



**BUREAU
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HYDROGEN IN MARITIME REGULATORY UPDATES AND MARKET UPDATES

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Sustainability strategy lead

Bureau Veritas Marine & Offshore

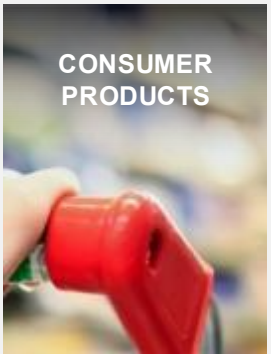
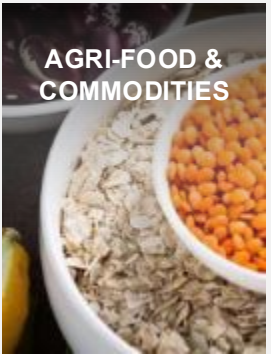
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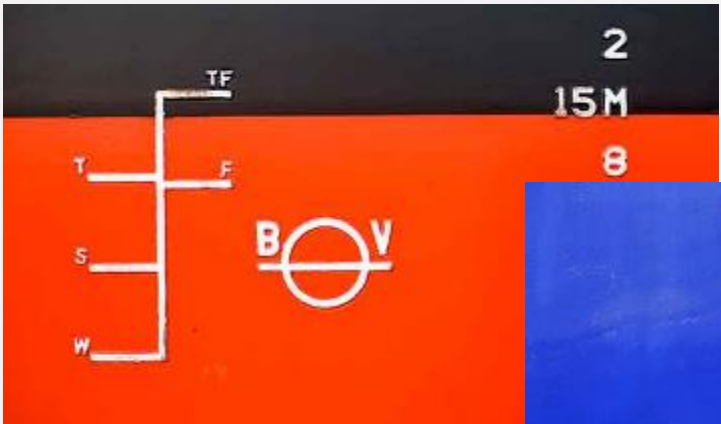
Bureau Veritas

Services in Testing, Inspection and Certification

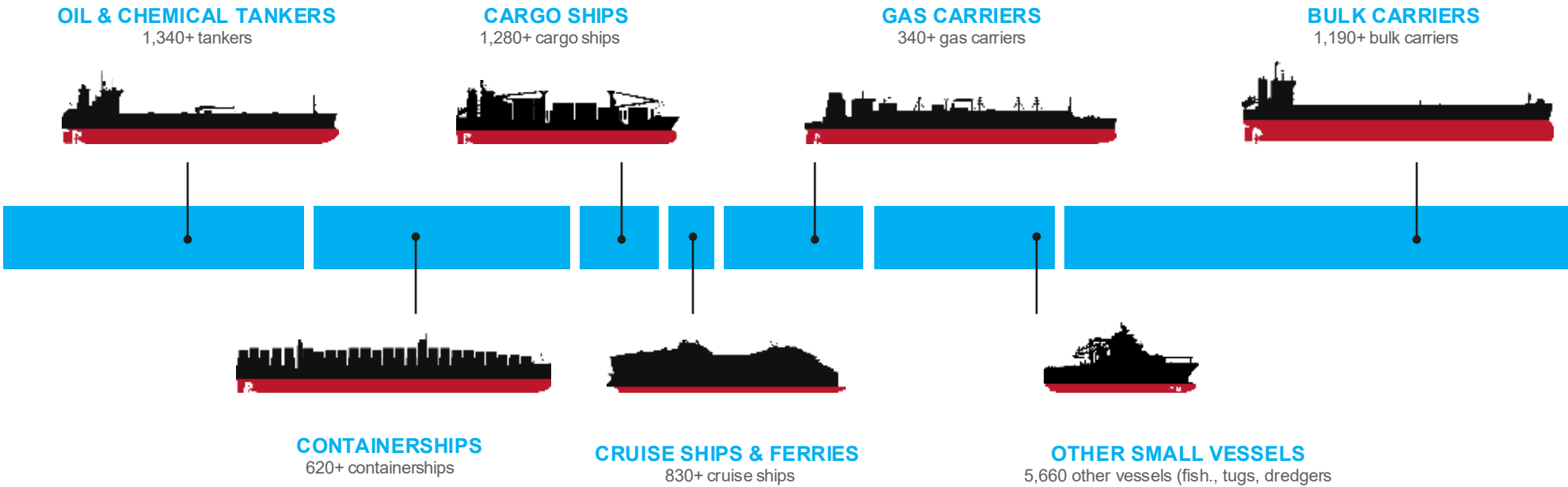
“Contributing to transform the world we live in”



Bureau Veritas Marine & Offshore



12,200 BV-CLASSED VESSELS



STAKEHOLDERS AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT



**FLAG STATE
("Country")**
(the Flag the ship flies)
Represented at the IMO



**CLASS
SOCIETY**
(Third party
verification)
Design, Building,
Operation

**SHIPOWNER
(SHIP)**

**BANK and
INSURER (P&I,
H&M)**
(the « Finance » and
the insurance)

PORT STATE
(where the ship will call
during its voyage)

**COASTAL
STATE**
(where the ship is
installed, if stationary)

CHARTERER
(the Client)

FLAG STATE

- Legal registration and nationality
- Regulatory responsibilities inc. ensuring compliance with maritime conventions on safety, environmental protection and crew-related ("IMO Conventions")
- **Focus : regulatory compliance**

IMO (International Maritime Organization)

- UN Agency dedicated to maritime transport
- Develops and maintains maritime regulations : safety, environment protection
- Constituted of 176 Member States ("Flag State").

CLASS SOCIETY

- Originally set up by Marine Insurers circa **1800's**
- Giving "Rating" to a ship for marine insurance
- Independent, non-governmental organization developing and maintaining technical standards on design and construction of ships.
- Can act in Delegation of Flag States (as "Recognized Organization")
- **Focus : technical safety**





HYDROGEN
AS FUEL

HYDROGEN
AS CARGO

FUEL CELL

HYDROGEN TECHNOLOGY REGULATIONS DEVELOPMENT AND MAIN SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

UNDERSTAND HYDROGEN CHARACTERISTICS TO MITIGATE THE RISK BY DESIGN

- Eliminate potential ignition sources
- Ventilate as much as possible

CONSIDER HYDROGEN COMPATIBILITY AT THE DIFFERENT OPERATING CONDITION FOR MATERIAL SELECTION

- Very low temperature and wide range of temperature are to be considered

ARRANGE PIPING IN A WAY THAT REDUCE LEAKAGE AND ALLOW FOR EASY DETECTION

- Prefer butt-welded pipes

CONTROL AND MONITORING IS KEY

SPECIFIC SAFETY ASPECTS

- Compressed Hydrogen leakage at very high pressure
- Liquefied Hydrogen: Clogging, Oxygen stratification, boil-off management

HYDROGEN AS FUEL

IMO Interim Guidelines to be adopted in May 2026

Functional requirements,
goals and principles (Ship
design, construction and
operation)

IGF Code Part A
- Detailed risk analysis
- Alternative design
approach if no detailed
requirements available in
IGF Code

Detailed requirements
related to Ship design,
construction and operation

Guideline under development

Work initiated through
Correspondence Group in
2022

Draft finalized at CCC11
(Sept 2025)

To be approved by MSC
111 in 2026 (May)

Functional requirements
and goals related to
training

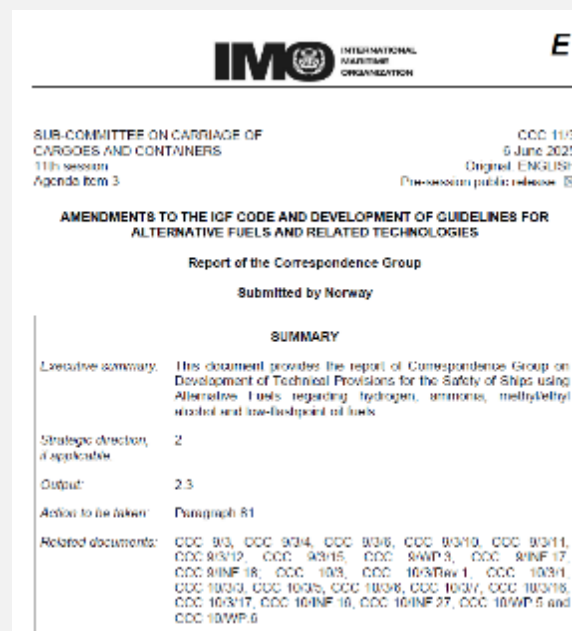
IGF Code Part D

Gas carriers and / or
tankers using their cargo
as fuel

Not addressed yet –
IGC Code Ch 16 general
principle

In Sept 2025, final discussions on:

- Dedicated provisions for fuel separation rooms and tank connection spaces
- Separate requirements for Liquid H₂ and compressed H₂ containment systems
- Specific requirements for type C tanks (Liquid H₂) and type 4 composite cylinders (Compressed H₂)
- Adapts existing IGF requirements to hydrogen



BV Rules published in 2023, revised in 2025

BV
dedicated Rule note

BV NR678

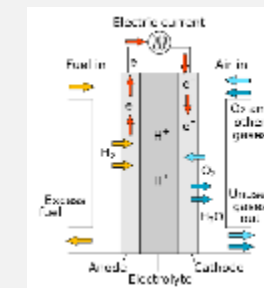
Issued in Nov 2023

Updated in April 2025

Development status

Application
specificities to be
specified in **Rules for
Yachts and Ships
less than 500 GT**
(NR500) and NR566)

Tanker using its cargo
as fuel



Machinery :

Internal Combustion Engine and Fuel Cell

- › Risk assessment
- › Arrangement onboard
- › Control of atmosphere
- › Materials compatibility (embrittlement)
- › Bunkering Equipment
- › Fuel Containment System
- › Venting and Pressure Relief
- › Hydrogen Piping
- › Fire Protection

HYDROGEN-FUELLED SHIPS

NR678 - APRIL 2025



RULE NOTE

HYDROGEN AS CARGO



IMO

Revised Interim Recommendations to be adopted in May 2026

Liquid Hydrogen

Ship Safety

SOLAS

Draft Amendments to Revised Interim Recommendations for Carriage of Liquefied Hydrogen in Bulk

for Adoption at IMO MSC 111 (May 2026)

- › Part A: General requirements
- › Part B: Independent cargo tanks using vacuum insulation
- › Part C: Independent cargo tanks using insulation materials and hydrogen gas in inner insulation space
- › New Part D: Membrane-type cargo tanks maintaining insulation spaces under vacuum respectfully

Cargo Safety

IGC Code

+ MSC.565(108)
Part on membrane
finalized at CCC11
(2025)

Bunkering Safety

No specific framework
: same requirements
as for a cargo transfer
operation



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SUB-COMMITTEE ON CARRIAGE OF
CARGOES AND CONTAINERS
11th session
Agenda item 11

CCC 11/WP.9
11 September 2025
Original: ENGLISH

DISCLAIMER

As at its date of issue, this document, in whole or in part, is subject to consideration by the IMO organ to which it has been submitted. Accordingly, its contents are subject to approval and amendment of a substantive and drafting nature, which may be agreed after that date.

REVISION OF THE INTERIM RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR CARRIAGE OF LIQUEFIED HYDROGEN IN BULK

Report of the Drafting Group

BV Rules

published in 2023, revised in 2025

Liquid Hydrogen

Ship Safety

BV Rules
Steel Ships

NR467 Pt B & C

Cargo Safety

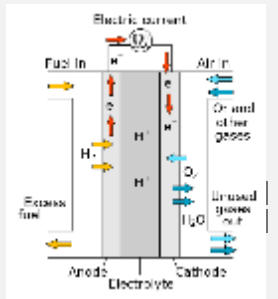
BV Rules
Steel Ships
Gas Carriers

NR467 Pt D Ch 9
(July 2025)
Based on IMO
MSC.565(108)

Bunkering Safety
especially
Bunkering station &
transfer system

To be developed

FUEL CELL



IMO

Interim Guidelines published in 2022

Functional requirements, goals and principles (Ship design, construction and operation)

Detailed requirements related to Ship design, construction and operation

Functional requirements and goals related to training

Gas carriers and/or tankers using their cargo as fuel

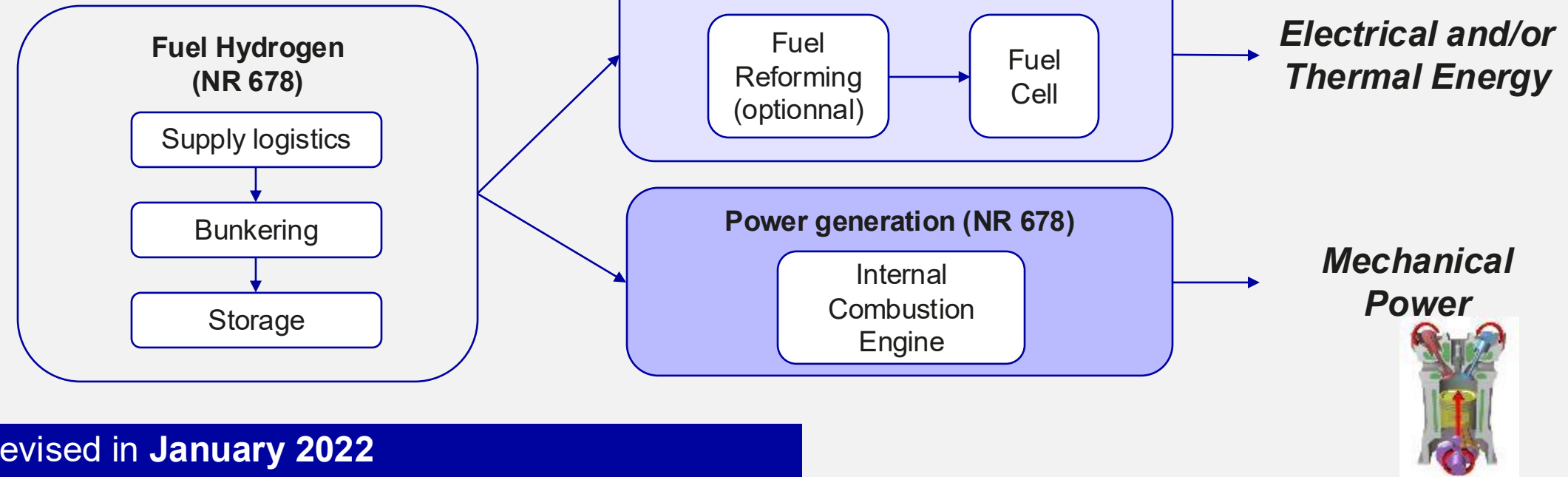
MSC.1/Circ.1647
Interim guidelines for the safety of ships using fuel cell power installations

Approved by MSC105 (04/2022)

N/A

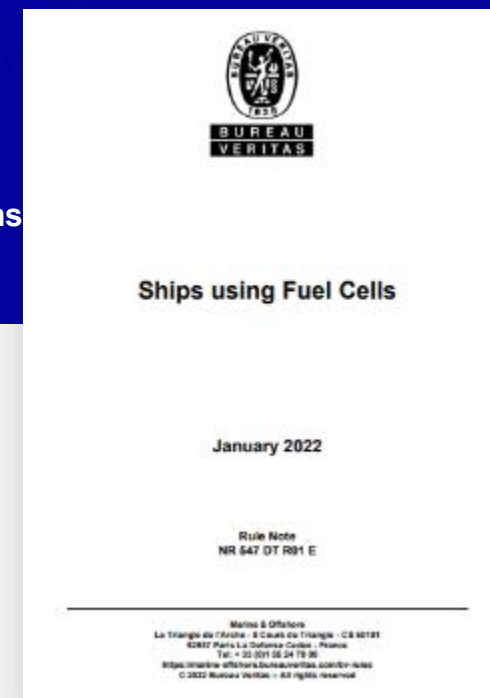
Will start review in Sept 2026

BV Rules revised in 2022



Rules revised in January 2022

- › General
- › Safety assessment
- › Materials
- › General arrangement
- › Fuel cell power installation
- › Fire safety
- › Electrical systems
- › Control, monitoring and safety systems
- › Onboard testing
- › Survey at works and certification



Message

Update planned Q1 2026

Develop
ment
status

Specificities for Yachts and Less than 500 GT

INLAND NAVIGATION : CESNI – ES-TRIN



		Hydrogen	Fuel Cells
ESTRIN	Functional requirements, goals and principles	ES-TRIN 2021 Chapter 30 and Annex 8 applicable to craft operating on fuels with a flashpoint equal to or lower than 55 °c	
	Detailed requirements related to Ship design, construction and operation	ES-TRIN 2027 Annex 8 Entry into Force January 2028	Annex 8
	Additional service feature	To be developed, may may be covered by LFPfuel as needed	Fuelcell
BV Classification Rules	Rule reference		INLAND Rules (NR217 Pt D, Ch 4)

Color Code

In force

Published

Finalized, not published

Not covered



SOME PROJECTS – FUEL CELL



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Silver Nova, Royal Caribbean.
LNG fuel. [4 MW fuel cell.]



Viking Neptune, Viking.
100 kW fuel cell.



MF Hydra, Norled. 2021
Liquid Hydrogen (4T, 56 m³).
2x200 kW PEM fuel cell.



Penguin, Demonstrator. VINSSSEN
60kW FC. Compressed H₂



San Xia Qing Zhou 1 Hao
(Three Gorges Hydrogen Boat 1)
500 kW Fuel cell.



Sea Change, 2023.
3 x 120 kW PEM fuel cell
242 kg, 250 bar.



Dredger “Hydromer”, 2024
200 kW PEM fuel cell
500 bar, 2 T.



World Europa, SOFC 150 kW
Demonstrator BloomEnergy



Zulu 06, PEM FC 2 x 200 kW.,
280 kg Hydrogen, 300 bar, 14 m³



Alba, 2 x 70 kW PEM fuel cell,
2024
350 bar, 75 kg.



Project NAVHYS
HORIZON EUROPE : 5 ME
LH₂ below deck
Ariane, BV, ...

- PEM
- SOFC



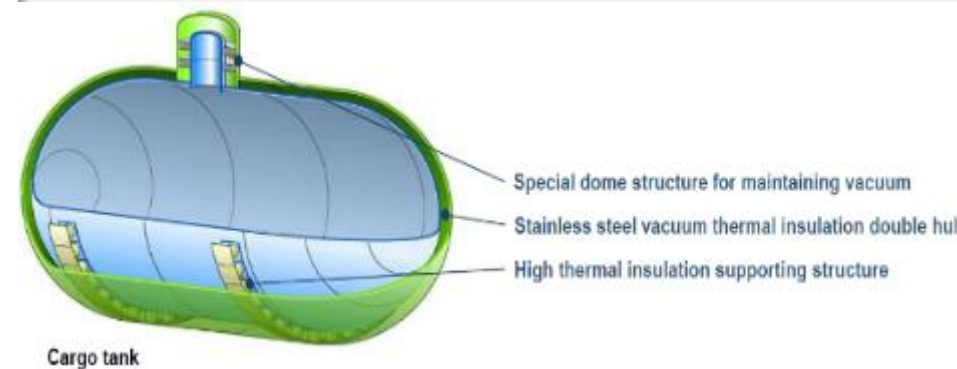
FUEL CELL OEM AND BUREAU VERITAS



PROJECTS TRANSPORTATION LIQUID H₂

Limited experience in LH₂ transportation

- | Currently, only **one vessel** (“*SUISSO FRONTIER*”) built by Kawasaki, Japan. **Delivered in 2021**. (not BV)
- | Purpose : to test and prove transportation of bulk LH₂ by sea, this is a **pilot vessel**.
- | Transport Liquid H₂ from Australia (Hastings) to Japan (Kobe). Hydrogen produced through gasification of brown coal with carbon capture and storage (“*blue*” H₂)
- | LH₂ storage tank of **1,250m³** at -253°C, Type-C.
- | Double-shell vacuum-insulated. Inter space supported by high strength glass fiber reinforced plastic.
- | The vessel uses Diesel-Electric propulsion
- | Note : Incident in Australia earlier this year (*Gas Combustion Unit*)



| BV Projects :

- | Approval-in-Principle (AIP) for large 150,000 m³ Liquefied H₂ carrier
- | AIP for 75,000 m³ Liquefied H₂ floating barge
- | AIP for 18,000 m³ Liquefied H₂ carrier
- | AIP for 230 m³ Liquefied H₂ tank



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Shaping a World of Trust

