







Green Shipping: ECO-efficient options

- Diesel engines w/scrubbers/SCR/EGR
- LNG/gas engines single/dual fuel
- LNG/gas generators and electrical propulsion
- Electrical propulsion battery only
- Diesel or LNG/gas battery hybrids
- LNG/gas electrical propulsion with fuel cells and battery
- Hydrogen





Development in Norway – focus on gas/LNG

- Experience from large scale shipping
- Development of gas-fuelled engines
- Availability of gas/LNG
- Political decisions
- Environmental requirements





Experience from shipping of LNG – very good

- 52 years of experience!
- Started in 1963
- 179 recorded LNG accidents on ships
- No fatalities related to ship operations
- Excellent safety record

(Ref: IMO-FSA: Ship only, LNG terminals excluded)





Norway – Leading on use of LNG in shipping

 Research on modern gas engines since 1980 for IGC tankers and power generation

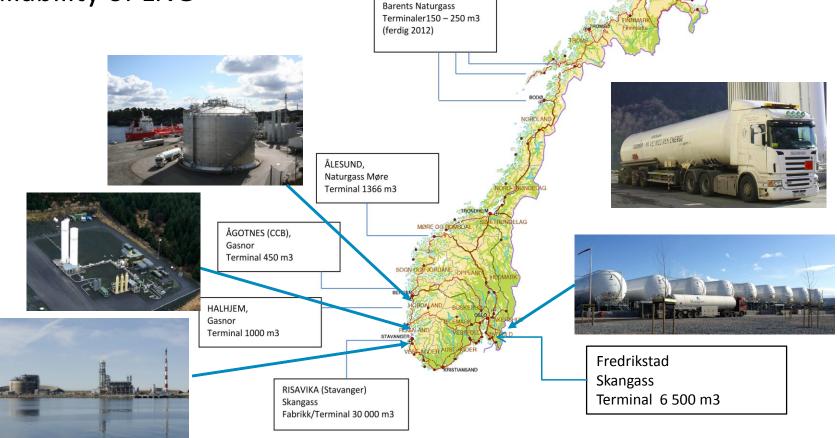








Availability of LNG



LØDINGEN

MOSKENES BODØ



Together for improved safety at sea in a clean environment

HAMMERFEST, Barents Naturgass

Bunkringsportal 100 m3

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Political decisions in Norway

- In 1996 the Norwegian Parliament decided to:
 - develop technology for ferries utilising natural gas as energy for propulsion

First ferry Glutra Year 2000







Driving forces in Norway

- Environmental effects are the main incentives, implemented by:
 - Emission reduction requirements
 - Emission tax on NOx ~ NOK 19.1 pr. kg, or;
 - Alternatively: Owners can join the private NOx fund and only pay NOK 4.00 pr. kg and be able to re-allocate funds when investing in low NOx emission technology.
 - Charterer agreements NOx reduction exchange (supply ships)

| | Sjøfartsdirektoratet | 46 LN | G-fuelled: | ships | s flying Norwegian | flag | |
|------|------------------------------|----------|------------|-------|--------------------|-------|------|
| | Norwegian Maritime Authority | T | DWT | 2011 | Tractions 1001 | Form/ | 200 |
| Year | Name | Type | DWT | | Tresfjord 1991 | Ferry | |
| 2000 | Glutra | Ferry | 659 | 2012 | Viking Prince | PSV | 5380 |
| 2003 | Stril Pioner | PSV | 6013 | 2012 | Viking Princess | PSV | 5380 |
| 2003 | Viking Energy | PSV | 6013 | 2012 | Olympic Energy | PSV | 5066 |
| 2006 | Bergensfjord | Ferry | 1025 | 2012 | Høydal | Cargo | 2692 |
| 2007 | Fanafjord | Ferry | 1025 | 2012 | Norman Arctic | PSV | 5265 |
| 2007 | Mastrafjord | Ferry | 1025 | 2012 | Island Crusader | PSV | 4750 |
| 2007 | Raunefjord | Ferry | 1025 | | Island Contender | PSV | 4750 |
| 2007 | Stavangerfjord | Ferry | 1025 | | Landegode | Ferry | 2455 |
| 2008 | Viking Queen | PSV | 6200 | | • | • | |
| 2009 | Viking Lady | PSV | 6200 | | Værøy | Ferry | 2455 |
| 2009 | Tidedronningen | Ferry | 150 | 2012 | Barøy | Ferry | 2455 |
| 2009 | Tidekongen | Ferry | 150 | 2013 | Lødingen | Ferry | 2455 |
| 2009 | Tideprins | Ferry | 150 | 2013 | Rem Leader | PSV | 5335 |
| 2009 | Barentshav | Costgard | 2100 | 2013 | Eidsvaag Pioner | Cargo | 2145 |
| 2009 | Moldefjord | Ferry | 857 | 2013 | Ryfylke | Ferry | 3999 |
| 2010 | KV Bergen | Costgard | 2100 | 2014 | Borgøy | TUG | 675 |
| 2010 | Fannefjord | Ferry | 857 | 2014 | Bokn | TUG | 675 |
| 2010 | Romsdalsfjord | Ferry | 857 | 2014 | With Harvest | Cargo | 3250 |
| 2010 | Korsfjord | Ferry | 857 | 2014 | With Marine | Cargo | 3250 |
| 2010 | Selbjornsfjord | Ferry | 900 | 2014 | Hardanger | Ferry | 3999 |
| 2010 | Sortland | Cargo | 2100 | | Rem Eir | PSV | 5900 |
| 2011 | Scandi Gamma | PSV | 5000 | 2014 | | | |
| 2011 | Boknafjord | | 1300 | 2015 | Stril Barents | PSV | 5938 |
| 2011 | Doknaljulu | Ferry | 1300 | 2015 | Kvitebjørn | Ro-Ro | |





Operational experience - dual fuelled PSV

Viking Energy – Eidesvik

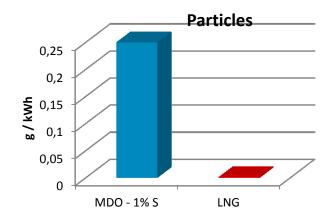
- Viking Energy: 13 years of operation without off-hire caused by the gas system
- Gas mode in 97% of total energy production time
- ~18% reduction in operational and maintenance costs

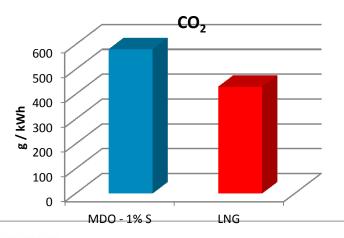


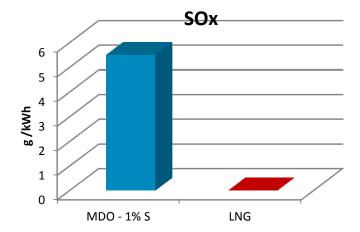


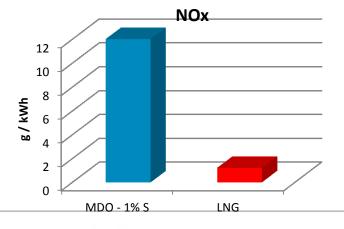


Experience on emission













Norwegian regulations on LNG-fuelled ships

- Regulations in force
 - Reg. of 17 June 2002 No. 644 on cargo ships with natural gas fuelled internal combustion engines
 - Reg. of 9 September 2005 No. 1218 on the construction and operation of gas-fuelled passenger ships



International regulations – the IGF Code

- 2004 Proposal from Norway to develop Gas Code
- 2009 Interim Guidelines adopted in June 2009 Resolution MSC.285(86)
- 2009 The development of the IGF Code started
- Approval in principle at MSC 94 November 2014
- Adoption at MSC 95 June 2015?
- Entry into force on 1 January 2017?





HTW - Training for gas-fuelled ship crew

Human Element, Training and Watchkeeping developed Feb 2014

- Training requirements for officers and crew on board ships using gases or other low flashpoint fuels
- Adoption at MSC 95?





A new International Bunker System standard – must be harmonised with the IGF Code

- Nordic co-operation on bunkering regulations:
 - Denmark
 - Faroe Islands
 - Finland
 - Sweden
 - Norway







Battery propulsion also has a relatively long history

In 1886 Siemens delivered the 11m long and 2m wide vessel ELEKTRA for 30 passengers with a 4.5kW electric propulsion engine and batteries. 200 units of this type were delivered.







MF Ampere: First fully battery-driven ferry in Norway

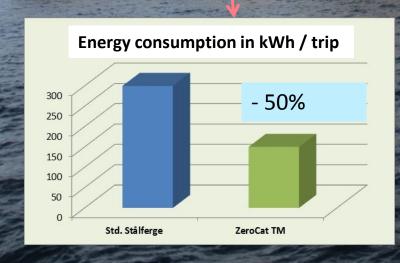




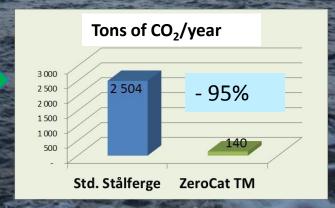
ECO-efficient ferry by Fjellstrand shipyard

NORLED =

Norwegian low weight technology by Fjellstrand Norwegian high efficient propellers by Rolls Royce Norwegian low drag hull technology by Marintek

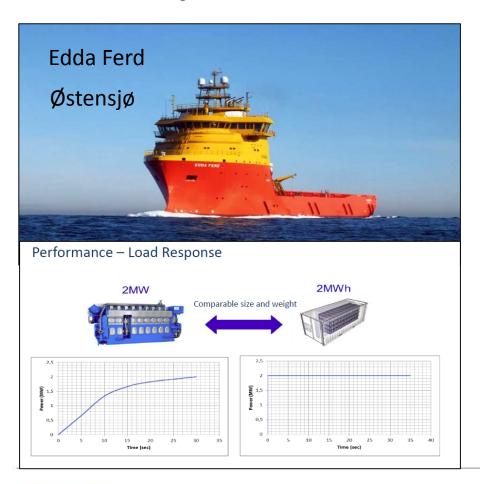


2.69kg CO₂/litre diesel 0.075 kg CO₂ /kWh electricity





Diesel hybrid with battery power support



- Optimizing fuel consumption by damping transient loads
- Instant standby power available
- Enable utilization of shore power facilities





50.000 dwt Product tankers utilising Methanol as fuel

The ships are equipped with MAN B&W ME-LGI 2-stroke Diesel Dual Fuel Engines. The engine platform can be delivered for different types of Low Flashpoint Liquids, including methanol, ethanol and DMF





ECO-efficient shipping - NEO

- Challenging but possible future zero emission fuel:
 - H₂ produced by electrolysis of H₂O
 - H₂ from Methane with CO₂ separation
 - Calorific value H₂ =~ 2,9 X HFO (J/kg)





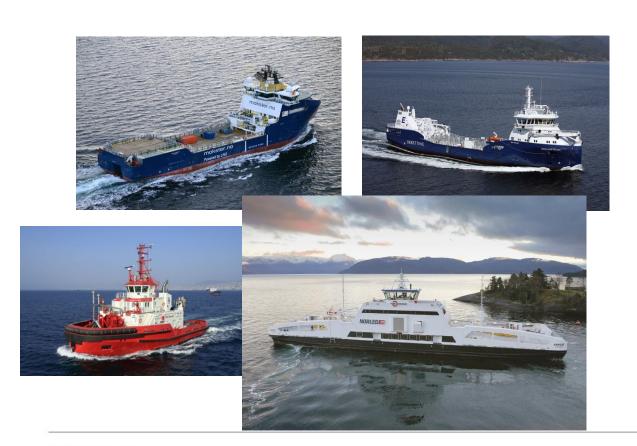








To the future: Green Shipping



Awaiting the IGF
Code - Owners are
invited to build
Green fuelled
ships to
Norwegian
regulations!

Thank you for your attention!