



Saint-Petersburg Initiative on green shipping





The Saint-Petersburg Initiative (SPbI) in the context of the whole Baltic Sea region

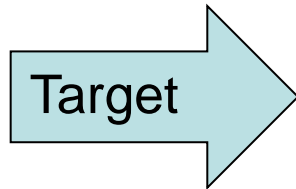
- Baltic Sea Action Group (BSAG) as member of the SPbI Steering Committee'
- What is the purpose and what are the goals of SPbI concerning green shipping?



BSAG's activity landscape



Restoration of the ecological balance of the Baltic Sea in a changing climate



Nutrient (re)cycling (P,N)
Elimination of hazardous substances

Nutrient rich raw materials

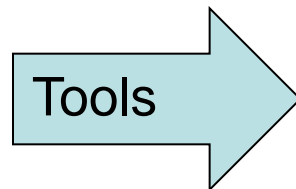
Contamination caused by hasu

Water quality monitoring

Food chain:

- Fertilizers
- Crop production
- Animal production
- Fishery
- Food industry
- Feed industry
- Logistics
- Retail
- Consumer

Clean and safe maritime activities



COMMITMENTS

TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS

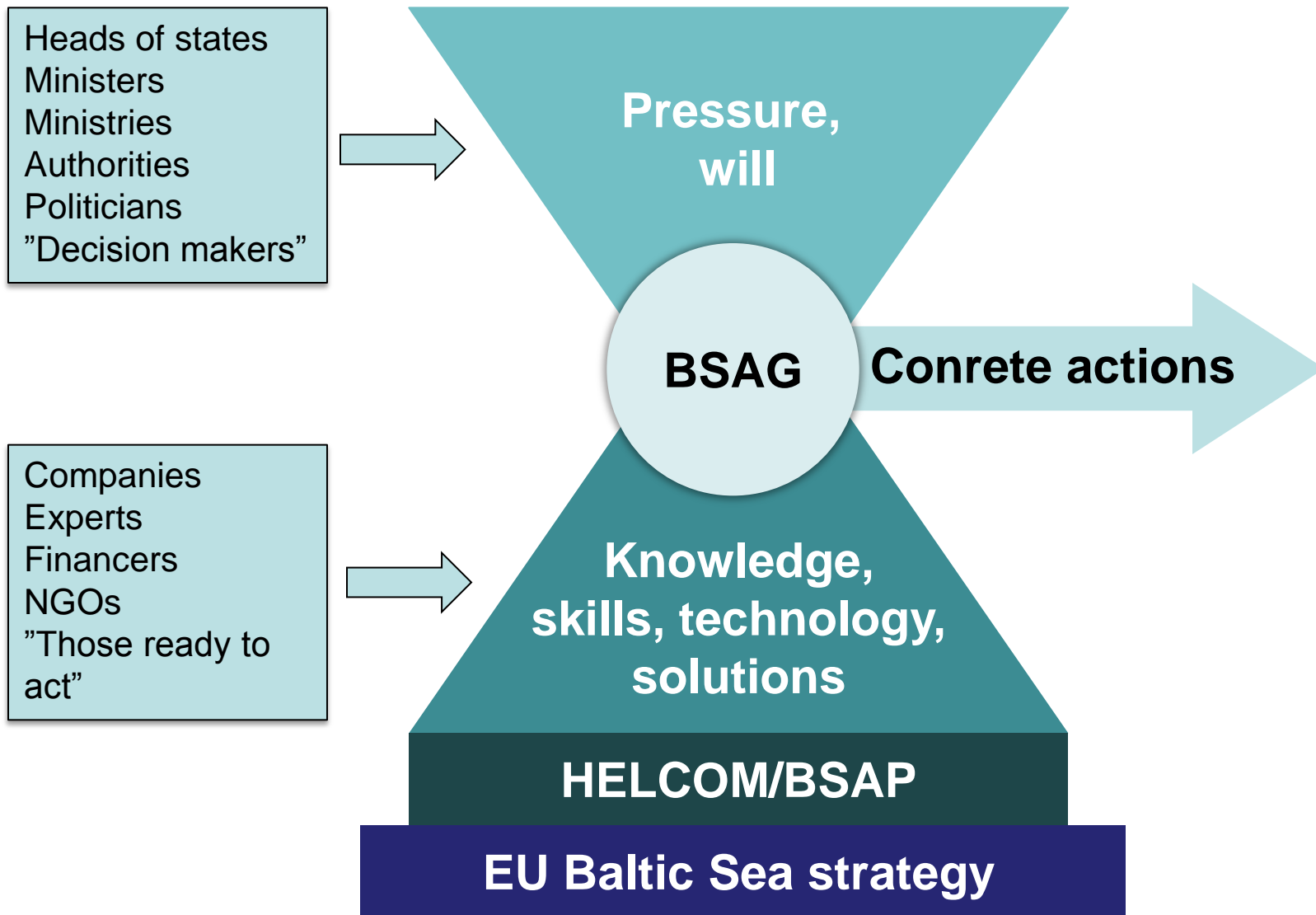
OPTIMIZED APPLICATIONS

LOBBYING

AWARENESS RAISING



BSAG acts as a catalyst





SPbl forms an international platform for cooperation to produce actions to save the Baltic Sea

SPbl involves

- Business activities
- International financial institutions
- HELCOM
- Federal and local authorities
- EU cooperation
- Public-private partnerships

Results

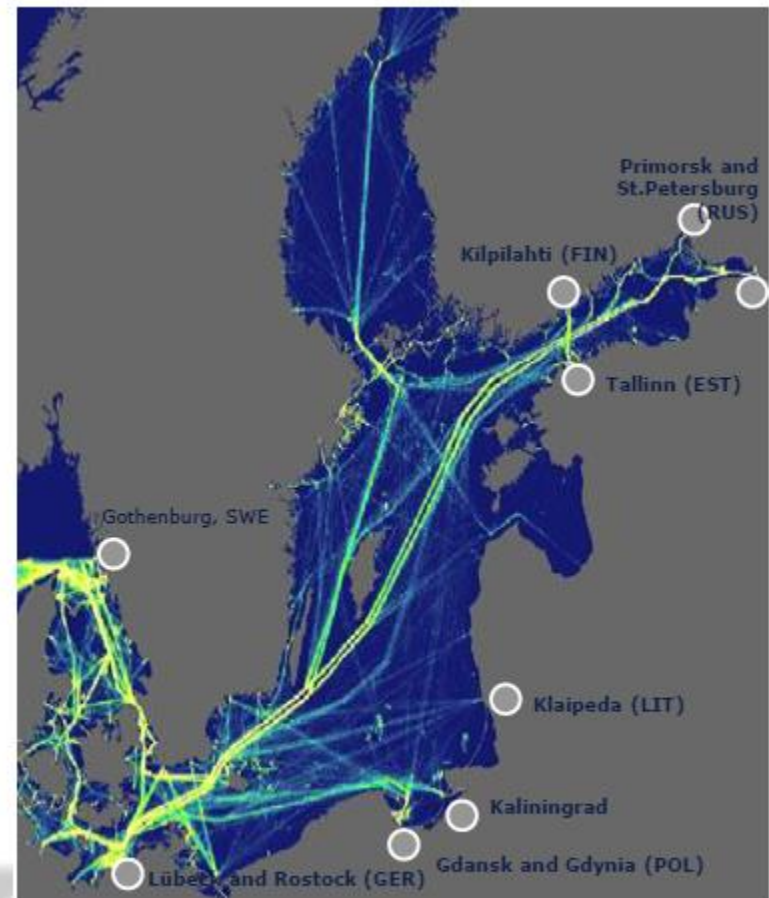
SPbl generates

- Realistic proposals and specific solutions to increase economic growth by environmentally sound business solutions in the Baltic Sea region.



The Baltic Sea is under heavy stress - something must change

- Multiple pollution sources
 - Agricultural runoff
 - Untreated wastewater
 - Ship emissions
- Extremely vulnerable sea
 - Shallow waters
 - Low water exchange rate
 - Algal blooms caused by pollution
- More than 2,000 ships operating at any time, 10 000 ships yearly
- Annual ship emissions:
 - SOx: 135 000 tonnes
 - NOx: 400 000 tonnes
 - CO2: 19 million tonnes
- Ship emissions equals
 - all land-based NOx from Denmark & Sweden combined
 - twice the SOx emissions from Denmark and Sweden combined



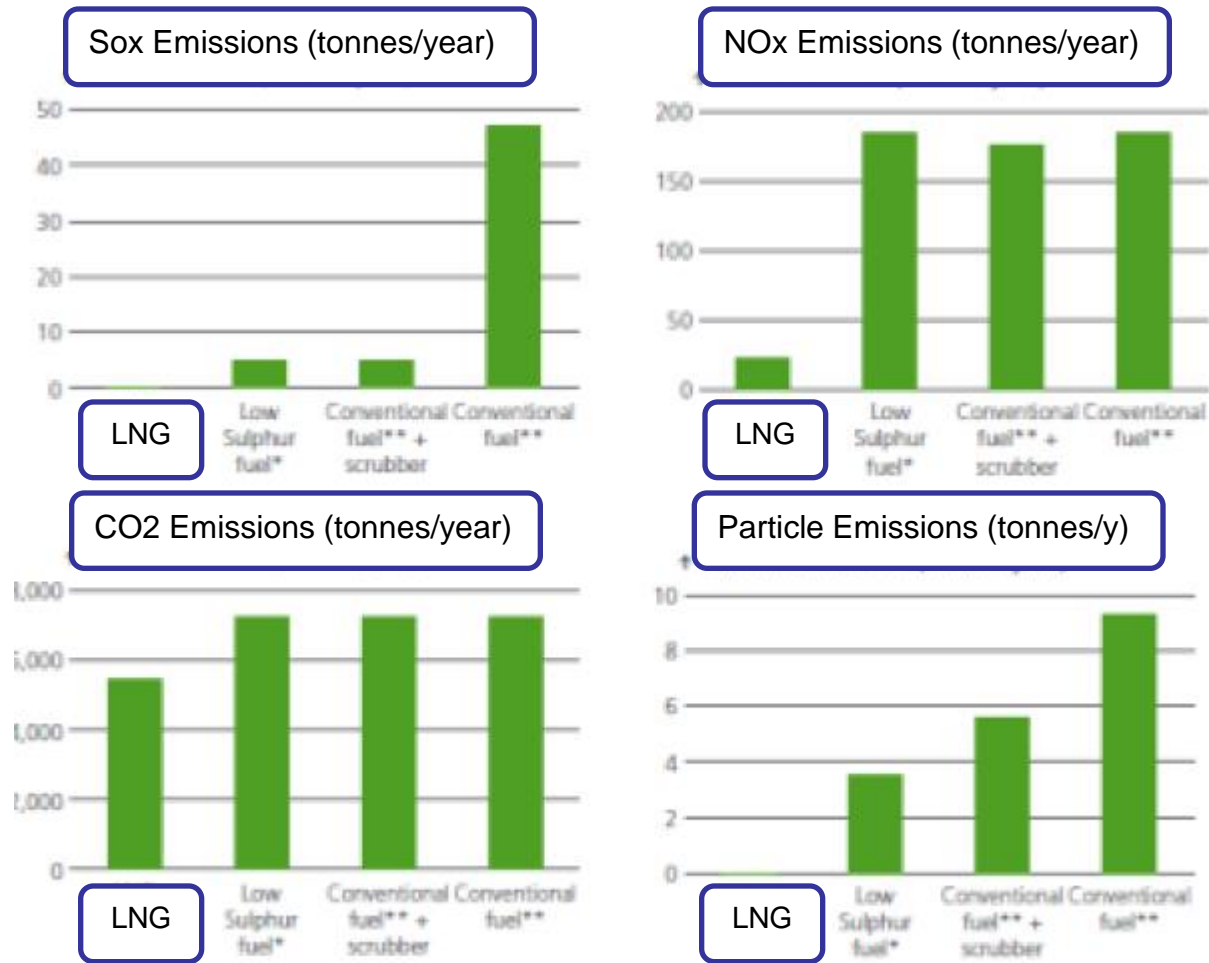


LNG will be a major clean fuel of future shipping on the Baltic Sea

- Using LNG as a maritime fuel has many positive environmental effects compared to other fuels and it directly responds to the requirements of SECA and NECA, and of climate changes
- LNG is a realistic solution:
 - The gas technology is mature and has been tested for a long period of time
 - LNG is financially feasible
 - Part of the needed infrastructure exists and preparations for major investments have been made
 - Legal aspects are under development both in the EU and IMO
 - EU and Baltic Sea region countries see LNG as one of the future solutions for clean shipping
 - World wide shipping community (companies and countries) see LNG as a real option
- LNG-related solutions create huge business opportunities and new business models in the whole Baltic Sea region
- LNG creates land-based transportation solutions

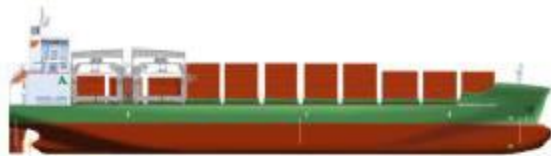


Emissions of different fuel solutions for a typical Baltic Sea cargo ship



* Low sulphur fuel contains maximum 0.10% sulphur
**Conventional fuel as per 1 July 2010, containing maximum 1.0% sulphur

Example: Switching 1 cargo ship to LNG for 1 year saves SO_x emissions equivalent to 850 millions vehicle-km of a passenger car



5.2 t
SO_x

Saved per year
when 1 cargo ship
switches to LNG

=



850
Mkm

Driven by a
passenger
vehicle

OR removing 65 000 cars from
the roads (diesel driven / average driving
distance as for cars in Norway pr year)



Towards LNG as Baltic Sea ship fuel

What is needed

- Infrastructure: Bunkering facilities, terminals, etc..
- Political decisions
- Conversion of ships to LNG use and new ships
 - Shipyards in the region
 - Ship design, planning
 - Engine producers
- Aid from financing institutions
- Solving legal and regulatory questions

SPbl could be the catalyst to start a new era of sustainable maritime transport and business development in the Baltic Sea region



What next

- Clean shipping Conference, in Moscow, April 2014
- 10th Prime Minister meeting of the Council of the Baltic Sea states (CBSS) in Turku, Finland June 3.-4. 2014