







GROWTH Project GRD2-2000-30112 "ARCOP"

D3.7.2 REPORT ON EXISTING COURSES AND FACILITIES

- WP3: Integrated transportation system for Arctic oil and gas
- WP3.7: Training for Arctic Navigation

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REPORT ON EXISTING COURSES AND FACILITIES

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Nansen Environmental and Remote Sensing Centre	NO
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The Fridtjof Nansen Institute	NO
Lloyds Register	UK
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The Norwegian College of Fishery Science	NO
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DELIVERABLE SUMMARY SHEET

Short Description

The purpose of this report is to review the existing training courses and facilities and estimate their capabilities to meet future needs. Each training institute has it's own method for training and the courses are based on various rules and regulations, customers' specific requests to train their crews and a need emanating form practical experience. There is no generally accepted practice today.

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1 Introduction

The development of the Arctic offshore oil and gas reserves and the use the Northern Sea Route as an alternative transportation route for the Arctic oil and gas in general, involves risks and questions, which should be investigated.

ARCOP aims to find the practical solutions to the major problems including the training of crews navigating in ice.

In phase one of this study we determined how shipping companies currently train their crews for navigation in ice.

And in the second phase of this assignment we have investigated the existing training courses and facilities.

The ultimate objective of this study is to create recommendations for the training system needed to run a large-scale Arctic transportation system.

The purpose of this report is to review the existing training courses and facilities and estimate their capabilities to meet future needs. Each training institute has it's own method for training and the courses are based on various rules and regulations, customers' specific requests to train their crews and a need emanating form practical experience. There is no generally accepted practice today.

The information in this report is derived from a questionnaire that Wagenborg sent to some 100 training institutes. Sixteen companies responded and 13 of them currently organise courses, have organised courses in the past or plan to organise courses for navigating in ice.



2 Available Training and Facilities

To collect information on current available training, we have set-up a questionnaire which was sent to some 100 training institutes and other parties all over the world. See attachment 1 and 2.

The responses -16 in total of which 13 were positive- were received from the well known seafaring countries like Finland, Russia, Germany, Sweden, Canada, Philippines, Netherlands

The training is usually in the language of the country and is mostly held at the training centre's location and in some cases at customer's location. The institutes do not advertise the training very much, which made it very hard to obtain details about the availability.

Institute	Theoretical Training	Simulator Training	Practical Training
Hochschule Wismar, Warnemunde Germany	no	no	no
Marine Institute St. John's, Newfoundland Canada	yes	no	no
Swedish Icebreaking Service, Gothenburg Sweden	yes	no	yes
Maritime Institute, Terschelling The Netherlands	yes	no	no
Meriturva, Helsinki Finland	yes	discontinued	no
Maritime College, Rauma Finland	yes	yes	yes
Satakunta Polytechnic, Rauma Finland	yes	yes	yes
Sydväst Maritime, Turku Finland	yes	no	yes
Centre for Maritime Studies, Turku Finland	yes	yes	no
Wärtsilä, worldwide	yes	yes	yes
IDESS Maritime Centre, Manila Philippines	discontinued	no	no
State Maritime Academy, St. Petersburg Russia	no	yes	no
Marstar, St. Petersburg Russia	yes	yes	no
Far East Maritime Academy, Vladivostok Russia	yes	no	no
Maritime College, Arkhangelsk Russia	no	no	no
Marine Training Centre, Nakhodka Russia	no	no	no

2.1 Theoretical training

From the data collected from the questionnaire we may conclude that there are several theoretical courses for navigation in ice training available that last between 1 and 10 days and cost between US\$ 300 and 2000. The basis usually is legislation and rules, which means that in case the course has not yet been acknowledged by a certifying institute, there is a good basis for this. The fact that most courses are also



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based on customer specific request and a need emanating from practical experience indicates that the training centres are flexible and willing and able to develop tailor-made courses.

Vessel	Trading Area	Country	Language	Position	Goal
Icebreakers	Non-specific Gulf of Finland Baltic Sea	Russia Finland Customers location World wide	Russian Finnish English	Navigator Pilots Engineers Ratings	General knowledge and Safety / Basics of icing and stability / (Local) Ice information / Specific skills for navigation in ice
Cargo Vessels	Non-specific Gulf of Finland Baltic Sea US waters Canadian waters	Russia Customers' location World wide	Russian Finish English	Navigator Pilots Ratings Engineers	General knowledge and Safety / Basics of icing and stability / (Local) Ice information / Specific skills for navigation in ice
Pax Vessels	Baltic Sea	Customers Location Finland World wide	English Finnish	Navigator Pilots Ratings Engineers	General knowledge and Safety / Basics of icing and stability
Tugs	Baltic Sea	Customers Location Finland	English Finnish	Navigator Pilots Ratings Engineers	General knowledge and Safety / Basics of icing and stability
Non-specific	Non-specific	Canada Manila Netherland s Finland	English & Dutch & Finnish	Navigators Ratings Pilots Engineers	General knowledge and safety / Economical use and extended maintenance

2.2 Simulator Training

Simulator training is less available and will take between 1 and 7 days, the cost of which are between US\$ 390 and 1600.

Russian training centres usually use Transas equipment, e.g. Navi Trainer Professional with an ice navigation module, that has the ability to model the activities of cargo vessels and tankers in different ice conditions.

Finnish training centres and institutes are using Transas-based simulator software in the training of ice navigation. The functionality and realistic appearance of the ice field movements and the dynamic interaction between ship hull and ice are restricted to very simple cases such as navigation in level ice, navigation in an opened lead and ship handling during convoy operations. Thus, the ice navigation capabilities of the simulators have mostly been applied to the basic training of deck officer students.



Vessel	Trading Area	Country	Language	Position	Basis / Goal
Icebreakers	Non-specific Gulf of Finland	Russia Finland Philippines USA	Russian English	Navigators Pilots	General knowledge and safety / (Local) Ice information / Specific skills for navigation in ice
Cargo Vessels	Non-specific Gulf of Finland Baltic Sea	Russia Finland Philippines USA	Russian English Finnish	Navigators Pilots	General knowledge and safety / (Local) Ice information / Specific skills for navigation in ice
Pax Vessels	Non-specific Baltic Sea	Russia Finland Philippines USA	Russian English Finnish	Navigators Pilots	General knowledge and safety / (Local) Ice information / Specific skills for navigation in ice
Offshore Vessels	Non-specific Baltic Sea	Russia Finland Philippines USA	Russian English Finnish	Navigators Pilots	General knowledge and safety / (Local) Ice information / Specific skills for navigation in ice
Non-specific	Non-specific	Finland	English & Finish	Navigators Engineers Ratings	General knowledge and safety, Economical use and extended maintenance

2.3 Training o/b Vessels

Training on board a vessel is least available and will take between 3 and 30 days and will cost around US\$ 2000.

Vessel	Trading Area	Country	Language	Position	Goal
Ice Breakers	Non-specific Baltic Sea	Sweden	Finnish Swedish	Navigators Ratings Pilots Engineers	Improve operations / (Local) Ice information / General knowledge and safety / Specific skills for navigation in ice / Anchor handling
Cargo Vessels	Baltic Sea	Finland	Finnish Swedish	Navigators Ratings Pilots Engineers	General knowledge and safety / Anchor handling



Pax Vessels	Baltic Sea	Finland	Finnish Swedish	Navigators Ratings Pilots Engineers	General knowledge and safety / Anchor handling
Offshore Vessels	Baltic Sea	Finland	Finnish Swedish	Navigators Ratings Pilots Engineers	General knowledge and safety / Anchor handling
Tugs	Baltic Sea	Finland	Finnish Swedish	Navigators Ratings Pilots Engineers	General knowledge and safety / Anchor handling
Non-specific	Non-specific	Finland	Finnish	Navigators Ratings Engineers	General knowledge and safety / Economical use and extended maintenance



3 Future Need

The fact that two training centres discontinued their courses might give the impression that there is not much demand for training for navigation in ice, but from Wagenborg experience -and I'm referring to the training that we organised some years ago for the ice conditions in the Caspian- we at Wagenborg know that there is a demand for very specific ice conditions and specific vessels. It is not very likely that training on the job by more experienced colleagues, which is currently the most common method of training, will produce sufficient "ice navigators" for the future, if we look at the developments in this field.

3.1 Increase in activities in areas with severe ice conditions

Increase in activities in areas with severe ice conditions

It can be expected that in the near future there will be an increasing demand for training for specific ice-conditions and specific vessels because of the increase of offshore oil recovery projects in the Sakhalin area and the expected activities in the Barents Sea and the Kara Sea.

CNIIMF has made predictions for the activities in the Arctic Area in their report on "Characteristics of Shipping and Navigation in Arctic Seas".

- White Sea: the volume of oil and oil products to be loaded through the oil loading complexes looks promising for the development from 5 million tons at the present time up to 15 million tons in the future. Oil is delivered to the ports of Europe. Partly with the transshipment to large non-ice tankers in the Kola Gulf in the Murmansk area.
- **Barents Sea:** the total volume of oil cargoes shipped through the Arctic oil-loading terminals of the Barents Sea will increase from 800 000 tons now up to 70 million tons and more in the future.
- **Kara Sea:** The construction project of an oil-loading terminal in the region of the Dikson Island (Yefremov Bay) with designed oil loading up to 16-17 million tons of crude oil annually is very promising.

Number of trips and the budget of time for a year on transportations on the periods of summer and winter navigation

Transportation scheme and	Cargo volume,	Type of tanker	Number of trips			Vessel-days on transportations		
point of loading	ths. t		summ er	winter	total	summ er	winter	total
White Sea – Murmansk								
Arkhangelsk								
 existing 	2000	HO-20A	54	54	108	152	163	315
 designed 	10000	HO-40A	138	138	276	392	422	814
Vitino								
- existing	2800	HO-20A	60	84	144	219	335	554
- designed	6000	HO-40A	70	98	168	259	396	655



Timan-Pechora – Murmansk								
Varandev/Prirazlomnove								
- existing	3000	HO-20A	65	91	156	247	364	611
- designed	24000	HO-40A,	275	385	660	1056	1554	2610
		HO-70A	155	217	372	546	803	1349
Kolguyev Island								
- existing	400	HO-70	6	-	6	16	-	16
Kara Sea – Murmansk								
Dikson								
- designed	15000	HO-70A, HO- 125A	80 40	160 80	240 120	522 280	1238 633	1760 913

In accordance with the assessment of the Oil Company "Rosneft", for the reliable regular transportation of oil from the Prirazlomnoye and Vankorskoye fields the icebreaker assistance will be required:

on line Prirazlomnoye – Murmansk in April-May;

on line Dikson – Murmansk in January-May.

Total number of voyages on routes Prirazlomnoye – Murmansk and Dikson – Murmansk

	January	February	March	April	Мау
2009	4.0	4.0	4.0	9.0	9.0
2010	7.0	7.0	7.0	13.0	13.0
2011	12.0	12.0	12.0	19.5	19.5
2012	16.0	16.0	16.0	24.0	24.0
2013	20.0	20.0	20.0	23.0	23.0
2014	20.5	20.5	20.5	23.0	23.0
2015	20.0	20.0	20.0	22.5	22.5
2016	19.0	19.0	19.0	22.0	22.0
2017	18.0	18.0	18.0	21.5	21.5
2018	17.0	17.0	17.0	21.0	21.0
2019	16.0	16.0	16.0	20.0	20.0
2020	15.0	15.0	15.0	18.5	18.5



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3.2 Ice Damage

The Helsinki University of Technolygy has investigated the Ice Damages that occurred in the Baltic Sea in 2003. Based on ice damages versus port calls they have computed the probability of ice damage per voyage:

About 10% of the ships had some sort of ice damage and damage occurred during 1% of the voyages, based on the following data:

- 1000 different ships visited Finnish ports
- 10000port call during winter season
- 100 ice damages and damaged ships

When taking into account the ice class of the vessel the following probability of ice damage per voyage is computed:

- Ice class 1A and 1A Super (58%) / (85%) x 1% = 0.7%
- Ice Class II and IC
 - (30%) / (5%) x 1% = 6,0%

This means that vessel with ice class II and IC suffer ice damage about 9 times more likely than vessels with ice class 1A and 1A Super (6% / 0.7% = 8.8)

Another observation from the Helsinki University of Technology is that most of the damages occurred during early winter.

Unfortunately the relation between accidents and incidents while navigating in ice and the training that the officer on duty has had is not included in the study by the Helsinki University of Technology. And unfortunately so far we have not been able to find any data concerning the relation between accidents in ice and training elsewhere either.

3.3 Rules and Regulations

The Guidelines for ships operating in ice-covered waters published by IMO in 2002 are not yet mandatory and not many Training Centres have indicated that they are concentrating on these guidelines, but when these rules become mandatory we expect that there will be a great demand for training in ice and theoretical training in particular.

Depending on how authorities decide to regulate the transport on the route under investigation in this project there might be an increased demand for training in Arctic conditions.



4 Conclusions

In order to determine whether the training facilities that are currently available can meet the future need for training for operations in the Arctic Region we need to consider all aspects that influence navigation in the Arctic Region, like ice formation, vessel design, the transport system to be used and how intensive the traffic will be. These issues will form the basis of the third phase of this study in which recommendations for training in ice will be formulated.

Judging from the responses that we received from training institutes I think that they are able and willing to organise tailor-made training for navigation in ice, but they do need information.



5 References

- Questionnaires completed by several training institutes and additional information received from training institutes.
- Working Paper no 17 Operations Aspects published in 1995 by INSROP (International Northern Searoute Program)
- Working Paper no 91 Operations Aspects Volume 2 1994 project work published in 1997 by INSROP (International Northern Searoute Program)
- Working Paper no 101 Operations Aspects Volume 3 1995 project work published in 1998 by INSROP (International Northern Searoute Program)
- "Industry Interests in Legal and Administrative Issues" by Kimmo Juurma; Presentation 5th ARCOP Workshop in Helsinki September 2004
- "Characteristics of Shipping and Navigation in Arctic Seas" by Dr. Vsevolod Peresypkin; Presentation 4th ARCOP Workshop in Brussels June 2004
- "Maritime Safety Research in the Baltic Sea" by Kaj Riska of Ship Laboratory of the Helsinki University of Technology, Comment in the NTF seminar , March 2004



QUESTIONNAIRE

PURPOSE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The oil and gas resources of the Arctic regions in Russia are the world's biggest energy reserve outside the OPEC countries. Due to their geographical location they are an important source in meeting the energy need in Europe.

There are a number of alternative routes for conveying oil and gas: direct pipelines, shipments across the Baltic Sea and direct carriage by ships along the Western part of the Northern Sea Route. All of these alternatives must be further developed to increase security of supply and cost-efficiency. The ARCOP project aims to develop an alternative that will make use of the Northern Sea Route.

The ARCOP project is a research and development project supported by the European Union, which is part of the "Competitive and Sustainable Development" programme. It relates to development of the transport of the natural resources, particularly oil and gas, of the Arctic regions in Russia.

Part of the ARCOP project is the work package "Training for Arctic Navigation" (WP 3.7). Wagenborg, being the leader of this WP, would like to ask for your co-operation to review the existing training courses and facilities.

For this purpose we would like you to fill out this questionnaire concerning your experiences with training of crews in navigating in ice.

NAME	COMPANY	POSITION

QUESTIONS

1. D	. Does your institute organise training for navigation in ice, developing such a training at this					
mon	moment or made efforts to organise such a training					
	Yes					
	Our institute is developing such a training at this moment					
	Our institute discontinued organising training for navigation in ice or stopped the					
	development of					
	such a training					
	No					
Plea	se indicate below which kind of training					
	Lectures / studies					
	Simulator training					
	Training real life situations on board a vessel					

In case you are developing a training for navigation in ice at this moment or discontinued or stopped the development of such a training please read the questionnaire in future or past tense.

 If you institute discontinued organising training for navigation in ice or stopped the development of such a training, please indicate below why and please continue to complete the questionnaire because we would like to receive as much information as possible on the subject.



3. For which positions do you organise courses	Lectures / studies	Navigators
		Engineers
		Pilots
		Ratings
	Simulator training	Navigators
		Engineers
		Pilots
		Ratings
	Training o/b a	Navigators
	vessel	Engineers
		Pilots
		Ratings

4. Does your institute organ	nise c	lifferent courses fo	r different vesse	Is and for different trading		
If yes, please indicate below	t yes, please indicate below which type of vessels and which trading areas					
Lectures / studies		Ice breakers	Trading Area			
	_		Ice Class			
		Cargo vessels	Trading Area			
			Ice Class			
		Pax vessels	Trading Area			
			Ice Class			
		Offshore vessels	Trading Area			
			Ice Class			
		Other, namely	Trading Area			
			Ice Class			
Simulator training		Ice breakers	Trading Area			
			Ice Class			
		Cargo vessels	Trading Area			
			Ice Class			
Γ		Pax vessels	Trading Area			
Γ			Ice Class			
Γ		Offshore vessels	Trading Area			
Γ			Ice Class			
		Other, namely	Trading Area			
Γ		-	Ice Class			
Training o/b a vessel		Ice breakers	Trading Area			
			Ice Class			
Γ		Cargo vessels	Trading Area			
Γ			Ice Class			
ļ Ē		Pax vessels	Trading Area			
ļ Ē			Ice Class			
l F		Offshore vessels	Trading Area			
F F			Ice Class			
F F		Other, namely	Trading Area			
F F			Ice Class			



5. Please indicate the duration of the	Lectures / studies	Navigators	days
courses			
		Engineers	days
		Pilots	days
		Ratings	days
	Simulator training	Navigators	days
		Engineers	days
		Pilots	days
		Ratings	days
	Training o/b a vessel	Navigators	days
		Engineers	days
		Pilots	days
		Ratings	days

6. Please indicate the frequency of refresher courses, if applicable	Lectures / studies	Navigators	У	years
		Engineers	У	years
		Pilots	У	years
		Ratings	У	years
	Simulator training	Navigators	У	years
		Engineers	У	years
		Pilots	У	years
		Ratings	У	years
	Training o/b a vessel	Navigators	У	years
		Engineers	У	years
		Pilots	У	years
		Ratings	У	years



7. What are the prices of he courses per	Lectures / studies	Navigators	USD
person			
		Engineers	USD
		Pilots	USD
		Ratings	USD
	Simulator training	Navigators	USD
		Engineers	USD
		Pilots	USD
		Ratings	USD
	Training o/b a vessel	Navigators	USD
		Engineers	USD
		Pilots	USD
		Ratings	USD

8. Where is training pe	erform	led	
Lectures / studies		at customer's location	
		at institute's premises	
		in	
Simulator training		at customer's location	
		at institute's premises	
		in	
Training o/b a vessel	Vess	el's name	
	Own	er's name	

9. How long has your institute taught these courses	Lectures / studies	from	unt	Ι
	Simulator training	from	unt	I
	Training o/b a vessel	from	unt	l

10. In which languages is the training available				
Lectures / studies		English		
		Russian		
		Other		
Simulator training		English		
		Russian		
		Other		
Training o/b a vessel		English	Project funded by the European Community	
		Russian	under the 'Competitive and Sustainable	
		Other	Growth' Programme (1998-2002)	

11. Has the training	been	formalised, i.e. formally acknowledged by a certifying institute
Lectures / studies		yes
		no
By certifying institute		
Simulator training		yes
		no
By certifying institute		
Training o/b a		
vessel		
By certifying institute		

12. What is the train	ing ba	ased on
Lectures / studies		Legislation and rules
		Customer specific request
		Other
Simulator training		Legislation and rules
		Customer specific request
		Other
Training o/b a		Legislation and rules
vessel		Customer specific request
		Other

13. Does the training	j have	e a specific goal
Lectures / studies		General knowledge and safety
		Training a specific skill like
		Other
Simulator training		General knowledge and safety
		Training a specific skill like
		Other
Training o/b a		General knowledge and safety
vessel		Training a specific skill like
		Other

COURSE INFORMATION

In order to be able make a full and complete survey of training we would like to ask you to send us as much information on training Arctic Navigation as possible. E.g. the content of the training programs, information on locations, information concerning training real life situations on board vessels etc.

THANKS

Thank you very much for making the effort to fill out this questionnaire.



LIST OF INSTITUTES THAT WERE ASKED TO COMPLETE THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

Australia

Australian Maritime College

BANGLADESH Bangladesh Maritime Training Institute

BELGIUM

Antwerp Maritime Academy

CANADA

British Columbia Institute of Technology Canadian Coast Guard College [1999] Fisheries & Marine Institute University Newfoundland Georgian College Institut Maritime du Quebec Marine Institute, St. John's Transport Canada, Marine Safety Marine Institute Canada amcinfo@amc.edu.au

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Dalian Maritime University Qingdao Ocean Shipping Mariners College

DENMARK

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FINLAND

Kotka Vocational Institute Kymenlaakso Polytechnic Meriturva Maritime Safety Training Centre (*) Rauma Vocational College (*) Satakunta Plytechnic (*) Sydväst Polytechnic (*) University of Turku, Centre for Maritime Studies (*) Wärtsilä Land and Sea Academy (*) Åland Polytechnic 'faodmu@dlmu.edu.cn' 'network@coscoqmc.com'

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GREECE

Marine and Offshore Engineering SBE College

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ICELAND

Verkmenntaskolinn a Akurevri Marine Engineering College of Iceland

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Lal Bahabur Shastri College of Maritime Studies Academy of Maritime Education and Training Chennai

INDONESIA Sinar Poseidon Gupita Training Center, Jakarta

ITALY

IMO International Maritime Academy Trieste

JAPAN

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KUWAIT

College of Technological Studies

LATVIA

Latvian Maritime Academy

NORWAY

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Philippine Center for Advanced Simulation and Training Philippine Transmarine Carriers IDESS Manila

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CNIIMF Primorsk Shipping Corporation, Nakhodka Centre of additional professional education, Archangelsk Makarov academy, St.Petersburg Training Centre "MARSTAR", St.Petersburg, FarEastern Marine Academy of Nevelskoy Vladivostok

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