'NET ZERO VISION HIGH SPEED FERRY'

Per Erik Olsen

Executive Vice President Marine Operations

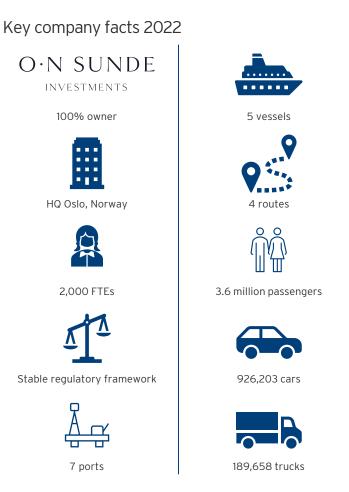




A leading North Europe cruise & ferry operator



Quality cruise and efficient transportation







Strategy for higher value creation

Cruise



Transport and shopping







We have already come far in the green transition (

Evolution rather than revolution



Ambitions

- 55% reduction in carbon-intensity by 2030, measured from 2000*
- Net zero operations by 2050, pending commercial/technological availability

Progress

• 41% reduction in carbon-intensity 2000-2022*

Examples of further measures towards 2030

- Further energy-efficiency and climate-optimization measures
- Establishment of shore power in Strømstad, Sweden, and Hirtshals, Denmark
- Hydro-dynamics, digitalization and automation
- Exploring increased electrification and other zero-emission alternatives
 - Ammonia, methanol, biofuel, carbon capture, etc.

SuperSpeed 1

Highly efficient transport of passengers and cargo between Norway and Denmark

The ship

- Built: 2008
- Tonnage: 36 822 grt
- Length: 211,3 m
- Width: 26 m
- Draught: 6,7 m
- Service speed: 27 knots
- Engines: 51 408 hp
- Max. capacity: 2 400
- Cars: 750
- Lane meters: 1990
- No. of decks: 11

The route

- Route 72 nm (x4/day)
- Crossing: 3h 15 min's

The energy demand

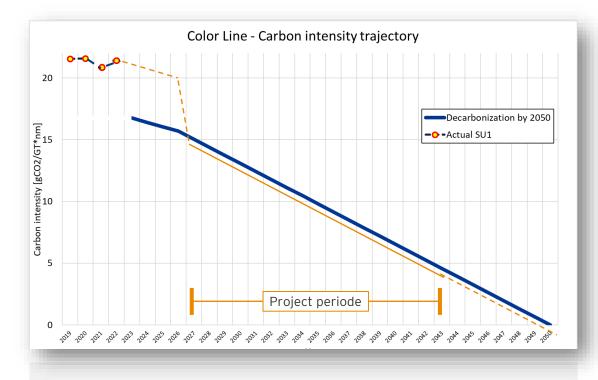
- 340 MWh/day in total
- 276 MWh/day for propulsion
- 121 GWh/ year
 - Propulsion: 81%
- Hotel: 13%
- Boilers: 6%



The challenge and possible solutions



Assessment of a broad range of potential solutions from both a technological and economic perspective



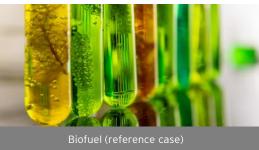
- 2023-2027: 8,5% reduction in fuel demand through existing initiatives
- 2027-2043: 3,71% annual reduction in carbon intensity through the project period •
- 2043-2050: Further reduction of carbon intensity towards net zero propulsion











Key economic conclusions



Economy represents a main hurdle for the transition towards carbon-neutrality

Converting existing fleet to non-fossil propulsion currently represents a significant commercial risk

2 Hybridization through batteries electricity will keep long-term energy costs at current level - but only after an upfront investment of ~MNOK 750

3

Given current long-term price assumptions, fuel costs are expected to double within the next 10 years and triple within 20-25 years those who utilize liquid fuels through the green transition



Key take-away: net zero by 2050 is possible >>>> 🦃

The green transition is being weighed down by economy - not technology

- The pilot study demonstrates that non-fossil propulsion of SuperSpeed 1 by 2050 is within reach from a technological perspective
 - Main alternatives are either gradual hybridization through either batteries or phasing in methanol or -biodiesel, given the route, speed, capabilities and technical specifications of SuperSpeed 1
- The pilot study also shows that all potential technologies for conversion of SuperSpeed 1 represent a significant economic risk
- Hybridization through batteries will reduce operational energy costs by ~50%, but will require an up-front investment of around MNOK 750
- While investment costs are limited both for conversion to methanol and phasing in biofuel , both alternatives will result in a substantial increase in operational costs

Funding and support crucial to accelerate the green transition

- Contracts of difference is a precondition for selecting green energy carriers, such as biomethanol and biofuel
- Hybridization through batteries is dependent on support in the investment phase to mitigate risk



Thanks to the participants







