

Greener future in a complex landscape

Nico Höglund

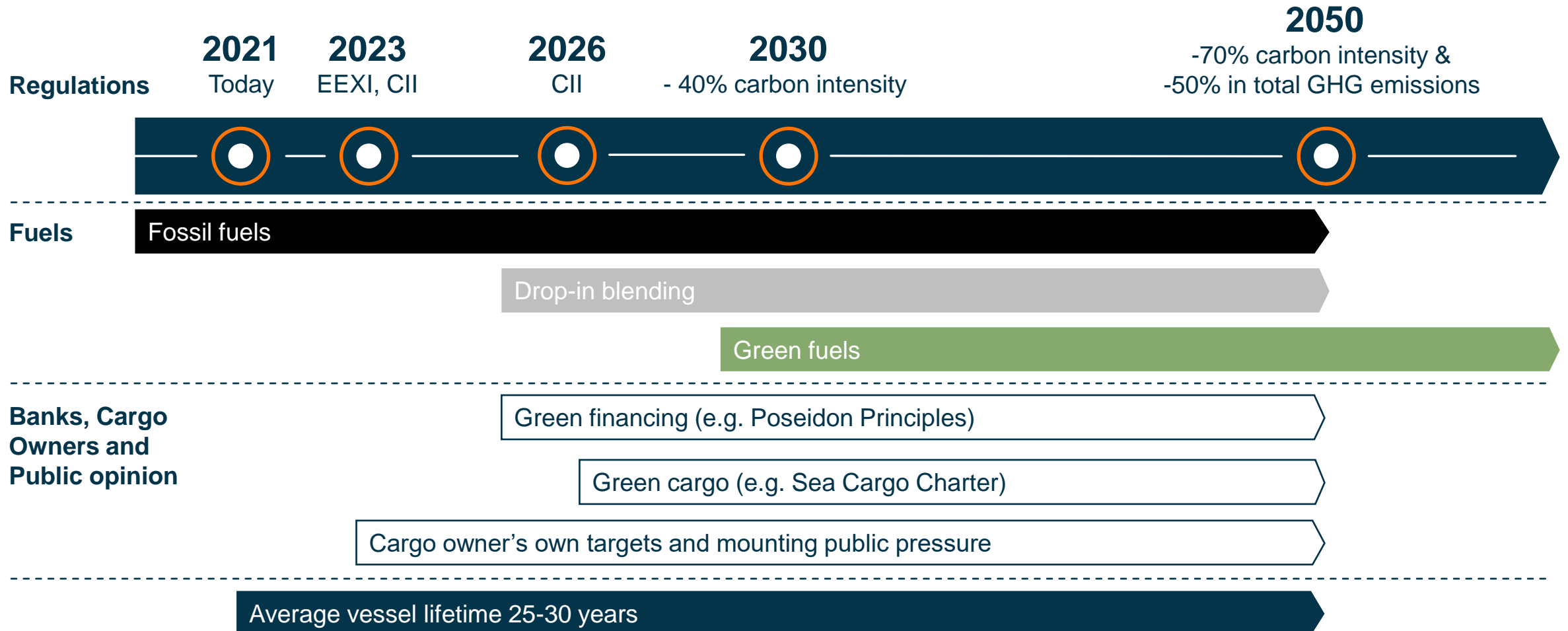
Product Manager W31

Marine Power Solutions

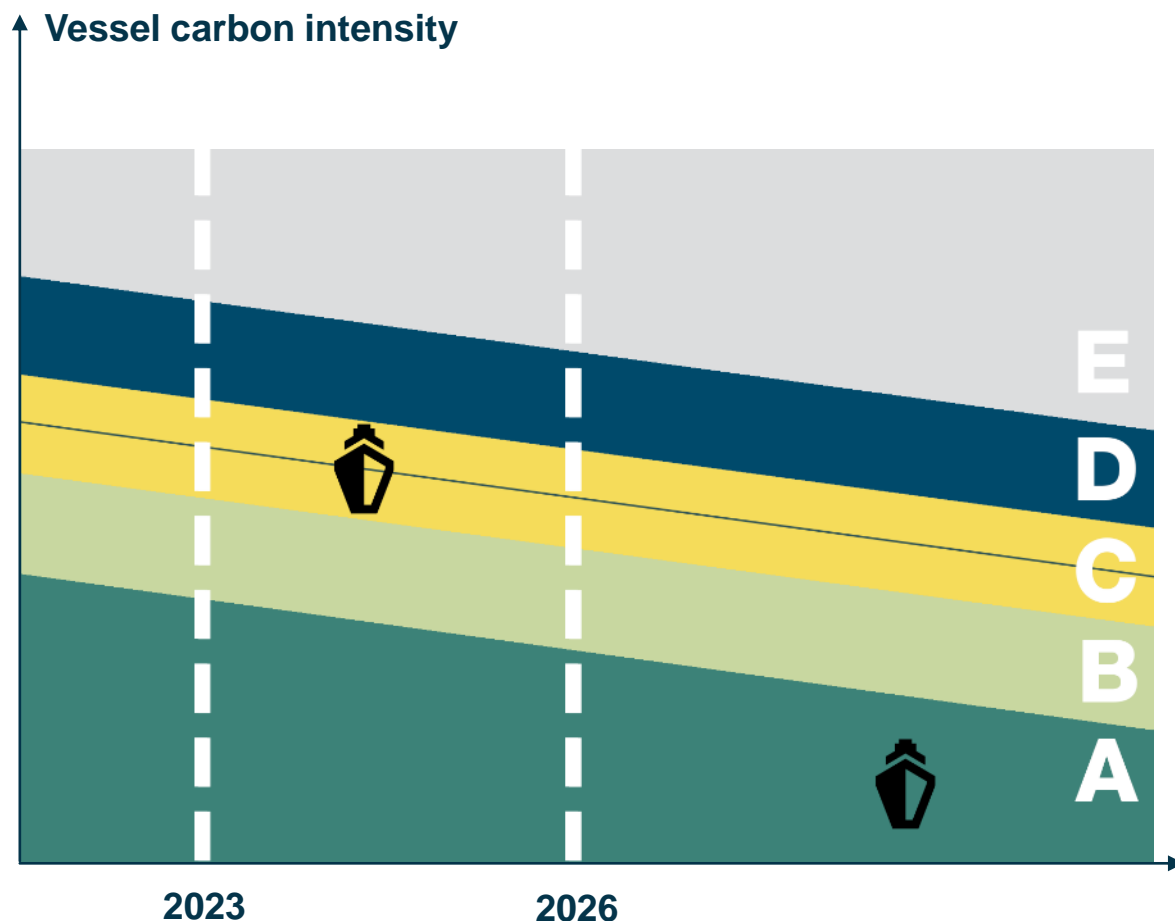
May 12, 2022

Transform – We all play a central role in maritime decarbonization

Decarbonisation targets are shaping the future of our industry. Banks, cargo owners and public opinion have increasing influence in the speed of change



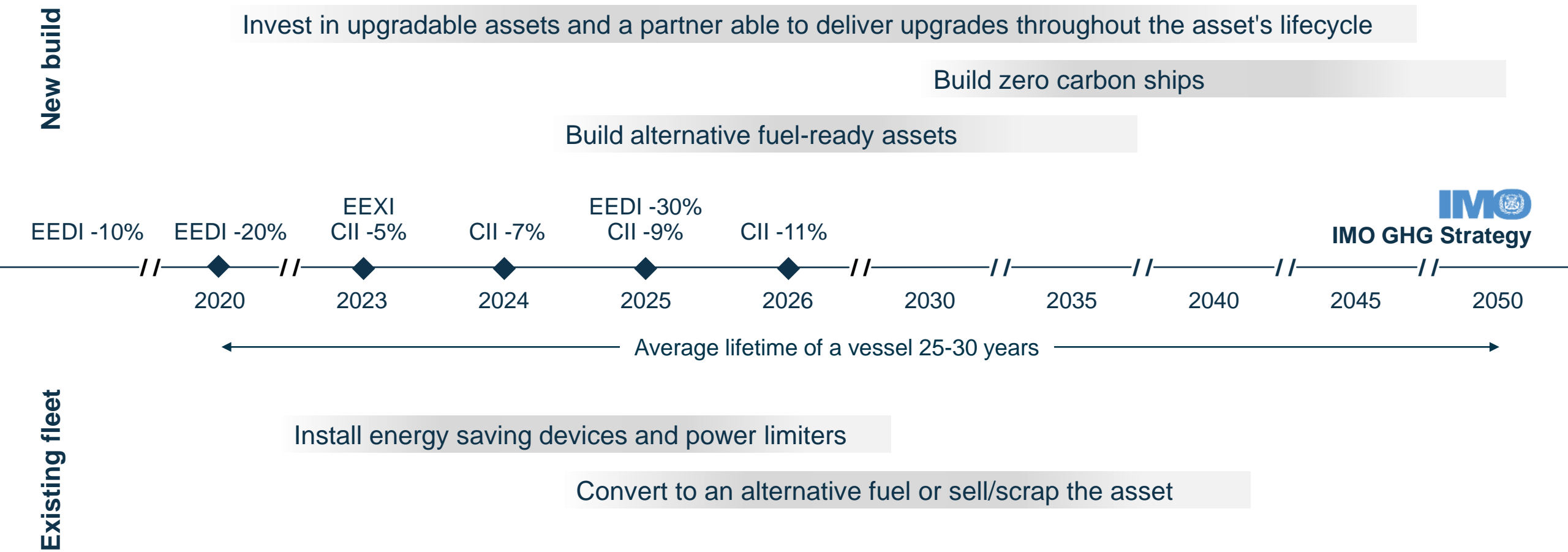
CII introduces to the maritime industry a clear rating framework for differentiating vessels based on their GHG emissions performance



Key takeaways

- CII will **categorise ships from A to E**
- Cargo owners can easily establish their own **requirements on ratings to match own decarbonisation targets**
- If a ship wishes to **remain in the same category it will have to progressively improve GHG performance**

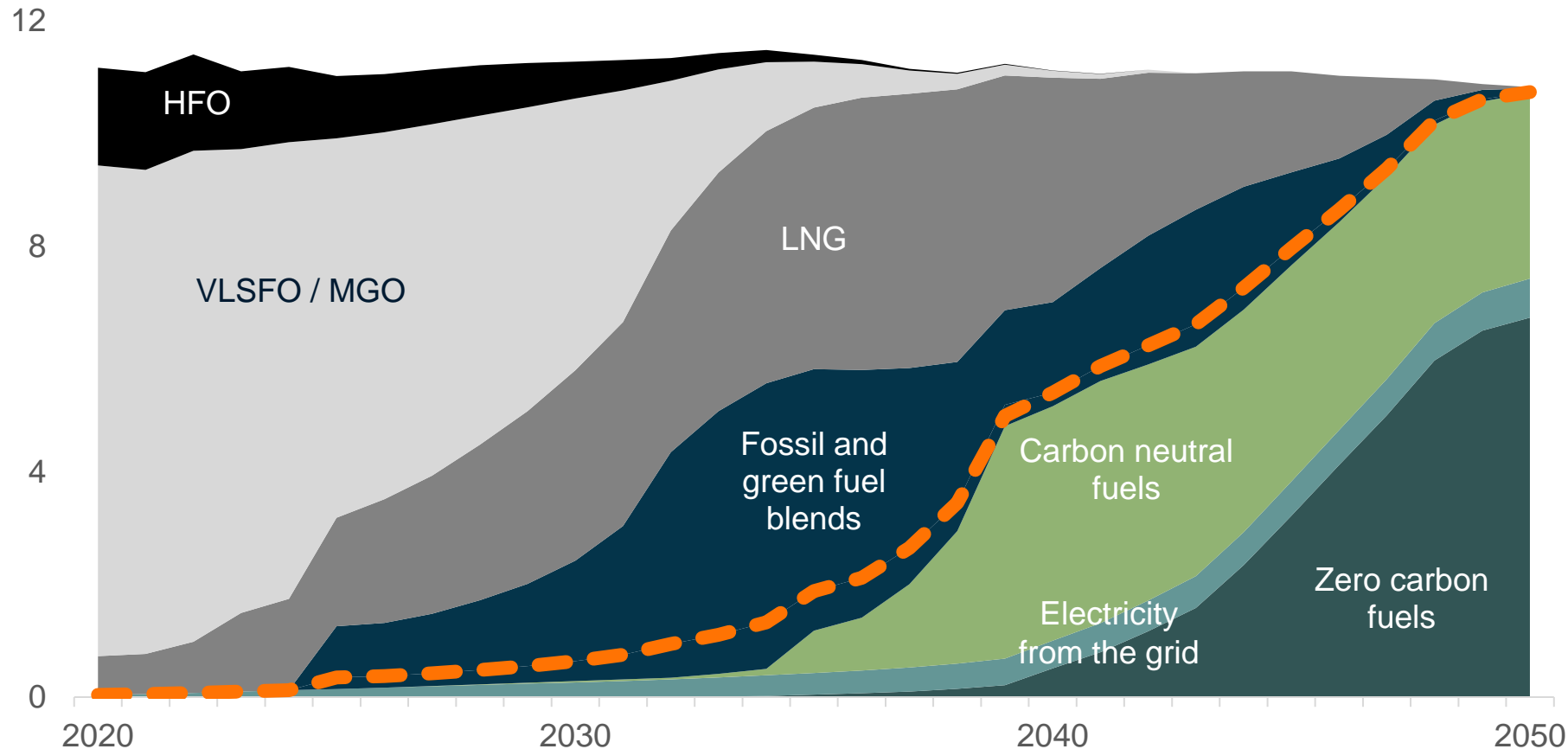
Ship owners need to plan their future fleet against moving targets and find trusted partners capable of future upgrades



Transition to green fuels will be slow yet relentless. 2050 is a single vessel's lifespan away – customers need to invest in fuel flexibility to avoid risk of stranded assets


Move from a single-fuel industry to a multi-fuel one

Distribution of fuel types for Decarbonisation 2050 (1.5°C scenario), EJ




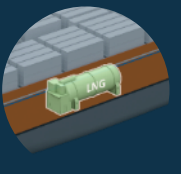

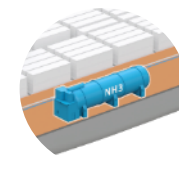
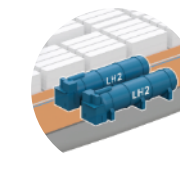
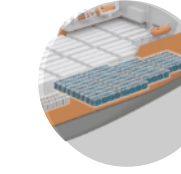

Owners will decide on technology partners now:

- Vessel life is 25-30 years
- Critical decision criteria:
 - i) Multifuel capabilities for blending with green fuels
 - ii) Conversion capabilities for future fuels

 Carbon neutral and zero carbon fuels in maritime

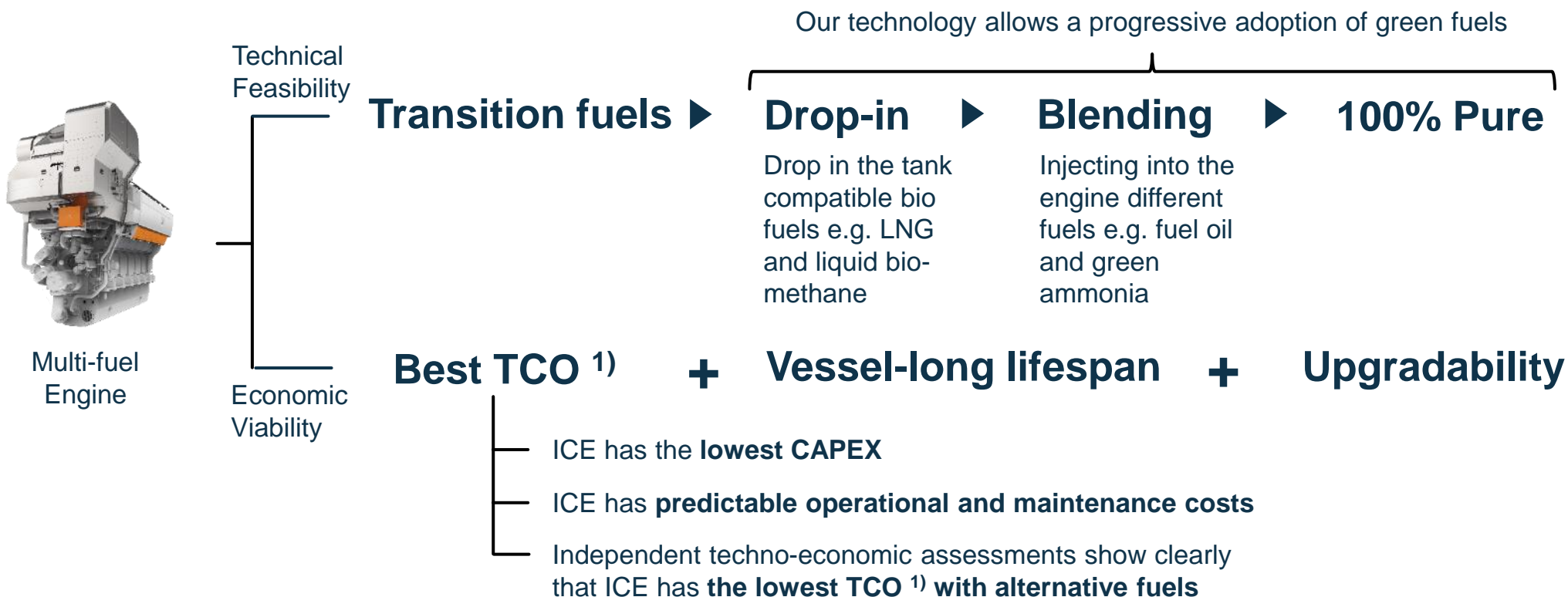
Source: DNV Maritime Forecast 2050 model, Wärtsilä internal estimates

Fuel conversions will play a vital role in the fuel transition for both existing and new vessels built during this and next decade. Fuel selection impacts the vessel structure

Fuel type	 Heavy Fuel Oil @ 20°C  Liquefied Natural Gas @ -162°C		 Methanol @ 20°C	 Ammonia @ -33°C	 Liquid Hydrogen @ -253°C	 Compressed Hydrogen @350bar	 Marine Battery Rack
Key considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard tank arrangement Cryogenic system 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mildly toxic Flexible tank arrangement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toxic Corrosive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly reactive Cryo system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High pressure Multiple tanks arrangement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marine adaptation reduces density
Fuel price factor (per GJ)	1X	0.7X ²⁾	2.2X-5.4X ³⁾	2.2X-4.5X ³⁾	2.7X-4.5X ³⁾	1.6X-2.6X ³⁾	1.3X-2.3X
<i>Production cost estimate 2025 ¹⁾</i>							
Gross tank size factor	1X ⁴⁾	2.4X	1.7X	3.9X	7.3X	19.5X	~40X (future potential ~20X)

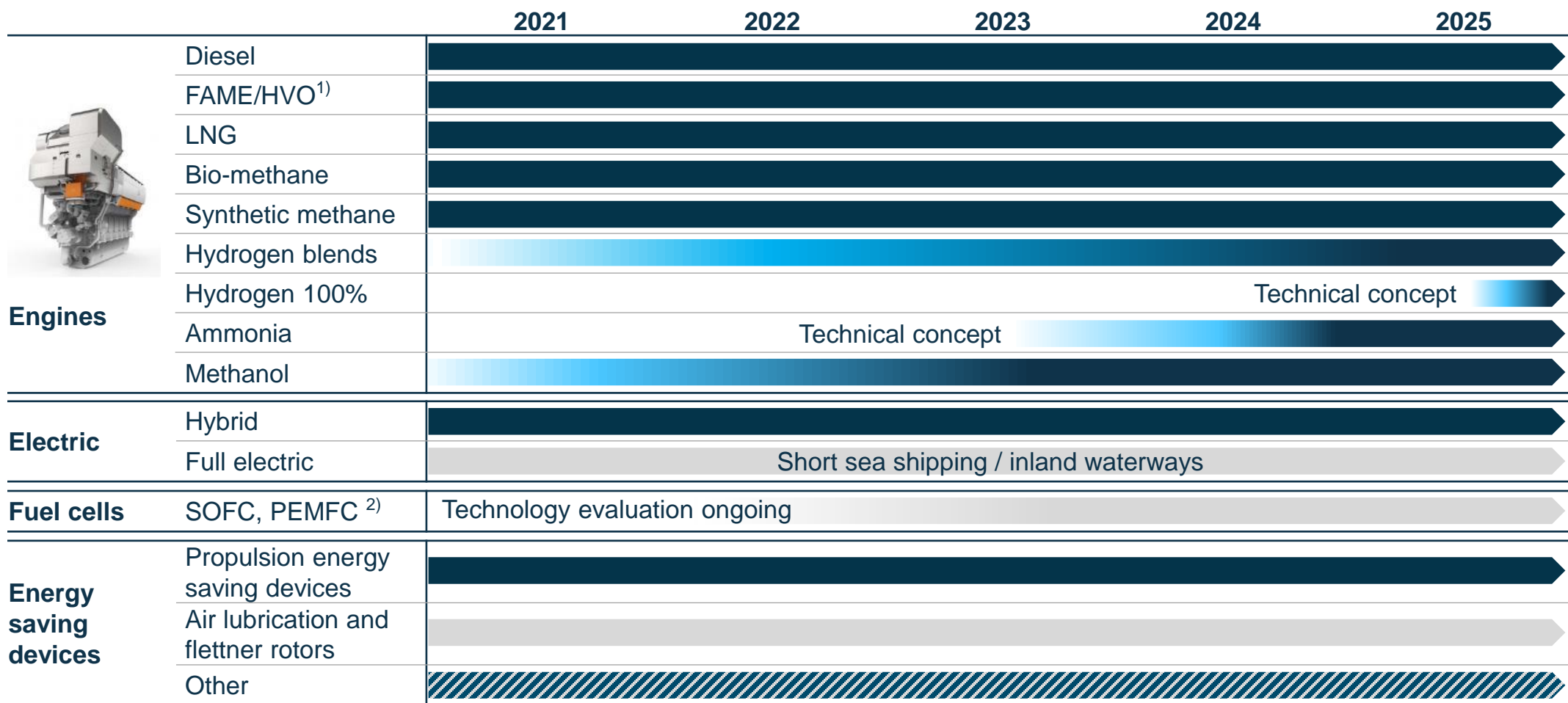
1) Sources: Maersk Mc-Kinney Møller Center for Zero Carbon Shipping – Industry transition strategy 2021, Wärtsilä-DNV collaboration; 2) fuel price for e-methane is expected to be in a range similar to e-methanol; 3) fuel price range spans across blue, bio and green-electro equivalent; 4) gross tank estimations based on Wärtsilä experience





Infrastructure and availability of green fuels need time to mature. Our multi-fuel technology is the only viable upgrade path



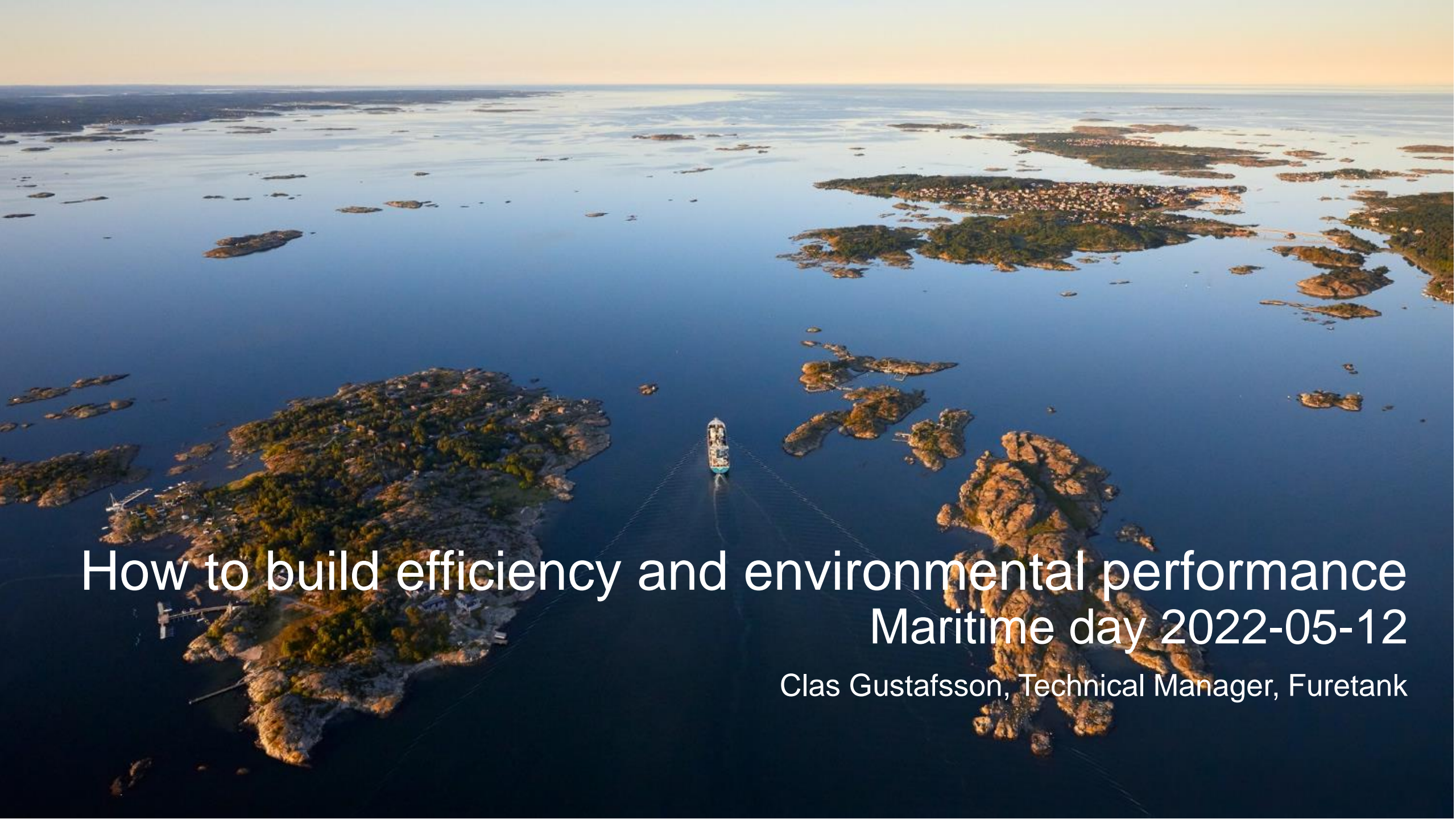
Source: 1) DNVGL Maritime Forecast ed. 2020 and Lloyd's Register Techno-Economic Assessment of Zero Carbon Fuels ed. 2020

Front-runner in alternative fuel engine technology. Our portfolio goes beyond – we power vessels throughout the path towards decarbonisation



 Own technology
  Through partnering
  Both in house development and partnering
  Concept development

1) FAME, HVO: biodiesel 2) SOFC: solid oxide fuel cell, PEMFC: proton exchange membrane fuel cell

An aerial photograph of a ship sailing through a vast archipelago. The ship is a large cargo vessel, seen from a high angle, moving towards the viewer. The water is a deep blue, and the sky is a pale, hazy blue. Numerous small, rocky islands are scattered across the water, some with green vegetation and small buildings. The ship's wake is visible in the water.

How to build efficiency and environmental performance

Maritime day 2022-05-12

Clas Gustafsson, Technical Manager, Furetank

Furetank Group

- Furetank is focused on product & chemical tankers below 20,000 dwt and has been active in the North European petroleum products trade since the early 1950's
- Integrated ship owning company that provide technical, safety, crewing and commercial management services to own vessels and external partners
- Owned by the Höglund family
- Offices in Gothenburg(Sweden) and Holbaek (Denmark)
- Have invested in five dual fuel powered low emission 18,000 dwt new buildings from China Merchant "Dingheng" Shipyard in China. Together with partners Älvtank and Thun Tankers, the series will comprise a total of eight sister vessels
- Founding partner of commercial joint venture Gothia Tankers Alliance, covering 44 vessels in sizes of 6,000-37,000 dwt



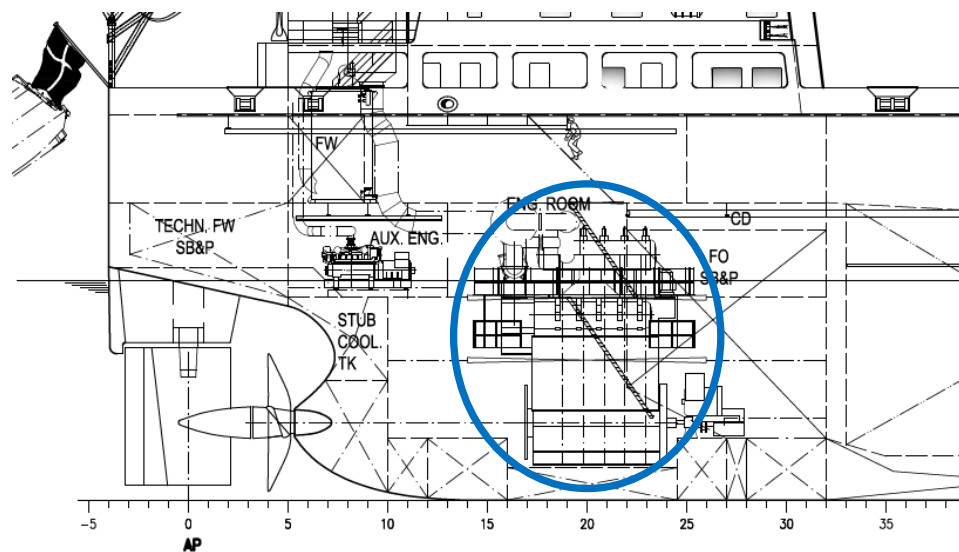
Gothia Tanker Alliance

- Formed by Furetank and Thun in 2013
- Office in Gothenburg
- 9 Members
- 44 Vessels – 4,200 dwt to 37,000 dwt
- Presently two newbuilding's on order + one option
- The largest operator of dual-fueled LNG powered product/chemical tankers
- In 2021 the GTA fleet performed more than 1800 voyages, more than 4000 port calls transporting 18,0 million tons of petroleum products, bio-fuels and chemicals
- The members in the Alliance cooperate on technical issues, vetting issues and operational best practices

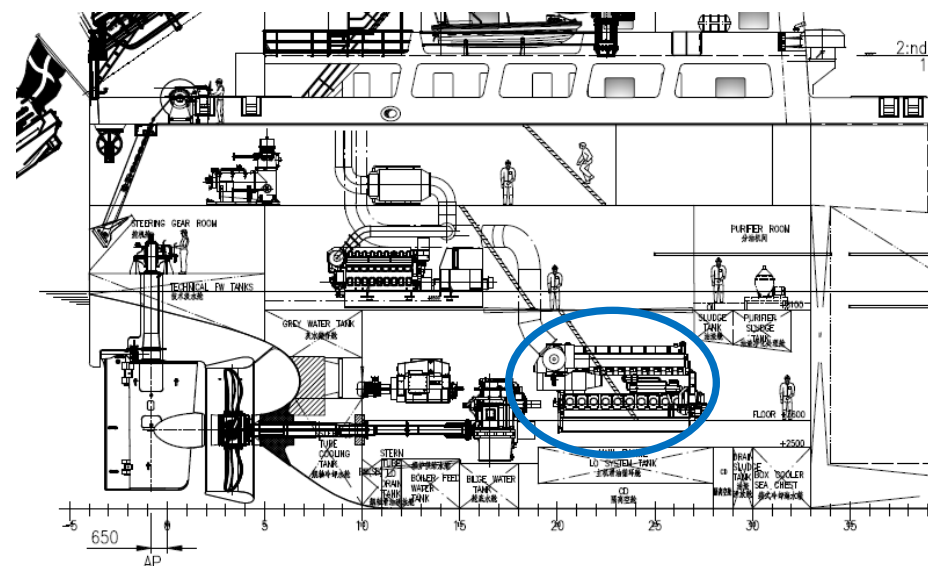
<u>Vessel</u>	<u>Built</u>	<u>Deadweight</u>	<u>Ice</u>	<u>Vessel</u>	<u>Built</u>	<u>Deadweight</u>	<u>Ice</u>
FUREVIK	2005	37 000	1C	THUN EOS*	2018	7 999	1A
FURE FERDER	2003	18 736	1A	THUN EVOLVE*	2019	7 999	1A
FURE FLADEN	2003	18 736	1A	THUN EQUALITY*	2021	7 999	1A
FURE VINGA*	2021	17 999	1A	THUN EMPOWER*	2021	7 999	1A
FURE VITEN*	2021	17 999	1A	THUN GREENWICH	2007	7 915	1C
FURE VEN*	2019	17 999	1A	THUN GARLAND	2009	7 550	1A
FURE VALÖ*	2018	17 999	1A	THUN GAZELLE	2009	7 550	1A
RAMELIA*	2019	17 999	1A	THUN GEMINI	2003	7 550	1B
RAMANDA*	2018	17 999	1A	THUN GENIUS	2003	7 550	1B
GAÏA DESGAGNÉS*	2018	17 999	1A	THUN GRANITE	2004	7 550	1B
THUN VENERN*	2018	17 999	1A	THUN GRATITUDE	2003	7 550	1B
THUN LIDKOPING	2019	17 500	1C	WISBY VERITY	2004	7 550	1A
THUN LONDON	2019	17 500	1C	WISBY WAVE	2009	7 550	1A
THUN LIVERPOOL	2019	17 500	1C	THUN GOLIATH	2004	7 100	-
THUN LIFFEY	2020	17 500	1C	THUN GOTHENBURG	2007	6 900	1A
THUN LUNDY	2020	17 500	1C	WISBY TEAK	2011	5 850	-
SELANDIA SWAN	2008	17 998	1A	WISBY ARGAN	2009	5 850	-
JUTLANDIA SWAN	2008	17 998	1A	THUN GRACE	1999	6 535	1B
FURE WEST*	2006	17 557	1A	THUN BLYTH	2021	4 250	NAABSA
FURE NORD	2004	17 653	1A	THUN BRITAIN	2022	4 250	NAABSA
RAMONA	2004	17 200	1A	<u>Vessels under construction</u>			
ARSLAND	2008	16 791	1A	FURETANK TBN	2024	17 999	1A
STAVFJORD	2009	16 635	1A	THUN TANKERS TBN	2024	17 999	1A
STAV VIKING	2009	16 628	1A	FURETANK TBN (option)	2024	17 999	1A
				*= Dual fuel / LNG			



Engine Selection



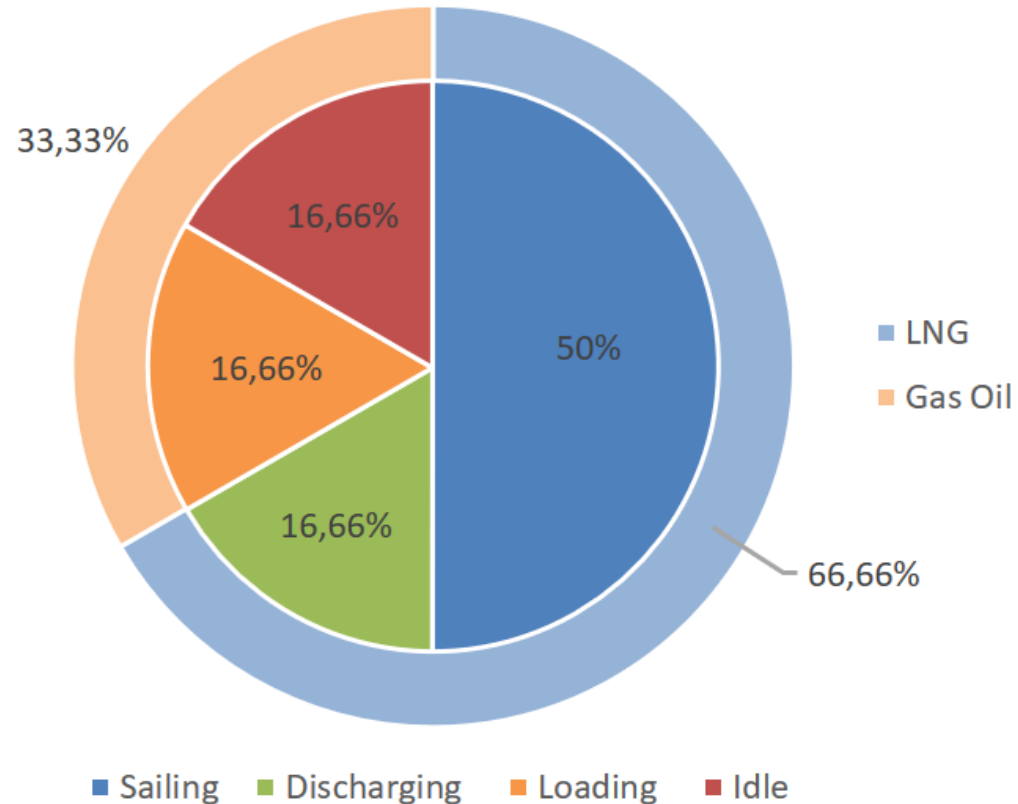
Output: approx. 5500 kW at MCR, 110 rpm



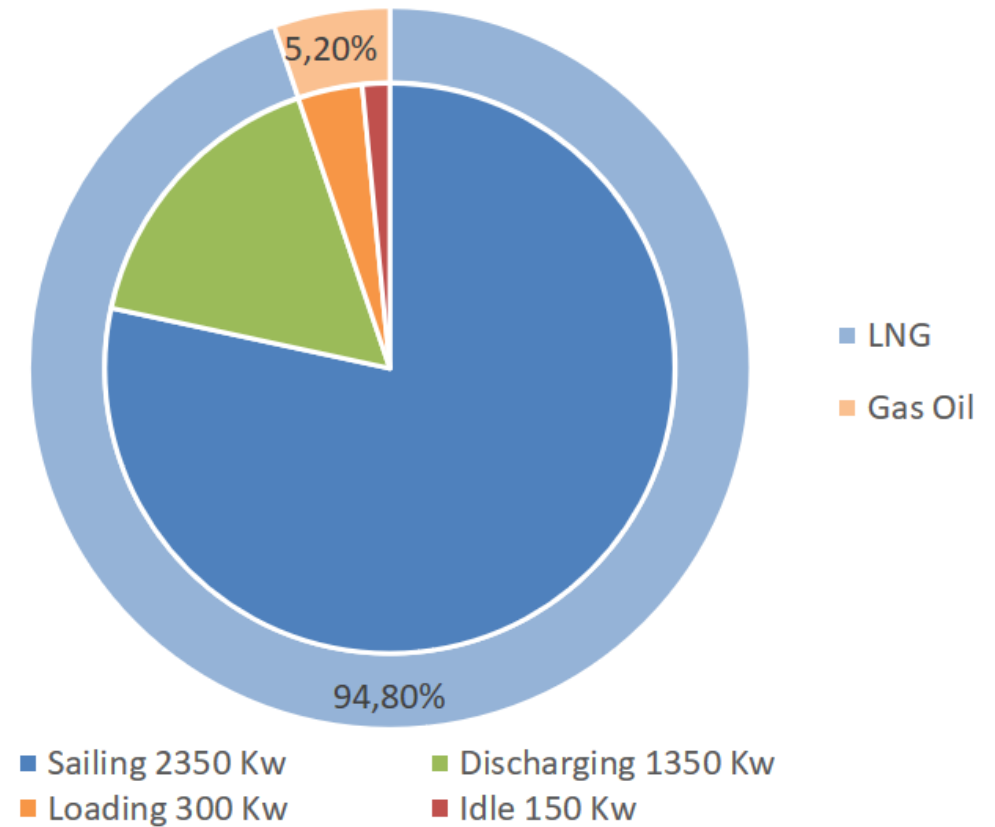
Output: 4500 kW at MCR, Propeller speed 109 rpm

Decision on engine set-up based on activity/energy usage analysis

Time at different conditions / year

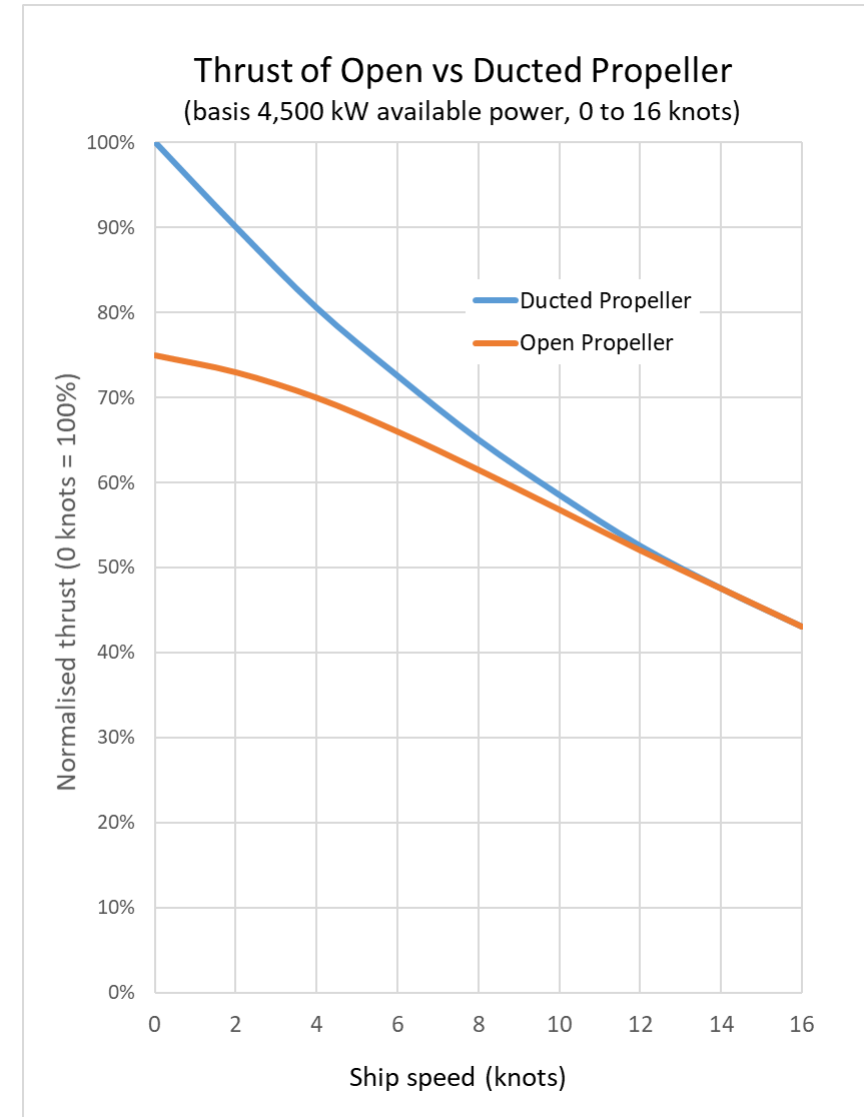


Energy at different conditions / year

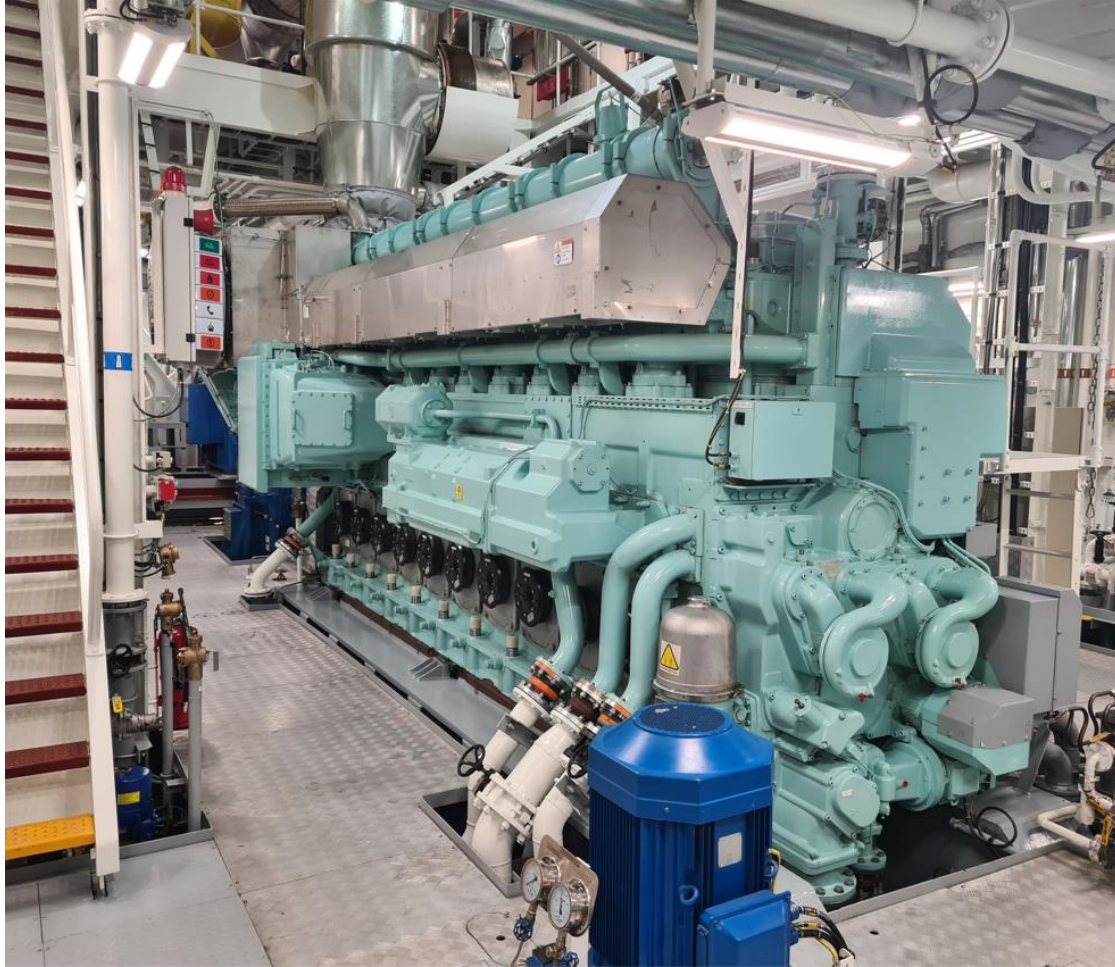


Wärtsilä EnergoPac

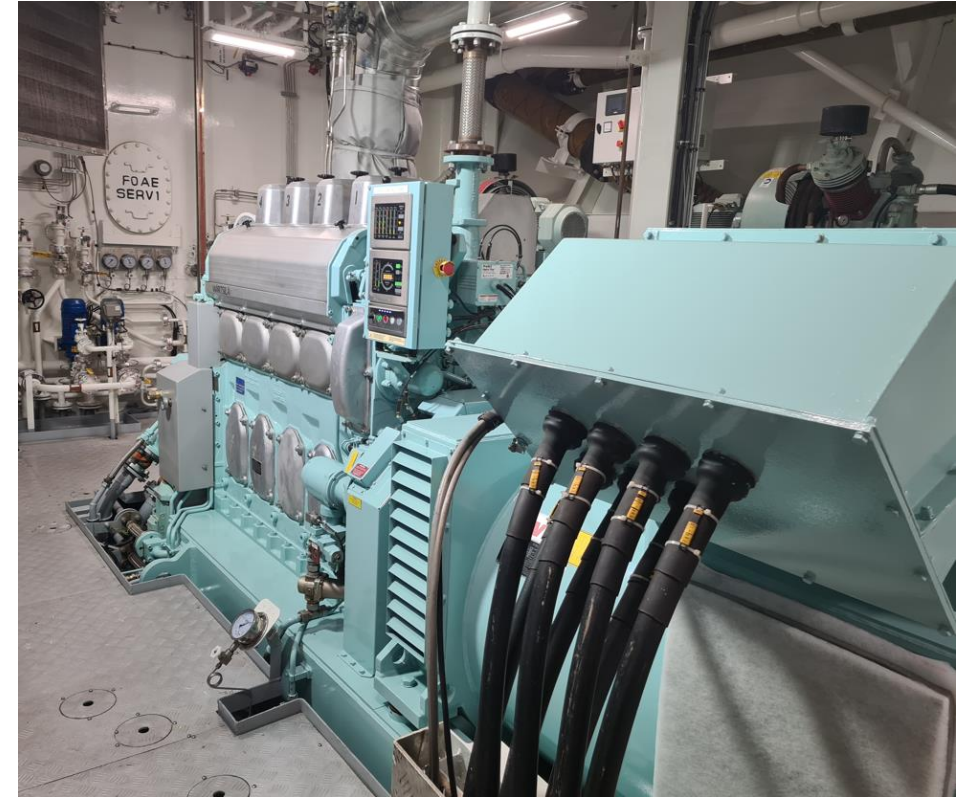
- The 5,000 mm ducted propeller increases the thrust and enables the notation ice class 1A with a lower engine power
- The vessels main engine of 4,500kW with ducted propeller equals 6,000 kw with open propeller at low speeds, like when trading in ice



Wärtsilä Engine Package



Wärtsilä 9L34DF 4500kW

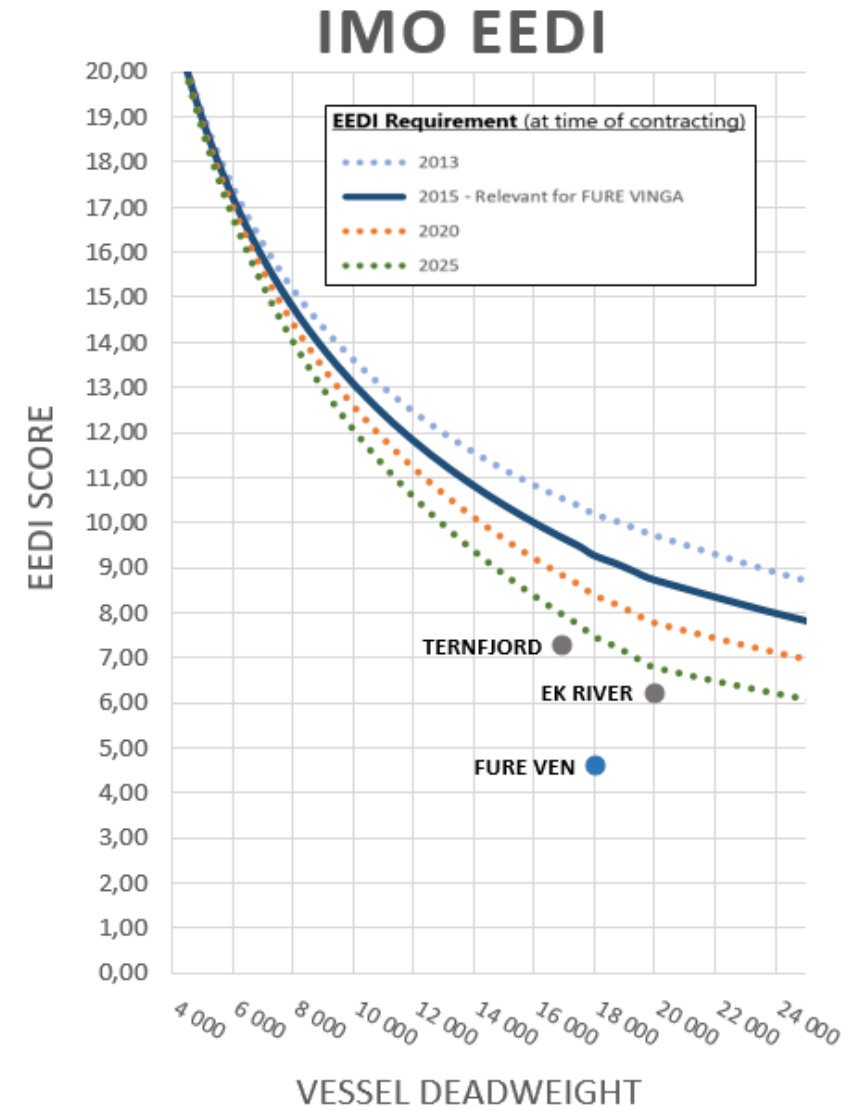


Auxpac 4L20 688kW

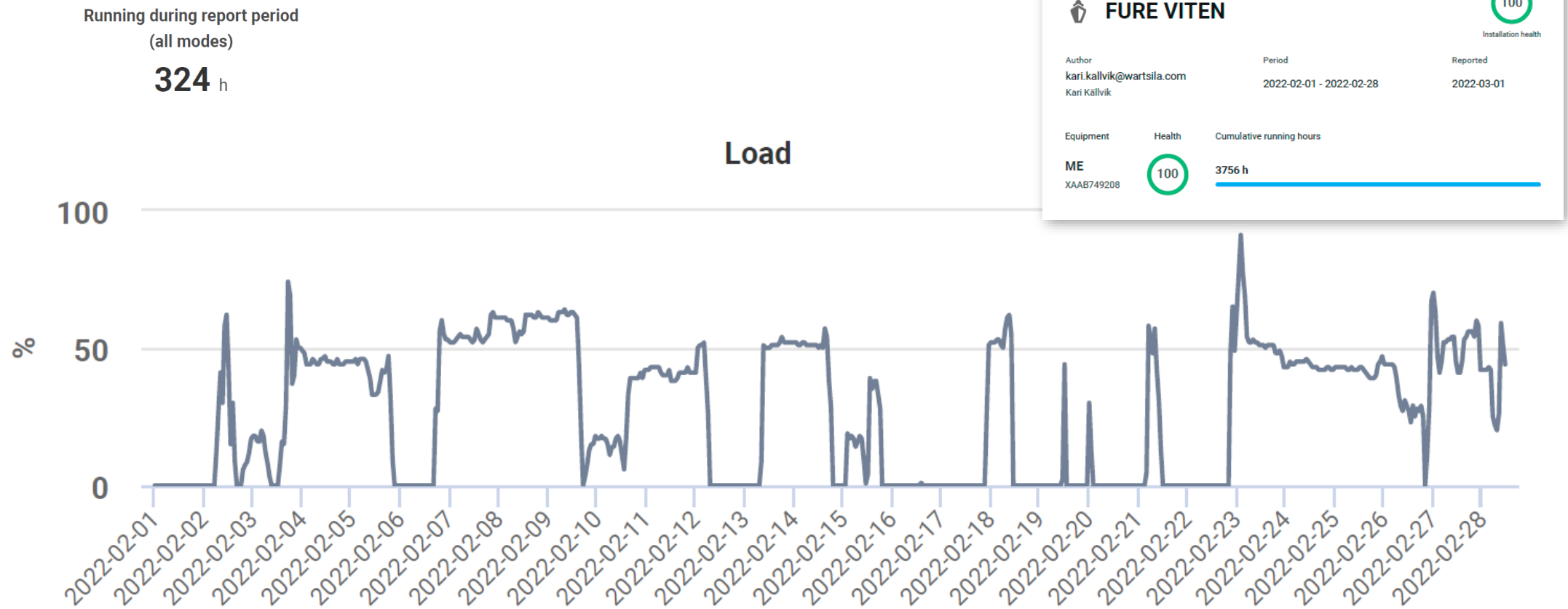
Auxpac 9L20 1600kW

EEDI (Energy Efficiency Design Index)

- EEDI is a resolution under IMO Marpol Annex VI, adopted in 2013 and aims to promote the use of more energy efficient design and less polluting equipment and engines for new ships
- The score is calculated by a formula based on technical design parameters for a given ship, is non-prescriptive so it leaves the choice of technology to the industry
- Expressed in grams of carbon dioxide (CO₂) per ship's capacity-mile - the smaller the EEDI the more energy efficient ship design
- IMO EEDI Requirement for a 17,999 dwt tanker ordered in 2015 and delivered in 2018 is 9,37
- FURE VINGA EEDI score is 4,64 – a score which improved successively throughout the process; from design stage (6,09) via model test (5,44)
- The VINGA-series low score is a result of the unique combination with ducted propeller, floating frequency on main engine and hybrid technology where the batteries are used instead of the auxiliary engines – together this corresponds to about 3 EEDI points



Main Enigne Load Profile (FURE VITEN, February 2022)



Hybrid/UPS Power Back-up & Shore Connection

The hybrid solution with an UPS Power supply system minimizes the use of auxiliary engines and can supply all 24/230/440V necessary to operate:

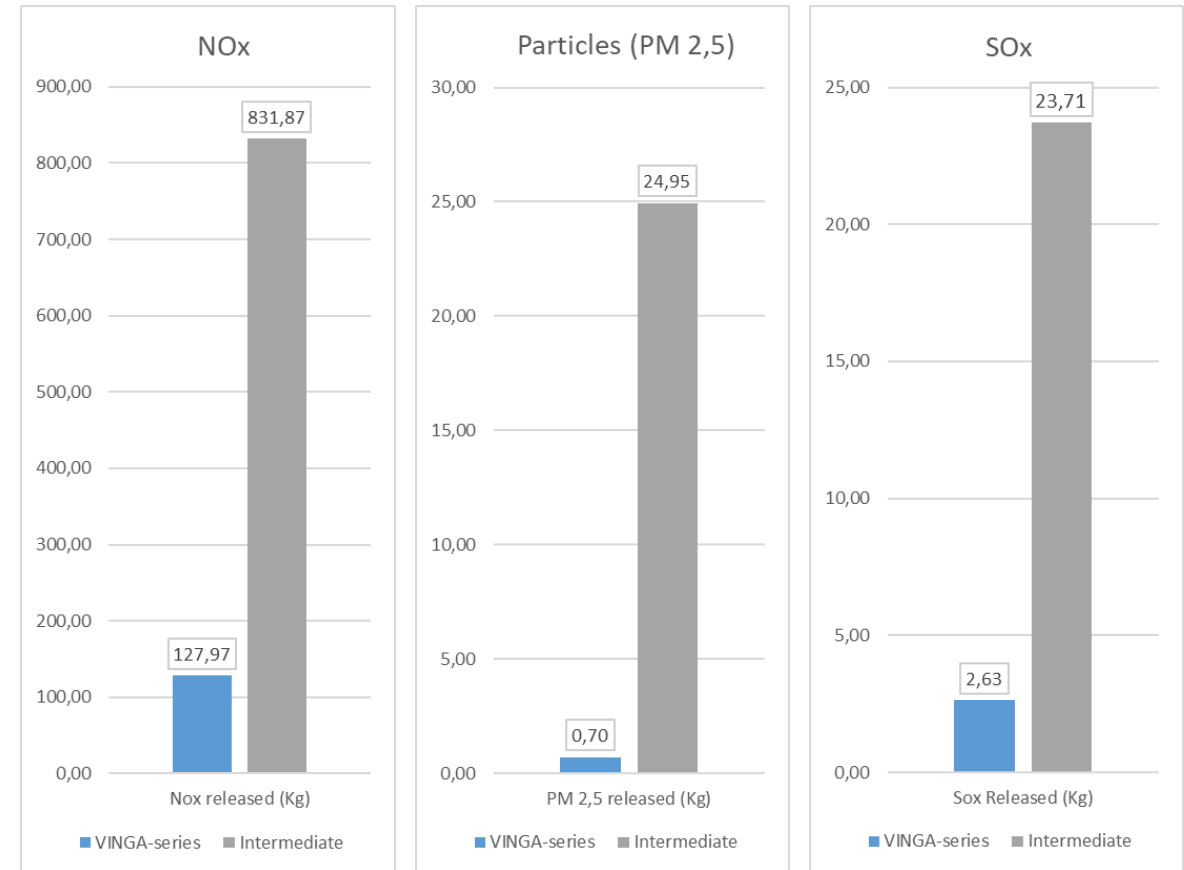
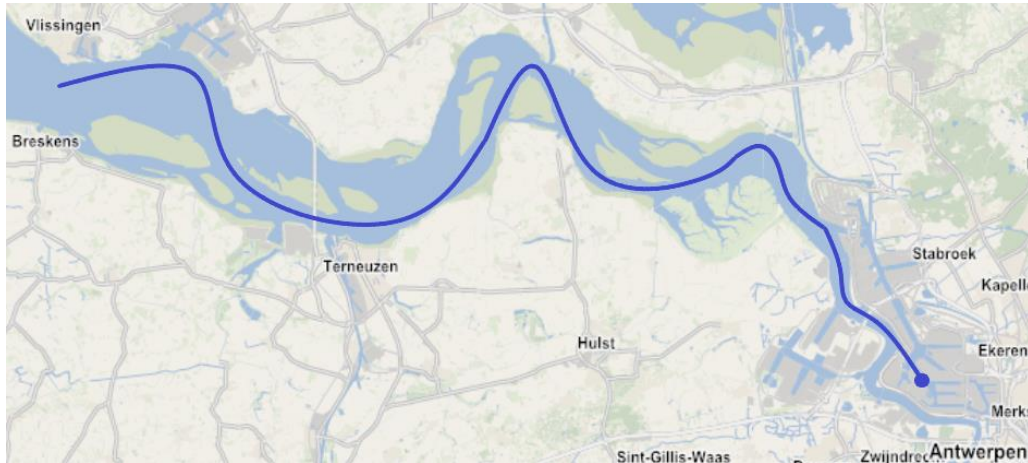
- Main engine
- One steering gear
- All navigation & communications equipment
- Emergency remote anchoring device
- Emergency switchboard
- All lights

Using the UPS as the backup power source makes it possible to navigate in narrow waters (port entrances, canals etc.) with only the main engine running – thereby maximising the use of LNG and reducing emissions

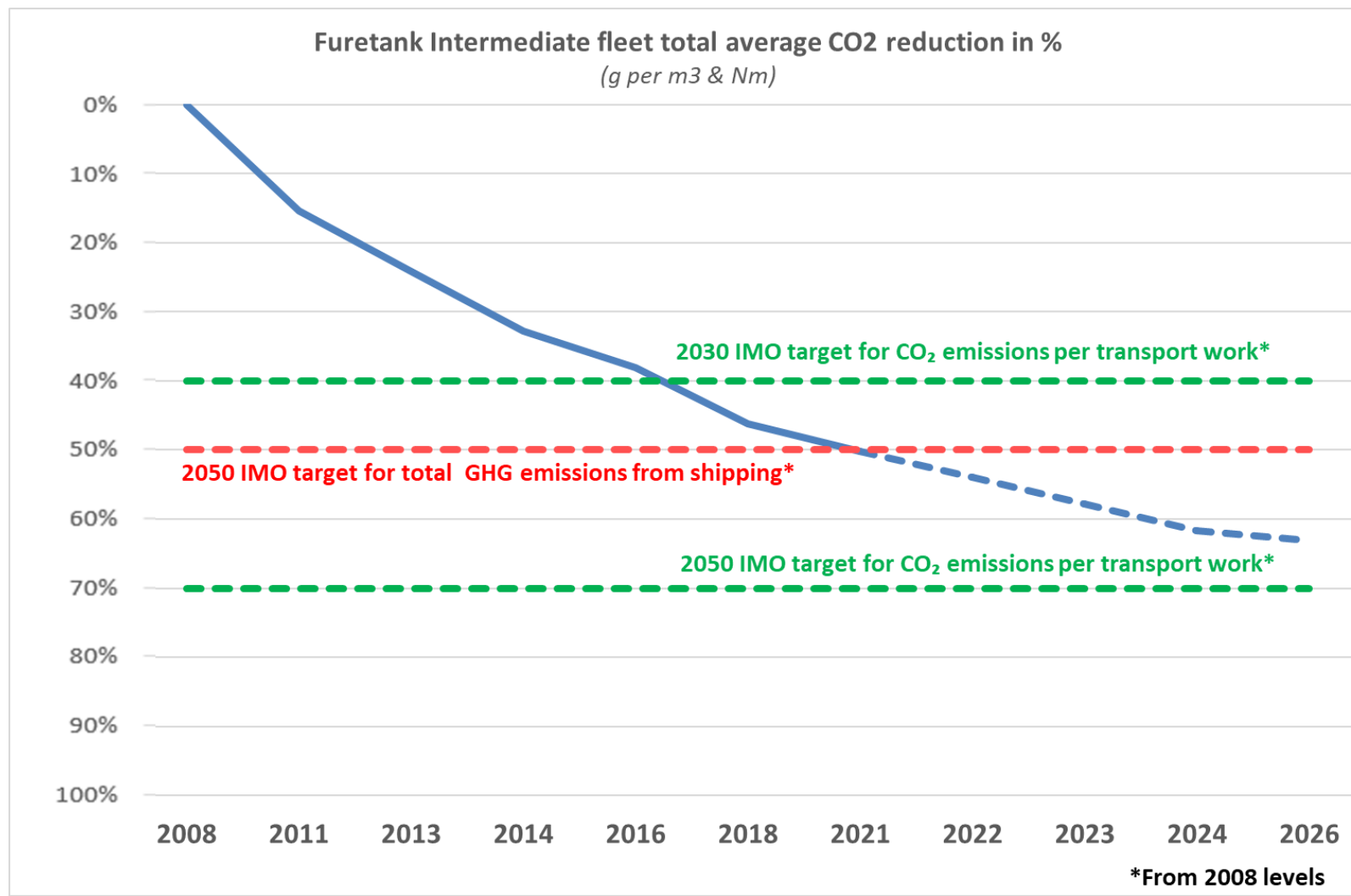


Reduced Environmental impact – Discharge operation Antwerp

- Emissions of NO_x and particles are damaging to human health and a major issue in densely populated regions
- The bars show VINGA-series total emissions in LNG-mode compared to a conventional vessel of 2008 design during passage in/out plus discharge operation in Antwerp

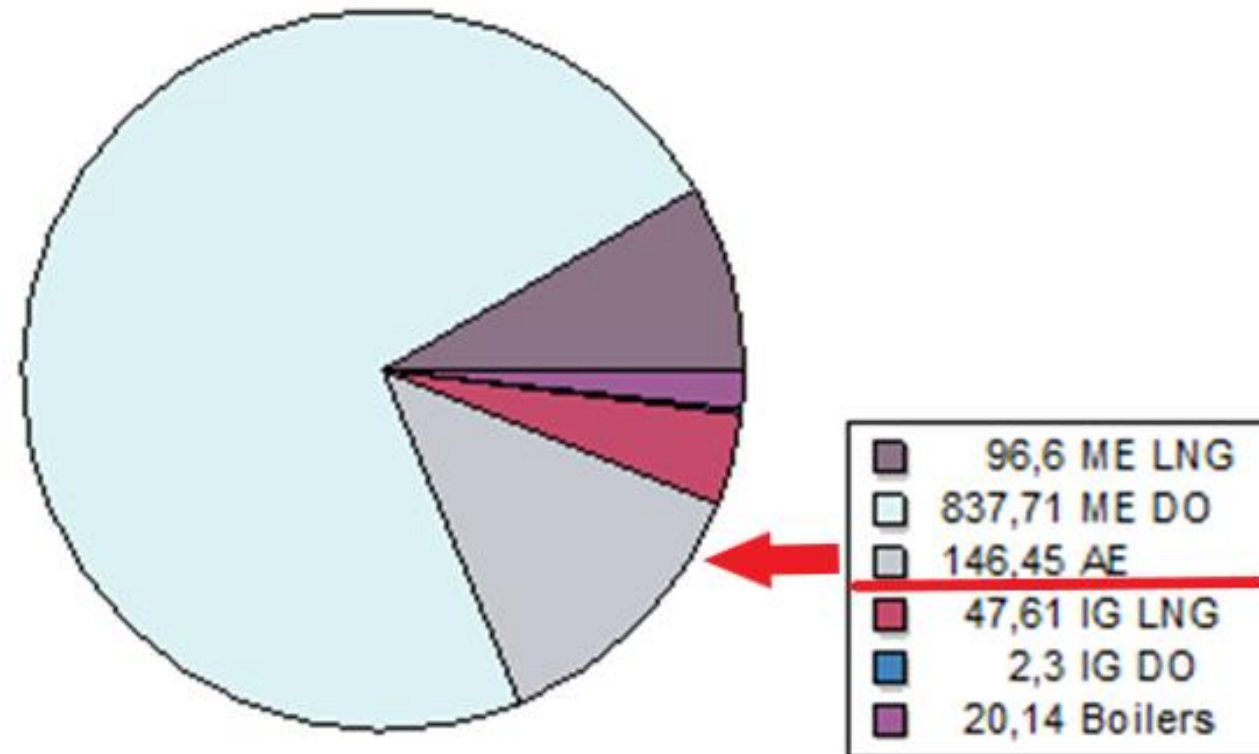


Furetank CO₂ Emissions – Drivers and Future Expectations

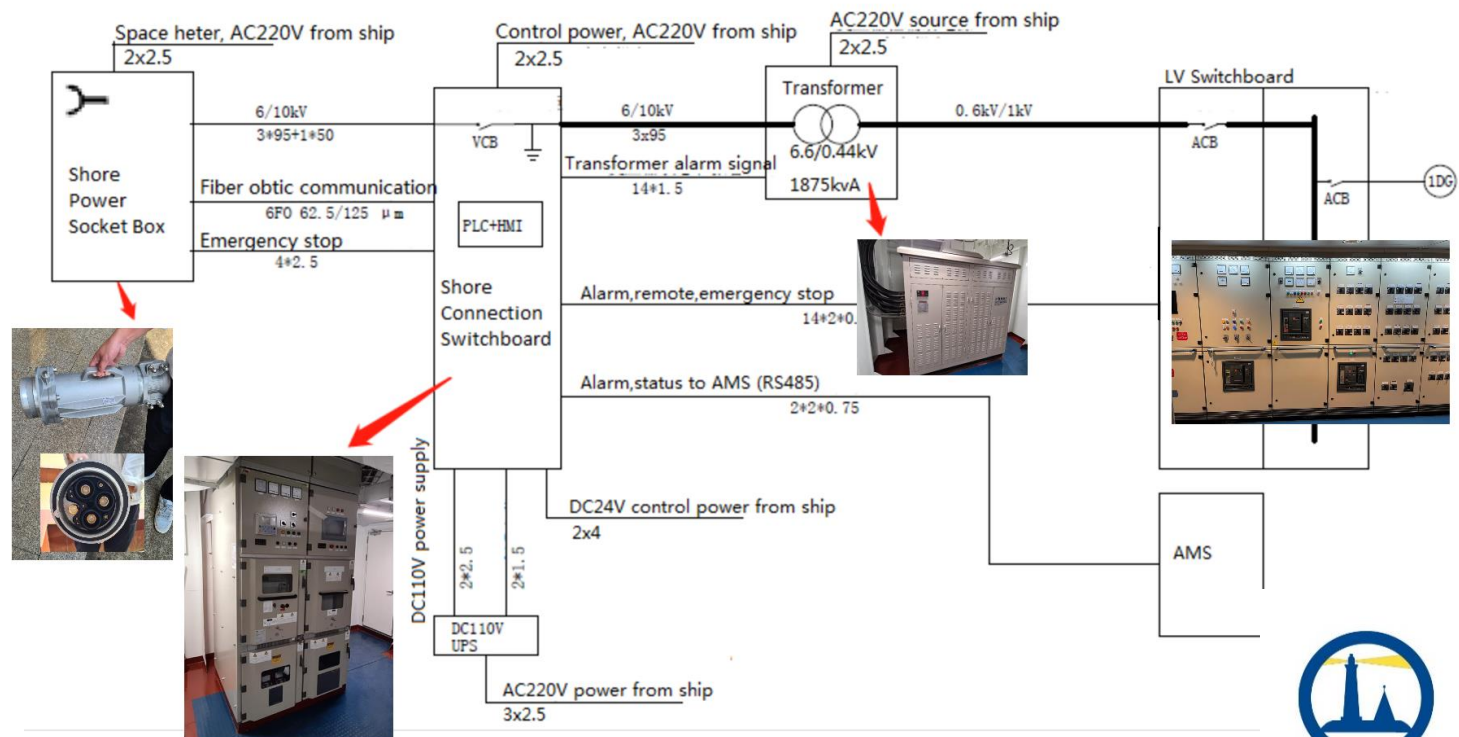
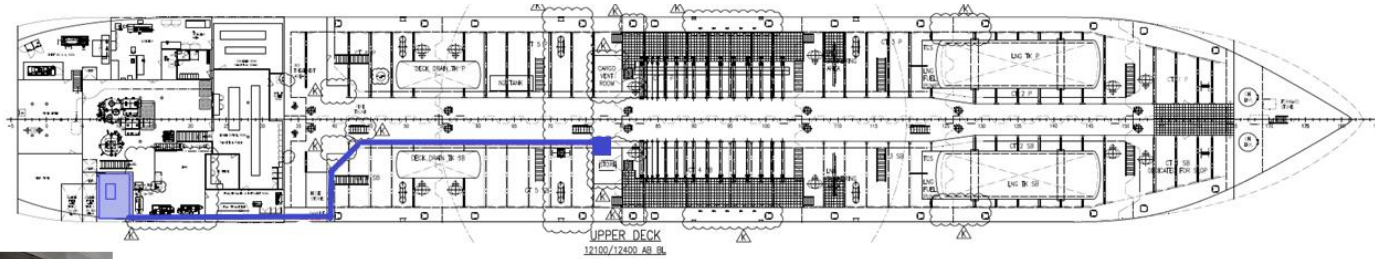


Fuel Consumption for two vessels in the VINGA- series 1/1-16/4 2022

Fuel consumption, by consumer (mT)



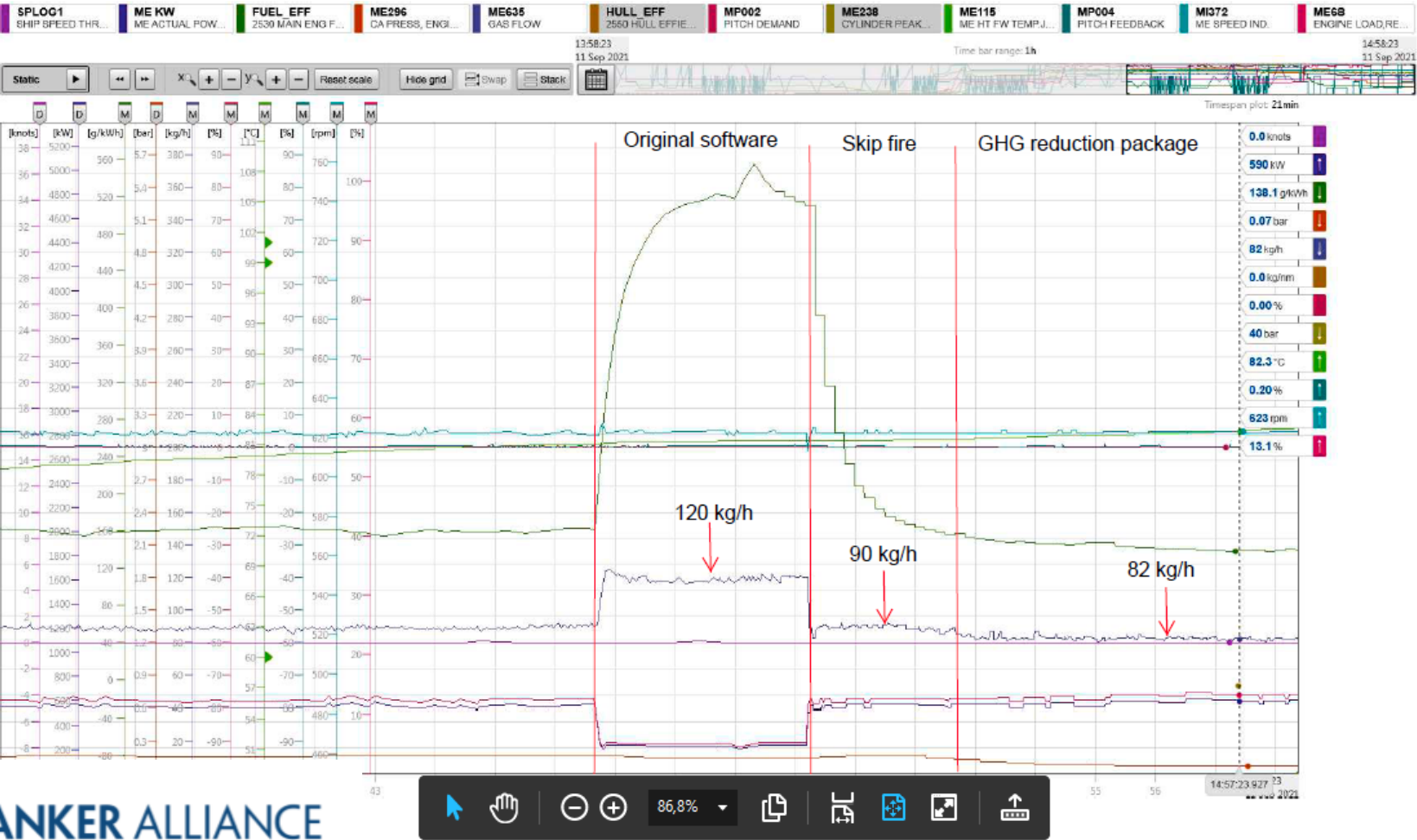
VINGA-series Shore Power Connection



Project to reduce fuel consumption and emissions with Wärtsilä

Vessel: FURE VINGA
IMO: 9890599
Trend view 1

Kongsberg Maritime K-Chief 600 - ROS2
Printed by: Chief 2021.09.11 12:59 UTC
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Furetank secures liquefied biogas made from manure to fuel new eco tankers

Swedish owner seals deal with Eskilstuna for 3,750 tonnes of green fuel each year

