

Scaling energy efficiency retrofits: Could a Pay-As-You-Save (PAYS) financing model be the solution?

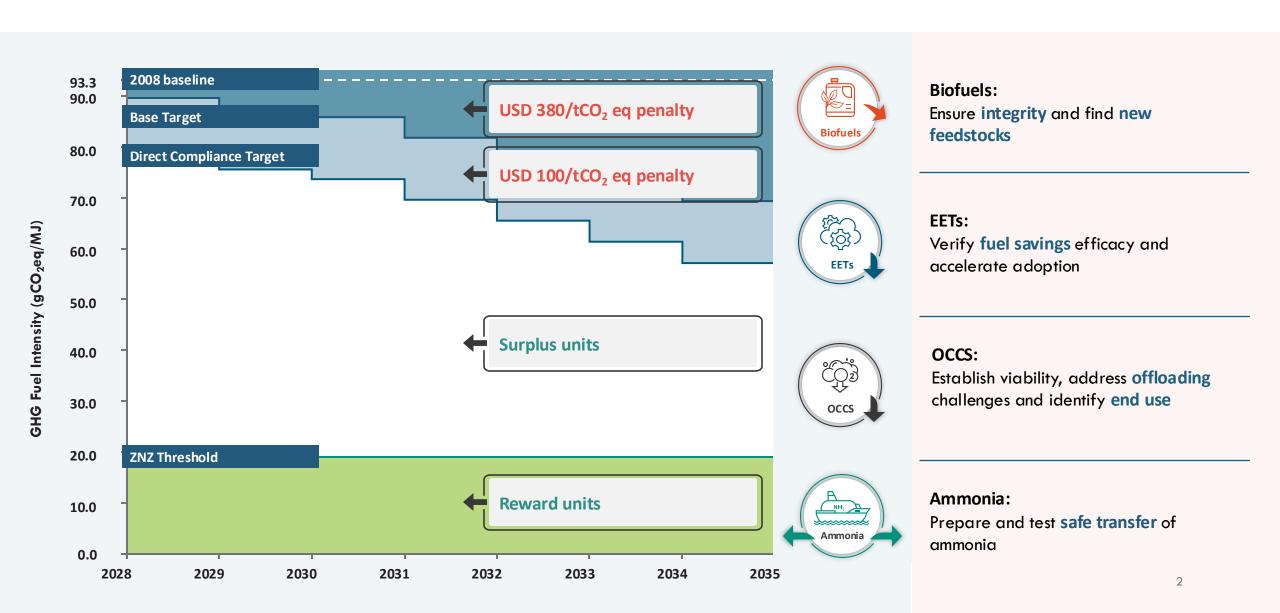
Shane Balani, Director, Projects

Marine Money Week Asia 2025

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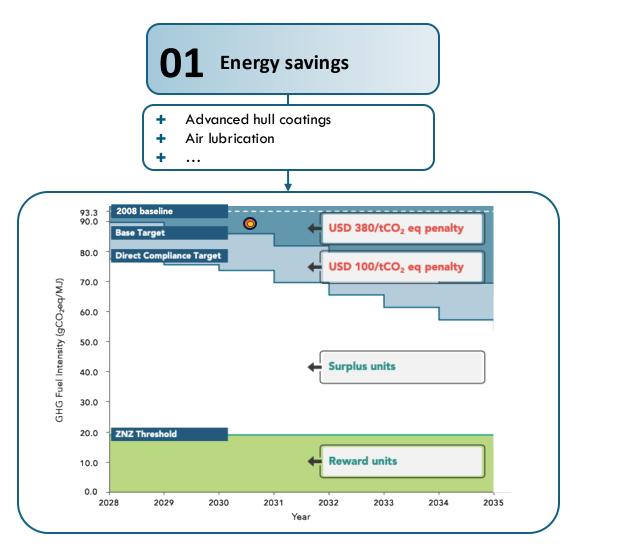


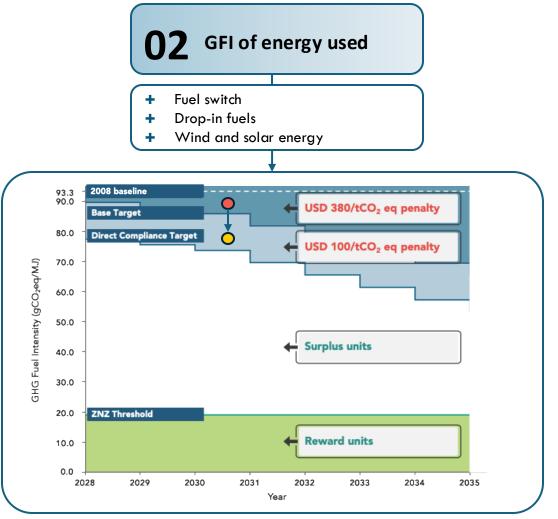
Contextualising GCMD's efforts





Energy source + savings impact emissions penalties





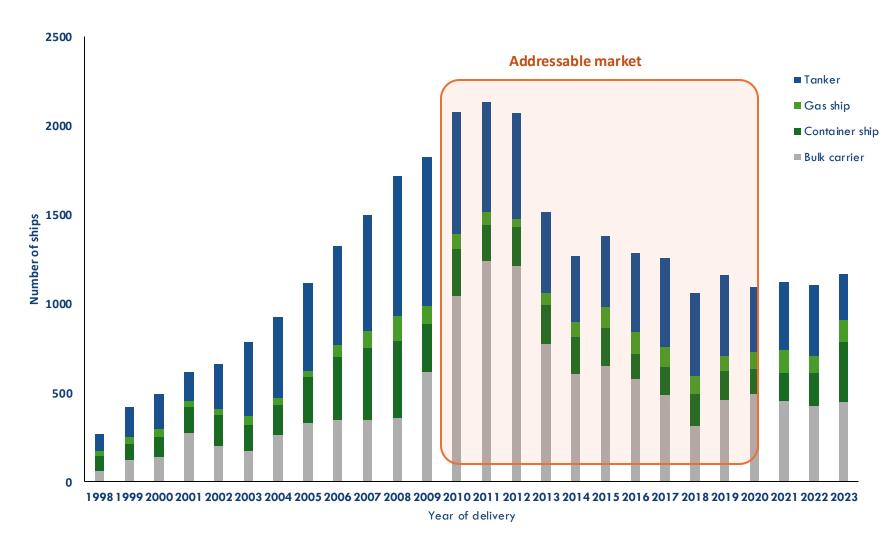
Energy savings lower penalties linearly

Reduction in GFI lowers penalties disproportionately



Addressable market for EET is >USD 20B¹ and growing

A large fleet that may require retrofits



Retrofitting opportunities for these vessels

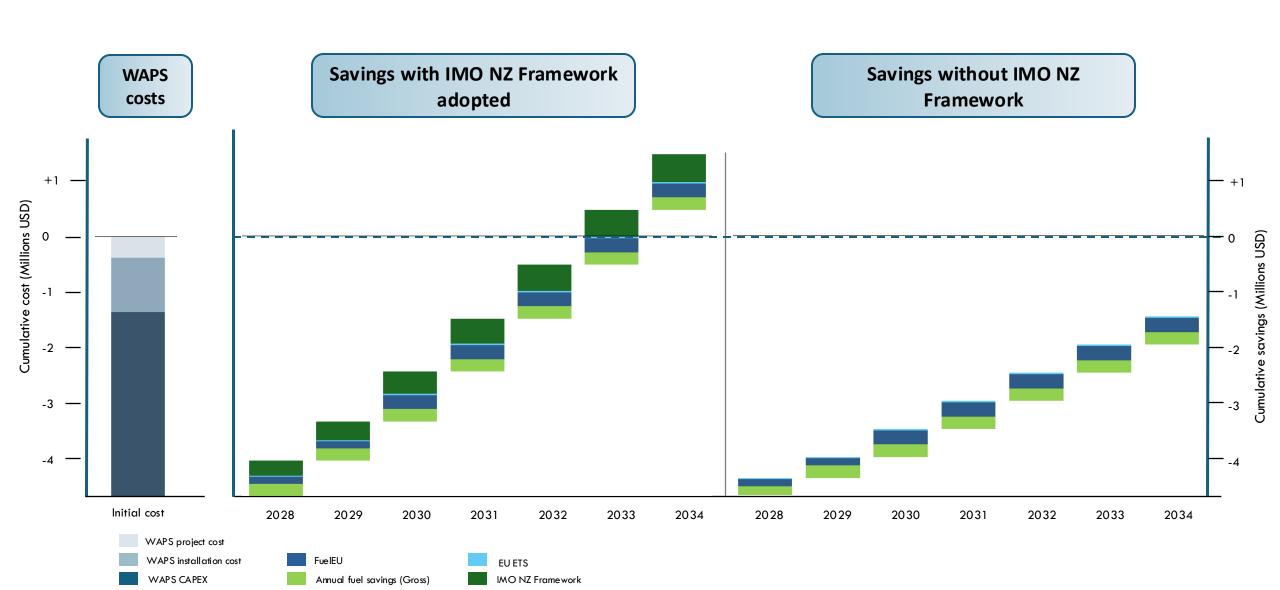
- Most of these vessels are midsized and less efficient than newer EEDI-designed vessels, making them ideal candidates for retrofitting.
- + Given global orderbook backlogs, many are expected to remain in operation until at least 2030.

Source: GCMD analysis, Clarksons Research, Kpler



Regulations can build the foundation for a business case

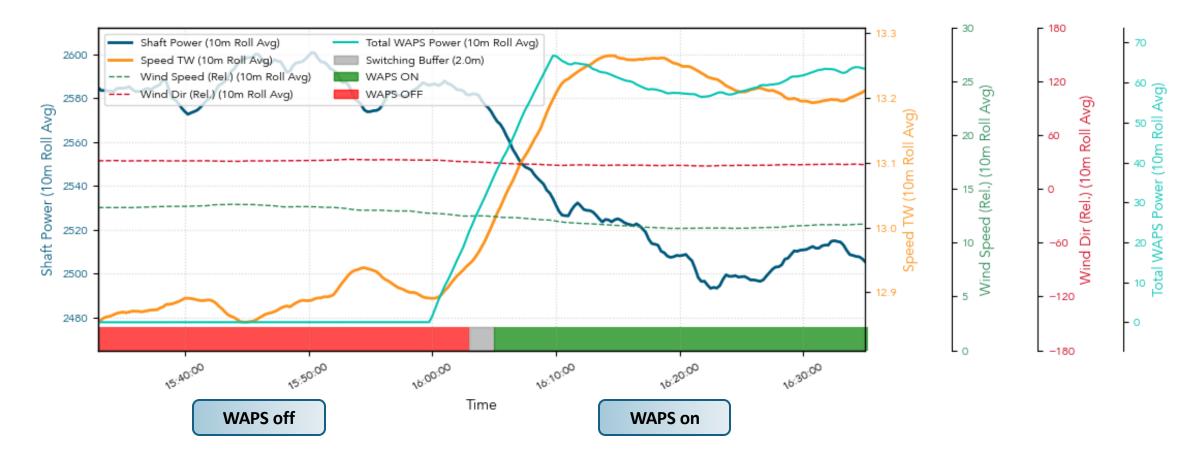
Based on an LR Tanker trading globally, with and without the IMO NZ Framework



Fuel savings highly volatile and depend on controllable and uncontrollable operating conditions



- + Measuring fuel savings is fraught with uncertainties, assumptions and conflicting methodologies.
- + Standardised tests to switch WAPS on or off for 30 minutes isolates the WAPS savings from other factors which affect performance, such as hull fouling, waves or mechanical engine efficiency.
- + Even with standardised methodologies instantaneous savings remain volatile.

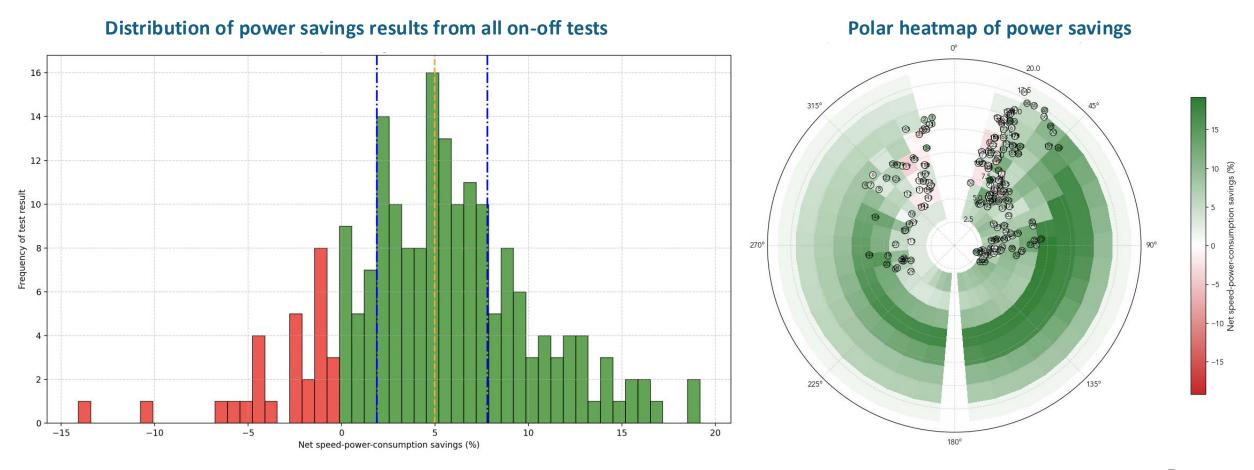




Fuel savings fluctuate depending on weather conditions

Mid-size tanker with wind assistance propulsion trading since May 2025

 Tracking weather and other operational parameters during systematic on/off tests allows us to separate operational uncertainty from technology uncertainty

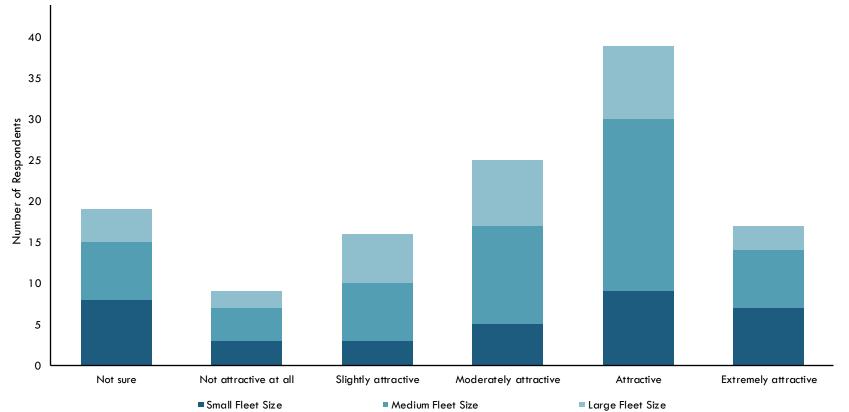




Pay-as-you-save to manage the weather uncertainty

- Weather conditions vary mainly due to the location where the ship sails
- + Pay-as-you-save (PAYS) mitigates the operational uncertainty by tying payback directly to real-world savings

Would a pay-as-you-save leasing model be attractive to derisk adoption of nascent EETs?





Scaling PAYS deployment from vessels to fleets

01

Why the urgency to scale?



The increasing gap between EET uptake and IMO GHG targets underscores the risk of falling short of our targets. 02

Who is most impacted?



Smaller shipowners who may face difficulties obtaining capital and are less willing to take risks on technologies with variable performance.

03

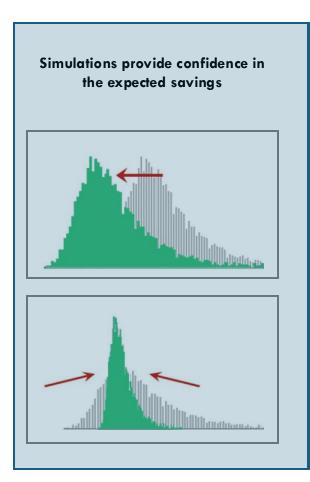
How can we scale?

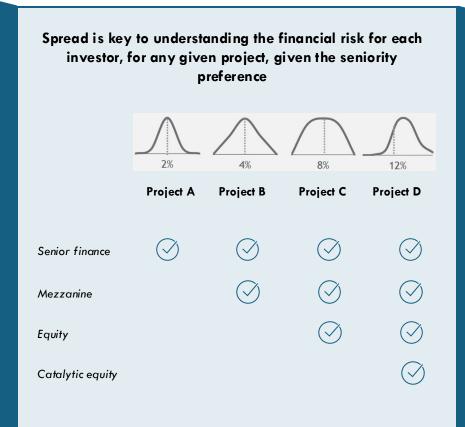


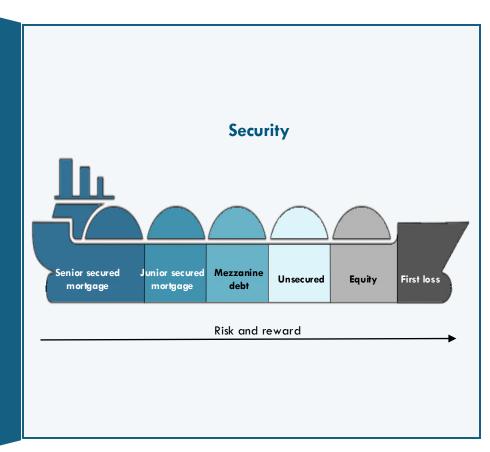
PAYS, designed to mitigate performance and security risks, can be applied to **fleets of ships**, addressing cash and risk constraints.



Blended finance and project diversification can unlock PAYS





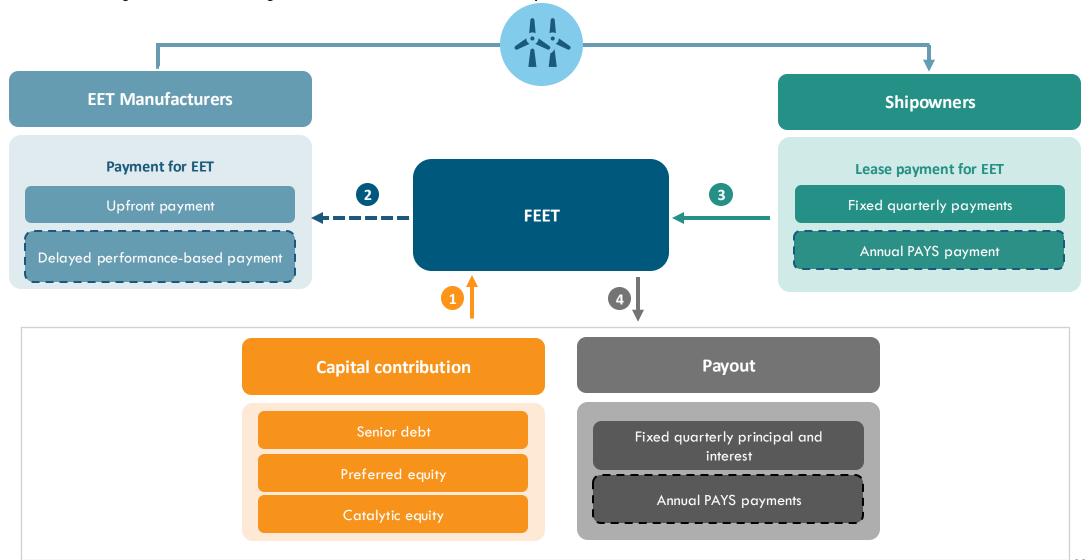






A first-of-a-kind blended finance model

A pilot fund featuring a a PAYS leasing structure to accelerate EET adoption







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