

Energy and time-efficient shipping solutions

Auckland - December 2016

Bruce Hunter





- 1 Energy & technology efficiency developments
- 2 Commercial and operational impact





Speed v Emission

Natural 'balance' between optimal systems speed and emissions / energy maintenance.

- Curve currently favours reduction in speeds and the addition of vessels due to the challenging financial climate
- Over supply of ships and extension of systems by absorbing ships, likewise adds to overall emissions and the absolute need for energy efficient tonnage.
- Technology based solutions covering a wide range of vessel operation criteria. These save costs on both day to day running and at scheduled maintenance periods



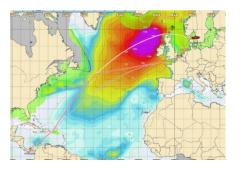


Are not mutually exclusive

Efficiency of our fleet

- Big "fat" vessels with optimized hull.
- "Little" main engines electronically controlled optimized for the necessary load on slow speed.
- Trim/Draft software optimum resistance.
- Weather routing.
- Improved propulsion with BTF or PSS devices, reducing the fuel consumption by 3-5 %.
- Frequency controlled sea water cooling pumps.
- New-buildings with ballast water treatment plants.









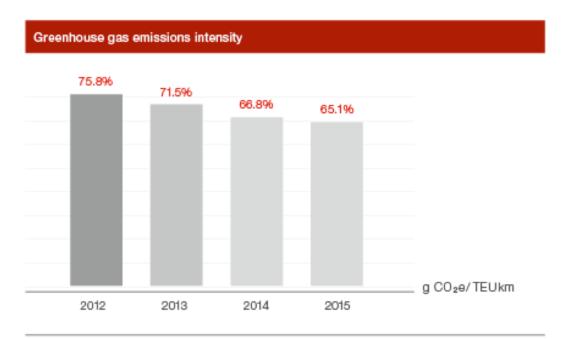






Environmental

Hamburg Süd wants to reduce CO₂e emissions per TEUxkm by 45% until 2020 based on 2009



Compared to the 2009 base year, greenhouse gas emissions intensity was reduced to 65.1% in 2015. Scope 1 was included.



Ship Energy Efficiency Department – Update of projects

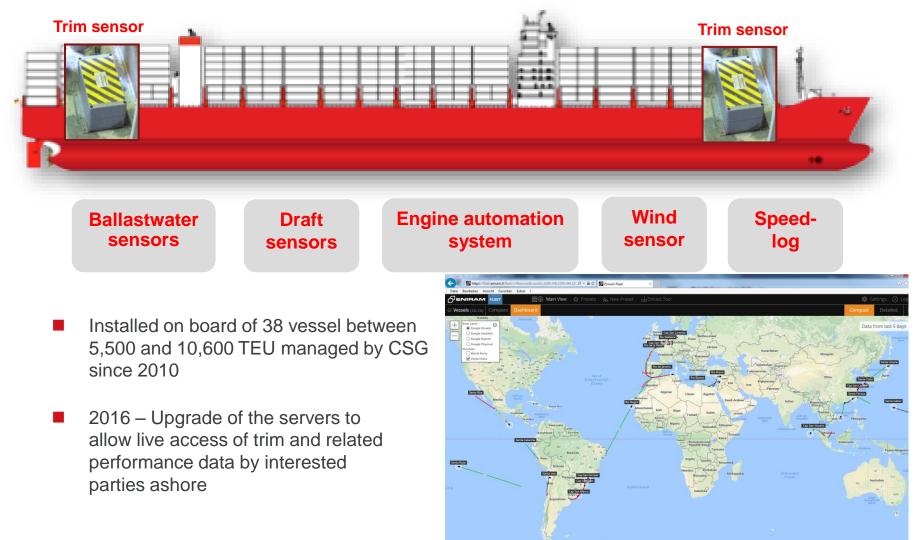


- Implementation of the Bluetracker performance management system from INTERSCHALT
- Continuous AMP support
- Continuous update of LNG fuelled vessel study
- Retrofit of frequency controlled seawater pumps
- Technical maintenance of ENIRAM system





ENIRAM – Dynamic Trim Assistant



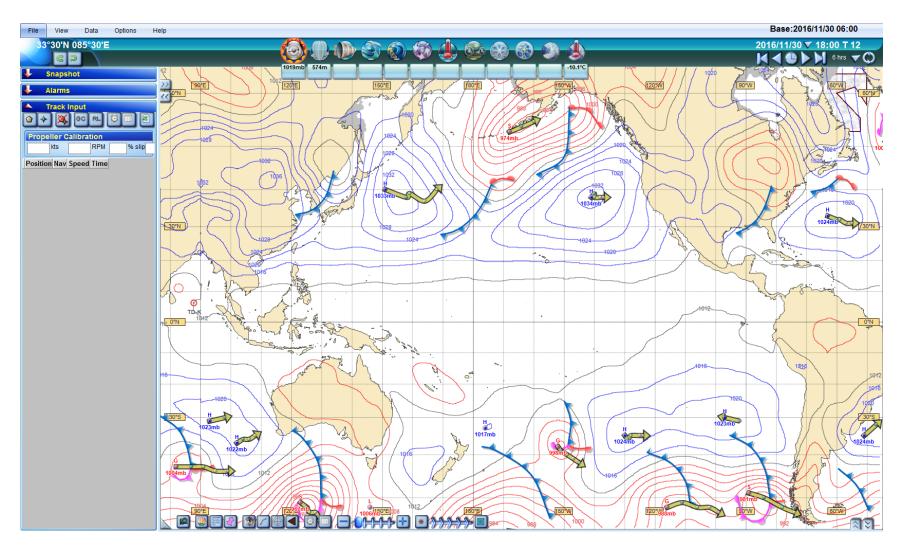
















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More customer focus and partnerships needed

At every opportunity we need to remain focused and where appropriate partner into our customers 'end to end' supply chain needs.



We must create a value statement we can share, to continue improving efficiencies.







We must not forget to seek out higher rates for improved service and supply chain efficiency.

Pick your target ! Not all shippers will always think value.





So what do we consider when building our networks?

- Volume Corridors.
- Perishable Commodity Demands.
- Optimal Vessel Size, Plug Deployment.
- Transhipment Ports / Connectivity.
- Minimising Re-Stows/Port Operations.
- Port Productivity.
- Landside Infrastructure.
 - Port productivity.
 - Hinterland Services.
 - Container Depot Capacity.





Buenos Aires

Case Study #1 It's all about Asia







- NZ and the Pacific Islands are well supported with services to Asia.
 - Direct Nth Asia with fastest transits through Japan, Korea and Nth China.
 - Direct to Central Asia with fastest transits to HKG, Taiwan and Southern China.
 - To SE Asia Hub Ports to all SE Asia and the Indian sub-continent.
- Difference in transit/lead times between systems.
- Market growth, corridor demands, specific cargo demands (perishables) and operate at optimal levels.
- Unwarranted cascading.



Case Study #2 Bigger will be better - Not just now

Panama Canal

- Panama Canal Extension opened 26th June 2016.
- Significant upscaling in ships sizes in the main E-W trades.
- How did Hamburg Sud react?







- Focus on efficiency and cost cutting.
- Technology at sea delivers some very important operating efficiencies and emission reductions.
- Best in class networks.
- Networks and landside logistics.
- Value partnerships
- Carriers responsibility.
- Shippers responsibility.
- Resulting in stronger partnerships and real strategic alliances.







Thank you



