

# WÄRTSILÄ SHIP POWER

# **JAAKKO ESKOLA**

SENIOR EVP DEPUTY TO THE CEO PRESIDENT, SHIP POWER



# The most complete Marine Offering on earth



## **Market trends and drivers**

- Development of the global economy drives marine trade and transportation growth
- Development of oil & gas prices stimulates investments in exploration and production of offshore oil & gas
- Environmental regulations drive demand for environmental solutions and LNG as a marine fuel
- Increasing focus on energy efficiency and environmental performance



The development of efficient vessels, environmental solutions and gas technology will be our priority in meeting your evolving needs.

### Wärtsilä's strategy for the marine and oil & gas market

To be recognised as the leading provider of innovative products and integrated solutions in the marine and offshore oil & gas industry.

**LEADER IN** 







- Lifecycle solutions for ship owners and operators
- Integrated solutions for the shipbuilding industry, owners and operators
- The most competitive products and delivery process for the marine industry



# Why do our customers choose us?

## The fundamentals has not changed just the order of importance

### Wärtsilä does:

- Continuously responsive to customer needs, competent and reliable
- Integrated system supplier, total solution provider
- Provide high-quality life-cycle power solutions, maintenance and service suitable to customers
- Enhancing customers' business through superior energy, operational and environmental efficiency

## Trusted partner

### Customer needs:

- Customer understanding
  - Understands customers business and needs
  - Matching offering that suits the needs
- Trustworthy partner
  - Has good references
  - Reliable
  - Takes responsibility
- Customer management
  - Easy to work with
  - Competent personnel
  - Response time
- Efficient systems
  - High quality
  - Innovative



# This is what we bring to the market



# THE MOST COMPLETE MARINE OFFERING ON EARTH







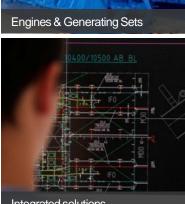






















Marine Lifecycle Solutions

Pumps & Valves

Oil Separation

Seals, Bearings & Stern Tubes







# The most complete Marine Offering on earth





### → 70 countries → 160 locations → 18000 people

The only player in the market with a truly global presence and capability to service customers 24/7 on all continents





Every second ship in the world is equipped or served by Wärtsilä



## **Market drivers**



### **Environment**

- Emissions
   legislation (Nox)
   2015-2016
   postponed (sulphur still to be implemented)
- Financial impact for owners & increased uncertainty with fleet renewals/upgrades



### LNG

- LNG bunkering availability
- Wärtsilä proven technology
- Fuel types being used



### Offshore

- Deepwater requiring more power
- High oil price
- · Brazil and China



### Merchant

- Fleet supply and demand volatility
- Low cost manufacturing



# Increasing environmental regulation and alternatives for decreasing emissions

NO,

Acid rains
Ozone depletion

Tier II (2011) Tier III in ECA\* (2016) SOx

Acid rains

3.5% (2012) ECA 0.1% (2015) Global 0.5% (2020) PARTICULATE MATTER

Impact on air quality

Along with SO<sub>x</sub> reduction

GREENHOUSE GAS

Global warming

Under evaluation by IMO

BALLAST WATER

Damage to local eco-systems

Global ballast water convention

Wärtsilä is offering a multi-solution approach to meet requirements for different owner needs, ship types and operating profiles.

### **LNG**

- Simultaneous reduction of GHG / SO<sub>x</sub> / NO<sub>x</sub> / PM
- Market: mainly ships with regular routes and limited autonomy requirements operating in ECAs
- Infrastructure development is needed for larger uptake
- Conversion solution available

### **HFO**

NO<sub>x</sub>: SCR or wet methods SO<sub>x</sub>: Scrubbers Market: mostly merchant ships operating a significant time in ECAs

### MGO

- NO<sub>x</sub>: SCR or primary methods
- Market: ships operating a limited time in ECAs, small ships



<sup>\*</sup>Emissions Control Areas

# Regulation **2012 Jan 1**: Europe confirmed draft

**2014 Jul 1**: Ecdis mandatory for (<500 gt)

2016 Jan 1: IMO ballast water convention applies to all other vessels (implies treatment technology needs installing on vessels with ballast water)

2016 Jul 1: (>3,000 gt)

2018 Jan 1: existing cargo (<20,000 qt)

2014 Jul 1: Ecdis mandatory for newbuilding cargoships (>3,000gt and <10,000 gt)

2014 Jan 1: IMO ballast water

2016 Jan 1: US ballast water requirements for existing ships (ballast Water capacity less than 1,5000 cu m or greater than 5,000 cu m)

2016 Jan 1: IMO NOx

2018 Jul 1: IMO

2024 Jan 1:

2012 Jul 1: Ecdis mandatory for gt) and newbuild tankers (>3,000gt

2014 Jan 1: US ballast water

requirements for existing ships

(ballast water capacity 1,500 cu m to

convention applies to vessels built pre 2009 (implies treatment technology needs installing on vessels with ballast capacity 1,500 gt to 5,000 gt)

2014 Jul 1: Noise levels: The code on noise levels onboard ships will come into effect when the new regulation enters into force.

2020 Jan 1: European

2012

2013 Jul 1:

(> 10,000 gt).

2016

2018

2019

2020

2013 Jan 1: EEDI becomes

mandatory for newbuildings. Benchmark set.

5,000 cu m)

2013 Jan 1: US ballast water requirements start for newbuildings.

2013 Jan 1: Ship Energy Efficiency Management plan and EEDI comes into force.

2015 Jul 1: Ecdis mandatory existing tankers (>3,000 gt)

2015 Jan 1: SOx ECA limits

**2017 Jul 1**: Ecdis mandatory existing cargo vessels (20,000 gt to

50,000 qt)

2020 Jan 1: Potential start of market-based measure to further curb CO2 emissions from shipping (and contribute to the **UNFCCC** initiated climate

2020 Jan 1: Sulphur in

2013 Aug 1: Maritime Labour Convention.

Source: Lloyd's List.

ECDIS=Electronic chart Display and Information system, EEDI=Energy Efficiency Design index

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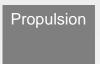


# The competition has changed

























Ship Design



MITSUBISHI

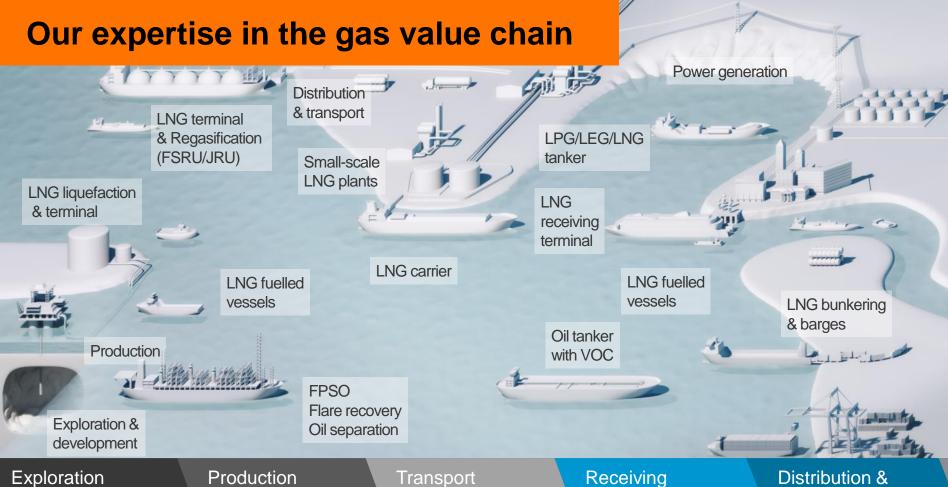












Exploration & Drilling

Production & liquefaction

Transport & storage

Receiving terminals & regasification

Distribution & transport to the users

- LNG fuel gas systems for OSVs
- On- & Offshore small scale liquefaction
- Antiflaring/VOC
- Oil separation
- Gas FPSO

- LNG fuel gas systems
- LPG, LEG & LNG cargo handling
- Jetty & Floating regasification
- Bunkering & barges
- Receiving terminals
- Gas/LNG
   distribution/logistics
- Feed gas to Power plants

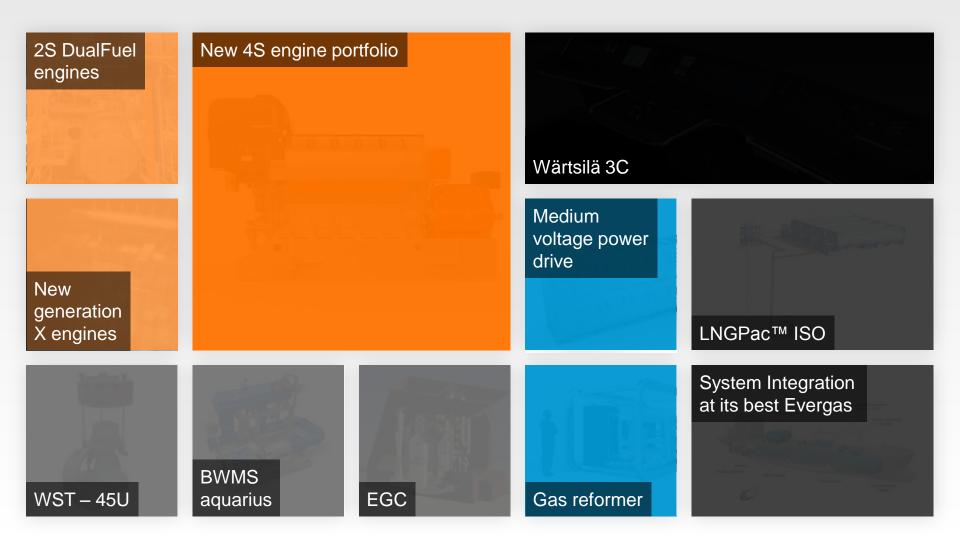


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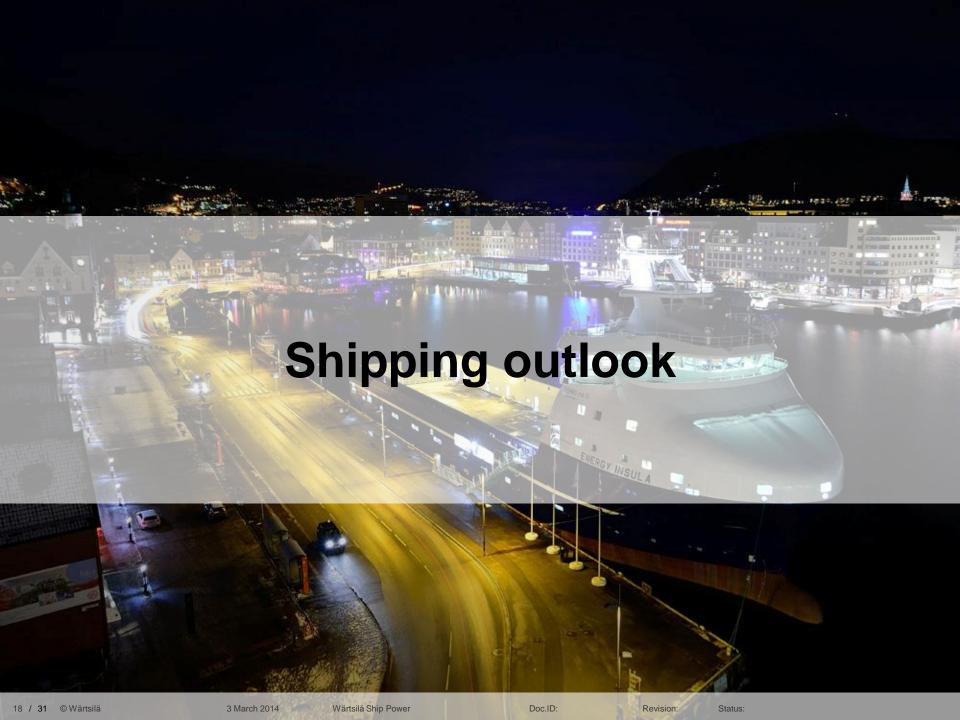
# Clear leadership in dual-fuel applications



 $\rightarrow$  6 segments  $\rightarrow$  > 1'000 engines  $\rightarrow$  > 9'000'000 running hours

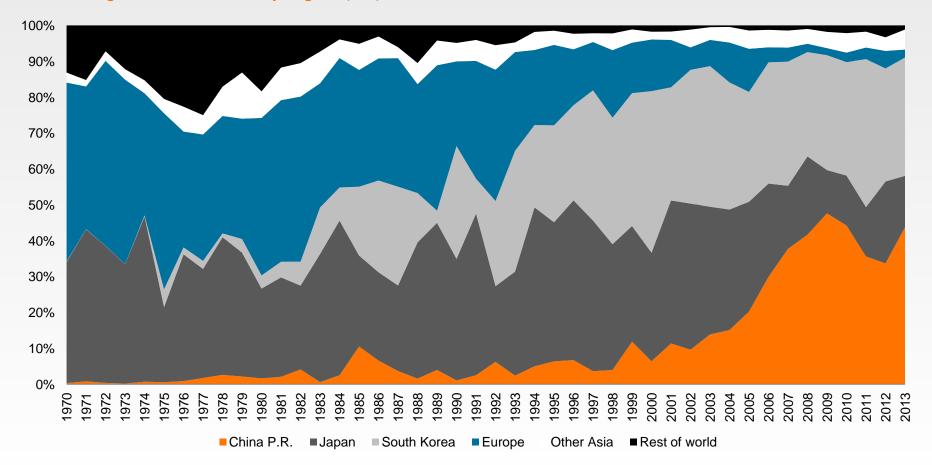






# Shipbuilding has moved to Asia China has gained the top merchant builder position

### Contracting volumes - Share by region (GT)



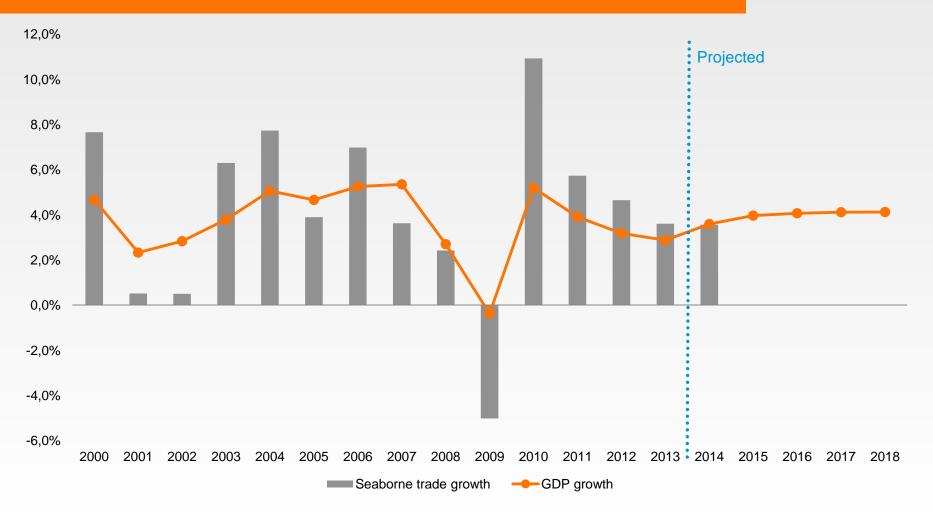
In 2012, Chinese yards won back some of the contracting share they lost to South Korea in 2011. This continued in 2013.

Source: Clarkson Research Services



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# Shipping and shipbuilding demand depends on global economy

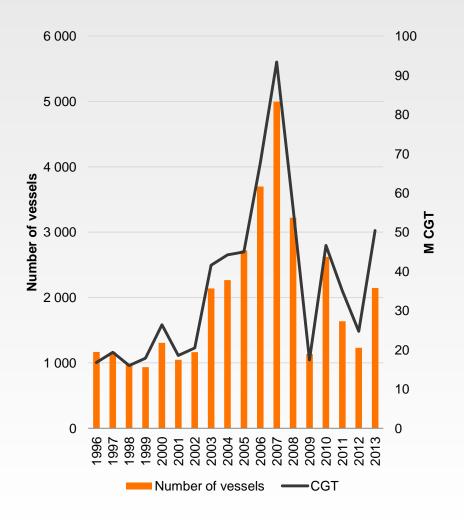


Political and economic issues continue to limit growth in the short-term. The global economic outlook for the medium- to long-term is more positive due to more robust growth projections for developing economies and the concurrent recovery of western economies.

Source: IMF, Clarkson Research Services



# **Contracting activity development**

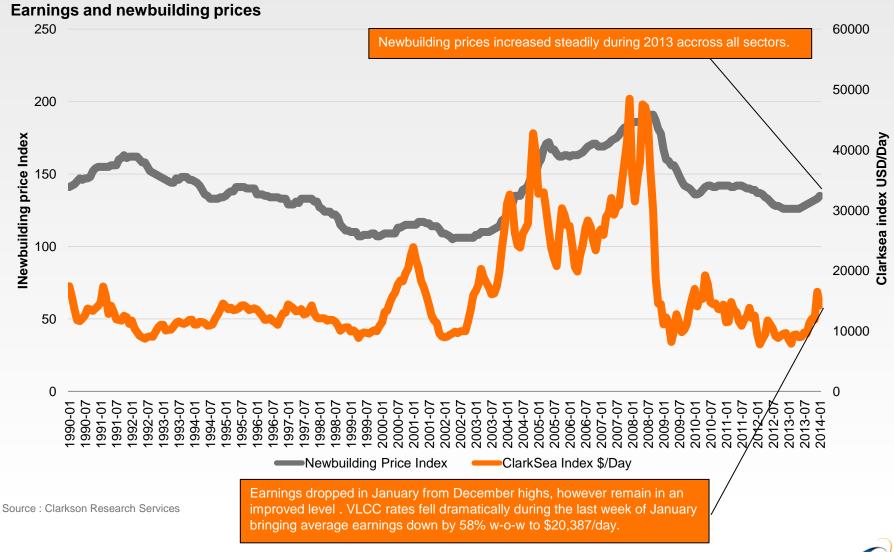


- Contracting activity improved in 2013
- Finance and poor freight markets are clouding recovery
- The contracting product mix has been spread across the various vessel sectors
- Regulations and fuel prices driving towards eco designs and gas as a fuel
  - Accelerated demolition creating additional demand
- High proportion of contracts with options attached in 2013
  - Owners wanted to take advantage of the attractive newbuilding prices in a rising market

Source: Clarkson Research Services

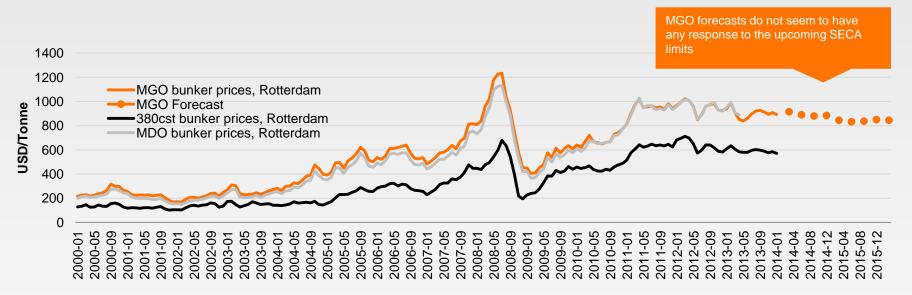


# **Earnings and newbuilding prices**





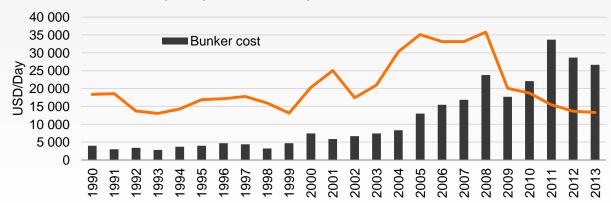
# Bunker fuels – Focus on fuel efficiency, regulatory issues



Issues of fuel efficiency and impending environmental regulations are making owners increasingly conscious of more 'eco' designs.

In addition the owners may increasingly wish to scrap more inefficient tonnage at an age below the historical norm.

### Price of fuel for the ship vs. price of the ship



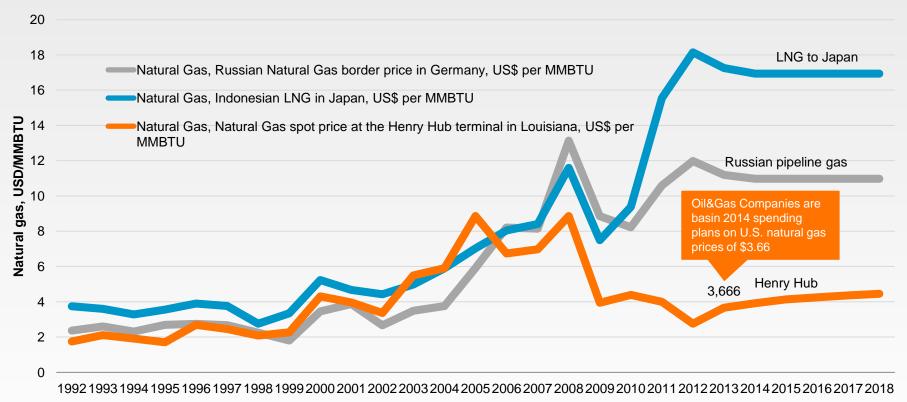
Source: Clarkson Research Services, Consensus Economics Inc.

Fundamental change in the economics of shipping



# **Gas prices**

### Natural gas price historical and forecast (IMF)

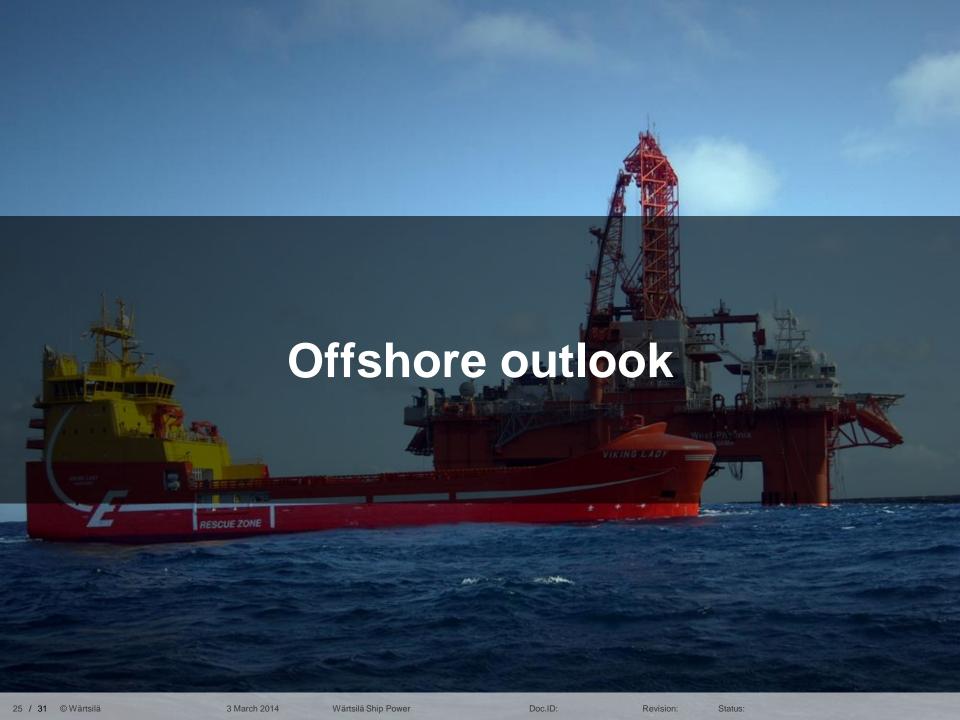


As LNG gains a more substantial share of the gas market, it is expected that the traditional oil indexed long term gas transportation contracts are likely to switch to an independent, hub or spot based pricing method.

The effects of this movement in the gas markets are **expected to lower gas prices**, as the differential between current oil and gas prices increases and individual gas futures markets help to mitigate risks associated with the spot market, increasing the attraction of gas as a fuel versus coal and oil.

Source: IMF

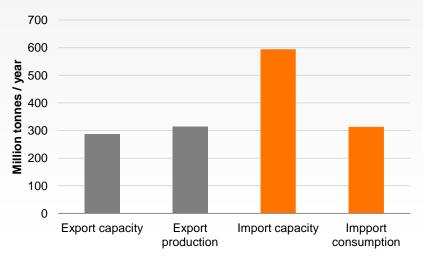




# Strong growth in LNG supply and demand

- Natural gas is becoming an increasingly popular fuel for power generation offering a relatively safe (compared to nuclear); cheap (compared to oil); and clean (compared to coal) energy source.
- Demand for natural gas to increase by 55% over the next 20 years
- 30% of global gas imports are via LNG
- Lack of new LNG export capacity limited trade in 2012 and 2013

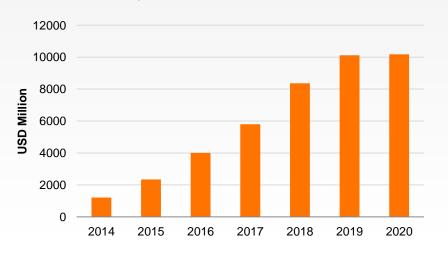
### Wordl LNG exports and imports 2012



Source: Douglas-Westwood, Petroleum Economist, SP BI

- Growth supply in recent years driven by Middle East, demand driven by Asia
- Significant project delays and cost overruns
- Large Australian projects coming online
- Potential future supply from Russia, US shale gas, W
   & E Africa & Mediterranean
- CAPEX on FLNG expected to increase significantly
- Asia will dominate FLNG regas projects as domestic gas demand grows.

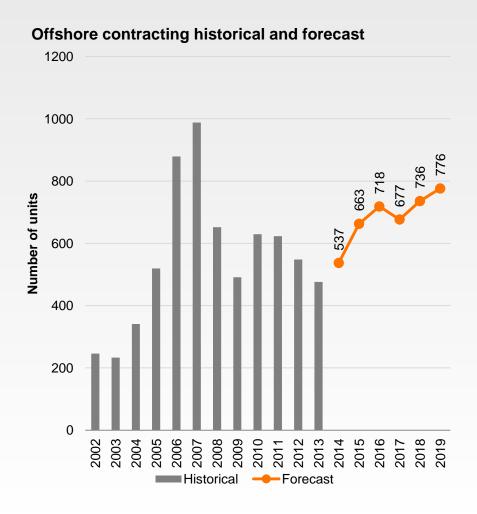
#### CAPEX on FLNG Liquefaction vessels





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# Offshore contracting outlook



- The offshore oil and gas industry is recognised as a key growth area for the future of oil production and fleet growth. Whilst some oil producing areas are in long term decline, this has only encouraged exploration in less conventional areas, resulting in a need for more specialised and technologically advanced structures.
- The long-term forecast requirement for structures engaged in the offshore oil and gas business is based upon analysis and modelling of future fields coming online.
- Offshore mobile contracting is expected to total 537 in 2014, slightly up from 2013.
- Long-term projections suggest an average of 661 contracts p.a. (2013-2019) compared to an average of 589 p.a. (2008-2012).
- Despite the supplyside growth in the OSV and rig sectors, demand is still expected to increase significantly, leading to further contracting in these sectors.
- The expectation for offshore supply-side expansion is supported by the future field developments, notably by those in the deep water.

Source: Clarkson Research Services, OFC September 2013

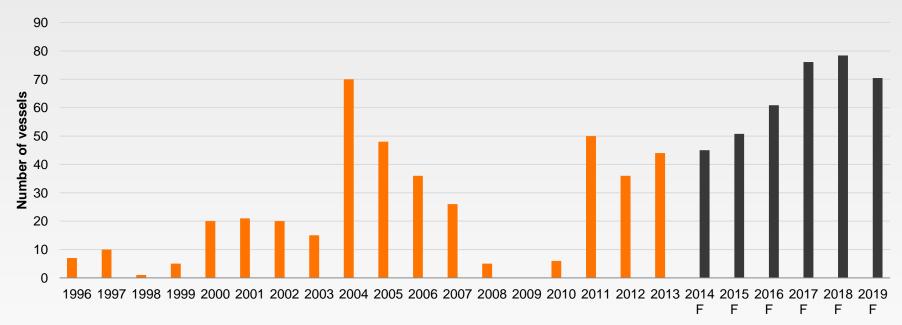


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## **LNG Carriers**

### LNG Carrier Contracting activity

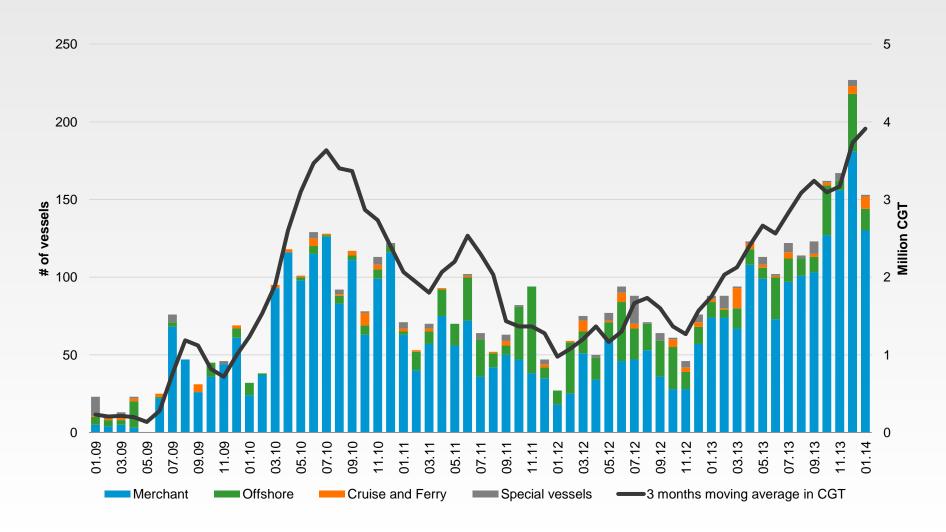


- Medium- and long-term new build potential are promising long liquefaction and regasification project list
- Short term overcapacity export project delays
- Closure of nuclear plants and environmental issues associated with coal use in Asia and Europe bring good news to LNG market

Source: Clarkson Research Services, SP BI



# **Contracting Activity Development – All vessels**



Source: Clarkson Research Services, Contracting activity as per 3rd of February 2014



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# Thank you!



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