

Executive Summary























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Carlos Guerrero - Bureau Veritas Marine & Offshore

Chris Bronsdon - Eneus Energy

Clement Sim - Shell

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Francois-Xavier Van Houtte - Fluxys

Frank Harteveld - Wärtsilä Corporation

Gianpaolo Benedetti - SGMF

Giorgos Plevrakis - ABS

Giulio Tirelli - Wärtsilä Corporation

Gunnar Helmen - Gasum

Hans Fagerberg - Gas and Heat S.p.A.

Jack Sharples - Oxford Institute for Energy Studies

Jan Kvaalsvold - DNV GL

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Jonathan Huls - Anthony Veder Rederijzaken BV

Jorg Erdmann - Hapag-Lloyd

Jorge Fernandes - Portline Ocean Management

Juha Kytölä - Wärtsilä Corporation

Julien Bec - GTT

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Sothiraj Jayaraj - Eaglestar Marine Holdings (L) Pte Ltd

Stavros Niotis - ABS

Stein Thoresen - Wärtsilä Corporation

Stephen Cadden - SEA\LNG Ltd.

Steve Esau - SEA\LNG Ltd.

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Moderator

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Background

Gas Fest 2019 set out to explore the role of different gases in decarbonising shipping and to identify concrete solutions and actions for how to get there. The International Maritime Organization (IMO) member states in April 2018 adopted a climate change strategy under which international shipping must reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by at least 50 percent by 2050 (compared to 2008 levels).

At Gas Fest 2019 gas and maritime stakeholders collaborated in ways that had the participants explore and identify solutions to reach the IMOs goals, as described in the next page.

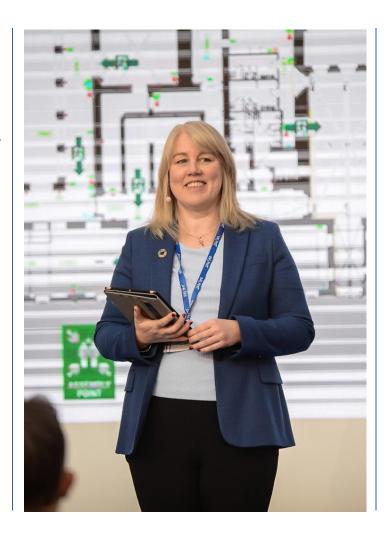




Objectives and Outcomes

Objectives:

- Explore the driving forces and conditions influencing future marine fuel choices, including the broader impact of sociopolitical, regulatory and economic drivers
- Provide a nuanced view on the potential for different gases in the marine fuel mix towards 2050
- Cut through complexity to provide stakeholders with a clear view on the opportunities in gas fuel solutions, enabling the co-creation of long-term strategies and actionable insights.



Outcomes:

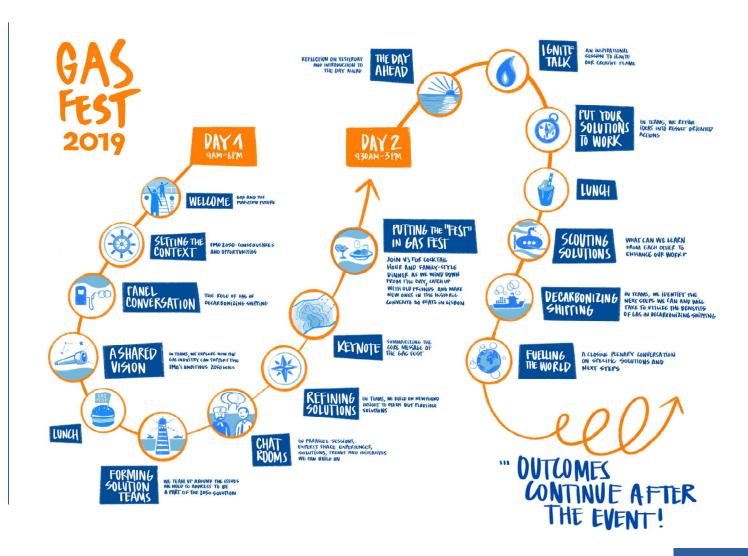
- A deeper understanding of the role different gases can play as marine fuels – across the short, medium and long-term.
- Specific ideas and initiatives for developing, promoting and utilising different gases as a part of the solution for decarbonising shipping
- A roadmap for stakeholders across the marine industry to accelerate the implementation of sustainable gas-fuel solutions globally.



Our Journey

Participants from the marine fuel value chain, including energy companies, ship-builders, power plant owners, classification societies, equipment and technology providers as well as academic thought leaders met in Lisbon for Gas Fest 2019. The purpose was to collaborate to find ways to decarbonise the shipping industry. The key question addressed was the future role gas will play in contributing to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in shipping by 50 percent by 2050.

The participants created a shared future for the year 2030, determined the topics to would work on, engaged with experts to increase the knowledge base, and, ultimately, developed recommendations to move forward together.





Setting the Context

Dr Domagoj Baresic, **University College of London**, is a doctoral researcher in the Energy Institute. He shared several scenarios about the role of natural gas in the maritime energy transition. His final comments stated that it is tough to definitively assess the role of gas in the 2050 world, but there will certainly be changing regulations, developments in renewable energies, and zero emission ships.







Ship at Sea

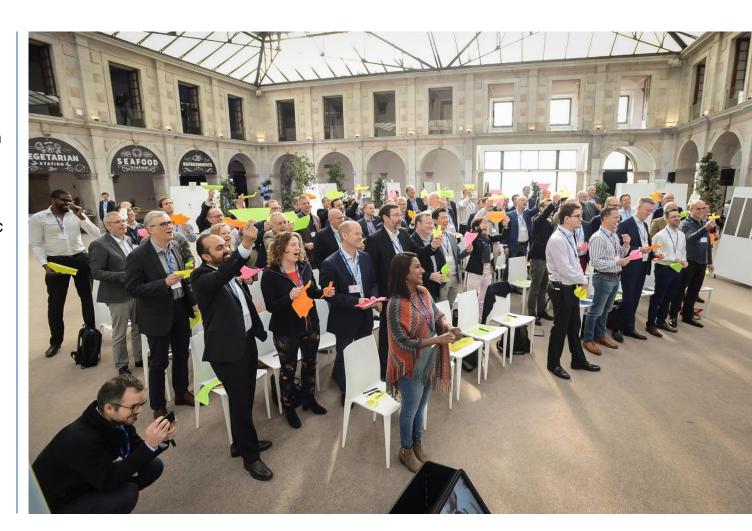
To develop a shared vision and the solution topics to work with for the rest of Gas Fest, the group jumped into a playful and serious exercise.

With hands behind their backs, each person was tasked to tear a sheet of paper into the shape of a ship. Surprisingly, some of them looked like ships!

Next, each person wrote down the one topic they felt should be addressed at Gas Fest 2019 to support the decarbonization of shipping.

Afterwards, as each person presented their thoughts, 8 clusters or topics emerged.

- Building Trust
- Drive Change
- Regulation
- Mindset Change
- Infrastructure
- Finance
- Technology
- Keeping Options Open





Panel Conversation

Bob Vogelzang, ABN Amro, Jack Sharples, Oxford Institute for Energy Studies, Mark Bell, Society for Gas as Marine Fuel (SGMF), Chris Bronsdon, Eneus Energy had a conversation on how the marine industry can remain attractive to investors whilst fulfilling decarbonization requirements post 2020.

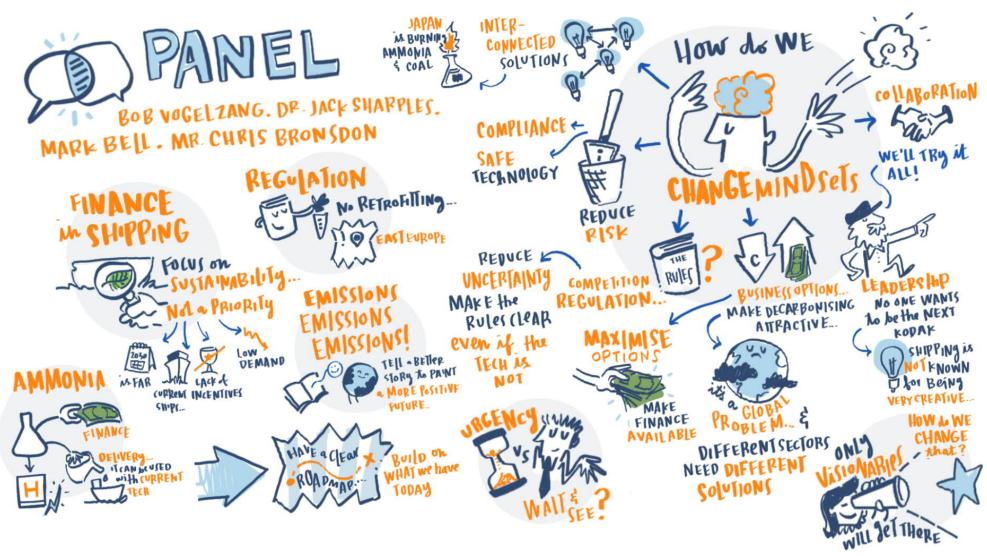
The conclusion was that there will always be business reasons to not make the changes that are necessary to reduce emissions. What is needed now is to change the mindsets of different stakeholders and for the people in this room to collaborate and further share the ideas and solutions that come out of the Gas Fest.



"No one wants to be the next Kodak. There are dangers in not jumping on new opportunities"



Panel Conversation





What We Need To Do

Jumping to the future – 2030 – different teams imagined the thank-you speech that they would present in response to winning the IMO's 2030 Decarbonisation Award for the industry's contribution to decarbonising shipping.

This exercise was used to identify a shared 2030 vision. The elements of the vision included:

- What the future looks like and what changed since 2019
- The big ideas that made decarbonisation happen

Who did what



UNDERSTAND MARITIME SOLUTIONS SEGMENT by SEGMENT

ROADMAP

ACHIEVABLE WITH EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE LCA leads to CARBON INTENSITY LABELLING

COLLABORATION beyond the MARITIME INDUSTRY DOMINANCE of STEWARDS. IN PMINDSET across the VALUE CHAIN

GLOBAL CARBON PRICING CREDIT SYSTEM DROP IN CARRON NEUTRAL FUEL

LEVERAGE SIZE of FUEL SUPPLIERS to GET FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS

COPPLITYPE PROCESS for FUEL SUPPLIERS

LXG FUELS

NEW SHIP ORDERS for LOW- CARBON SOLUTIONS



FINANCE of DIRTY FUELS DRIES UP CERTAIN, CLEAR & CONSISTENT REGULATION BIG INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CERTAINTY overtakes RISK CARBON NEUTRALITY IN FUEL PROD UNIVERSAL PRICING INDEX for MARINE FUELS END CONSUMER STEWARDS HIP willing to PAY the BILL

CARBON INTENSITY LABEL - "CLEAN TRADE" MARINE INDUSTRY OUTSIDE ME BUBBLE





GLOBAL MARINE INDUSTRY INVESTED IN INFRASTRUCTURE

SHIPOWNERS INVENTED, EMBRACED SOLUTIONS & AGREE WITH EACH OTHER

REGULATORS ENFORCED 2028 CARBON CAP

SHIP MAKERS CONVERGED to OPTIMAL SOLUTION

CHARTERERS AGREED to PAY IN PRICE

INSURERS EMBRACED the SOWTVONS & LOWERED PREMIUMS CLASS SOCIETIES ACCELEPATED PROGRESS to SOLUTION

LOWERED COST of LENDING to CLEAN SOLUTIONS

SHIPYARDS BROKE their COPY MACHINE &

WELCOMED INNOVATION

NATIONAL GOVTS ESTABLISHED REGIONAL

CARBON PRICING

FINAL CONSUMERS EMBRACED SOLUTIONS & PAID

COMMS EXPERTS HELPED CHANGE & SPREAD THE NARRATIVE

NGOS PARTNERED WITH BIZ-ALLIES for CHANGE

IMO BANED OPEN WOOD SCRUBBERS

OUT CHILDREN MOVED on the DINOSAUR GENERATION

FUEL INDUSTRY DEVELOPED ZERO CARBON FUEL









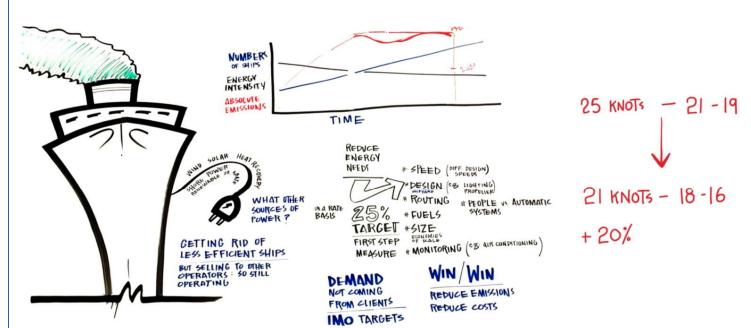




Reducing Energy Needs of Vessels: Taking a Holistic Approach

with Tom Strang, Senior VP, Maritime Affairs, Carnival Corporation & plc.

Carnival has a target to increase efficiency of their ships by 25 percent. They are making progress by holistically improving savings in many areas. Additionally, reducing the average speed of a vessel by a few knots has a substantial impact on the amount of fuel used over the journey. Vessel design, routing, and the size of vessels also impact sustainability.

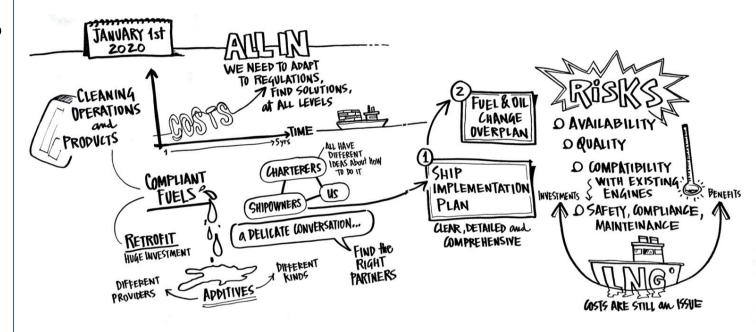




Preparations and Planning for IMO 2020 Sulphur Cap

with Felix Leggewie, Chief Operating Officer, Schulte Group

It's difficult to comply with the 2020 Sulphur cap with a diverse fleet. It requires deep cooperation between owners and the charterers. Hapag-Lloyd has decided not to use scrubbers, but rather to use compliant fuels. Currently they are using fuel additives to help clean tanks. Currently, compliant fuels are a risk because there are no specifications. This will require the fuel industry to become cleaner, too.





Shell understands the cost of building a supply chain infrastructure for a new fuel. Since LNG can use the existing infrastructure, Shell is investing in it. There are big strides to be made using biofuels (10% methanol). Methane is expensive, not the production of it, but the liquefaction of it. There are many ways to make methane, but having enough gasification capability is the challenge. Currently, it works best when it is produced and consumed in the same place.

GAS 20-21 Feb 2019 FEST Convento do Beato Lisbon

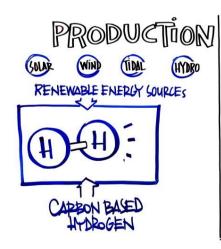
The Role for LNG as a Ship Fuel to 2050 and Beyond

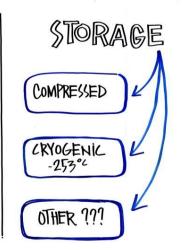
with Arjan Stavast, Head, Business Development Europe, Marine LNG, Shell

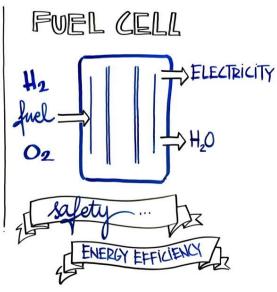


with Kirsi Tikka, Executive Vice President and Senior Maritime Advisor, ABS

There are still big issues with hydrogen. It has safety issues, requires many fuel cells (which take up a lot of cargo space) to convert the chemical energy into electricity, and ultimately produces carbon, which means carbon capture processes are needed to reach carbon neutrality.









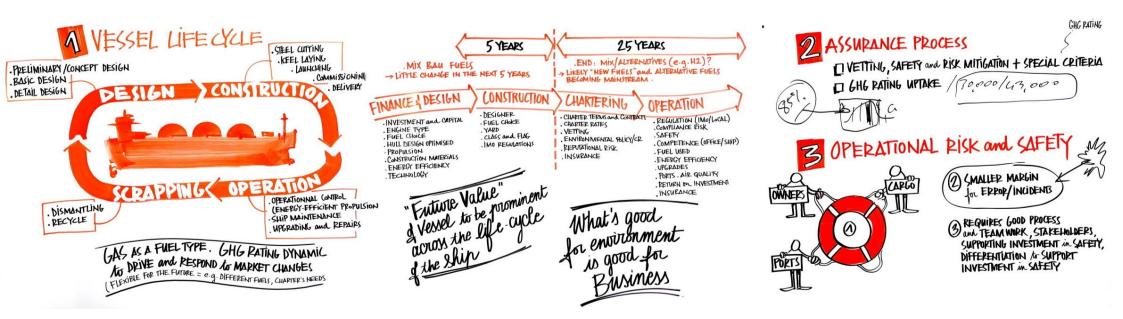


Sustainability and the Environment: Shifting Trends in the Financing and Chartering of Shipping

with Martin Crawford-Brunt, CEO, RightShip

Rating all ships within categories of type, size and trade has created an incentive for change. The A through G rating makes F and G-rated ships want to improve so they can be rated higher. It gives the ship operators a way to differentiate

themselves, offers them a qualified statement for their sustainability reports, it has an assurance and safety angle, and it allows banks and others to compare the risk rating for each ship year after year. Plus, it's linked to EEDI.





Fuel Suitability for Deep-Sea Ocean Shipping: Comparison & Economics

with Jörg Erdmann, Head of Sustainability, Hapag-Lloyd

Alternative fuels come at the expense of cargo capacity. It's challenging to use biofuels when large ships consume around 80 tonnes of fuel each day. Today, only LNG and biofuels are economical options, but they are still too dangerous to bring into a yard with the LNG in them. Additionally, workers' councils must forge agreements with their workers to have them work with such volatile substances.

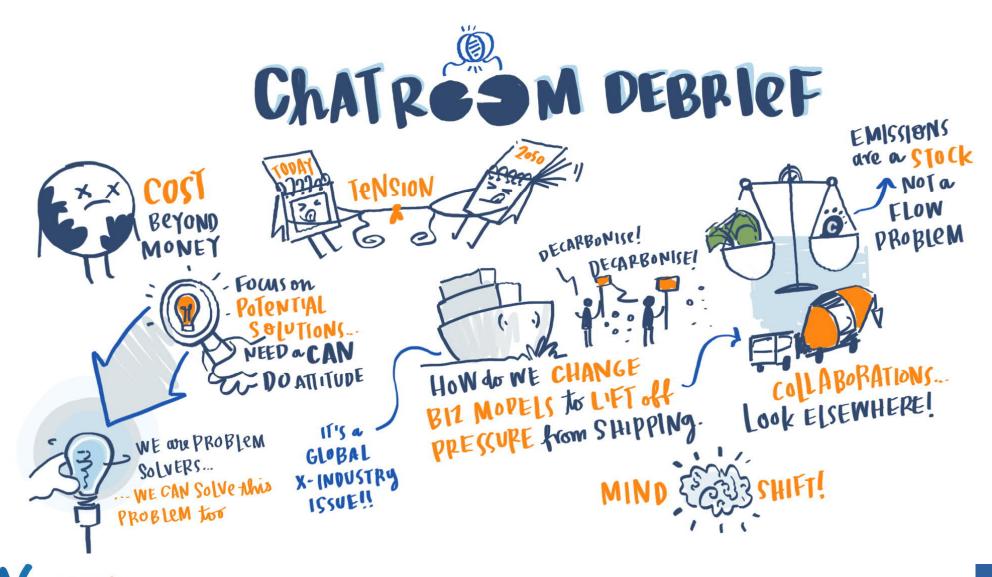




ENVIRONMENTALIMPACT



Chat Rooms Debrief







Keynote

Anne-Sophie Corbeau, Head of Gas Analysis, BP, offered energy transition analyses from several different scenarios.

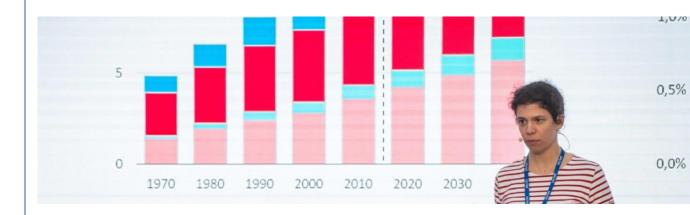
Her scenarios showed that by 2040 energy demand is set to increase in all scenarios compared to today. The energy mix, however, will likely be radically different. The changes in society, technology and policy in the world are accelerating as compared to the past.

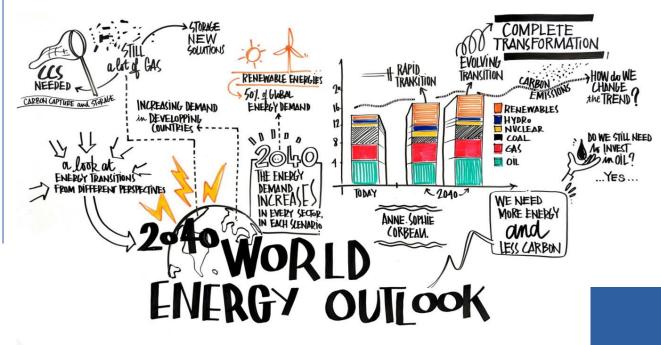
Transportation accounts for 20 percent of total energy demand. That percentage, under the scenarios, is set to remain about the same.

Carbon emissions, under BP's scenarios, are imagined to increase by around seven percent between now and 2040. Part of the reason could be the necessity for continued investment in oil to meet future energy demand. This therefore means that renewables will need to ramp up, especially wind, which must increase by 10 percent and solar, which needs to increase by five percent.

BP Energy Outlook (2018 edition)

















Ignite Talk

Day 2 began with participants talking amongst themselves about their impressions from yesterday. Some of the comments included wanting to push LNG into the market to be cleaner and greener.

A need to break the pattern of waiting to see who will be the first mover and who is willing to taking the risk.

The need to tell a unified story.

Dr Walker reminded the group of what is at stake with climate change. Her presentation illuminated the urgency that is needed to meet the challenge, how the young people of the world are tired of inaction, and the very real risks businesses face today, like reputational risk, liability risk and more. She ended by asking what we are willing to do to fight for our future and the future of our planet.







Solution Groups

The collaboration and creativity continued through the rest of day 2. The self-selected solution groups that started their work on day 1 continued on their path to uncover actionable insights to decarbonise shipping and find a role for gas in that future. Participants also had a chance to split out and visit the other groups for inspiration and to uncover potential synergies.

The results of each group's findings and action plan was presented in the final fishbowl and debated then agreed upon or challenged by Dr. Walker & the other groups.

These results are summarised on the following pages and includes the names* of the participants who commit to working together to further the agreed action plan.

*Team leads are mentioned in bold at the top of the list of names.





1. Building Trust

It is up to us to establish as a fact that LNG is the solution for most ships. This group imagined doing this through presenting the facts, speaking about the impact on greenhouse gases, and telling the story about how LNG is a better solution for air pollution and air quality. What is needed, is one unified, fact-based story.

The group was challenged to consider how best to earn the trust of others. Dr. Walker reminded the group that LNG is NOT a carbon-free solution, it is the most viable solution today.

- Stephen Cadden SEA\LNG Ltd.
- Alexander Panagopulos Forward Ships
- Gunnar Helmen Gasum
- Jan Kvaalsvold DNV GL
- Jonathan Harris Puget LNG
- Marieke Knook Royal Dutch Shell plc
- Mark Long Forward Ships
- Nicolai H. Olsen Cryo Shipping AS
- Rolf Stiefel WinGD
- Sothiraj Jayaraj Eaglestar Marine Holdings (L) Pte Ltd
- Stavros Niotis ABS
- Tatiana Fayzullina Elevate LNG
- Timo Koponen Wärtsilä Corporation





2. Drive Change

The maritime fuel story must be told in an open, clear and transparent way. What is needed is to become better at telling the story of those builders and stakeholders who are doing the right thing, those who are investing in green technology and defining what a 'green' vessel is. The statements would be validated by an NGO with real-time checks using data and transparency. Dr. Walker asked, who is the right messenger to partner with to avoid greenwashing attacks? In many ways, RightShip, a participating organisation, is already doing this.

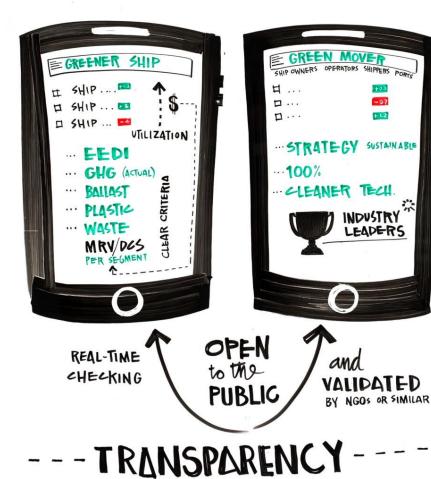
- Gianpaolo Benedetti SGMF
- Alexander Panagopulos Forward Ships
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- Carlos Guerrero Bureau Veritas Marine & Offshore
- Francois-Xavier Van Houtte Fluxys
- Frank Harteveld Wärtsilä Corporation
- Jorge Fernandes Portline Ocean Management
- Juha Kytölä Wärtsilä Corporation
- Mark Long Forward Ships
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- Stavros Niotis ABS





INDUSTRY

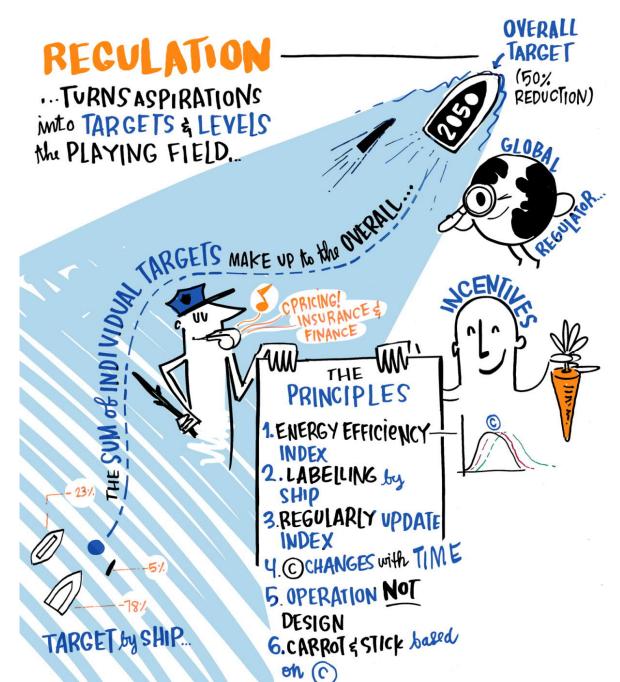
LEADERS



3. Regulation

We have a lot of regulation, it is time for good regulation, especially based on data. We suggest turning aspirations into targets and making this data broadly available, updated regularly, in a way that shows changes over time. We imagine sharing an energy-efficiency index that is labeled by ship.

- David Haynes SGMF
- Julien Bec GTT
- Nicolai H. Olsen Cryo Shipping AS
- Panos Koutsourakis Bureau Veritas
- Rolf Stiefel WinGD
- Tobias Koenig Lexington LNG Limited





4. Mindset Change

MINDSET CHANGE

The Lisbon Maritime Agreement was created: Accelerating the climate agenda in the maritime industry: an invitation to collaborate, act and succeed.

This is an effort to accelerate change, by combining all the actions already mentioned by this group. The audience would be just about everyone involved in the marine ecosystem, from regulators, to suppliers, industries, the public, and especially the youth. Telling a compelling story about what has been progressing in the maritime industry. Dr. Walker inserted that one way to change mind-set is to collaborate with all the stakeholders to develop the messaging.





4. Mindset Change, cont.

- Mark Bell SGMF
- Alexander Panagopulos Forward Ships
- Anna Garcia WinGD
- Barry Compagnoni Port Canaveral
- David Davenport-Jones ABS
- Felix Arnold Leggewie Bernhard Schulte GmbH & Co. KG
- Francois-Xavier Van Houtte Fluxys
- Jonathan Harris Puget LNG
- Jorg Erdmann Hapag-Lloyd
- Jorge Fernandes Portline Ocean Management
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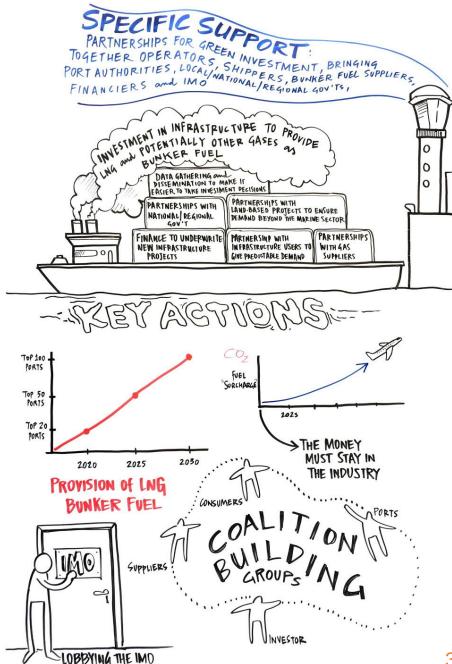
5. Infrastructure

What is needed are partnerships for green investments that bring together operators, shippers, bunker fuel suppliers, and port authorities. Two pathways were recommended:

- Encourage investment in bunkering around the world. Work with advocacy groups to own this. This would require recruiting coalition partners to go to the port authorities
- 2. Follow the Norwegian model: have a mixture of tax and subsidy. A fuel surcharge that would be selectively applied as a small percentage of fuel (2-3% in 2020) but with a clear pathway to ratcheting that percentage up over time to 5 percent by 2027.
- Steve Esau SEA\LNG Ltd. (TBC)
- Alexander Panagopulos Forward Ships
- Anne-Sophie Corbeau BP
- Daniel Villa Ramos Scale Gas (Enagás Group)
- Gunnar Helmen Gasum
- Jan Kvaalsvold DNV GL
- Jonathan Huls Anthony Veder Rederijzaken BV
- Nicolai H. Olsen Cryo Shipping AS
- Sothiraj Jayaraj Eaglestar Marine Holdings (L) Pte Ltd
- Stavros Niotis ABS
- Stephen Cadden SEA\LNG Ltd.



INFRASTRUCTURE

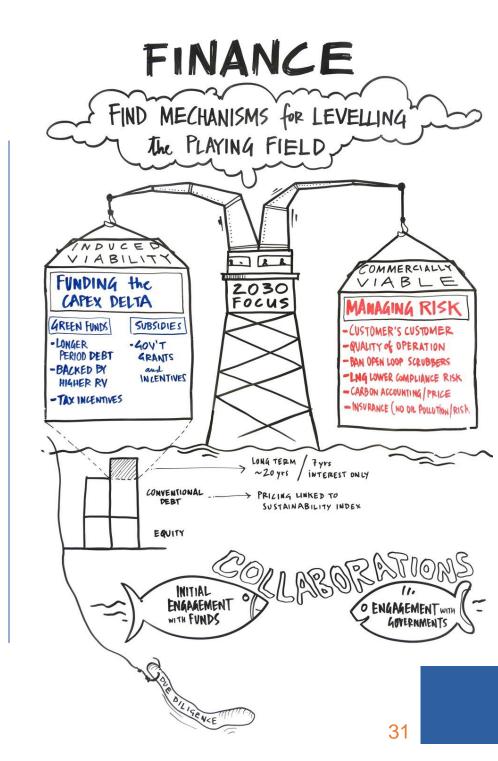


6. Finance

The challenge today is how to incentivise the right decisions. Currently investing in LNG requires a premium payment. This group suggested working with green funds to establish a fund to help the commercial viability of ship owners. There is work to be done, including to better understanding how these funds work, to better define what shipping means by 'green,' and to understand how and when governments might subsidise some of the costs for green ships. Why would governments spend trillions to rescue the financial sector, but not the same to rescue the planet?

- Simon Davies Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Group (MUFG)
- Alexander Panagopulos Forward Ships
- Clement Sim Shell
- Felix Arnold Leggewie Bernhard Schulte GmbH & Co. KG
- Francois-Xavier Van Houtte Fluxys
- John Hatley Wärtsilä Corporation
- Jorge Fernandes Portline Ocean Management
- Juha Kytölä Wärtsilä Corporation
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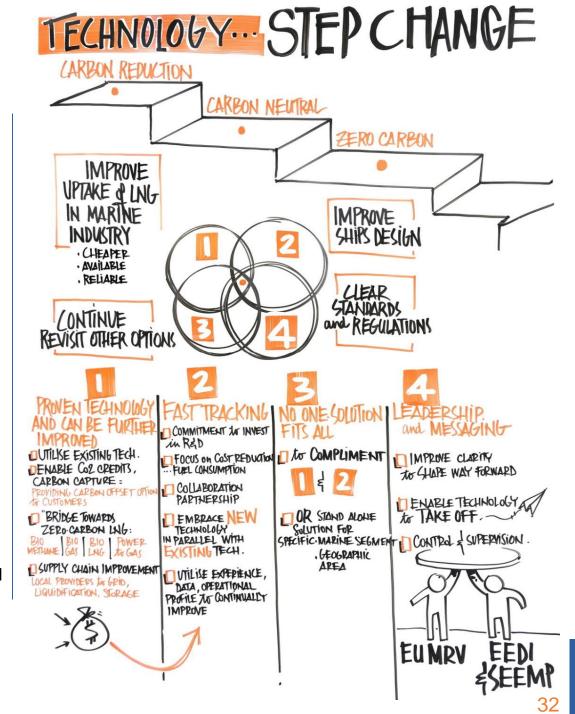


7. Technology

There must be a step-change in the way the maritime fuel industry reduces carbon to get to zero carbon. This group suggested a research development fund for greenhouse gas reduction. This would be a mandatory \$1-2.00/tonne of fuel to be put into a fund. Since fuel prices have been more variable than this in the past, this should not be a deal breaker. This fund gets the industry aligned toward solutions and shows the rest of the world how seriously it takes this issue.

- Mathias Jansson Wärtsilä Corporation
- Alexander Panagopulos Forward Ships
- Anne-Sophie Corbeau BP
- Clement Sim Shell
- David Davenport-Jones ABS
- Gunnar Helmen Gasum
- Hans Fagerberg Gas and Heat S.p.A.
- Jan Kvaalsvold DNV GL
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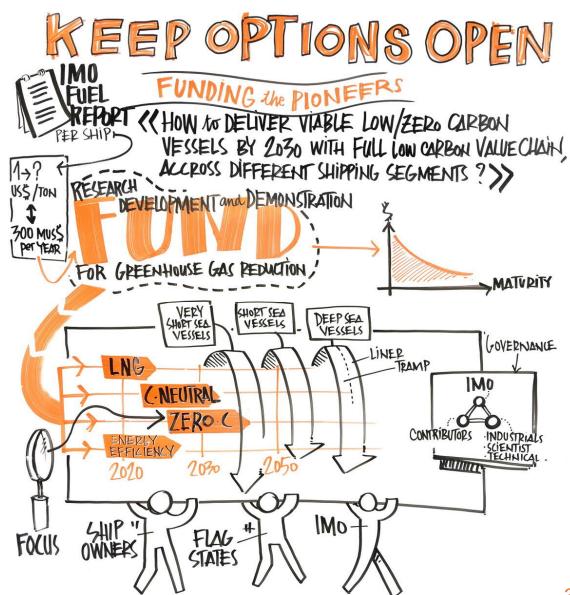


8. Keeping Options Open

Find ways to fund and highlight those stakeholders that are already taking risks and investing to making climate progress. Establish a research development and demonstration fund to test the use of a variety of fuels on the variety of ships used today. Each solution may be different. Focus on the entire value chain in shipping to get to the 2030 targets.

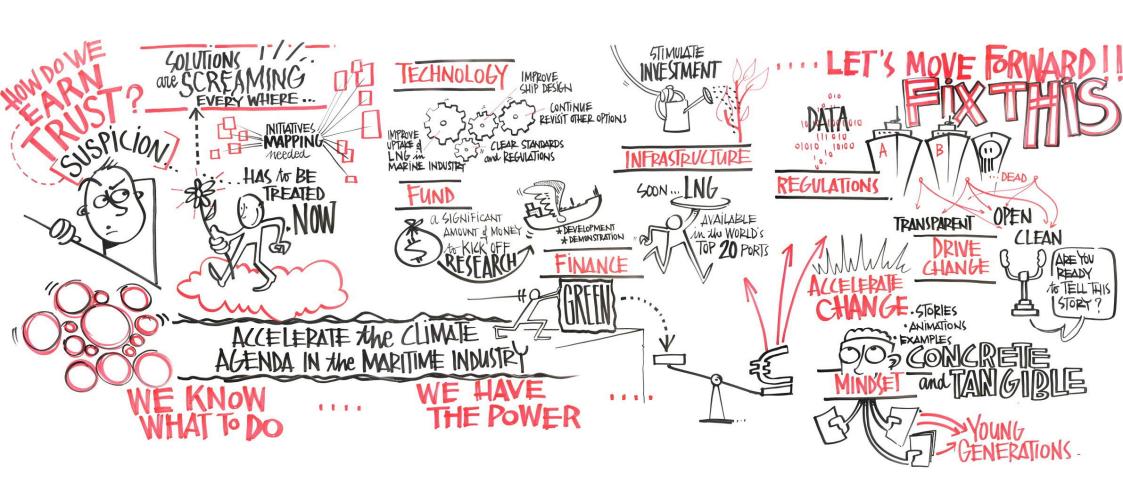
- Tom Strang Carnival Corporation
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Fishbowl Conversation





Collaborate - Act - Succeed



























