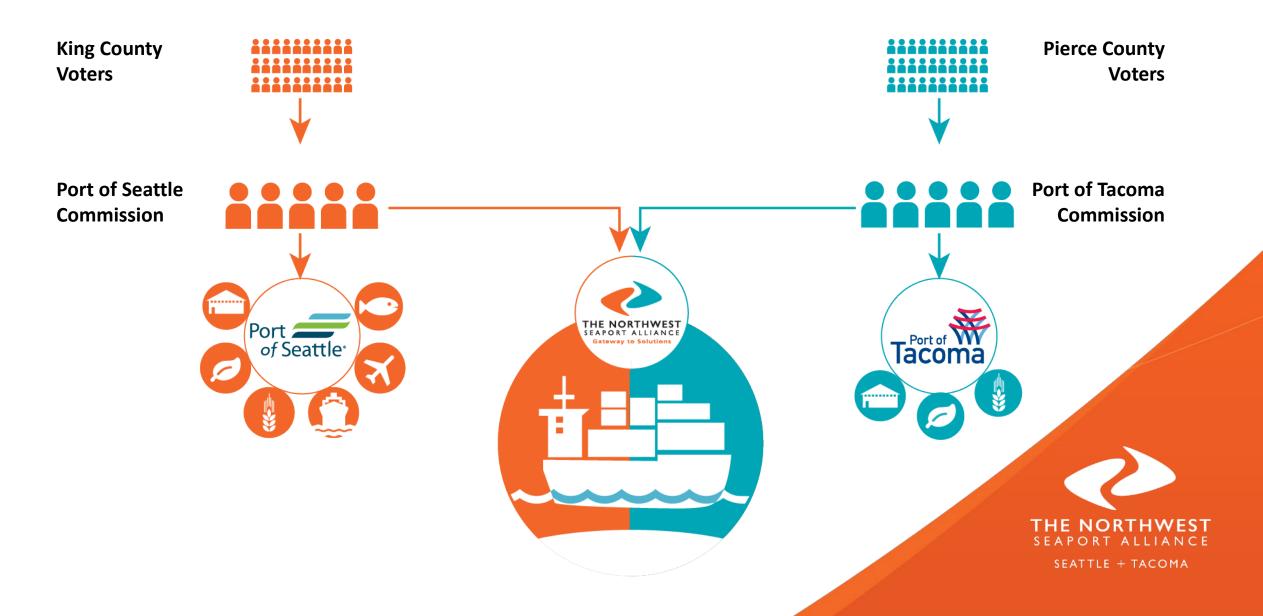
Waves of Change: Studying a Northwest Seaport Alliance-Korea Green Corridor

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Commissioner Sam Cho



The Northwest Seaport Alliance





What is a Green Corridor?

A shipping route where zero greenhouse gas solutions are considered, demonstrated and supported.

Green corridors will serve as an essential part of the transition toward zero carbon shipping and reaching our goal of zero maritime emissions by 2050 or earlier

What is a Ports' role in establishing a Green Corridor?

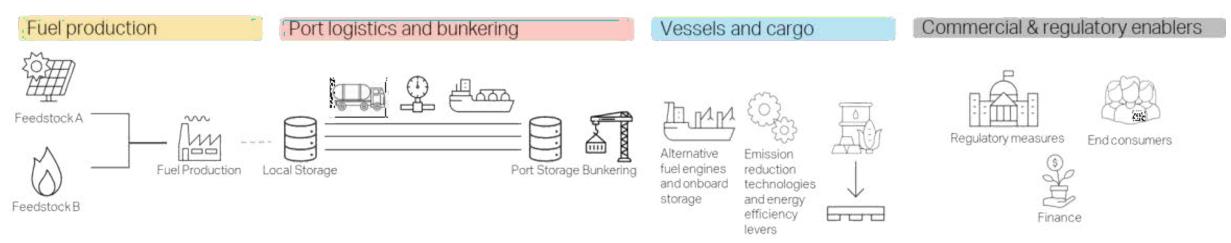
Use port governance structure to:

- Foster collaboration across maritime and fuel sectors
- Partner to establish technological, economic, and regulatory feasibility
- Accelerate implementation of low and ultimately zero GHG emission vessels.



Green Corridors Require Partnership

Green corridors can involve stakeholders from the entire maritime value chain





Green Corridor Study

Busan Korea + Seattle-Tacoma, US

PARTNERS IN THE STUDY

- Maersk McKinney Moller Center for Decarbonizing Shipping
- United States Government
- Korean Government
- The Northwest Seaport Alliance
- Busan Port Authority
- Others







Existing Cargo Flows

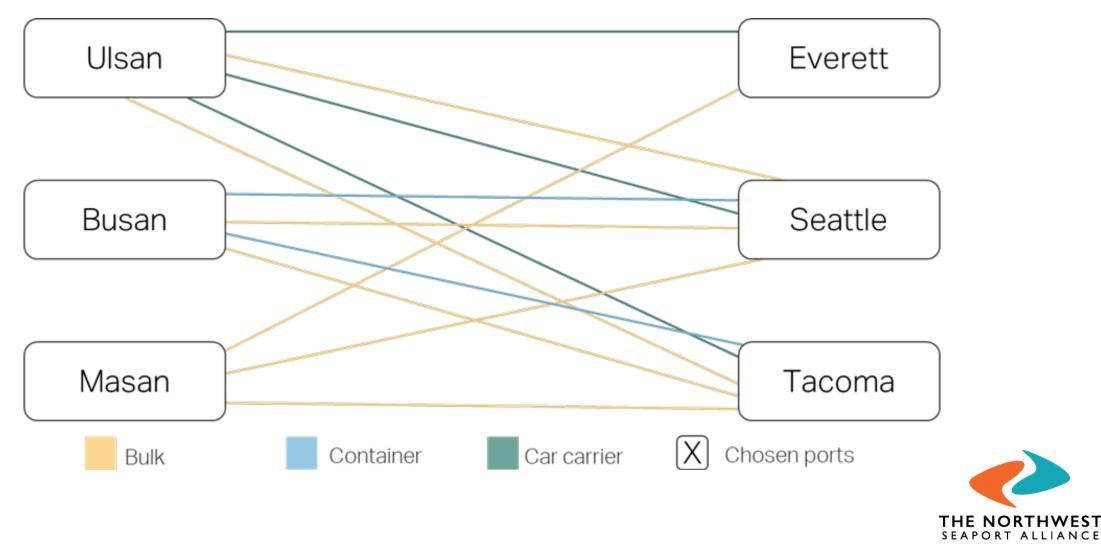
Cargo Volumes between the US & Korea

- US is Korea's #1 export market and #3 importer; Korea is the US's #4 export market and #5 importer.
- 70% of all cargo from Korea is from the three ports included in this study (Busan, Ulsan, NWSA)
- Vessel shipments between the USA and the ROK are expected to grow by 67%–90% (2021 to 2050)
- Over 90% of vessel shipments within the scope are container ships
- Container ships between Seattle and Busan account for 60% of total estimated fuel consumption

Types of Cargo

- Top corridors for each vessel type: Seattle-Busan for the container ships, Tacoma-Busan for bulk carriers, and Tacoma-Ulsan for the RO-RO carriers
- RO-RO carriers tend to use cleaner fuels, indicating that the RO-RO carriers might be more favorable to cleaner alternative fuels.

Exploring Cargo Types and Routes



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Current Estimated Carbon Emissions By Cargo Type

Between Busan Korea + Seattle-Tacoma, US

| 2021 | Ro-Ro | Bulk Carrier | Tanker | General Cargo | Container |
|--|--------|--------------|--------|------------------|-----------|
| Ships (port calls) | 52 | 25 | 15 | 12 | 437 |
| CO ₂ Emissions (tonCO ₂) | 90,014 | 41,501 | 21,816 | 17,241 | 1,888,275 |

| 2022 | Ro-Ro | Bulk Carrier | Tanker | General Cargo | Container |
|--|--------|--------------|--------|------------------|-----------|
| Ships (port calls) | 53 | 48 | 5 | 16 | 427 |
| CO ₂ Emissions (tonCO ₂) | 91,250 | 80,759 | 6,747 | 20,141 | 1,888,856 |



THE NORTHWEST Seaport alliance seattle + tacoma

Next Generation Maritime Fuel

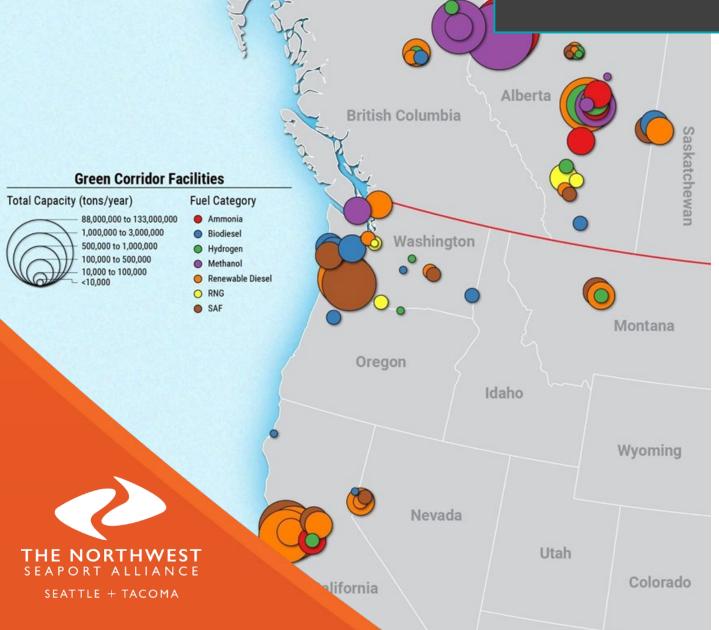
Korean Efforts Underway

- Efforts to increase supplies of alternative marine fuels on the rise, especially regarding methanol
- "Green methanol" already being bunkered at Port of Ulsan
- Korea-based ship-builders building green methanol and green ammonia- capable ships for Maersk and others
- Korea based ocean carrier (Hyundai Merchant Marine) recently ordered \$1.1B worth of methanol-fueled ships
- Clean Methanol Council recently established to develop national strategy and study feasibility of domestic production.

(Pictured is a Green Methanol Vessel in Odfjell Terminal Korea)



Next Generation Maritime Fuel



US Efforts Underway

- Alternative fuel production in US/PNW currently limited to biodiesel, renewable diesel, renewable natural gas, and sustainable aviation fuel.
- Several RNG projects planned, but supply committed to local gas grids for commercial and residential heating.
- Little existing production capacity for blue or green

ethanol and ammonia; financing/siting/permittin g issues in PNW.

- Proposed facility in Alberta (Canada) would significantly increase production of methanol and ammonia nearby.
- PNW Clean Hydrogen Hub will be a gamechanger.

"Port Readiness" Levels Vary

RESEARCH

Fuel Relevance Assessed Interest of Port Stakeholders

Sufficient Information Gathered

DEVELOPMENT

Vessel Call or Bunkering Approach

Vessel Call or Bunkering Framework

Vessel Call or Bunkering Framework Demonstrated

DEPLOYMENT

Vessel Call or Bunkering System Established on Project Basis

Vessel Call or Bunkering System Complete & Qualified

Vessel Call or Bunkering Service Readily Available

Projected Readiness at Korean ports

| Country | | Alternative Fuel (Current) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|----------------------------|-------|----------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|------------|-------|--|--|--|
| | Port | LNG | | Methanol | | Ammonia | | Hydrgen | | Bio diesel | | | | |
| | | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo | | | |
| | Ulsan | 0 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 3 | | 2 | | 9 | | | | |
| ROK | Busan | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 9 | | | |
| | Masan | 7 | - | 7 | - | 2 | | 2 | - | 9 | | | | |

| Country | | Alternative Fuel (In 2025) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|----------------------------|-------|----------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|------------|-------|--|--|
| | Port | LNG | | Methanol | | Ammonia | | Hydrgen | | Bio diesel | | | |
| | | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo | | |
| | Ulsan | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 9 | | | |
| ROK | Busan | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | - 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 9 | | |
| | Masan | 9 | - | 6 | - | 6 | - | б | - | 9 | 9 | | |

| Γ | Country | | Alternative Fuel (In 2030) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|----------------------------|-------|----------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|------------|-------|--|--|--|
| | | Port | LIN | IG | Methanol | | Ammonia | | Hydrgen | | Bio diesel | | | | |
| | | | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo | | | |
| Γ | | Ulsan | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | 5 | | 9 | | | | |
| | ROK | Busan | 9 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 9 | | | |
| | | Masan | 9 | - | 9 | - | 9 | - | 5 | - | 9 | 9 | | | |

Projected Readiness at US ports

| | | | | | | Alt | ternative P | uel (Curre | nt) | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|---------|--------|----------|-------|---------|-------------|--------------|---------|--------------|--------------|---------|--------|
| Country | Port | LNG | | Methanol | | Amn | nonia | Hydrgen | | Renewable FO | | Bio Oil | |
| country | Port | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo |
| USA | Tacoma Seattle | 8 2 | 9 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 3 | 3 | 1 3 | 3 |
| | | | | | | A | te mative l | Fuel (in 202 | 25) | | | | |
| Country | Port | U | VG | Meth | hanol | Amn | nonia | Hyd | rgen | Renew | able FO | Bio Oil | |
| Country | Port | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo |
| USA | Tacoma Seattle | 8 3 | 9 9 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 9 | 9 9 | 5 5 | 9 9 |
| | | | | | | A | te mative l | Fuel (in 203 | 30) | | | | |
| | | LNG | | Methanol | | Ammonia | | Hydrgen | | Renewable FO | | Bio Oil | |
| Country | Port | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo |
| USA | Tacoma | 9 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| USA | Seattle | 6 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| | | | | | | Al | te mative f | Fuel (in 203 | 35) | 2 | | | |
| Country | Port | L | VG | Methanol | | Amn | nonia | Hyd | Hydrgen | | Renewable FO | | Oil |
| country | Pon | Bun ker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo | Bunker | Cargo |
| USA | Tacoma Seattle | | 9 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |

Proposed Path Forward

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First wave of "Green Corridors

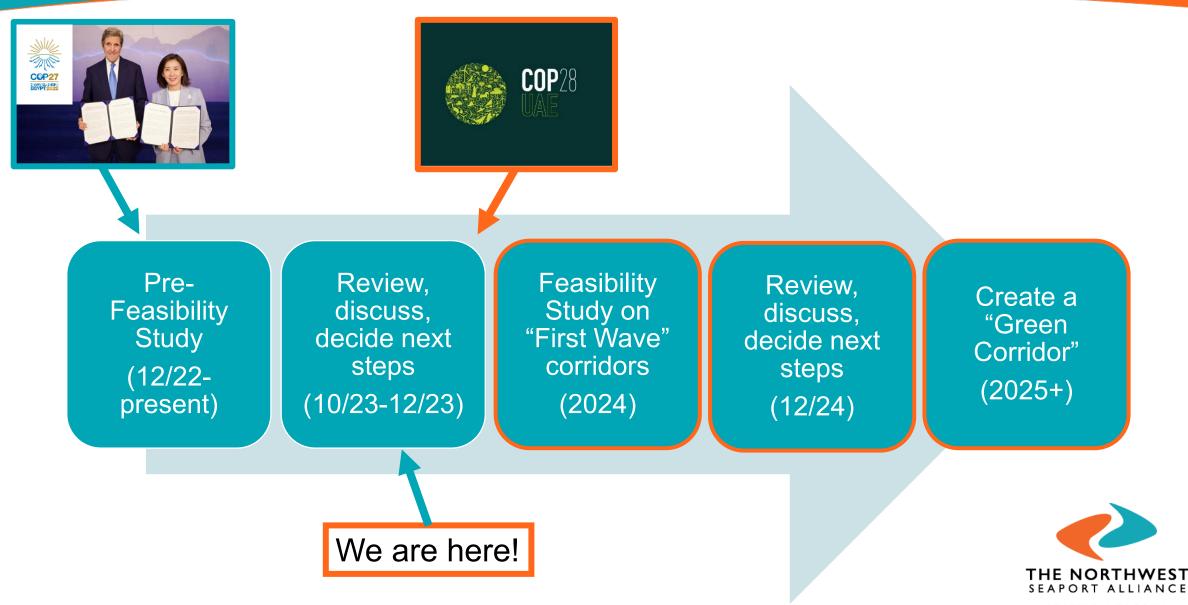
- Container route between the Busan Port Authority and the NWSA operating on green methanol by 2026;
- Container route between the Busan Port Authority and the NWSA operating on green ammonia by 2033; and
- Car carrier route between the Port of Masan and the NWSA, potentially operating on green methanol or ammonia

Organize "Consortium Incubation Workshop"

- Use CIW to engage stakeholders and identify "commercial momentum"
- Finalize list of "first wave" corridors based on CIW

Conduct full feasibility assessment of potential "first wave" corridors

Green Corridor Timeline



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2022 SEASON

289 calls 1.4 million revenue passengers

PORT OF SEATTLE GHG EMISSIONS

Port-Controlled 4% Other Cruise Maritime Ships Industry 69% 27% BELL STREET CRUISE TERMINAL Pier 66

← SMITH COVE CRUISE TERMINAL Terminal 91



THANK YOU

nwseaportalliance.com





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