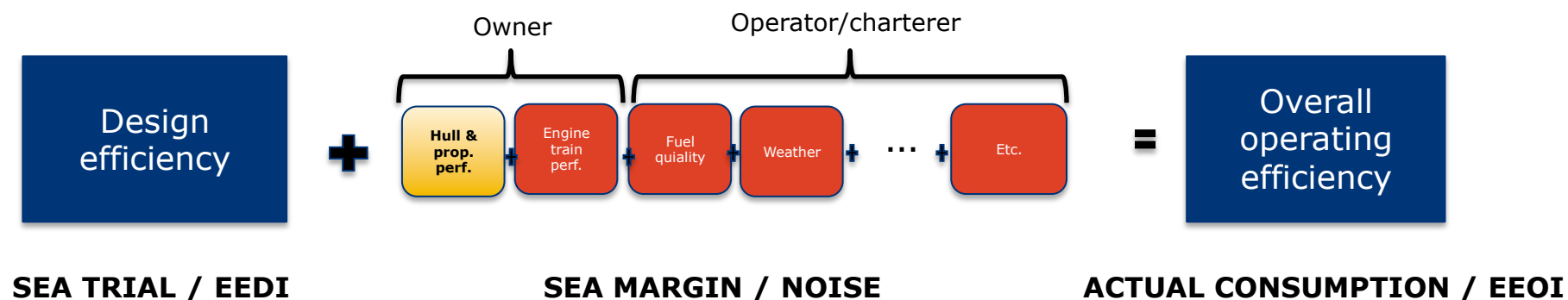


Output from day 1

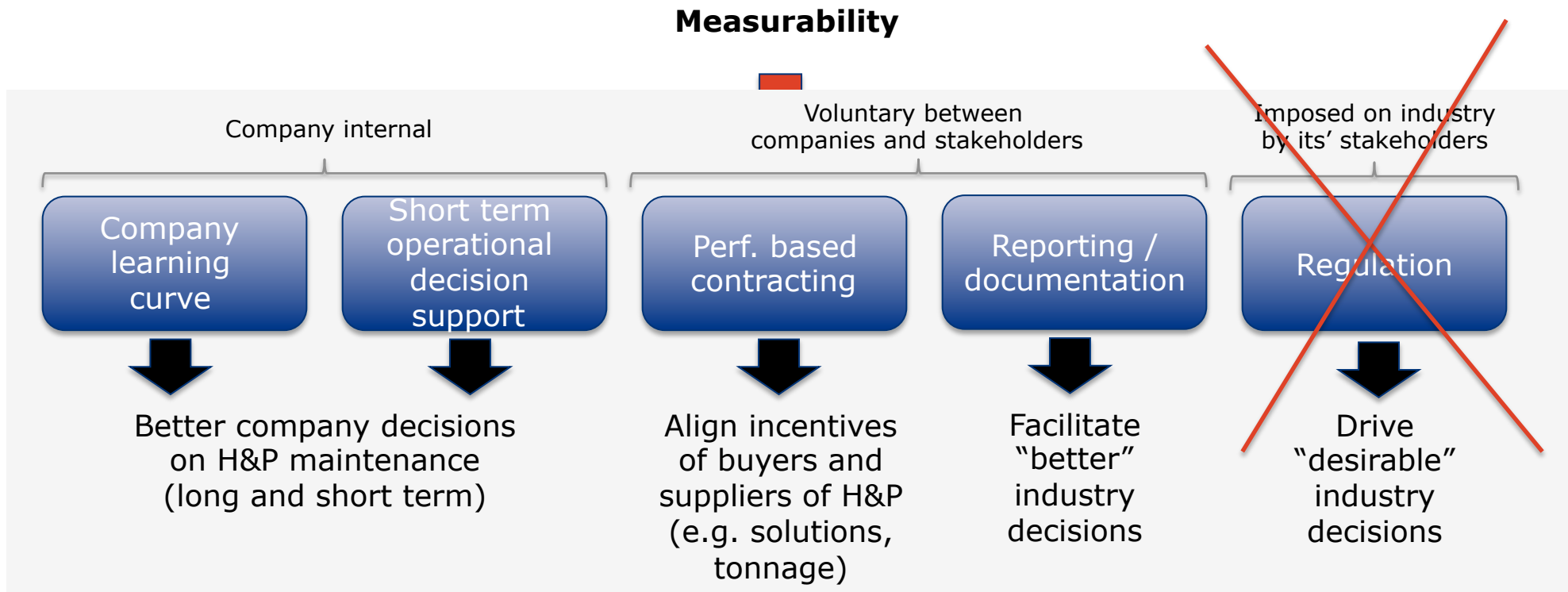
Svend Søyland, Senior Advisor, Bellona Foundation

Working definition of Hull & Propeller Performance

- Change in Hull & Propeller Efficiency over time, as compared with a vessel specific Baseline, where
 - the Baseline is to be defined, where applicable likely to be derived from the EEDI verification
 - Hull & Propeller Efficiency is to be defined, where applicable based on established definitions
- To the extent possible the final definition should be compatible with established Ship Energy Efficiency measures currently used by Ship Owners and Charterers



5 underlying working mechanisms / measurement purposes.



Improved hull and propeller performance

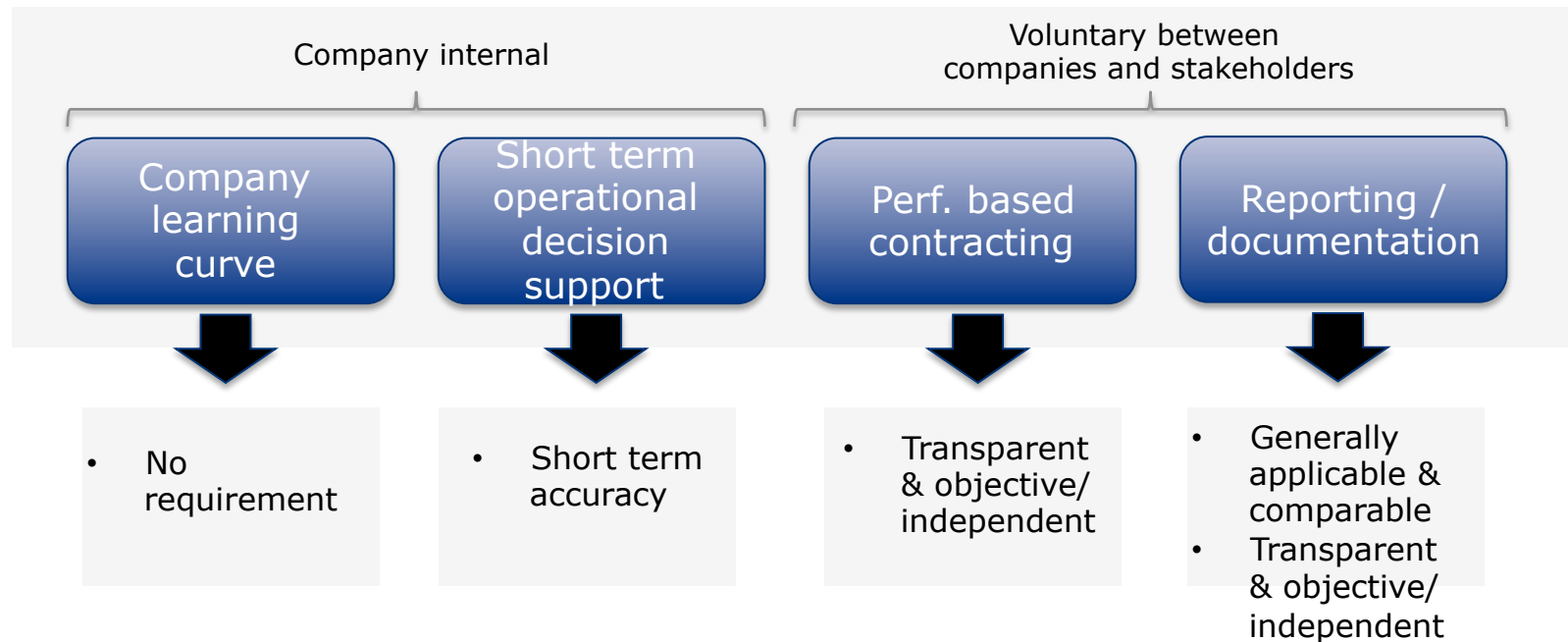


Updated requirements

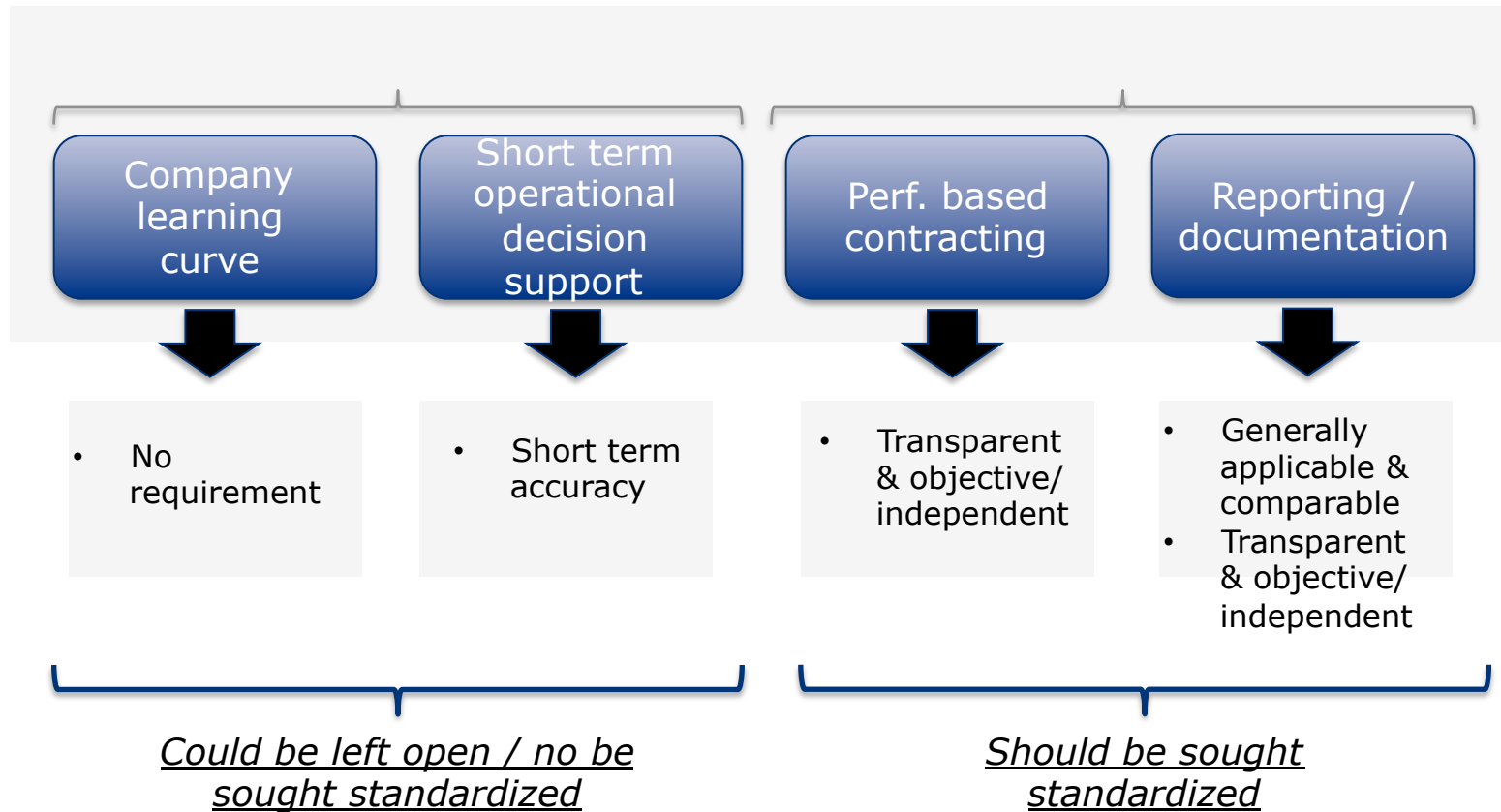
General requirements

Meaningful → Reliable, sufficiently accurate.

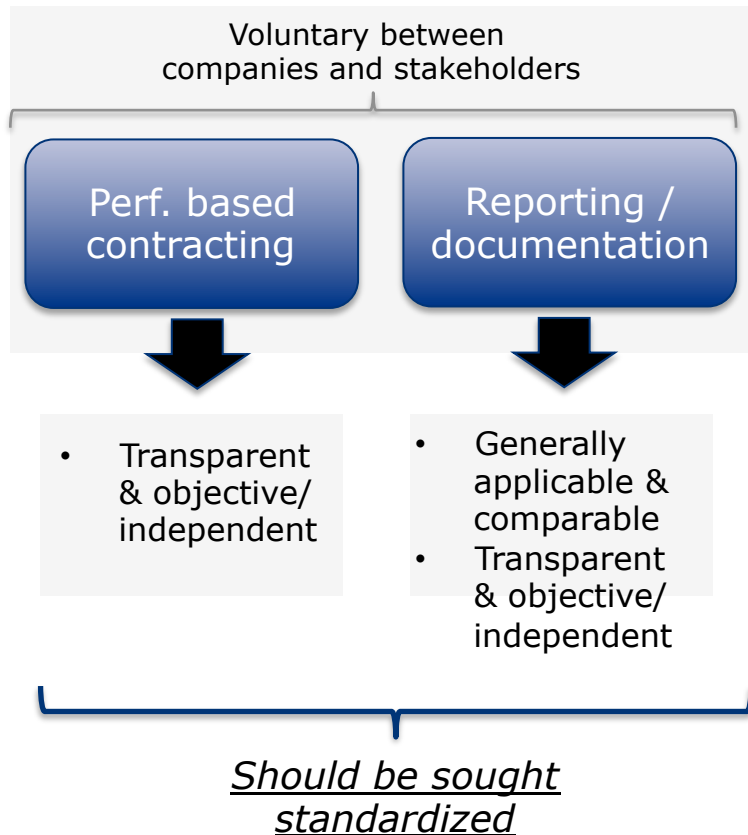
Distinctive requirements



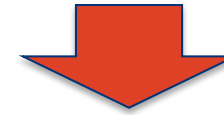
Standardization



Tiered approach



- Given overall objective – improve hull and propeller performance across the world fleet – must balance accuracy requirements with reach.



- Standard should be tiered.
 - Should aim for “high” accuracy (start at the top)
 - The additional inaccuracy due to “movement down the tiers” should be quantified as a part of the standard

Measurement approaches

- Measurement methodology will probably be based on “Continuous Monitoring”.
 - Tiers may open also for non-continuous monitoring (e.g. noon-reports)
- Measurement methodology will probably be based on a blend of “Filtering” and “Normalization”.
- “Supervised Learning” is challenging to combine with the transparency requirement.
 - Providers of performance monitoring solutions that involve supervised learning can (are able and willing) still establish support for a standard as an add-on.