

Webinar: Resultaten 2022 - 2025

Green Deal Validatie



Ministerie van Infrastructuur
en Waterstaat



Ministerie van Economische Zaken



Rijksdienst voor
Ondernemend Nederland

Welkom

Webinar: Resultaten NL Green Deal Validatie



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en Waterstaat



Ministerie van Economische Zaken
en Klimaat



Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend
Nederland

Subsidie verstrekker en
opdrachtgever



Kennisinstellingen



Sectorvertegenwoordiging

Agenda

Maken leveranciers hun claim waar?

- Introductie Validatie Programma NL Green Deal Zeevaart, Binnenvaart en Havens
- Presentatie MARIN Resultaten Elektrische veerboten op de Waddenzee
- Presentatie TNO Resultaten Wattlab; zonnepanelen aan boord
- Q&A
- Kennisagenda Duurzame Scheepvaart en beleidscontext

Ben van der Erve

Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Waterstaat



- Beleidsmedewerker Duurzame Scheepvaart, Directie Maritieme Zaken
- Kennis coördinator afdeling duurzame scheepvaart
- De paden naar verduurzaming van de scheepvaart zijn uiteenlopend en nog onzeker. Het is daarom van groot belang dat veelbelovende initiatieven onafhankelijk gevalideerd worden voor de sector en beleid.

NL Green Deal Validatie Programma

2022-2025

Emissies van scheepvaart verlagen (EU en IMO-afspraken en NL Green Deal)

Doelstelling Validatie Programma:

- Effecten van duurzame technieken beoordelen

Door:

- Betrouwbare informatie over de best passende oplossing
- Onafhankelijk valideren van prestatieclaims door aanbieder
- Beoordeling verschillende scheepstypen en operationele profielen
- Impact: economisch, maatschappelijk, technisch, beleidsmatig



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NL Green Deal Validatie Programma

2022 – 2025 alle uitgevoerde studies

maritimetechnology.nl/nl/ons-aanbod/innovatie/greendeal/

Overzicht studies

- Biodiesel
- Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems
- Contraroterende propellers
- CO2 opslag aan boord
- Datagedreven operationeel advies
- Elektrificatie van zeeschepen
- Emigreen DPF en SCR systemen
- Energiebesparende apparaten
- (Anti)fouling
- Methanol
- SCR nabehandeling
- Waddenveren
- Walstroom
- Aandrijving met ondersteuning van wind (WASP)
- Zonnepanelen aan boord (WattLab)

Ship-based Carbon Capture (SBCC)

Green Deal Validation

Less fouling, less impact

Whether small or large, operating in warm or colder waters all types of ships benefit from antifouling solutions. Slimmer and harder biofouling increase fuel consumption from 20 until 30%. Get your update on sailing fuel and lowering emissions by implementing state-of-the-art technologies such as in-water robotic cleaning (summit). Furthermore, biofouling-free coatings are developing and promising. Read the current knowledge and get recommendations (full report). Operational data were recently analysed (report December 2022).

Ship-based carbon capture

Ship-based carbon capture (SBCC) is a technology for all carbon-based fuels. It captures CO2 from the exhaust gas and temporarily stores this on board in CO2 tanks. The CO2 can be unloaded in ports and used as a feedstock for re-fuels, stored underground or loaded to other products. The technology potentially offers the reduction of up to 90% CO2 emissions. Infrastructure, regulations, standardisation and a modular structure should lead to scaling up and cost reduction.

EMIGREEN - DPF and SCR technology for maritime applications

Levels of particles and NOx drops by DPF and SCR. Emigreen Diesel Particulate Filter and DPF SCR catalyst systems have been validated including the environmental impact, practical application and usability, economic aspects and future proofness. The systems reduce particles and NOx emissions significantly and can be used on all Dutch reference ships. Read about the upcoming ship registration conditions of operation, and the importance of maintenance and monitoring.

Biodiesel up to 100% in medium speed vessels

Shipping vessels can reduce their VVO to VVO CO2 emissions significantly by using biodiesel. Emission effects (both climate and environmental) and the future proofness of biodiesel are shown. TNO researched different blends of Coastguard VVO, a mixture of Fatty Acid Methyl Ester, Coastguard and engine manufacturers had the chance to respond to this research during a survey. Check out the findings summary and full study.

WADDENVEREN 0 EMISSIE

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Guilhem Gaillarde

MARIN



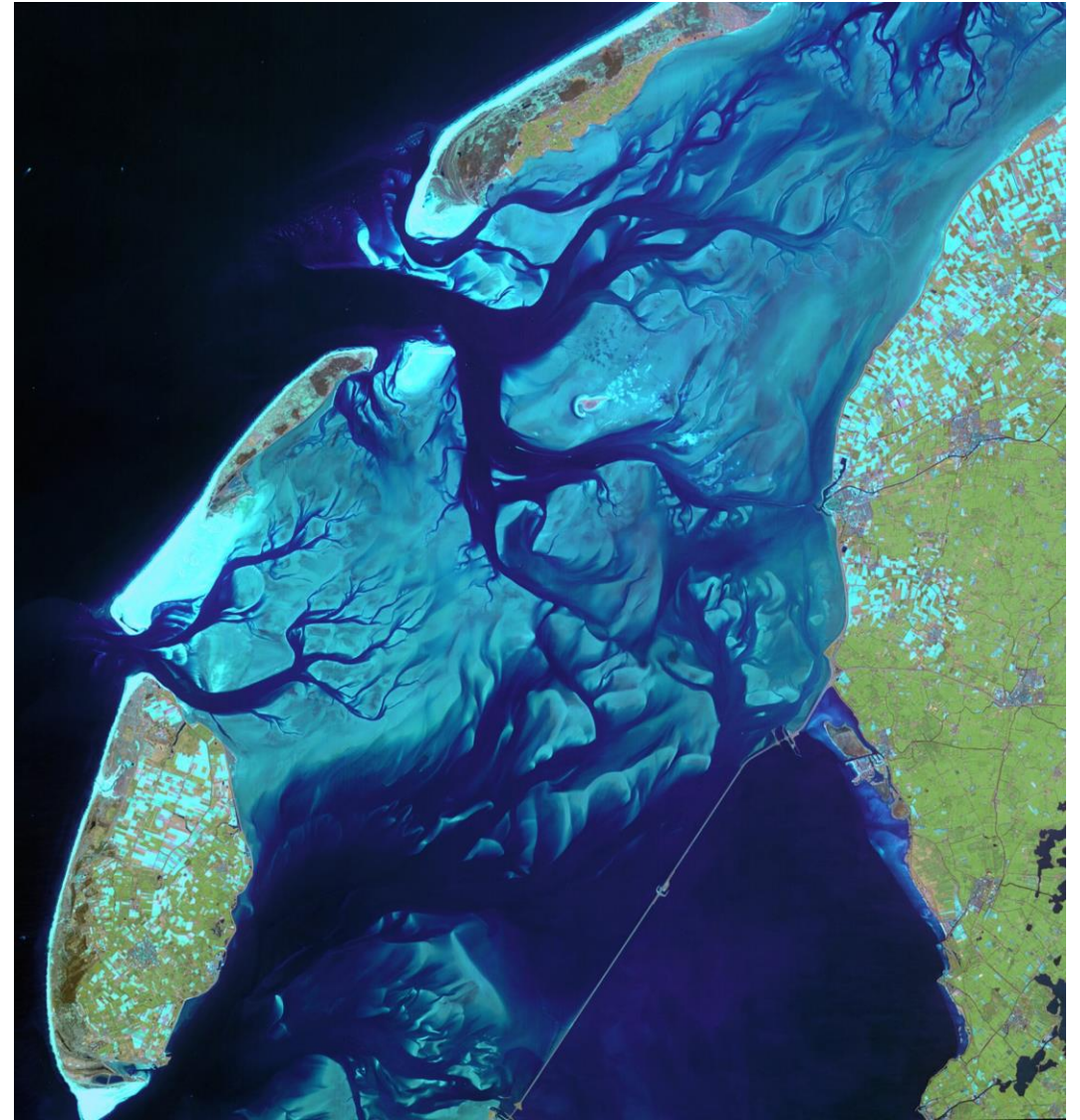
- Manager Ships Department
- “De Green Deal stelt ons in staat om scenario’s te onderzoeken en hun gevolgen te voorzien op basis van wetenschap en feiten. Dit is onze bijdrage om deel te nemen aan het maatschappelijke debat en om keuzes te ondersteunen die door de gemeenschap zullen worden gemaakt.”

- 1. Presentation of the NEEDS techno-economical model**
- 2. Application for the Wadden Zee waterborne transport**
- 3. Results of the evaluation of refit strategy with electric propulsion (when possible)**

Onderzoeksvraag

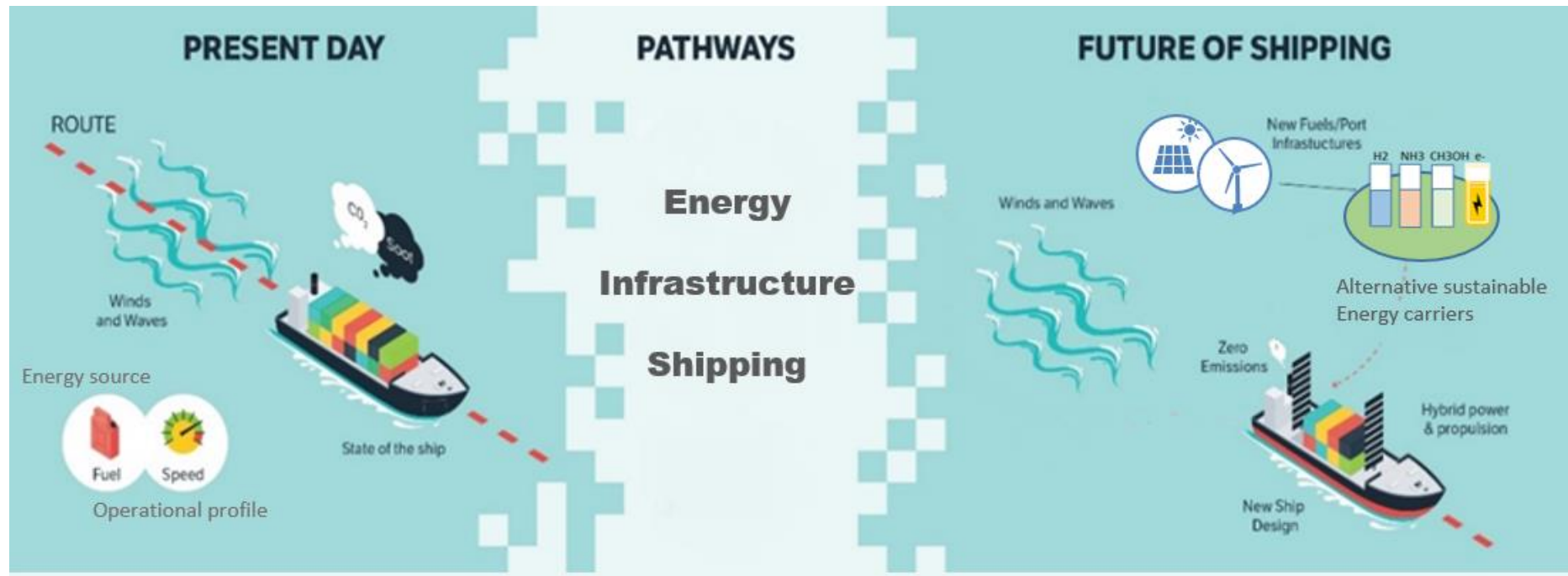
Context: De aanbesteding voor de vernieuwing van de concessies voor de veerdiensten op de Waddenzee presenteert een ambitieus plan om de uitstoot van broeikasgassen te verminderen door de volledige vloot te elektrificeren.

Wat zullen de gevolgen zijn van een dergelijk scenario voor de transportcapaciteit? Zullen de nieuwe veerboten in staat zijn om aan hun operationele eisen te voldoen? Kunnen zij hun planning handhaven? Welke energie-infrastructuur zal nodig zijn om aan de vraag te voldoen en de operaties te ondersteunen?

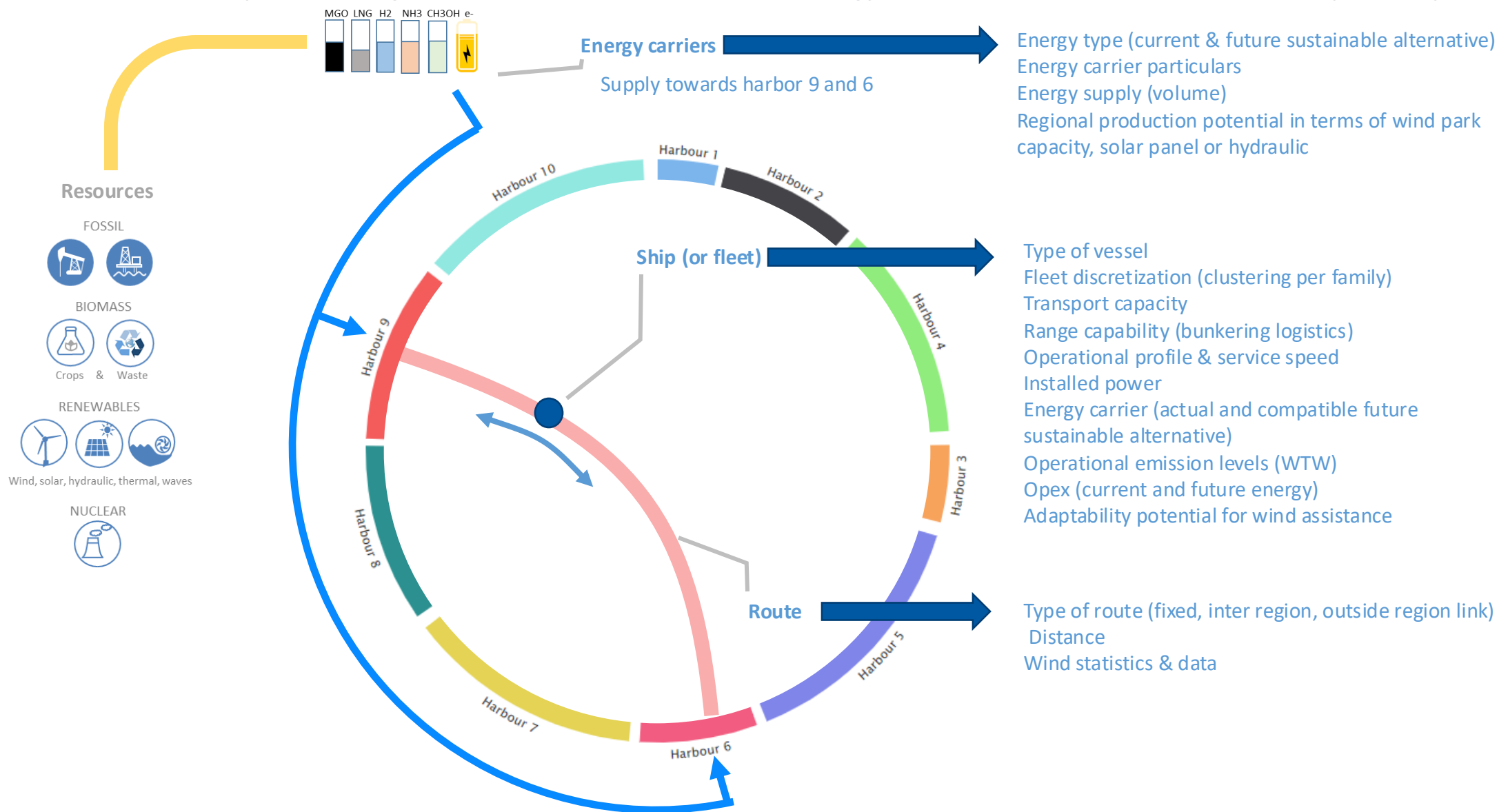


Define realistic scenarios toward zero emissions for a regional
waterborne transport network

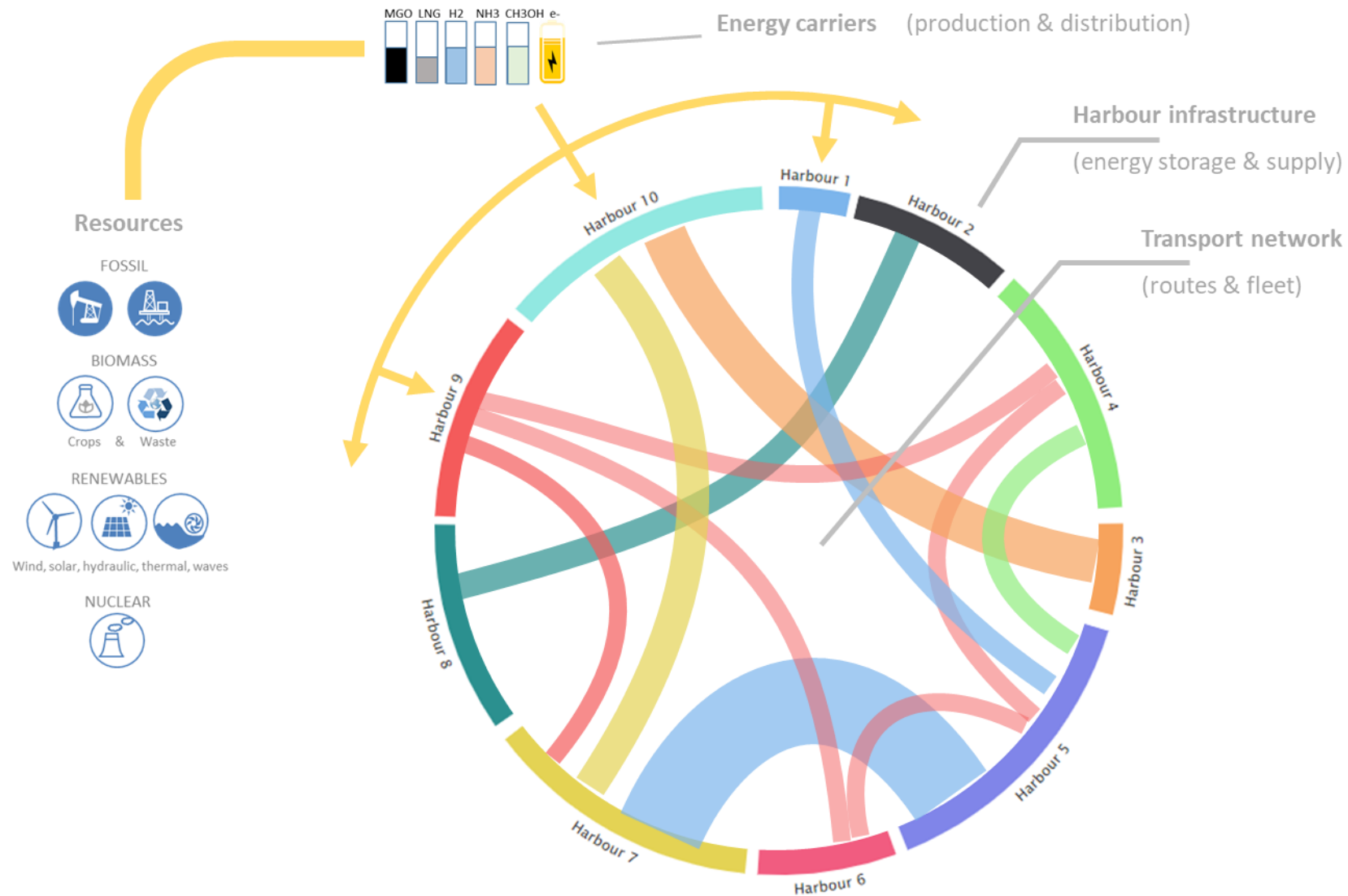
and evaluate their impact at fleet level and required infrastructure



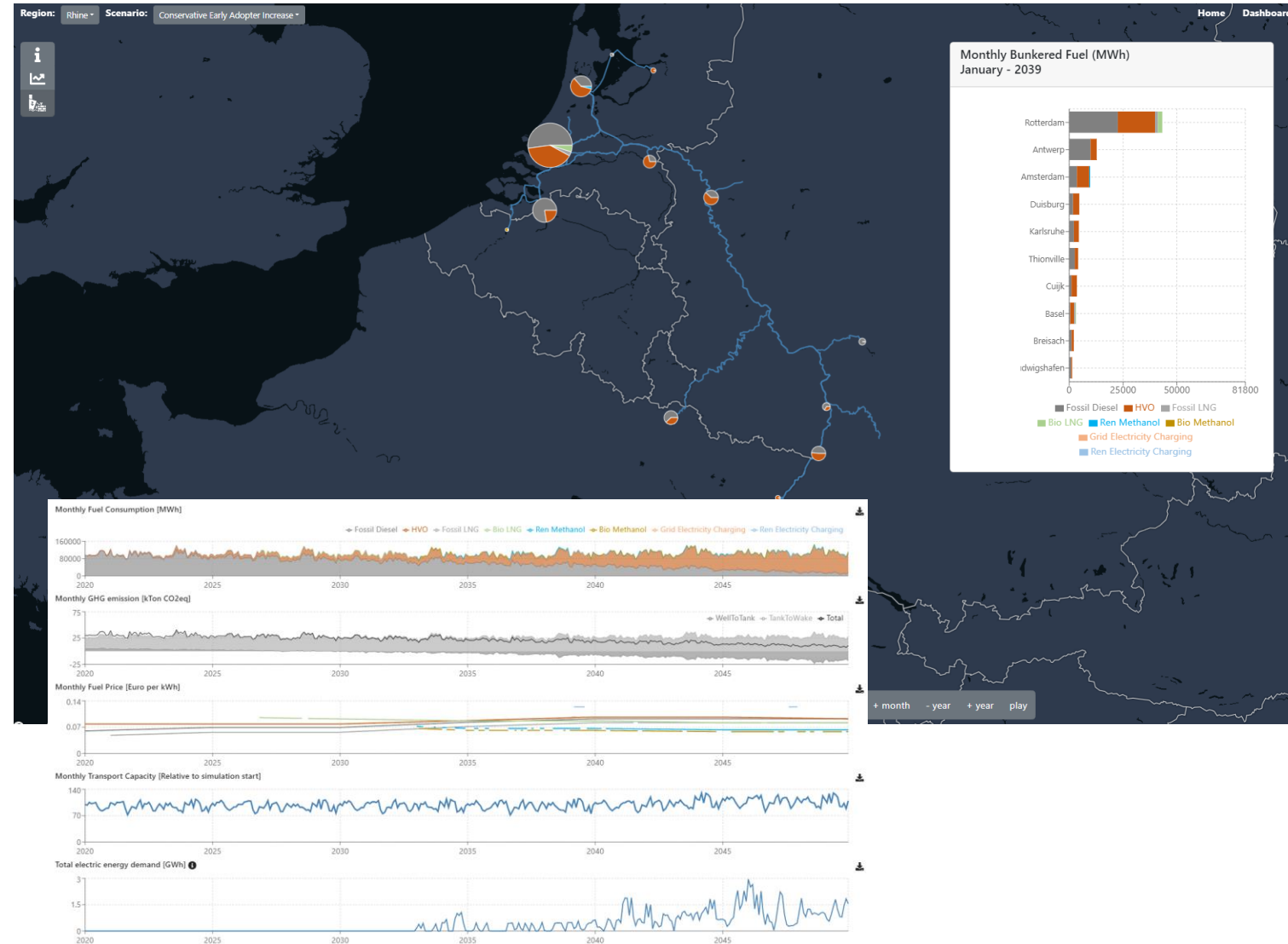
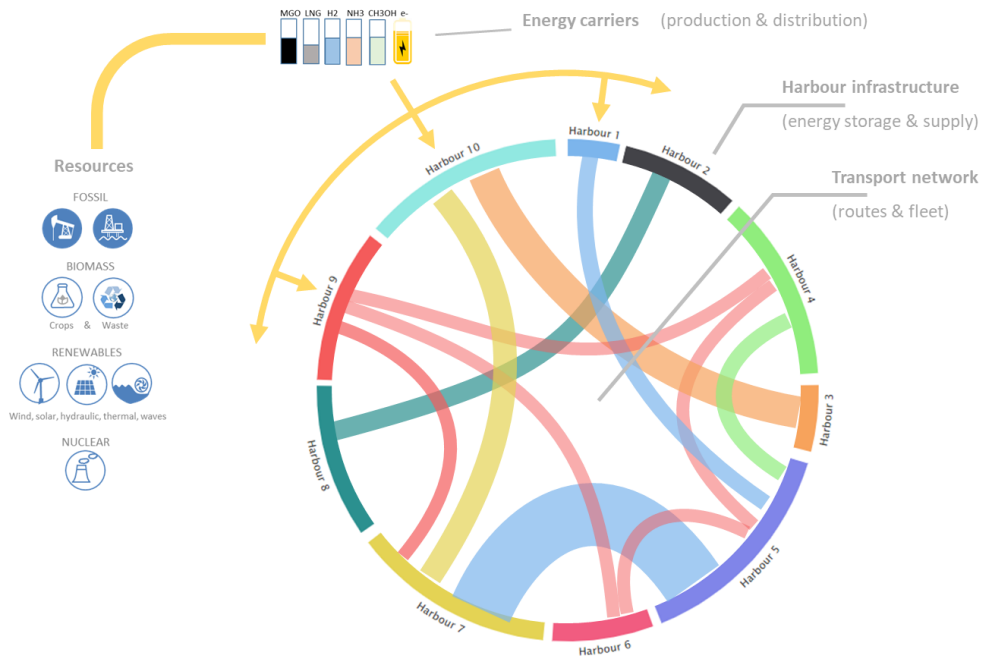
Development of the generic techno-economic model of the energy - harbor infrastructure – waterborne transport ecosystem



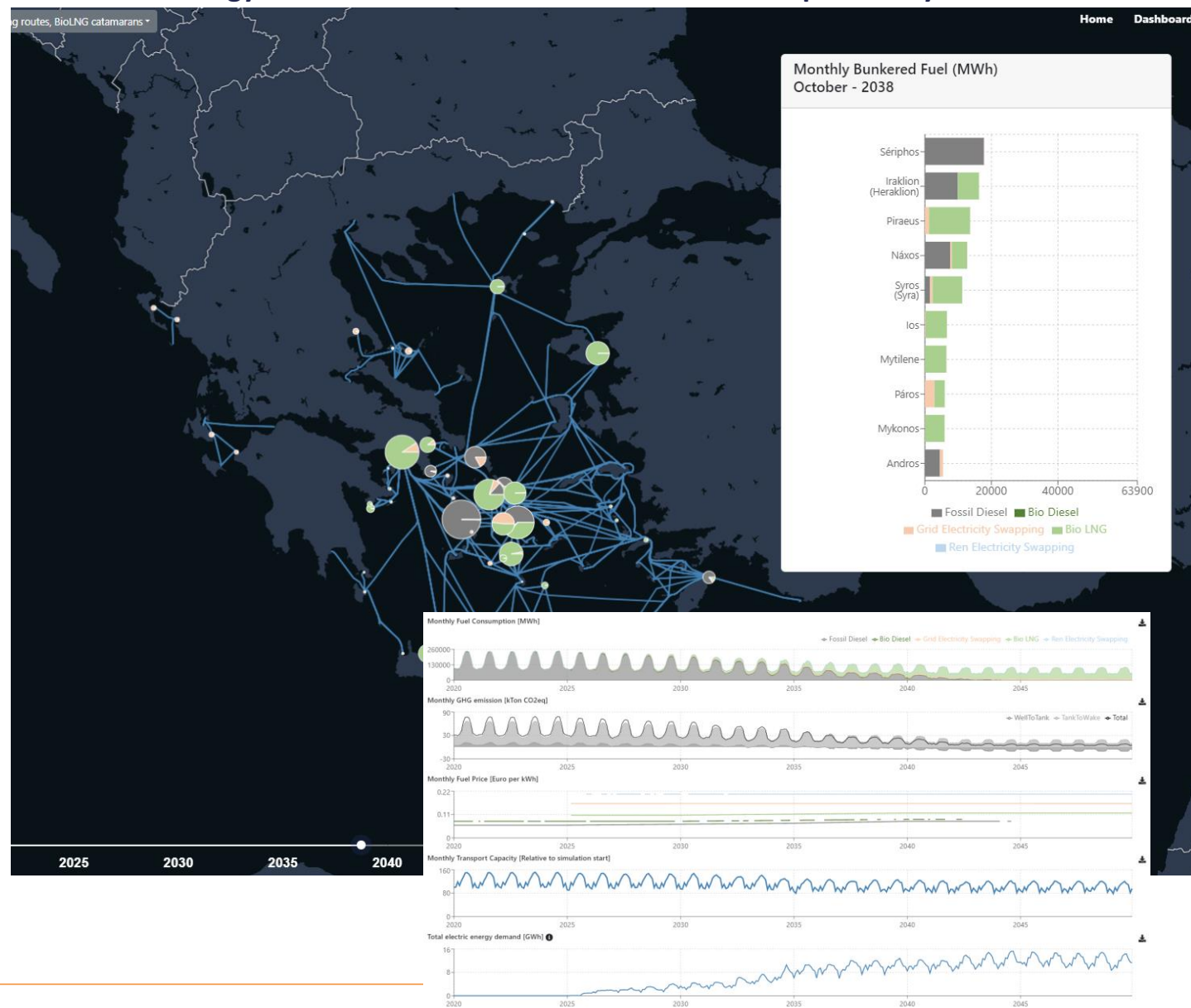
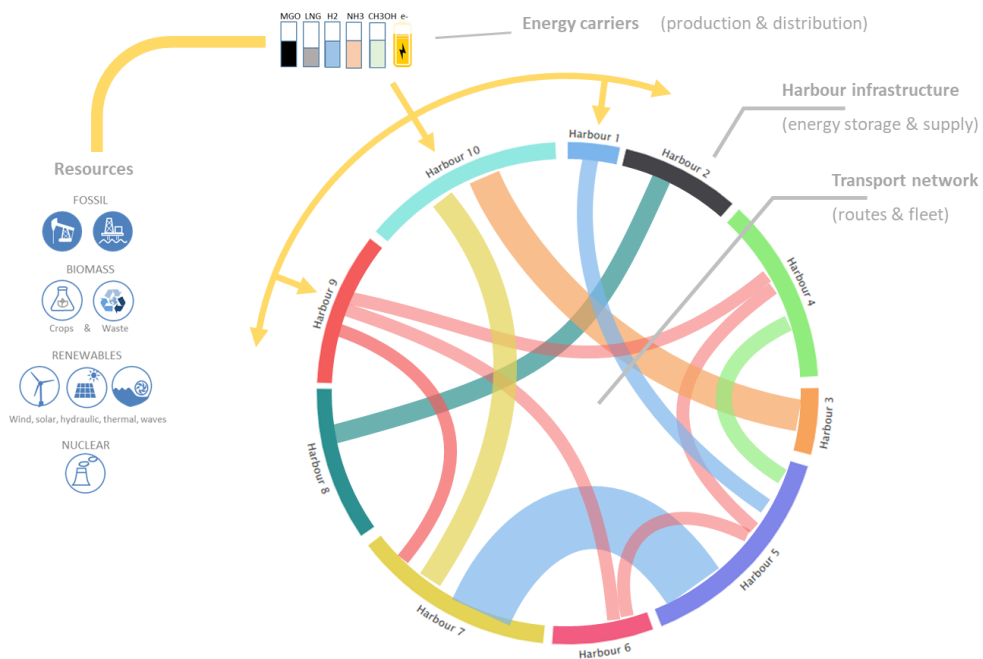
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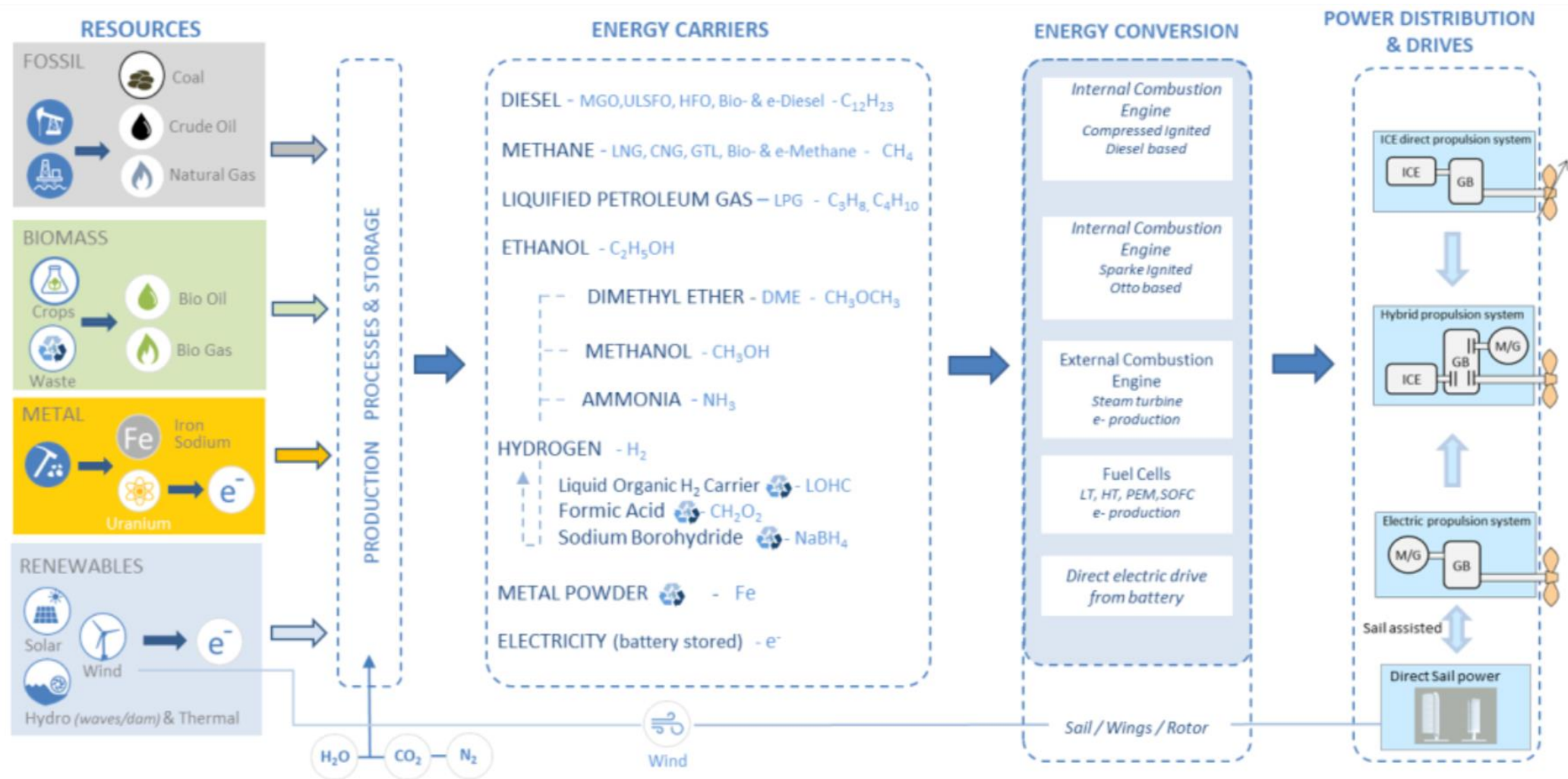


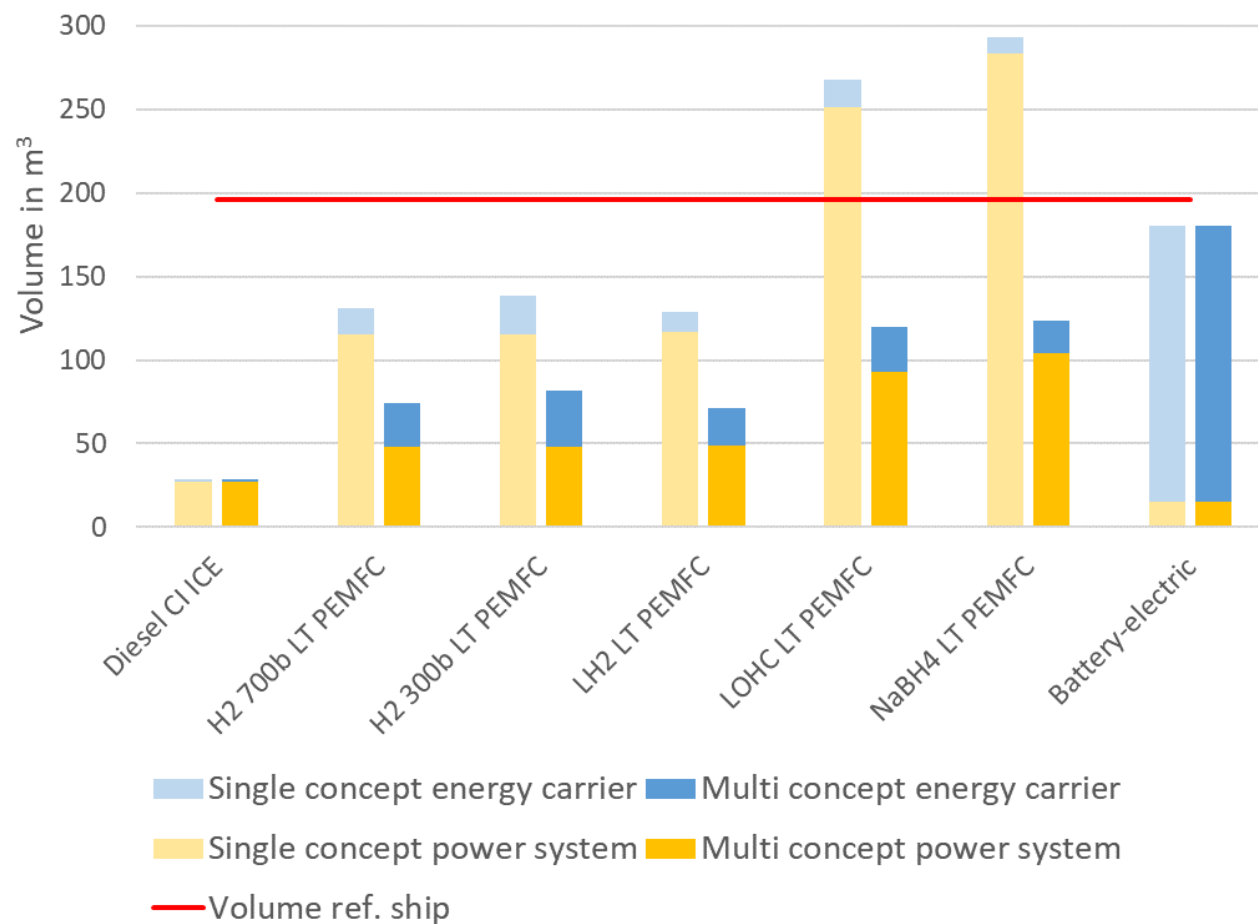
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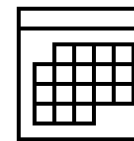


Development of the generic techno-economic model of the energy - harbor infrastructure – waterborne transport ecosystem









REDERIJ DOEKSEN

 **WAGENBORG**
PASSAGIERSDIENSTEN



TNO innovation
for life

MARIN



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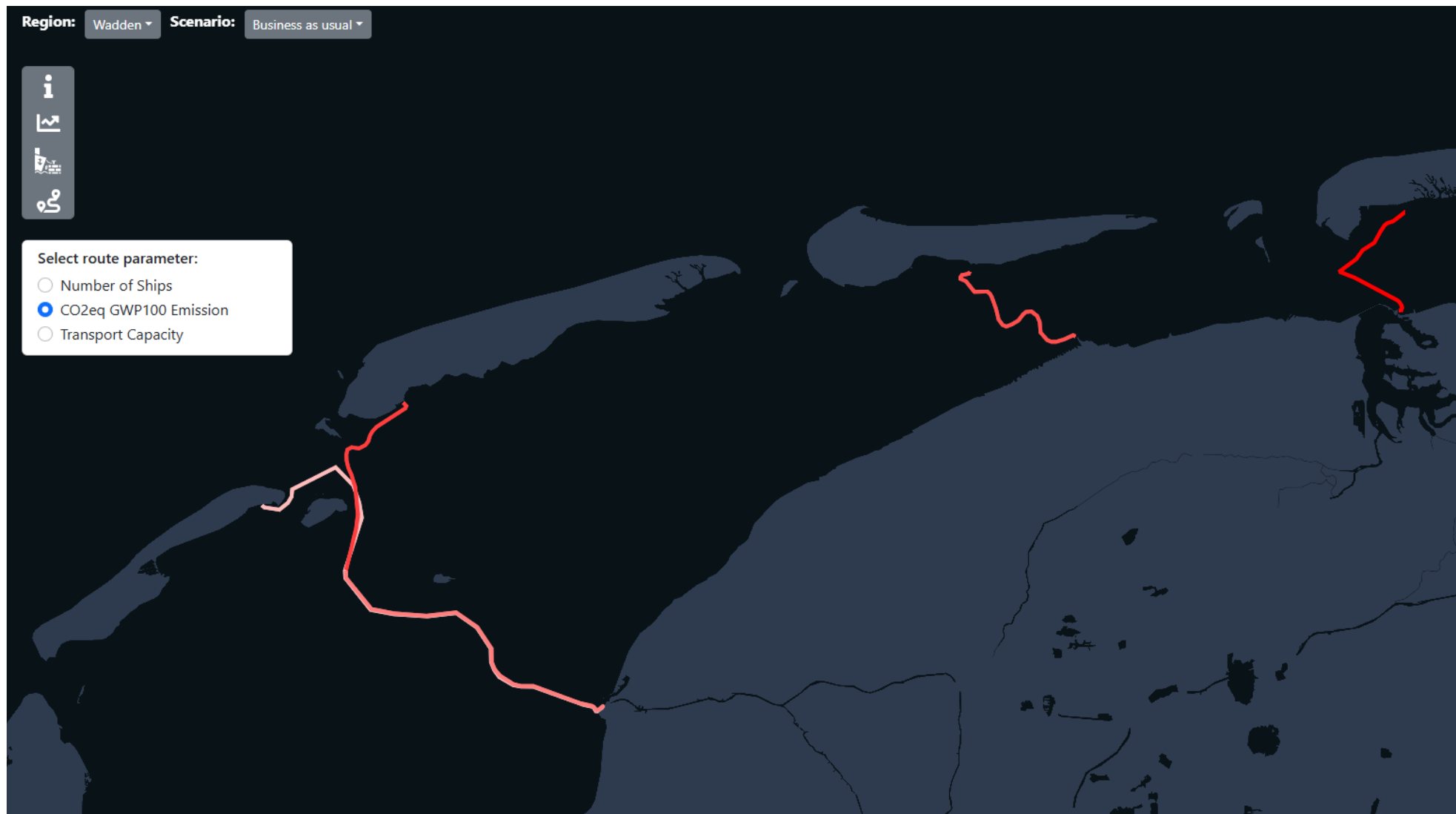


Table 3-2: Modelled ferries and their main characteristics.

Class main dimensions						Propulsive characteristics			Service speed	Passengers and cars	
Fleet code	Ship type	Lpp	B	T	Δ	Propulsors	D _P	Installed power		No. Passengers	No. Cars
[-]	[-]	[m]	[m]	[m]	[t]	[-]	[m]	[kW]	[kn]	[-]	[-]
MS Vlieland	Car Carrier	68	17.0	2.6	924	4	1.3	2984	13	950	50
MS Tiger	Fast Ferry	52	12.0	1.4	448	2	jet	4360	29	414	0
MS Willem de Vlamingh	Car Carrier	70	17.3	2.6	968	2	2.0	2984	12	692	60
MS Willem Barentsz	Car Carrier	70	17.3	2.6	968	2	2.0	2984	12	692	60
MS Friesland	Car Carrier	69	16.0	3.0	1290	2	jet	2940	12	1100	100
Sier	Car Carrier	73	15.9	1.7	1014	4	jet	2600	9.5	1200	72
Oerd	Car Carrier	73	15.9	1.7	984	4	jet	2980	9.5	1200	72
Fostaborg	Fast Ferry	22	7.0	1.3	59	2	jet	1440	22	48	0
Rottum	Car Carrier	58	13.8	1.7	701	4	1.3	2400	10.5	1000	48
Monnik	Car Carrier	58	13.8	1.7	701	4	1.3	2400	10.5	1000	48
Esonborg	Fast Ferry	22	6.1	1.1	88	2	jet	1200	22	48	0

A scenario is a collection of “events” that define the environment in which the ferries operates.

Example of events are:

- Fuel price and development
- Fuel availability in ports
- Implementation of policies
 - Retrofit strategies

The ferries adjust their operation based on the scenario.

Name: Business as Usual

Description: Ferries operates in a scenario that resembles the current conditions. Fuel prices and availability do not fluctuate and no policy for retrofit toward alternative solutions are implemented.

Objective: Define a benchmark for the other scenarios.



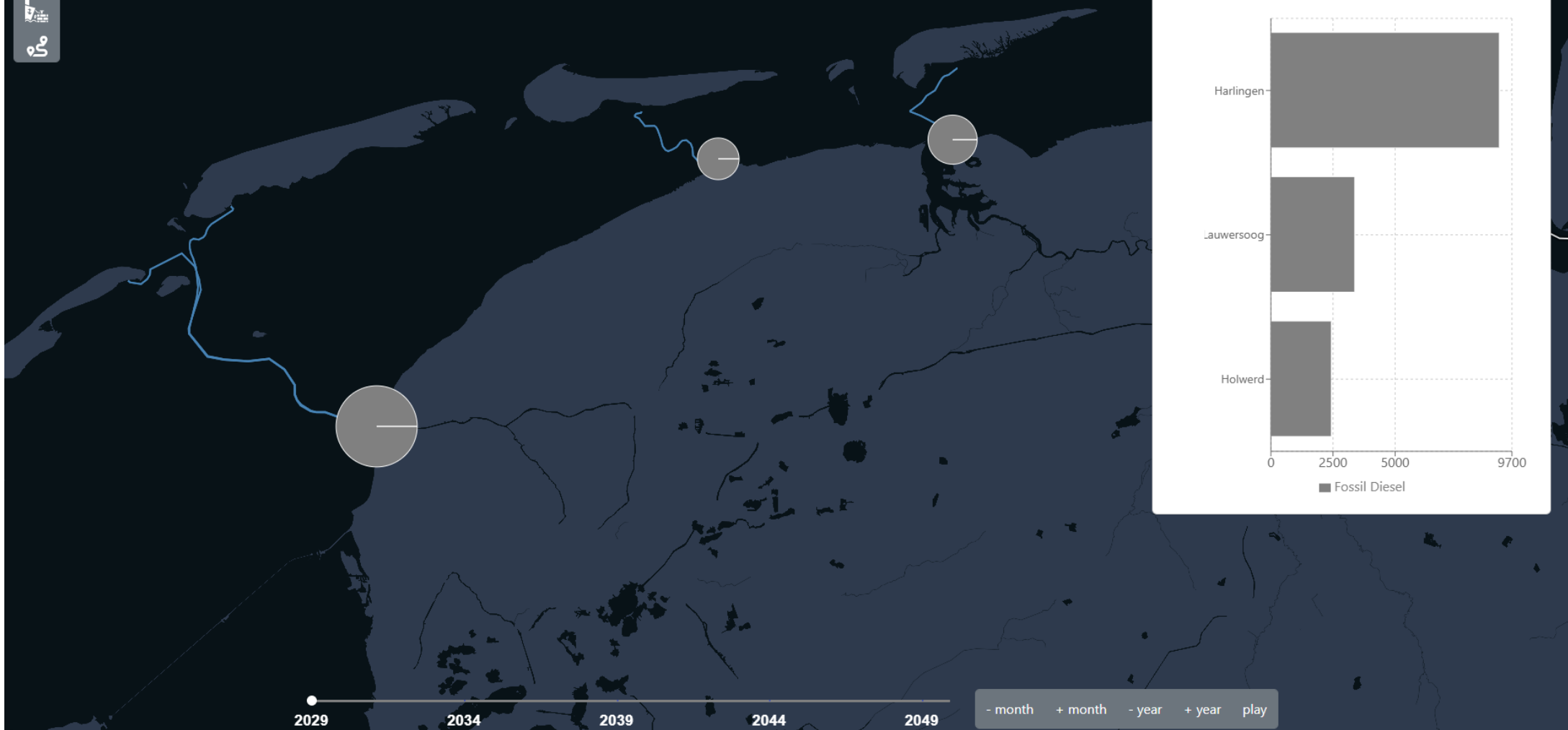
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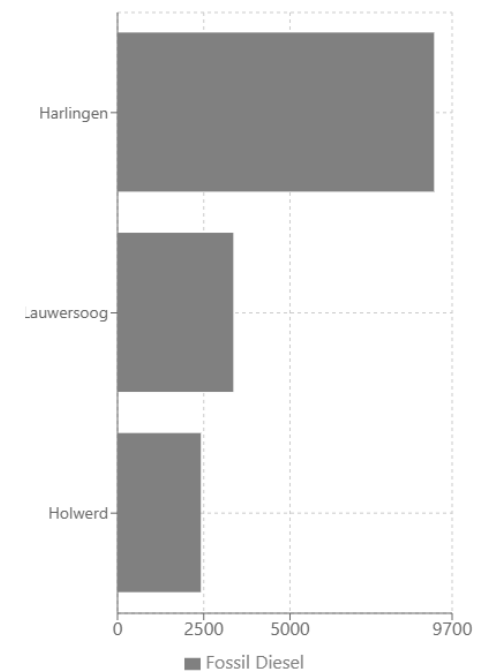
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Monthly Bunkered Fuel (MWh)
January - 2029



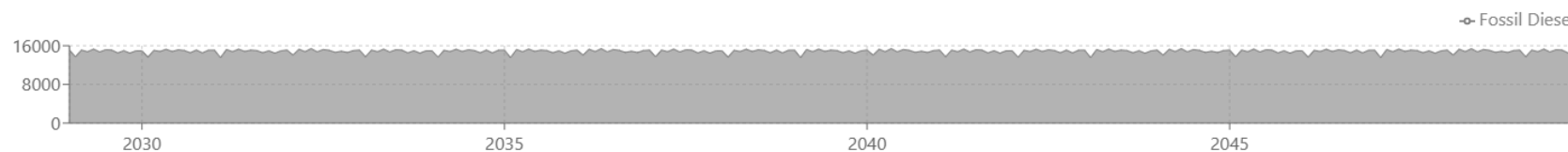


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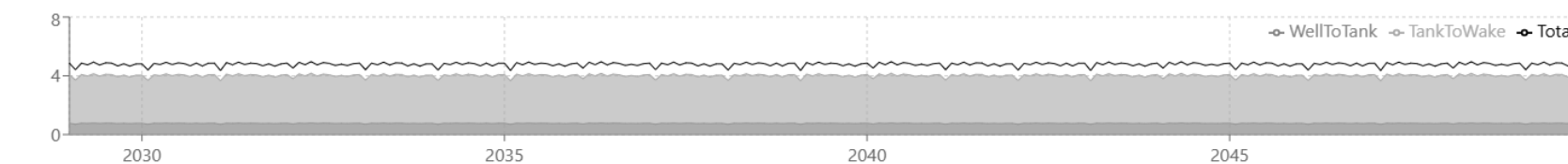
- ☒ Fuel Consumption
- ☒ CO2eq GWP100 Emission
- ☐ Fuel Price
- ☒ Transport Capacity
- ☐ Number of Sailing Ships
- ☐ Number of Bunkering Events
- ☐ CAPEX
- ☒ OPEX
- ☐ Average Speed
- ☒ Electric Energy Demand
- ☐ Trips

Download data

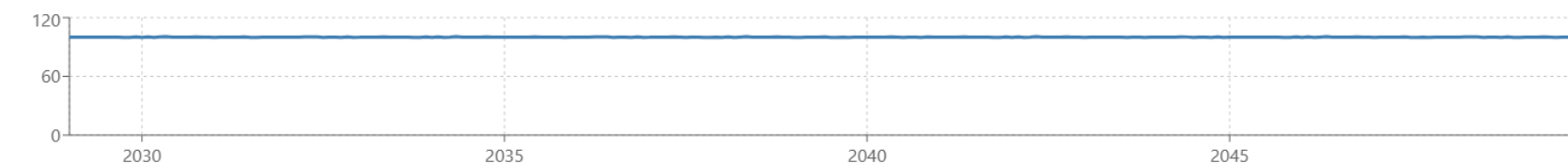
Monthly fuel consumption [MWh]



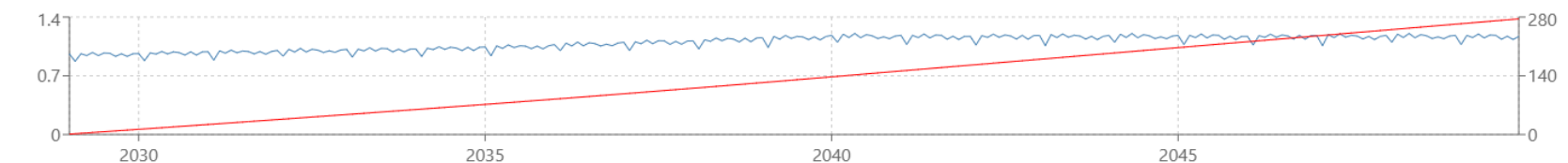
Monthly GHG emission [kTon CO2eq]



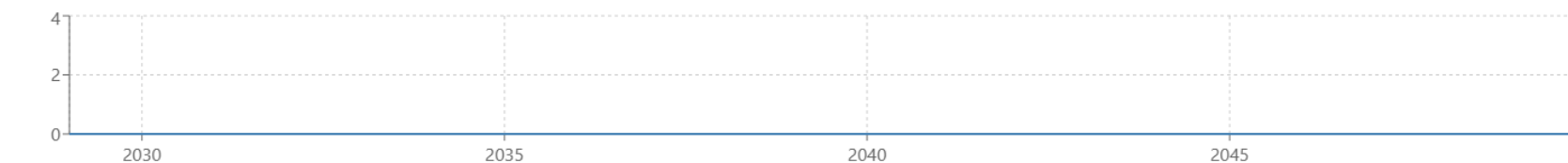
Monthly transport capacity [Relative to simulation start]



Monthly + cumulative operational expenditure [M€]



Total monthly electric energy demand [GWh]



Name: Electric scenario – no change in fleet size

Time span: 2029 - 2050

Description: Convert according to proposed electrification schedule

Limits on technology:

- Reduction of speed to minimum as specified
- Optimize battery capacity to allow for operational profile
 - Charge in every possible port
- Alternative energy when battery use is impossible in current operational profile

Objective: Evaluate the feasibility of a (as much as possible) full electric fleet

Table 3-4: *Increase of displacement due to the retrofit to battery electric power system.*

Fleet code [-]	Estimated Min Bunker Capacity [mWh]	Weight Diesel Power System [t]	Weight Battery Electric Power System [t]	Power system weight variation [t]
MS Vlieland	6	24	116	92
MS Tiger	4	42	53	11
MS Willem de Vlamingh	5	24	102	78
MS Willem Barentsz	5	24	103	78
MS Friesland	7	54	130	76
Sier	5	52	103	51
Oerd	6	55	110	56
Fostaborg	1	16	20	4
Rottum	5	27	93	66
Monnik	5	27	93	66
Esonborg	1	18	30	13

Table 3-6: *Number of cars to be removed to match the displacement before the retrofit.*

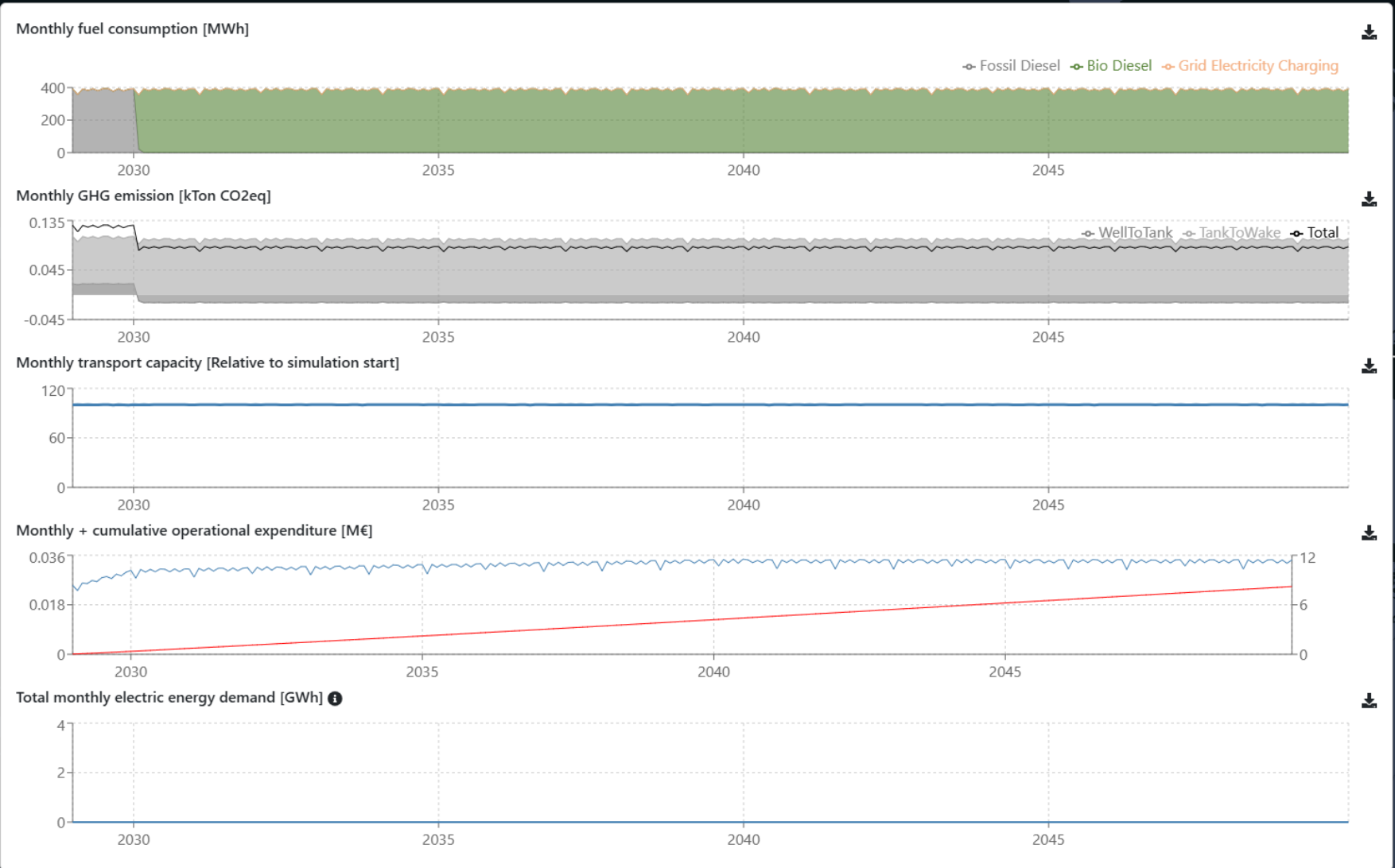
Fleet code [-]	Disp. with Diesel Power System [t]	Disp. with Battery electric system [t]	Transported cars	Number of cars to be removed	Disp. Variation with fewer cars [%]
MS Vlieland	924	1016	50	50	2%
MS Tiger	448	459	0		2%
MS Willem de Vlamingh	968	1046	60	50	0%
MS Willem Barentsz	968	1046	60	50	0%
MS Friesland	1290	1366	100	50	0%
Sier	1014	1065	72	35	0%
Oerd	984	1040	72	35	0%
Fostaborg	59	63	0		7%
Rottum	701	768	48	42	0%
Monnik	701	768	48	42	0%
Esonborg	88	100	0		14%



Select charts:

- ☒ Fuel Consumption
- ☒ CO2eq GWP100 Emission
- ☐ Fuel Price
- ☒ Transport Capacity
- ☐ Number of Sailing Ships
- ☐ Number of Bunkering Events
- ☐ CAPEX
- ☒ OPEX
- ☐ Average Speed
- ☒ Electric Energy Demand
- ☐ Trips

[Download data](#)



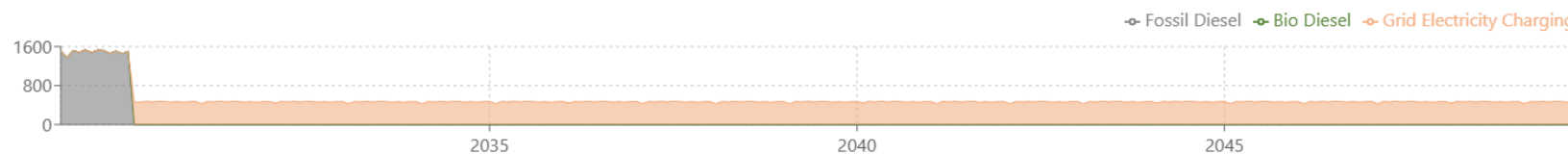


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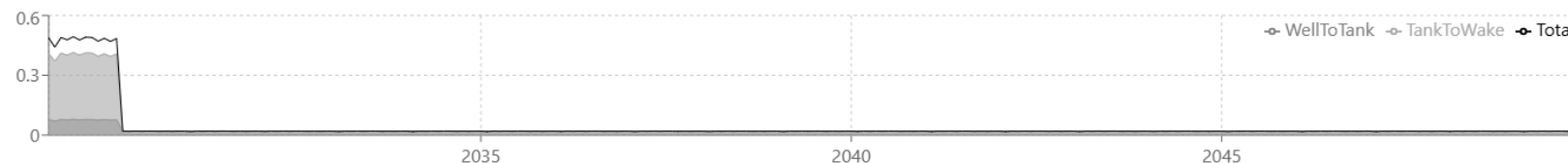
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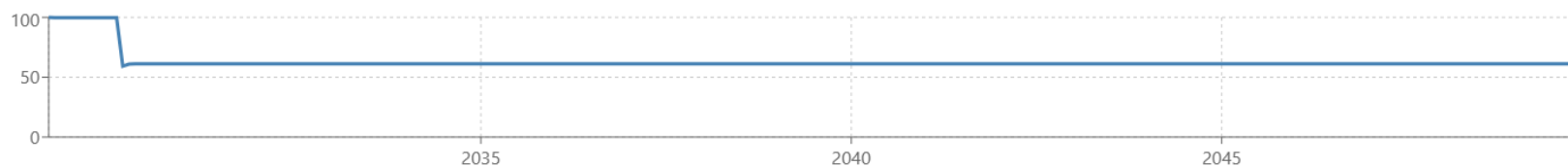
Monthly fuel consumption [MWh]



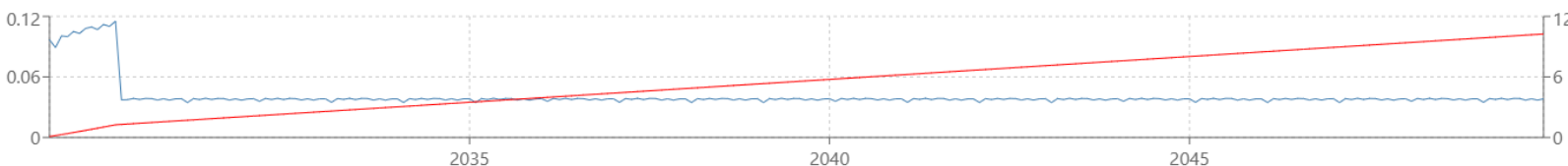
Monthly GHG emission [kTon CO2eq]



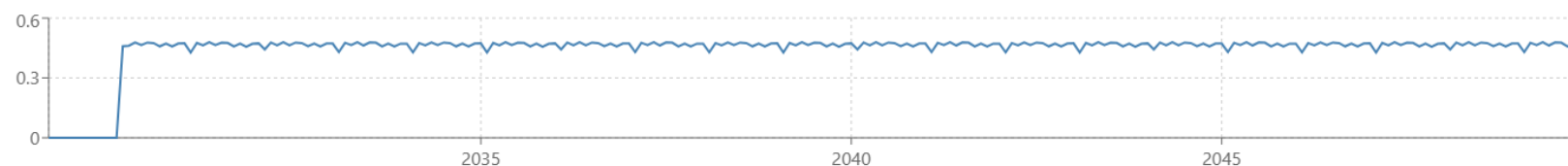
Monthly transport capacity [Relative to simulation start]



Monthly + cumulative operational expenditure [M€]



Total monthly electric energy demand [GWh]



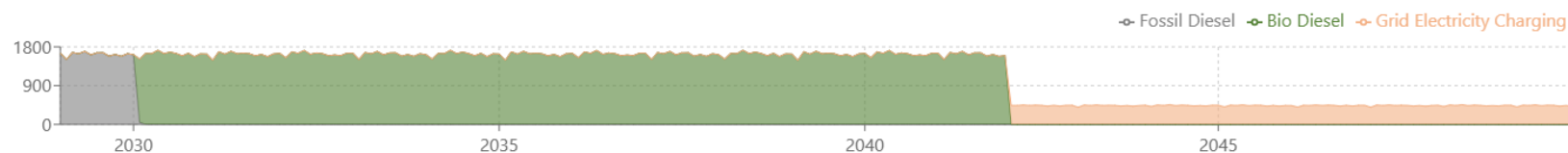


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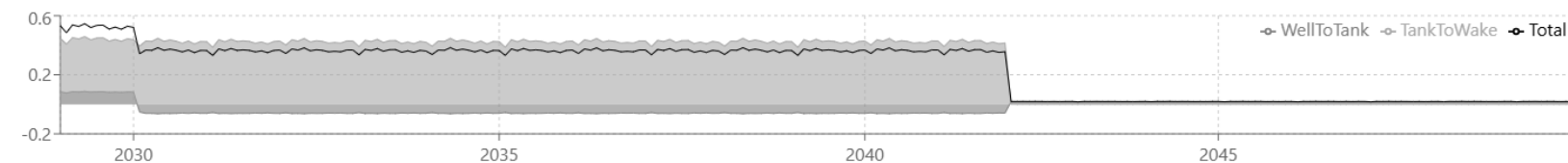
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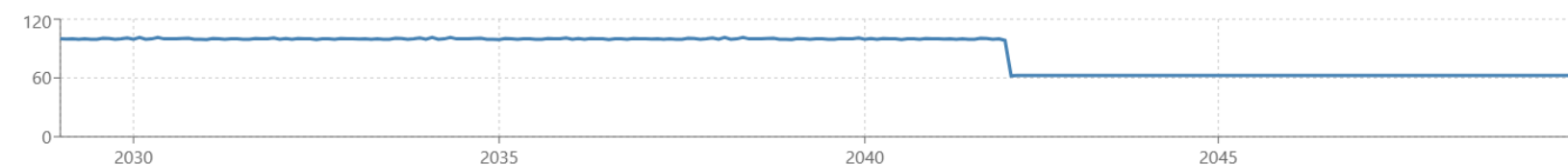
Monthly fuel consumption [MWh]



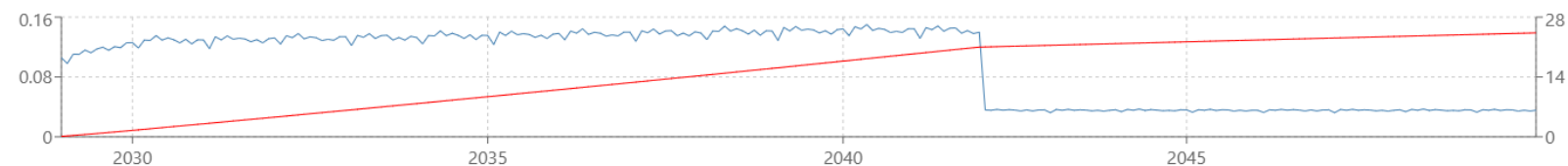
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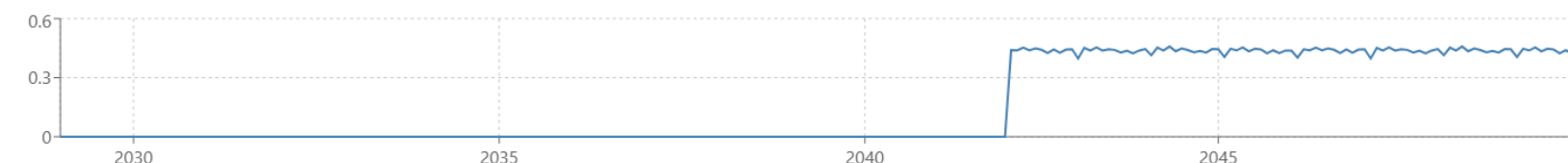
Monthly transport capacity [Relative to simulation start]



Monthly + cumulative operational expenditure [M€]



Total monthly electric energy demand [GWh]



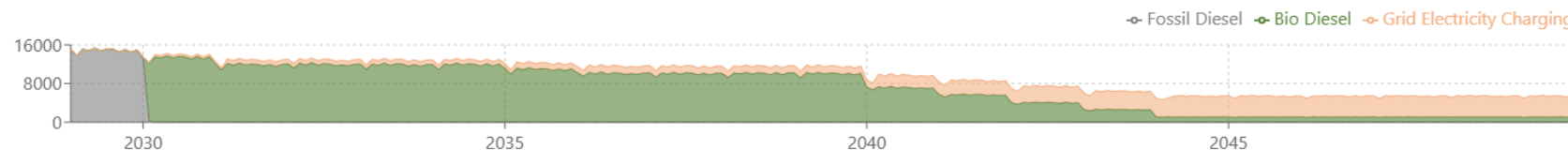


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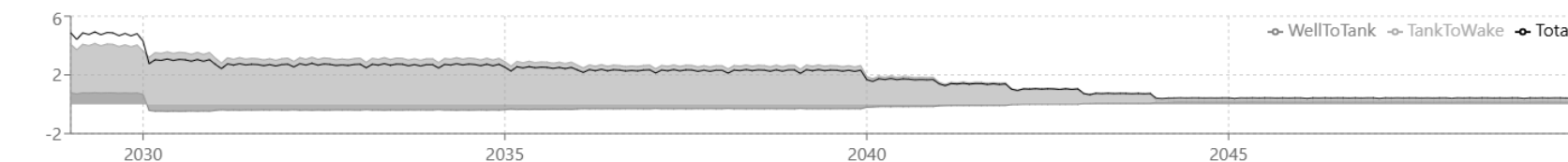
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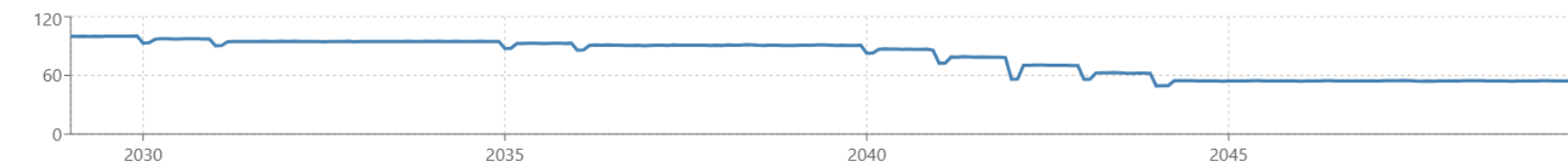
Monthly fuel consumption [MWh]



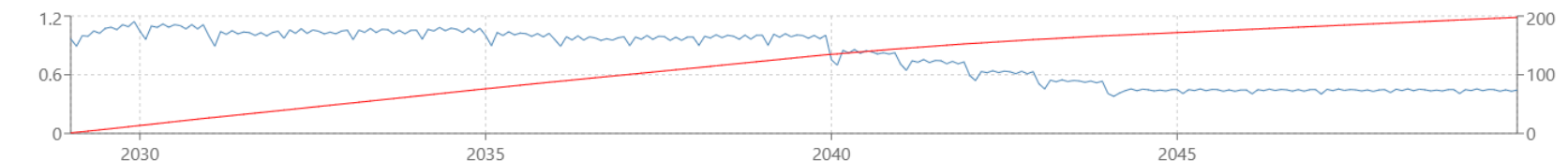
Monthly GHG emission [kTon CO2eq]



Monthly transport capacity [Relative to simulation start]

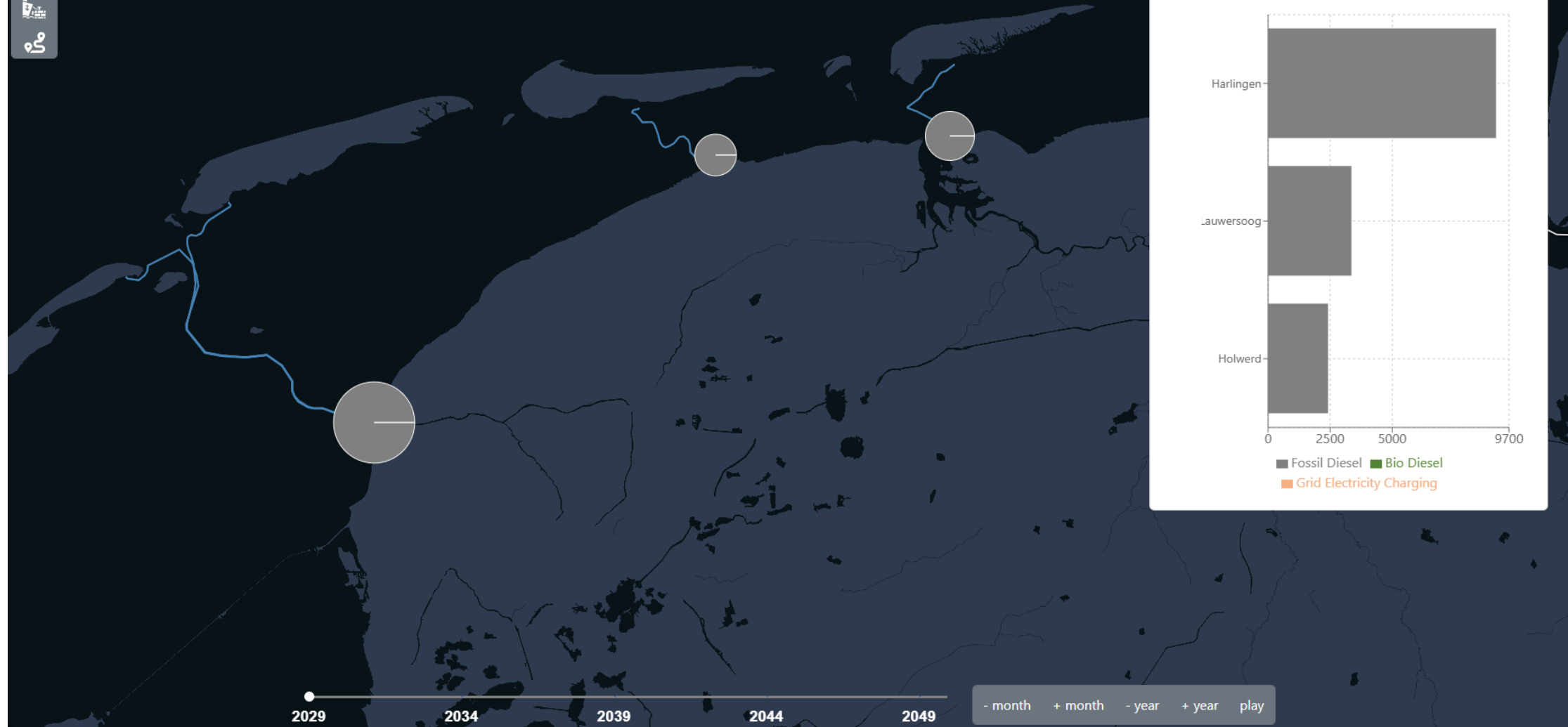


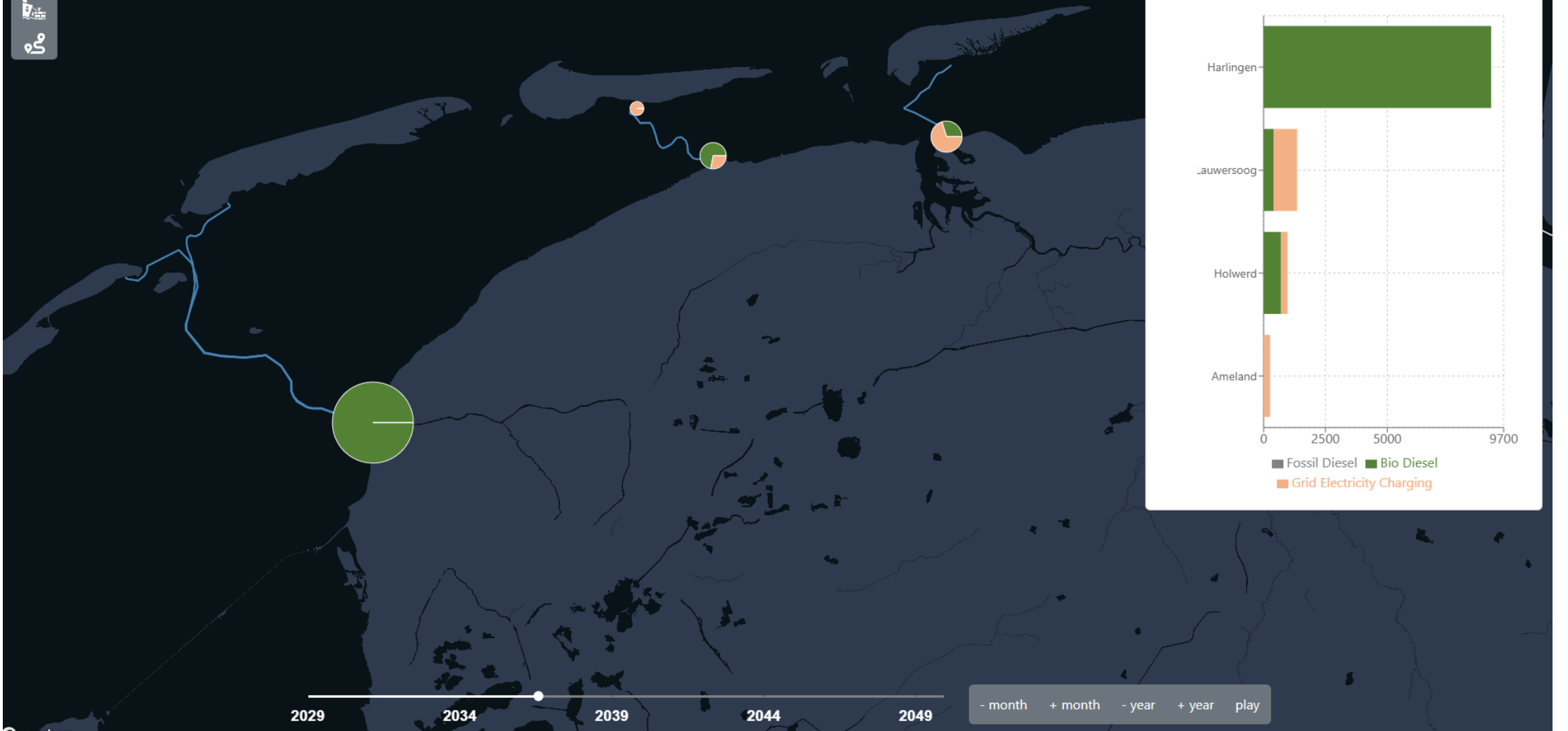
Monthly + cumulative operational expenditure [M€]

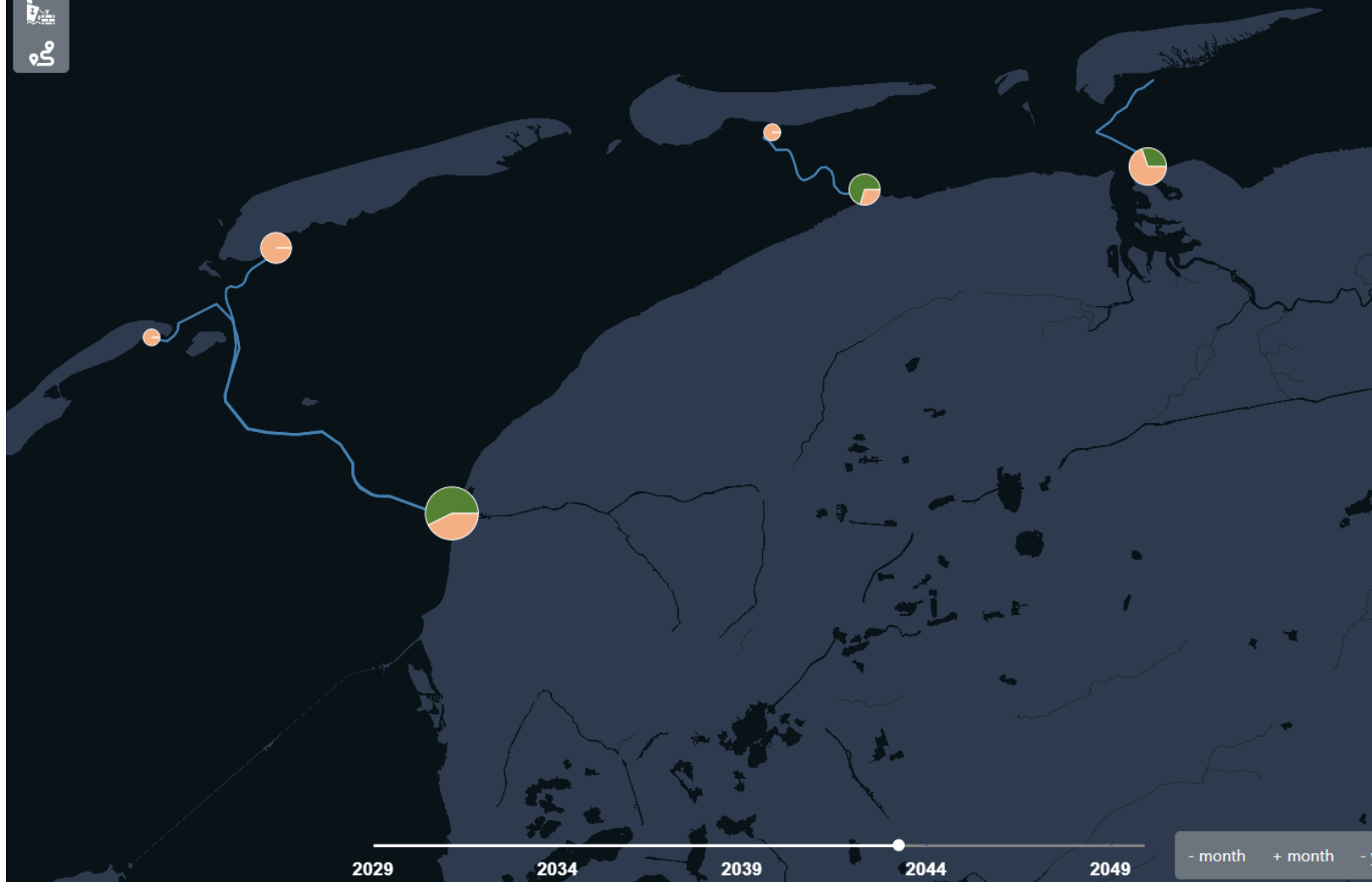


Total monthly electric energy demand [GWh]

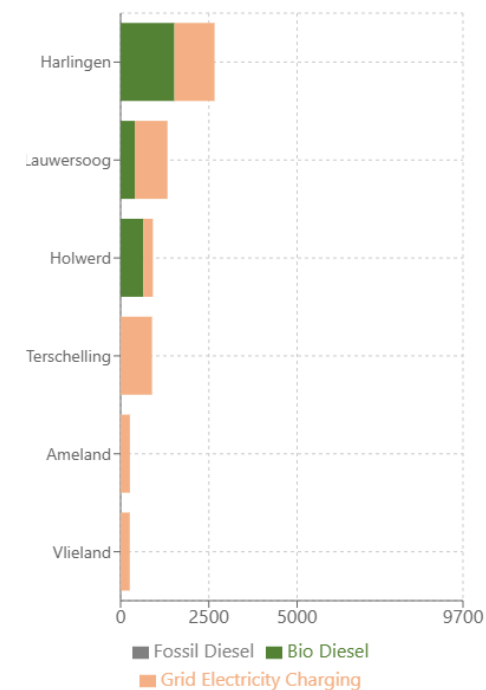






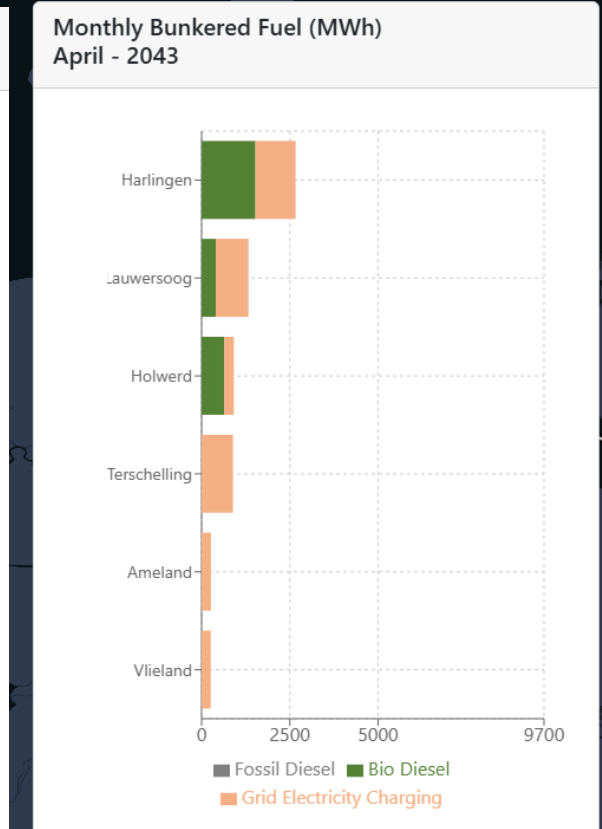
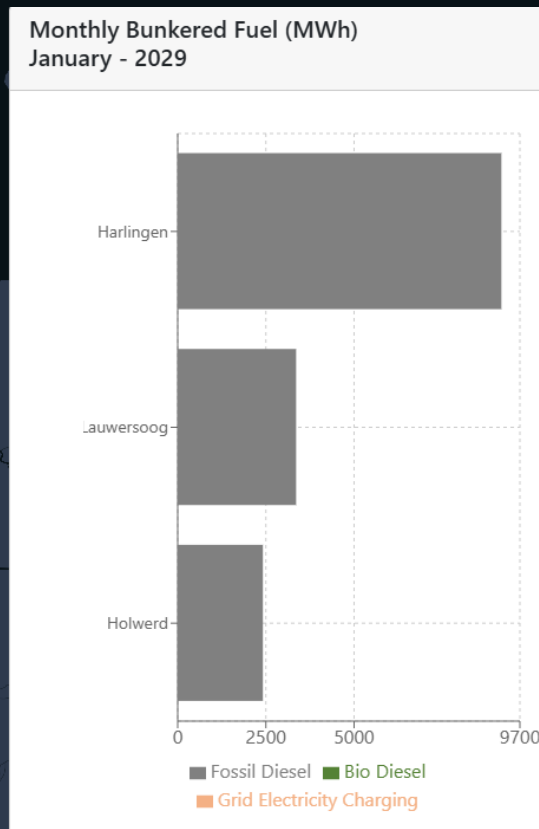
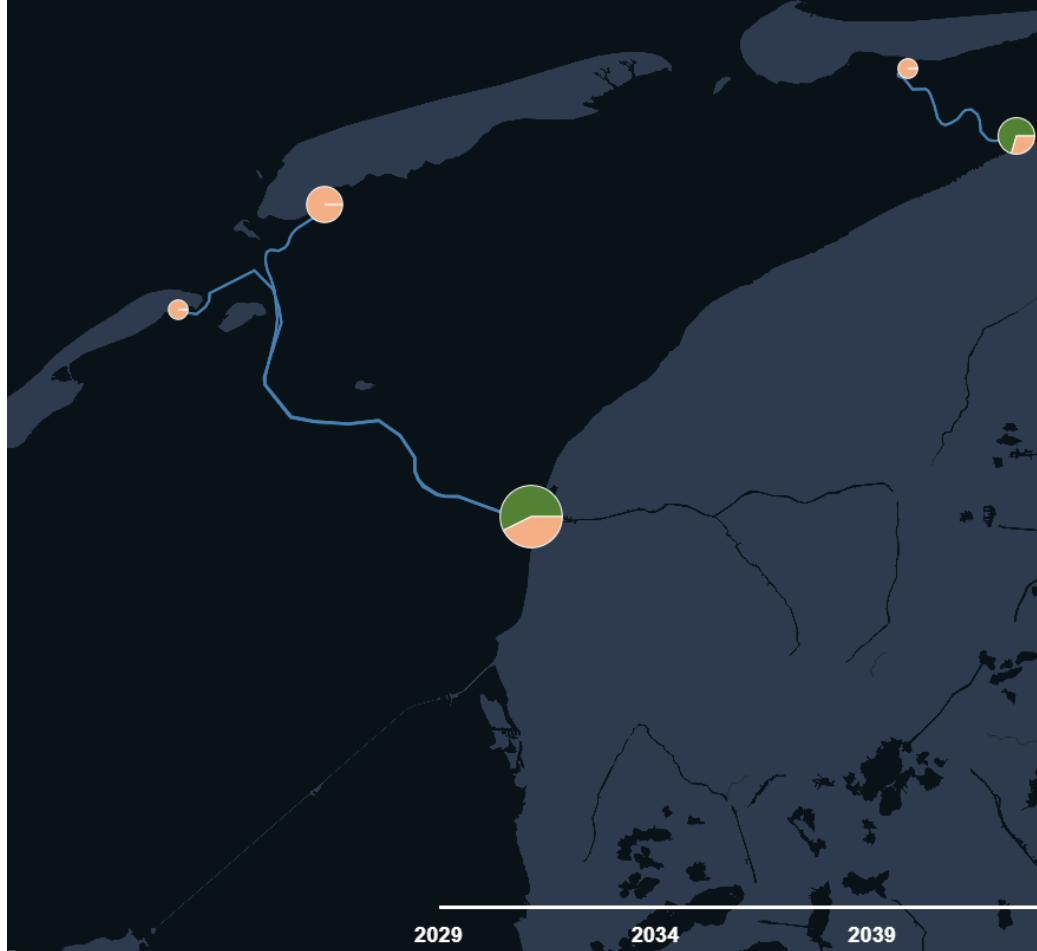


Monthly Bunkered Fuel (MWh)
April - 2043



2029 2034 2039 2044 2049

- month + month - year + year play



Reducing the GHG emissions for the Wadden Zee network is technically possible, through electrification of most vessels and use of drop-in bio or e-fuel for the highspeed passenger ferries.

Such transition will however have consequences on the following aspects:

- Reduce speed (to maintain required autonomy), which will reduce the transport capacity when no ships rotation are added.
- Reduce number of cars transported, to compensate for the additional battery weight (without reducing number of passengers)

Such aspects are consequences of technical constraints and need to be discussed, accepted, debated (social acceptability and economical aspects).

The study highlights, through the needs and consequences of the chosen scenario, that the topic is partly technical (to propose solutions), but also bring social, infrastructure policy and long-term decision aspects.

A crucial requirement is necessary to make the selected electrification scenario feasible:

- Important charging infrastructure and availability of renewable electricity is needed on mainland but also on the islands.

Some remarks on potential advantages and developments, food for thoughts:

- The total energy needed will drastically reduce when following this scenario, compared to fossil energy need. This mainly because electric propulsion is more efficient than Internal Combustion Engine propulsion.
- New vessels may require less energy when designed for electric propulsion, maybe allowing additional transport capacity compared to the study made with refitting the existing fleet.
- Progress in battery capacity (energy density) may allow in the future to re-evaluate (and increase) transport capacity and/or speed.
- Additional vessels could compensate for the reduction of transport capacity.
- The scenario imposes, for range purpose, to provide renewable electricity charging on the island. This could also give a chance to the development of an only electric vehicle policy on the islands (with cars being rented to tourists travelling without their car). Actually, this would drastically reduce the GHG emission on the island itself coming from road transport.
- Next to GHG emission reduction, other pollutants would be reduced, improving the air quality at the same time in this region.
- Electric propulsion will reduce underwater noise as well. Not noticeable to humans, but a nice gift for the Wadden zee wildlife!

Q&A

Credits for the study:

Giancarlo Marelli, Senior Project Manager

Michiel Katgert, Senior Specialist

Erik Rotteveel, Senior Specialist



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Richard Pijpers

TNO



- Senior Business Developer Maritime & Offshore
- “De Green Deal validatie helpt ons om feiten boven aannames te zetten. Door technologieën zorgvuldig te toetsen, zorgen we dat verduurzaming van de scheepvaart niet alleen ambitieus is, maar ook daadwerkelijk uitvoerbaar.”

Studie Wattlab

Onderzoeksvraag

- Zijn zonnepanelen op schepen een bruikbare en effectieve optie om de uitstoot van CO₂ en andere vervuilende stoffen te verminderen voor de Nederlandse referentieschepen ?



Studie Wattlab

Voor wie relevant en waarom

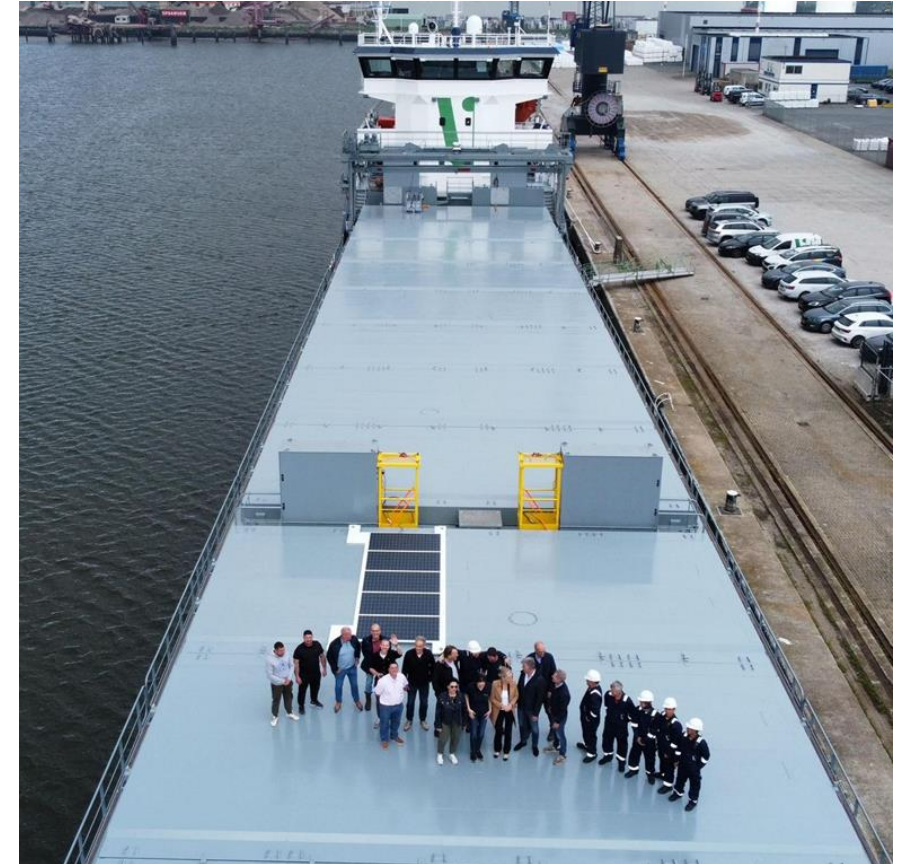
- Vooral relevant voor general cargo schepen
- Voor deze studie is de Vertom Anette gebruikt; 119 m, 2024.
- Diesel-elektrische voortstuwing met 4 400 kW generatoren.



Studie Wattlab

Methodiek en meetinstrumenten

- Klein systeem geïnstalleerd voor de pilot
- Eén 'solar flatrack'
 - 1 sandwich paneel
 - 5 PV panelen (elk 375 Wp): 1,9 kWp
- Schip en PV systeem werden gemonitord



Studie Wattlab

Installatie op schip

Solar flatrack



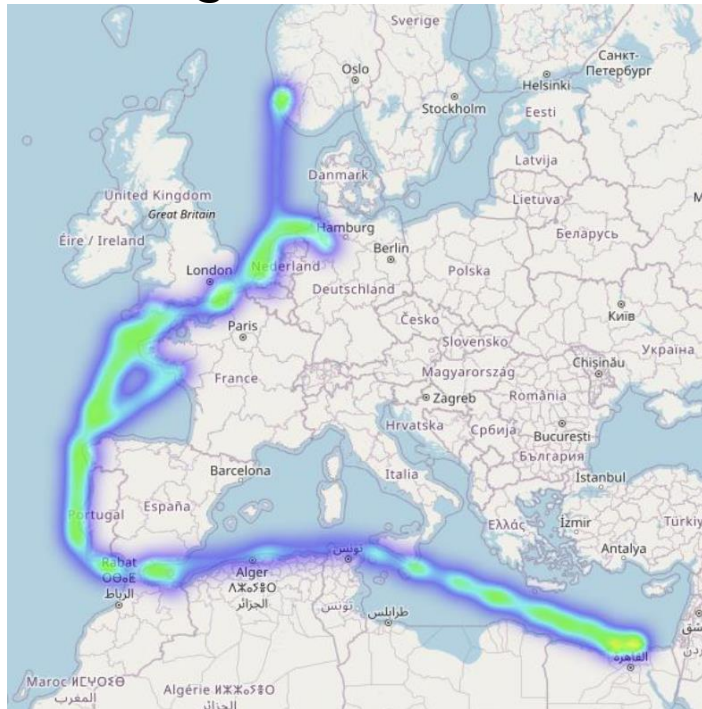
Twist locks



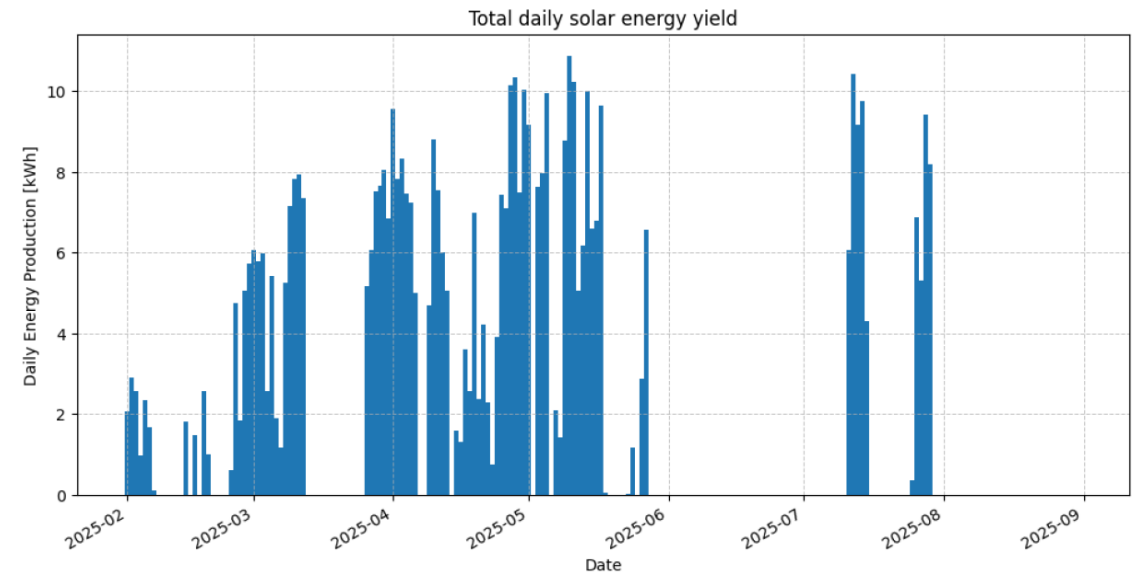
Studie Wattlab

Pilot

Warmteplaatje locaties Vertom Anette
Feb.-Aug 2025



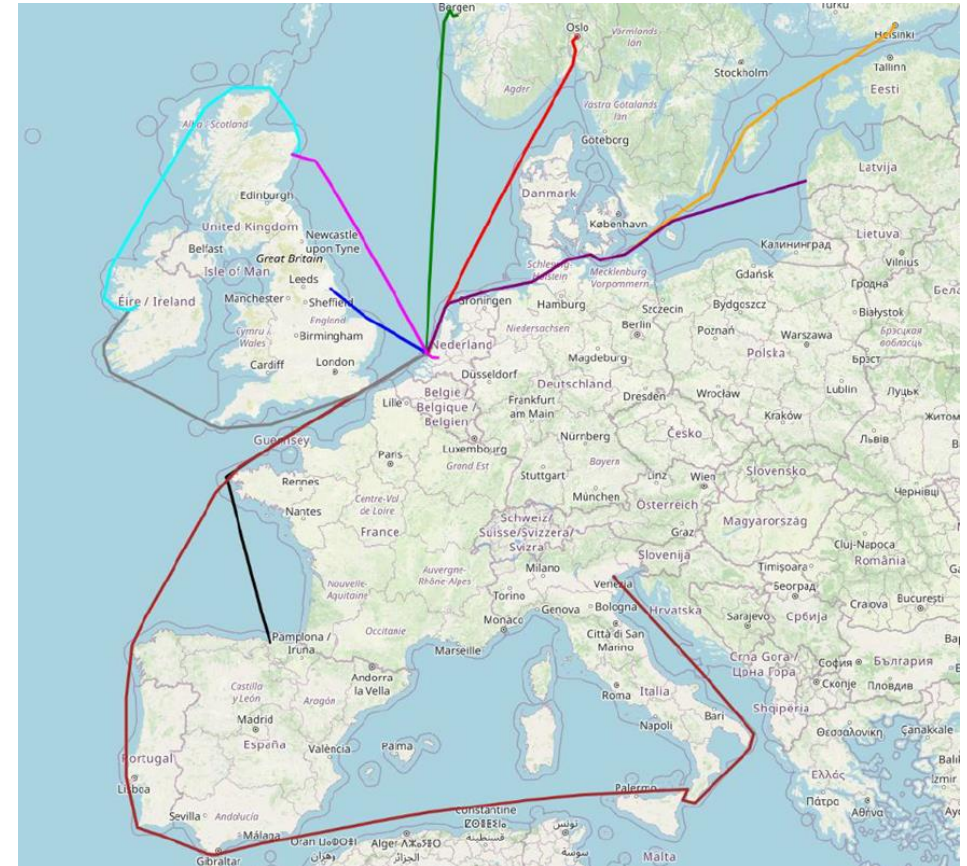
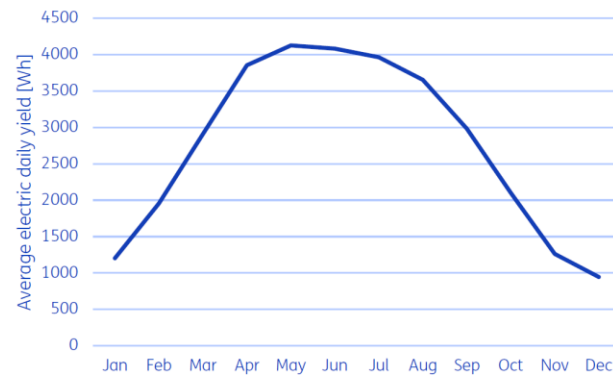
- Tijdens de pilot is gemiddeld 1061 kWh/kWp geproduceerd.



Studie Wattlab

Bevindingen

- Representativiteit
 - Representatieve routes aangeleverd door MARIN werden geëvalueerd
 - De specificaties van een representatief referentieschip werden gebruikt
 - Global Solar Atlas werd gebruikt om de energieproductie te berekenen



Studie Wattlab

Performance in gemodelleerde routes

Table 3.6: Result table with energy, fuel and CO₂ savings for the representative routes for short-sea general cargo vessels.

Route	Origin	Destination	Min daily [kWh/kWp]	Max daily [kWh/kWp]	Yearly [kWh/kWp]	Litres fuel saved [l/kWp]	CO ₂ saved [kgCO ₂ /kWp]
1	Port Rotterdam	Port Hull	0,376	4,063	816	200	579
2	Port Rotterdam	Port Oslo	0,247	4,341	802	197	569
3	Port Rotterdam	Port Bergen	0,235	4,187	760	186	539
4	Port Rotterdam	Port Helsinki	0,236	4,534	821	201	583
5	Port Rotterdam	Port Liepaja	0,291	4,576	857	210	608
6	Port Rotterdam	Port Bilbao	0,700	4,301	946	232	671
7	Port Rotterdam	Port Lisbon	0,964	4,972	1104	270	783
8	Port Rotterdam	Port Venice	0,835	4,979	1071	262	759
9	Port Rotterdam	Port Galway	0,393	4,190	839	206	595
10	Port Rotterdam	Port Aberdeen	0,268	4,001	768	188	545
11	Port Galway	Port Aberdeen	0,273	3,823	737	181	523

Studie Wattlab

Conversie naar brandstofbesparing

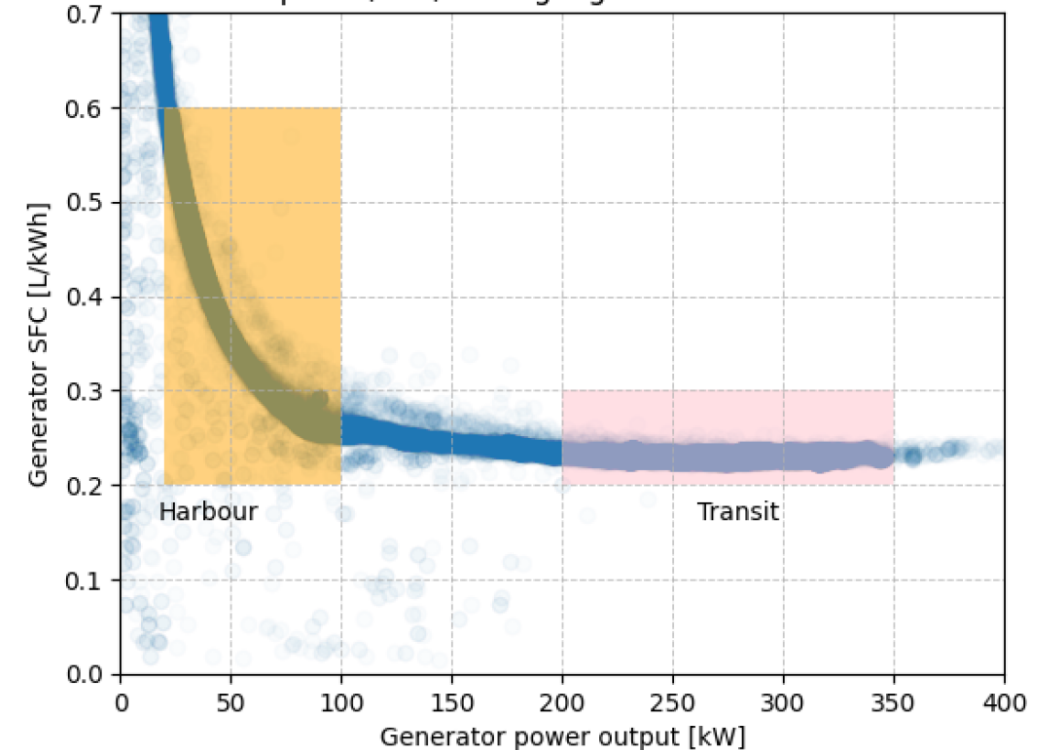
Brandstofbesparing realiseerbaar door verminderd verbruik in generatoren.

Conversie naar liters brandstof wordt bepaald obv Specific fuel consumption (SFC) [gram fuel / kWh]

De SFC is generatorkarakteristiek en belastingafhankelijk:

In havens draaien generatoren relatief ongunstig

Specific Fuel Consumption (SFC) of single generator in harbour and transit mode



Studie Wattlab

Vergelijk pilot en modellering

Jaarlijks:

Energie productie

Pilot: 1061 kWh/kWp

Modellering: 866 kWh/kWp

Brandstofbesparing:

Pilot : 262 L/kWp

Modellering : 212 L/kWp

Vergelijk tussen modeldata gemonitorde pilotdata in transit voor de dagelijkse energieproductie -> gebaseerd op 3 panelen minst beïnvloed door schaduw.

Route	Expected daily energy production in transit [kWh/kWp]	Monitored daily energy production in transit [kWh/kWp]	Percentual difference
Route A	4.70	4.6	2%
Route B	4,39	3.52	20%
Route C	3.88	3.61	7%

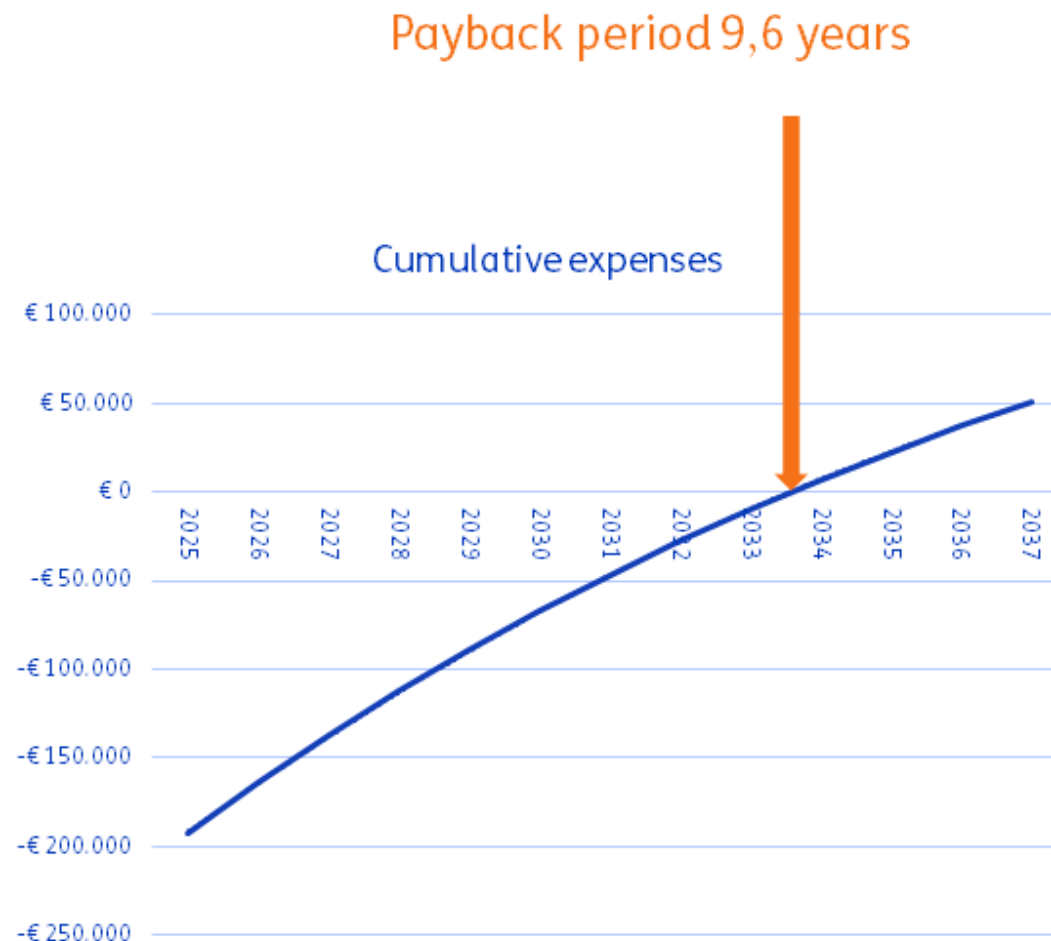
Studie Wattlab

Bevindingen

- Economische haalbaarheid
 - Berekeningen geschaald naar volledig systeem op een general cargo schip
 - Obv data gemeten tijdens de pilot

Er werd rekening gehouden met:

- systeemkosten (incl. EIA* subsidie – energie-investeringsaftrek van 10,32%);
- besparing door verminderd brandstofverbruik;
- ETS;
- inflatie en kortingspercentage

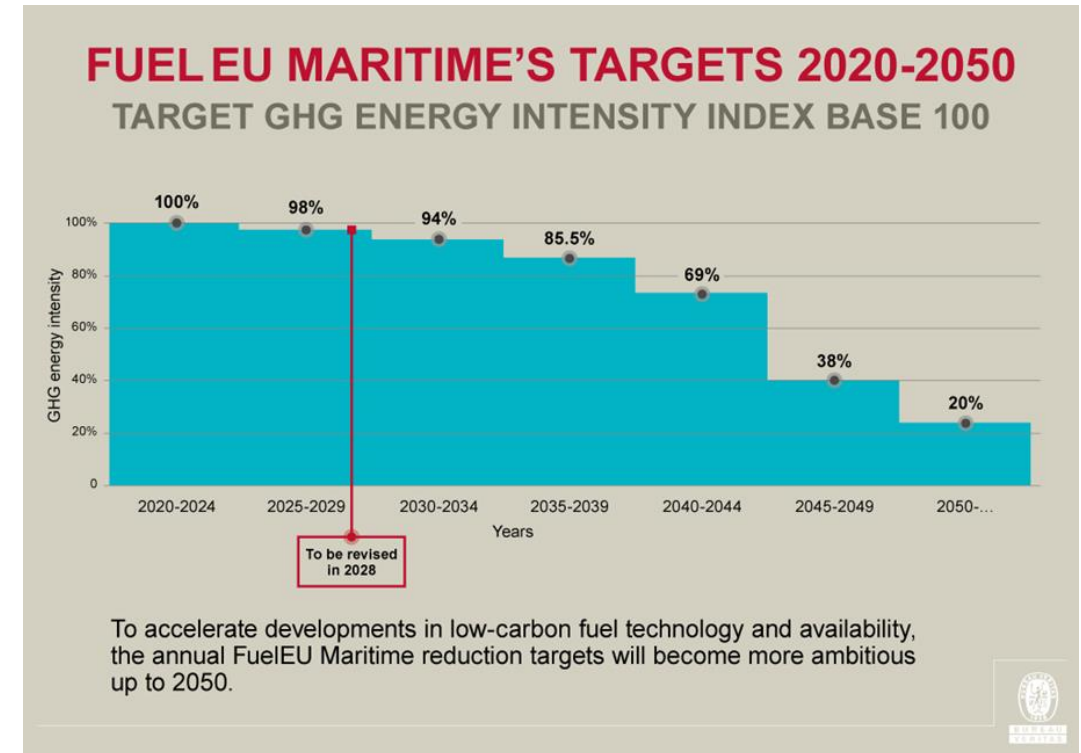


Studie Wattlab

Bevindingen

- Economische haalbaarheid:

EU regelgeving specificeert reductiedoelen op basis van 'fuel intensity' (g CO_{2e} per gegenereerde kWh aan boord)

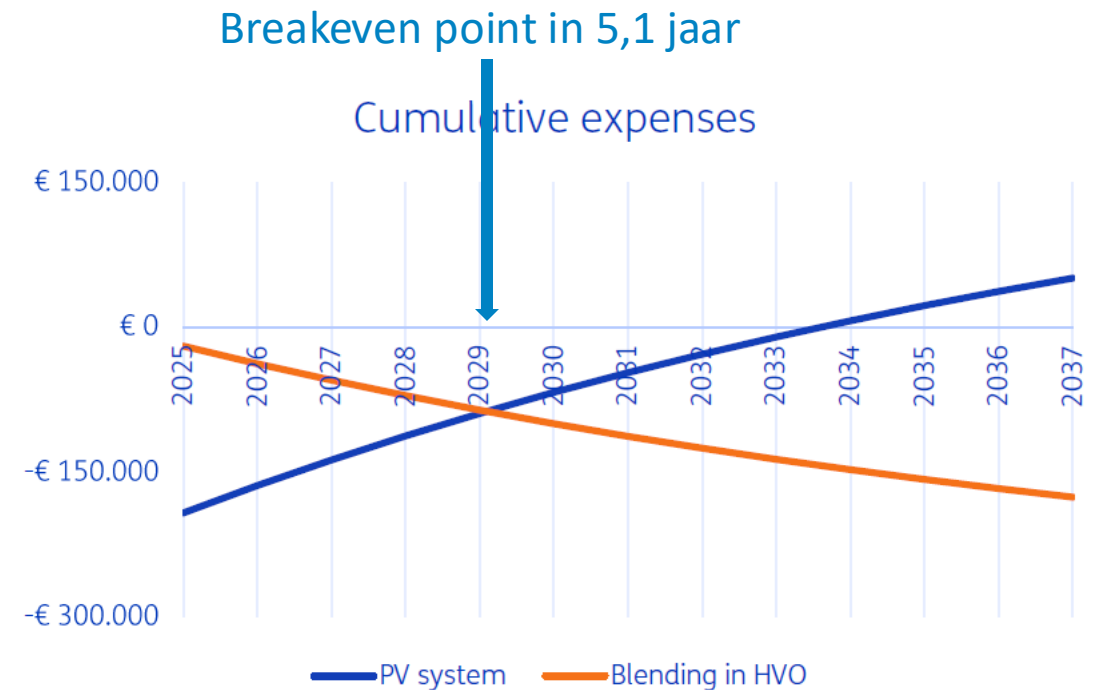


Studie Wattlab

Vergelijk met alternatief bijmengen HVO

Break-even point in kosten kan na gemiddeld 5.1 jaar worden bereikt, maar mede afhankelijk van kostprijsinschattingen HVO en PV system, alsmede OPEX.

	HVO price €1.000/ton	HVO price €1.250/ton	HVO price €1.500/ton
PV system CAPEX: €1,90/kWp	8,26	7,52	6,91
PV system CAPEX: €1,50/kWp	6,35	5,82	5,37
PV system CAPEX: €1,10/kWp	4,65	4,28	3,96



Studie Wattlab

Conclusie

- Gebruik van PV reduceert brandstofgebruik op general cargo vessels
- De business case is afhankelijk van regelgeving in relatie tot alternatieven

Uitvoerende studie:

Tom van Beurden, TNO

Green Deal Validation study Wattlab,

TNO 2025 R11949v2, 2025



Studie Wattlab

Praktijk

Sinds oktober 2025 vaart Vertom Tula met 44 flat racks.

-> Besparing van hotel load met 20%





Q&A



Ministerie van Infrastructuur
en Waterstaat



Ministerie van Economische Zaken



Rijksdienst voor
Ondernemend Nederland

Volgende stappen

Verder met verduurzaming

- Nieuw programma: Kennisagenda Duurzame Scheepvaart
- Subsidies Duurzame Scheepvaart beschikbaar en in voorbereiding. Een paar voorbeelden:
 - Maritiem Masterplan
 - Subsidie Duurzame Scheepsbouw
 - Klimaatfondsmiddelen voor zeevaart en binnenvaart
 - Stikstofpilots



Voor meer informatie

Alle validatierapporten



[Validatierapporten Nederlandse Green Deal
Zeevaart, Binnenvaart en Havens](#)

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