A Sea Change

Which shipping companies are ready for the low-carbon transition?

Executive Summary

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Authors: Kane Marcell, Carole Ferguson and Christie Clarke
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Linking climate metrics to earnings for Shipping companies

This is CDP’s first research report for investors on the Shipping Sector. It ranks 18 of the largest publicly listed Shipping companies on business readiness for a low-carbon economy transition. The universe covers a diverse range of companies but focuses on the Bulk, Container and Tanker business segments of companies’ operations.

The Shipping Sector accounts for between 2 - 3% of global emissions and around 10% of global transport emissions. Based on current technology it is one of the least emissions, intensive modes of freight transport. However, with demand for freight services expected to increase 3 – 4% annually it is imperative that the sector is able to decouple emissions from future increases in demand for freight transport.\(^1\)

The recent introduction of the International Maritime Organization’s (IMO) Greenhouse Gas Strategy which targets a minimum absolute emissions reduction of 50% by 2050 has created greater impetus for companies to take a more structured approach to long-term decarbonisation efforts.

We cover approximately 47% of the container transport market, 17% for Bulk and 13% of the Oil Tanker market when assessed on a DWT capacity basis. Around 42% of seaborne trade starts its journey in Asia and this is reflected in the universe of companies included in this report.

Key findings

- **Container transport is the most emissions intensive shipping subsector** but has achieved the highest emission reductions across the sub-sectors, on average reducing by 5.3% p.a. between 2012-17.\(^2\)
- **Emissions from the Bulk and Tanker divisions have stagnated** with emission intensities from both sectors increasing 1% and 0.5% p.a. on average over the same period.
- **Achieving long-term emission reductions will be challenging for the sector** with a clear gap between company ambition and the technologies and fuels required to deliver the IMO’s long term emission reductions.
- **Biofuels, Hydrogen and Ammonia based fuels which can deliver significant emission reductions are under developed** with only a few companies showing evidence of collaborating to facilitate their development.
- **10 companies are actively facilitating the development of LNG marine fuel** through collaborations or integration of LNG-ready vessels into their fleet.
- **Retrofitting existing fleets could be a capital efficient strategy over the short term before more transformative technologies become viable** – 14 companies show evidence of retrofitting activity.
- **The average fleet age of the universe was found to be below the global average for vessels** across the three sub-sectors, but this does not necessarily position the universe for longer term emission reductions.
- **Technology adoption is challenged by low EBIT Margins and high indebtedness** – Margins averaged 2.5% and the average debt-to-equity ratio was 110%.
- **Slow steaming is an important short-term lever capable of delivering emission reductions of around 30%** - 13 of companies were found to have a slow steaming strategy.
- **LNG with a significant role as a transition fuel in the IEA’s Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) for below 2°C** presents a growth opportunity for LNG carriers out to 2040. Bulk and tanker companies exposed to thermal coal and oil product transport are more at risk from decarbonisation trends.
- **Container Transport is more resilient to long-term decarbonisation trends** due to diversity in the products transported.
- **12 of the 18 companies have disclosed emission reduction targets.** 50% of these are long term Scope 1 targets out to 2050; however, these need ongoing scrutiny given the low reported board level oversight and lack of immediate technology options to decarbonise.
- **Two companies are targeting net zero emissions by 2050.** Another two have set Science-based targets and two others have sort to align their targets with the 2018 IMO GHG strategy.
- **Board level oversight of climate issues is very low compared to other sectors.** Only three companies have a formal climate / environmental committee at the board level.
- **Disclosure is poor for the sector.** Only four companies are official supporters of the TCFD and only five companies in the universe completed CDP’s 2018 Climate Change questionnaire.
- **There is a lack of uniformity in emissions intensity reporting** with companies using different methodologies. 12 companies report using the IMO Energy Efficiency Operational Index (EEOI) which is the most accurate measure of transport work. Other companies report on a nominal capacity basis which assumes vessels are always fully loaded.
- **NYK is ranked in first position overall with Maersk and MOL in second and third position.** Lowest ranked companies are COSCO S.E.T and NS United.

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1. Lloyd’s Intelligence, 2017
2. This is based on an emissions intensity methodology consistent with the IMO’s Energy Efficiency Operational Index (EEOI) which measures emission intensities based on the volume of cargo transported over a given distance (e.g. gCO2/tonne*km)
The summary League Table below presents headline company performance and ranking. It is based on detailed analysis across a range of climate related indicators which could have a material impact on company performance. The League Table is designed to serve as a proxy for business readiness in an industry which will have significant opportunities as governments increase efforts to implement the Paris Agreement. Companies placed towards the bottom are deemed less prepared for a low-carbon transition.

Figure 1: League Table summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>League Table rank</th>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Ticker</th>
<th>Stock exchange</th>
<th>Market Cap Average FY 2018 Q4 (US$bn)</th>
<th>Weighted rank</th>
<th>Transition risks rank</th>
<th>Transition opportunities rank</th>
<th>Climate governance &amp; strategy rank</th>
<th>Fleet breakdown (%)</th>
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<td>4.89</td>
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<td>CSE</td>
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<td>5.03</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
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(i) Weighted ranks are calculated for each area. We display non-weighted ranks in this summary for simplicity only.
(ii) K Line, NYK Line and Mitsui O.S.K formed a joint venture to form the Ocean Network Expree (ONE) in April 2018.
(iii) COSCO S.H acquired a majority equity stake in OOIL in July 2018.
(iv) Only K Line, Maersk, MOL, Norden and NYK Line responded to CDP’s 2018 Climate Change questionnaire. We encourage investors to raise the lack of transparency by other companies in discussions with company management.

Source: CDP

Figure 2: Opportunity vs. risk for low-carbon transition

Note: Weighted ranks normalized to 10.
Bubble size: Larger bubble size = stronger performance on climate governance & strategy.
Source: CDP
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