

# *Welcome to OUR FLEET*



**UNI-TANKERS**

# The UNI-TANKERS Group

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*CEO Torben Andersen*

Welcome to the story of our fleet

We are committed to safe and secure transportation of liquid cargoes at sea and our goal is to reach zero incidents and zero spills by continuously improving our procedures, practices and controls.

The Safety of crew and vessels as well as the protection of the environment have top priority within the UNI-TANKERS A/S fleet.

We carefully select and train our shorebased and seagoing staff in order to constantly meet the requirements of our customers as well as those of national and foreign maritime authorities.

UNI-TANKERS A/S strives to maintain and further develop a fleet of ships living up to the market standards as stipulated by the world's leading Oil Majors and meeting national and international rules and regulations.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Torben Andersen', written over a large, light gray stylized arrow graphic pointing upwards and to the right.



When the company was established in 1995, we wanted to find a logo which met our high standards of ethics in both the business and among our employees.

### ***The Swan became our inspiration***

- In 1984 the mute swan was chosen as the national bird of Denmark.
- The swan is a proud, graceful and loyal bird.
- And, naturally, we can relate to the story “The Ugly Duckling” written by the famous Danish author Hans Christian Andersen.

### ***because***

- We do not compromise on our ideals
- We keep our promises – a deal is a deal
- We respect our agreements
- We are trustworthy and reliable

# The UNI-TANKERS timeline

1991



1995



2003



2005



2008



2012





UNI-TANKERS A/S was established in 1995 as a subsidiary of A/S United Shipping & Trading Company Ltd.

A/S United Shipping & Trading Company is a global group of companies with more than 900 employees and a turnover of some USD 12,5 billion.

With executive office in Middelfart, Denmark, A/S United Shipping & Trading Company's core business is:

- Supply of fuel to the shipping market
- Oil Risk Management
- Tanker shipping
- Door-to-door logistics solutions
- IT

## Finances

### *Key figures (million USD)*

Accounts as of 30 April	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12
Turnover	6,577	7,108	6,675	9,201	12,548
Profit before tax	52	16	27	39	65
Profit after tax	39	15	21	31	53
Equity	150	128	150	204	236
Solvency ratio	15 %	20 %	18 %	15 %	17 %
Employees	744	762	839	872	904

### *With special thanks to*

Anholt Turist

Marstal Søfartsmuseum

Bornholms Slægts- og Lokalhistoriske Forening

Fejø Lokalhistoriske Arkiv

Statistics Denmark

# M/T Great Swan



**M/T Great Swan** was built in 1991 at “Lindenau” Shipyard, Kiel, Germany.

She is our largest vessel and has been in the fleet since 2003.

## *Details*

**Type of vessel** : Oil and Chemical tanker, Type I, E3, ESP  
**Flag** : Danish  
**Call sign** : OXCE2  
**IMO #** : 8912508  
**Class** : Germanischer Lloyd

# DENMARK - our Country



**Area:** 43,059.62 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 5,580,516

## ***Denmark is the world's seventh largest maritime nation***

With nearly 589 vessels and 11,8 million GT the Danish merchant represent 1.2 percent of the worlds tonnage, ranking Denmark 17 th among maritime nations.

Danish shipping companies also own a significant number of vessels under foreign flags, bringing the Danish-owned tonnage to over 24 million GT and an 8th place worldwide.

Including vessels chartered or otherwise controlled by Danish interests, the figure comes to over 1,500 vessels totalling almost 42 million GT - and thus placing Denmark in 7th place among maritime nations.

## ***The GREAT SWAN***

Unlike the other ships in our fleet, the Great Swan is not named after a Danish island. She is our largest ship and has the longest history in the Uni-Tankers Group.

# M/T Jutlandia Swan



**M/T Jutlandia Swan** was built in 2008 at “CICEK” Shipyard, Turkey.

## *Details*

**Type of vessel** : Oil and Chemical tanker, Type II, E3, ESP  
**Flag** : Danish  
**Call sign** : OYIO2  
**IMO #** : 9350757  
**Class** : Germanischer Lloyd

## Danish island of “JYLLAND”



**Area:** 23,861 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 2,178,962

Jutland is the name of the peninsula jutting out from the far west region of Northern Europe stretching towards the Scandinavian countries of Norway and Sweden, forming the mainland of Denmark. It has the North Sea to the West, Kattegat and Skagerrak to the North, the Baltic Sea to the East, and the Danish–German border to the South.

### ***Grenen***

This northmost tip of Jutland is also the northmost point of Denmark and one of the country's most popular attractions, with over 1 million visitors annually.

### ***JUTLANDIA - The Danish Hospital Ship***

When the Korean war broke out Denmark offered to provide a hospital ship to the UN. The choice fell on EAC's motor ship "Jutlandia", built in 1934 at Nakskov Shipyard. In January 1951 it sailed from Copenhagen under three flags - Dannebrog, Red Cross and UN - with a crew of 97 men, most of whom were EAC employees, and a medical staff of 91 physicians, specialists and nurses.

The hospital ship had 4 operating rooms, 4 hospitals with 356 beds, x-ray, eye and dental clinics and laboratories, pharmacies and speciality departments.

Total number of wounded allied soldiers treated during service in Korea was 4,981 from 24 different countries and more than 6,000 Korean civilians, including a large number of children. Not many patients died. The total number of sick days reached 84,819, i.e. 17 days per patient, on average.

After the Korean "expedition" "Jutlandia" was rebuilt to become once more a passenger and cargo ship and returned to the EAC fleet



*Grenen - the northmost point*



*Namesake - Jutlandia*

# M/T Selandia Swan



M/T Selandia Swan was built in 2008 at “Gisau” Shipyard, Turkey.

## *Details*

**Type of vessel** : Oil and Chemical tanker, Type II, E3, ESP  
**Flag** : Danish  
**Call sign** : OYIN2  
**IMO #** : 9371787  
**Class** : Germanischer Lloyd

# Danish island of “SJÆLLAND”



**Area:** 7,049 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 2,194,138

Sjælland is the largest island in Denmark (the 96th largest island in the world and the 35th most populous). Sjælland is connected to Fyn (Funen) by the Storebæltsbroen (Great Belt Bridge) and to Sweden across Amager and the Øresund Bridge.

Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, spread out partly on the eastern shore of Sjælland and on Amager.

## **TIVOLI**

With it's 3,963 million visitors in 2011, Tivoli is the second most popular seasonal amusement park in the world, the most visited park in Scandinavia and the third most visited in Europe, only surpassed by Disneyland Paris and Europa-Park Rust.

## **The ROYAL family**

The Danish Monarchy is the second oldest in the world with Queen Margrethe II and her family. The Queens father, King Frederik IX, unlike his predecessors, chose to make career in the Navy instead of the army, and in 1945 he was promoted to rear admiral. Crown Prince Frederik, now heir to the throne has completed extensive military studies and training in all three forces. Like with his grandfather King Frederik IX apparently the Navy has his greatest interest.



*Tivoli*

*Amalienborg,  
The royal family's residence*



# M/T Fionia Swan



**M/T Fionia Swan** was built in 2005 at “CICEK” Shipyard, Turkey.

## *Details*

**Type of vessel** : Oil and Chemical tanker, Type II, E3, ESP  
**Flag** : Danish  
**Call sign** : OVJG2  
**IMO #** : 9328974  
**Class** : Germanischer Lloyd

# Danish island of “FYN”



**Area:** 2,988 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 455,236

Fyn is the third-largest island in Denmark and the 163rd largest island in the world. Fyn is located in the central part of the country and the main city is Odense, connected to the sea by a canal.

### ***A SEAFARING nation***

Denmark's largest company has its origins in Svendborg where in 1904 Captain Peter Maersk Moller and his son Arnold Peter Møller bought a used steam ship and formed the A/S Steamship Company Svendborg. In 2003 it was merged with the Steamship Company of 1912 A/S and was named AP Moller-Maersk A/S. This company is known today in most ports worldwide.

Denmark has one of the world's largest merchant fleets, and the country has three maritime and five maritime engineering schools. In addition also a Naval Academy where both navigation and engineering are trained.

### ***Famous writer HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN***

H. C. Andersen was born in the town of Odense on April 2, 1805.

During his lifetime he was acclaimed for having delighted children all over the world, and was feted by royalty. His poetry and stories have been translated into more than 150 languages. They have inspired motion pictures, plays, ballets, and animated films. Among the stories is also “The Ugly Duckling”.



*Hans Christian Andersen*



# M/T Lalandia Swan



M/T Lalandia Swan was built in 1991 at “ULJANIK” Shipyard, Croatia.

## *Details*

**Type of vessel** : Oil and Chemical tanker, Type III, E3, ESP  
**Flag** : Danish  
**Call sign** : OYBT2  
**IMO #** : 8810918  
**Class** : Germanischer Lloyd

# Danish island of “LOLLAND”



**Area:** 1,245 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 63,678

Lolland is the fourth largest island in Denmark and is located in the Baltic sea.

Lolland is known as “the pan-cake” island because of its flatness: the highest peak of the entire isle is 25 m high. It has been an important communication highway, among others for the Germans during World War II. It's peak is just outside the village of Horslunde. Historically, sugar beet has been grown on Lolland. Sugar is still a major industry, visible from the large number of sugar beet fields.

## ***NAKSKOV Shipyard***

Founded in 1916 by the East Asiatic Company, whose founder HN Andersen was born in Nakskov.

The famous ship *Jutlandia* was built at the shipyard in 1934 and was later, in 1951, rebuilt here after having served as a hospital ship in the Korean War.

In the period 1965-1987 the Danish State Railways allowed many of its ferries to be built at Nakskov Shipyard. At its 50th anniversary in 1966 the shipyard

had 2,200 employees, and was in the 1960s until the early 1970s the largest workplace on Lolland-Falster.

Nakskov Shipyard was closed down as a production yard in January 1987.

*Nakskov Shipyard*



# M/T Erria Swan



M/T Erria Swan was built in 2006 at “Istanbul Shipyard”, Turkey.

In March 2012 M/T Erria Swan joined the Uni-Tankers’ fleet.

## *Details*

**Type of vessel** : Oil and Chemical tanker, Type II, 1C, ESP  
**Flag** : Malta  
**Call sign** : 9HHJ9  
**IMO #** : 9347748  
**Class** : Bureau Veritas

Acquisition 20 March 2012



# Danish island of “ÆRØ



**Area:** 88 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Population:** 6,625

Ærø is one of the Danish Baltic-Sea islands with a landscape dominated by hills. The largest towns are Marstal with 2,395 inhabitants and Ærøskøbing with 958 inhabitants.

Marstal is a shipping town founded in the 16th century and is also known as “skipper” village, the home of many sailors and captains.

The town of Ærøskøbing represents the historic center of the island, with narrow lanes and picturesque houses from the 18th century; it remains the primary port for ferry transportation.

### **MARSTAL Navigation School**

One of the Maritime Schools is situated on the island of Ærø, offering safety and operational courses for personnel working on oil, chemical and gas tankers - including LNG. The Marstal Navigationskole has existed since the beginning of 1970.



*Marstal Navigation School*

### **Naval HERO: Congo-Boye**

Boye sailed as captain on various, larger vessels and saw many parts of the world. In the early 1880s he went to Congo and was for some time working with mapping and detailing of the lower Congo river. Later he became a port captain of the two most important towns on the lower Congo, Banana and Boma, head of the pilot administration and shipping trade. From the time, stories are told about a Marstal vessel stopped at gun shot from the bow, followed by a visit on board by a tall, lean officer who, after having severely reprimanded its captain (who was incidentally out of Marstal) ended his tirade by inquiring to the captain’s well-being in the local dialect of Marstal. Years later Congo-Boye retired from his service with the state and established himself as private pilot in Banana, and it is told that from then on all of the publically owned pilots became unemployed – best proof of the great esteem in which Boye was held amongst naval officers.



*Hans Albert Boye – called “Congo-Boye” was born in Marstal on 25 Nov. 1848 and died there on 18 June 1932 after a long and eventful life*

# M/T Mona Swan



**M/T Mona Swan** was built in 2006 at “Istanbul Shipyard”, Turkey.

In April 2012 M/T Mona Swan joined the Uni-Tankers’ fleet.

## *Details*

**Type of vessel** : Oil and Chemical tanker, Type II, ESP  
**Flag** : Malta  
**Call sign** : 9HIK9  
**IMO #** : 9371804  
**Class** : Germanischer Lloyd

*Acquisition 23 April 2012*



# Danish island of “MØN”



**Area:** 218 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 9,648

Møn is an island in south-eastern Denmark with an area of 615 km<sup>2</sup> and a total population of 46,307 (2005). Møn is one of Denmark’s most popular destinations for tourists with its imposing white chalk cliffs, beautiful countryside, sandy beaches and the inviting old market town of Stege.

### ***Møns KLINT***

The Cliffs of Møn are a striking landmark and tourist attraction along the eastern coast of the Danish island in the Baltic Sea. The bright chalk cliffs stretch some 6 km from the park of the castle of Liselund in the north to the lighthouse in the south. Some of the cliffs fall a sheer 120 m to the sea below. The area around Møns Klint consists of woodlands, pastures, ponds and steep hills, including Aborrebjerg which, with a height of 143 m, is one of the highest points in Denmark. The cliffs and adjacent park are now protected as a nature reserve.



*The Cliffs of Møn*

### ***HØJERUP Gamle Kirke***

Højerup Old Church was built around 1250-1300 by a captain who in distress promised to build a chapel if he was saved. Back then it was well away from the cliff, but on the 16th March 1928 the church choir building and a part of the cemetery fell away into the ocean after the passage of time had eaten into the cliff.



*Højerup Old Church*

# M/T Tasing Swan



M/T **Tasing Swan** was built in 2007 at “Istanbul Shipyard”, Turkey.

In February 2012 M/T Tasing Swan joined the Uni-Tankers’ fleet.

## *Details*

**Type of vessel** : Oil and Chemical tanker, Type II, ESP  
**Flag** : Malta  
**Call sign** : 9HIK9  
**IMO #** : 9403891  
**Class** : Bureau Veritas



*Acquisition 24 February 2012*

# Danish island of "TÅSINGE"



**Area:** 70 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 6,210

Tåsinge is a Danish island south of Fyn, at Svendborg.

To the North the island connects with Funen at Svendborg across the sound by the Svendborgsund bridge and to the South a dam connects the island to the island of Siø. The largest town on Tåsinge is Vindeby – almost a suburb to the town of Svendborg - and Troense.

## **Naval HEROS**

Not only the merchants have proud traditions in Denmark. Over the years Denmark has also had many naval heroes, who wrote history in Denmark.

In 1678 the naval hero, Admiral Niels Juel, was given title to the castle and the crown land on Tåsinge after his victory over Sweden in the battle of Køge Bay in 1677. The crown estate was transferred to him as payment (prize money) for the Swedish ships captured during the battle. The Swedish navy lost 20 ships without a single Danish ship being lost.

## **AMBROSIUS Stub - The Oak (1705-1758)**

Ambrosius stub, a Danish poet, settles in Valdemar Castle on Tåsinge. In addition to becoming the castle poet, secretary and librarian he is also left in charge of Niels Juel's extensive smuggling to Ærø.

It is said that Stub sat under the oak tree writing his poems. Whether this is true is not certain, but many of his poems he did write while he resided at Ærø. And they are considered among the best illustrations of nature of the 18th century.



*Valdemars Castle*



*The oak is approx. 400 years old*

# M/T Boringia Swan



M/T Boringia Swan was built in 2010 at Soli Shipyard, Turkey.

In August 2012 M/T Boringia Swan joined the Uni-Tankers' fleet.

## *Details*

**Type of vessel** : Oil and Chemical tanker, Type II, ESP  
**Flag** : Malta  
**Call sign** : 9HA2499  
**IMO #** : 9566693  
**Class** : Germanischer Lloyd

# Danish island of “BORNHOLM”



**Area:** 589 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 41,303

Bornholm is a Danish island in the Baltic Sea located far to the East of the rest of Denmark.

The main industries on the island include fishing, arts and crafts like glass making and pottery using locally worked clay, and dairy farming. The topography of the island consists of dramatic rock formations in the north unlike the rest of Denmark which is very flat with few hills and no mountains.

The island is home to 15 medieval churches, four of which are Round Churches that display unique artwork and architecture.

On the island you will also find about 300 wooden houses in Rønne and Nexø, donated by Sweden after World War II when the island was repairing damage caused by the war.

Piracy has flourished in northern Europe from the 15th to the 18th century, and had most recently been legalized in 1807 by King Frederik VI. It happened because of the The Gunboat War 1807-1812. From 1956 Piracy was outlawed.

## **Naval HERO**

Caspar Wolffsen 1781-1836 was a “Rønnebo” (born in Rønne). He lived during this period and was captain of a privateer <sup>1</sup> and later a customs inspector on the island. A colorful personality, who was probably a bit of a smuggler. Therefore he was appointed customs inspector as he was supposed to know the tricks.

Once his ship lay at anchor in Rønne when a storm blew up. He paddled out alone several times and saved his crew.



Medieval Round Church

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*Note 1: A privateer is a private person or ship authorized by a government by letters of marque to attack foreign shipping during wartime.*

# M/T Lessow Swan



**M/T Lessow Swan** was built in 2008 at “Icdas Celik Enerji Shipyard” in Turkey.

In 2012 the M/T Lessow Swan will join the Uni-Tankers’ fleet.

## *Details*

**Type of vessel** : Oil and Chemical tanker, Type II, 1C, ESP

**Flag** :

**Call sign** :

**IMO #** :

**Class** :

## Danish island of “LÆSØ”



**Area:** 113 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 1,897

Læsø is the largest island in the North Sea bay of the Kattegat, and is located 19 kilometres off the northeast coast of the Jutland peninsula, the Danish mainland. The municipality, Denmark’s smallest, covers Læsø and neighboring small islands.

Together with Anholt, Læsø belongs to the Danish “desert belt”; during the summer months there is so little rain that streams and ponds partly dry up.

### **Very SALTY groundwater**

In the Middle Ages the island was famous for its salt industry. The ground water can reach over 15 percent salt, and this was naturally concentrated in flat salt meadows during the hot dry summers.

Also today Læsø produces salt. Læsø Sydesalt is produced as pan salt in accordance with ancient recipes. The salty groundwater is obtained from wells at Rønnerne. The water is poured into large iron pans which hang over the fire. The water evaporates and when the brine is saturated, the salt crystallises. It’s then shovelled up into large baskets where the excess water drips off prior to the salt being dried. It’s very important that the water doesn’t boil, or the salt will become bitter.

### **FN162 Ellen**

The Læsø museum’s Danish seine cutter was built in 1906 at Dolmers shipyard in Vesterø on Læsø. You can identify it by the Dolmers logo, the small whalefish, which adorns Ellen’s bow. She’s still equipped so that fishing with Danish seine is possible. This is done regularly in order to demonstrate and pass on the knowledge which the old fishermen possess with regard to this particular method of fishing.



*Salt seething on Læsø by the old methods*



# M/T Anhout Swan



**M/T Anhout Swan** was built in 2008 at “Icdas Celik Enerji Shipyard” in Turkey.

In 2012 the M/T Anhout Swan will join the Uni-Tankers’ fleet.

## *Details*

**Type of vessel** : Oil and Chemical tanker, Type II, 1C, ESP  
**Flag** :  
**Call sign** :  
**IMO #** :  
**Class** :

# Danish island of “ANHOLT”



**Area:** 21 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Population:** 151

Anholt is a Danish island in the Kattegat, midway between Jutland and Sweden. On Anholt is also Northern Europe’s largest desert. “Ørkenen” is its local name. Totten, the tip of the desert, is totally protected due to the many seals that breed here each year. Most of Anholt is protected.

### **EARTHQUAKE**

On 6 August 2012 an earthquake occurred with a magnitude of 4.4 shortly before noon. Its epicenter was in the Kattegat 20 kilometers south of Anholt. This is a rare occurrence in Denmark.

### **ANECDOTE from the island**

Once upon a time 4 men were fishing from a rowboat; they were hit by a storm and drifted out into the North Sea, it was said...but surely it was not that far? They happened upon an English ship who brought them to the Østerrevet (Easter reef) where they sighted the island of Anholt. Here they were left to row to land, but another storm came upon them and again they drifted to end at Læsø. Here they could finally put an end to their drifting and they returned home safely.



*Evald Tang Kristensen (1843 - 1929) was a Danish folklore collector and author. From “Øen Anholt i Sagn og Sæd”, published 1891*

*Anholt island*



# M/T Falstria Swan



**M/T Falstria Swan** was built in 2006, “Nanjing Shenghua Shipyard” China.

In June 2012 M/T Falstria Swan joined the Uni-Tankers’ fleet.

## *Details*

**Type of vessel** : Oil and Chemical tanker, Type II, 1C, ESP  
**Flag** : Antigua & Barbuda  
**Call sign** : V2XW  
**IMO #** : 9367217  
**Class** : Bureau Veritas



*Acquisition 18 June 2012*

# Danish island of “FALSTER”



**Area:** 514 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 42,808

Falster is an island in south-eastern Denmark with an area of 514 km<sup>2</sup> and 43,398 inhabitants (2010). Falster is located in the Baltic sea and here is Denmark's southernmost point, Gedser Odde, near Gedser.

### *The sea around the southern tip*

Falster is on three sides surrounded by sea; to the East and South is the Baltic Sea and to the West is Guldborgsund which separates Falster and Lolland. The Baltic Sea is just out of Gedser Odde Denmark's busiest sea and the town grew around Gedser ferry service over 100 years ago. Gedser Reef has always been dangerous for shipping, and, therefore from early on, it was necessary with a landmark. The lighthouse was taken into use in 1802 and got its light from the charcoal which was ignited in a clay pot. The light could be seen 10 km away. From 1896 the lighthouse was lit up using petroleum which was in use until 1943 when the lighthouse became electric-powered. Today the light from Gedser Lighthouse can be seen 48 km away.



*Lighthouse - the southern tip of Denmark*

### *Gedesby Ship*

In 1985 in South Falster a very unique medieval shipwreck was excavated. The ship was later dubbed “Gedesby ship” after the village Gedesby which lies on the edge of the former nor where more than 700 years ago the ship was sunk. The ship type was not known, but it linked the early Viking ships with the medieval great quiver and completed more than 1000 years of old shipbuilding tradition. “Gedesby ship” was reconstructed in full size and it took 8 shipbuilders 2 years to complete the construction.



*The Middle Ages Centre near Nykøbing*

# M/T Amak Swan



**M/T Amak Swan** was built in 2001 at Desan Shipyard Tusla, Istanbul, Turkey.

In February 2012 M/T Amak Swan joined the Uni-Tankers' fleet.

## *Details*

**Type of vessel** : Oil and Chemical tanker, Type II, ESP  
**Flag** : Liberia  
**Call sign** : A8UZ7  
**IMO #** : 9217333  
**Class** : Bureau Veritas

## Danish island of “AMAGER”



**Area:** 96 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 176,904

Amager has long been populated, and being well used thanks to its rich soil and proximity to Copenhagen. In 1521 Christian II invited some Dutch farmers to move to Amager and grow vegetables to supply the Danish Court and Copenhagen. It was only in the late 19th century that Copenhagen began to expand onto the island (Sundbyerne), and in 1902 these built-up areas were incorporated into Copenhagen.

During the Second World War, high unemployment in Copenhagen led authorities to drain a large part of the sea west of the island, and build a dam to hold out the water, effectively adding one half of Amager's previous area to the island.

The reclaimed area is currently known as Kalvebod Fælled, and was originally a military area, but today it is part of a major construction area called the Ørestad, being thought of as an extension to central Copenhagen. The area houses such major facilities as the Bella Center, a convention and exposition center, and Field's, the second-largest shopping center in Scandinavia. This project was initiated by the Danish government.

### ***DRAGØR - main city of Amager***

Around 1750 Dragør was, measured by tonnage, the largest seafaring city in the kingdom outside Copenhagen.

In the 1700-century rescue of grounded ships was a source of income for citizens in Dragør.

Navel warfare against England in the period 1807-1814 ended the good times. From approx. 1880 the sailing ship era past, and Dragør's time as a rich seafaring city was over.



*Dragør*

# M/T Feo Swan



**M/T Feo Swan** was built in 2007 at “Celiktrans Shipyard”, Turkey.

In June 2012 M/T Feo Swan joined the Uni-Tankers’ fleet.

## *Details*

**Type of vessel** : Oil and Chemical tanker, Type II, 1C, ESP  
**Flag** : Malta  
**Call sign** : 9HUY8  
**IMO #** : 9358498  
**Class** : Bureau Veritas

# Danish island of “FEJØ”



**Area:** 17 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 489

Fejø is a Danish island north of Lolland. Fejø has two villages: Vesterby and Østerby. The island is known for its many apple farms.

### ***FEJØ Shipyard***

In 1889 Christian Mortensen began to build ships on Fejø. He was the first generation of builders of the “Drivkvaser”.

The yard is still active, with the Mortensen family’s 4th generation working (among others) for the National Museum of Denmark.

### ***Local hero ANTON LARSEN***

On 8 April 1928 ferryman Anton Larsen jumped into the harbor and saved a passenger from drowning. At Kragenæs the passenger was driving his car on board the ferry Vesta, which could incidentally carry only two vehicles crossways. The unfortunate driver crossed the limited space of the ferry in his car and proceeded directly into the harbor. Anton Larsen received the chivalry order cross for his heroic deed of rescuing the passenger from his car underwater. It is said that he was smoking his pipe when he jumped in and that it was still lit once he came out of the water.



*A Fejø Drivkvaser*



*Ferryman Anton Larsen and his mother, Christine Larsen (also a ferryman)*

# M/T Lillo Swan



M/T Lillo Swan was built in 2007 at “Celiktrans Shipyard”, Turkey.

In May 2012 M/T Lillo Swan joined the Uni-Tankers’ fleet.

## *Details*

**Type of vessel** : Oil and Chemical tanker, Type II, E1, ESP  
**Flag** : Malta  
**Call sign** : 9HDO9  
**IMO #** : 9390329  
**Class** : Germanischer Lloyd

# Danish island of "TUNØ"



**Area:** 3,5 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Population:** 112

Tunø is a Danish island in the Kattegat. Tunø harbour lies a little east of the town of Tunø By, and is protected by 2 piers. It has room for approximately 170 boats. From the harbour there is daily ferry service to and from the town of Hou, East Jutland.

The island is so small that Tunø residents prefer not to have a private car on the island. But the island offers good opportunities for biking and hiking. Passenger transportation is by way of a covered flatbed truck with benches, pulled by a tractor.

## **Music FESTIVAL**

Tunø is a tiny island with a lot of culture, and it is a lovely place to be a tourist.

For the past 26 years a popular music festival, the Tunø Festival, has taken place. The summer event often attracts international artists.



# M/T Fenno Swan



M/T Fenno Swan was built in 2008, at “Celiktrans Shipyard” Turkey.

In May 2012 M/T Fenno Swan joined the Uni-Tankers’ fleet.

## *Details*

**Type of vessel** : Oil and Chemical tanker, Type II, ESP  
**Flag** : Malta  
**Call sign** : 9HLI9  
**IMO #** : 9390331  
**Class** : Bureau Veritas



Acquisition 29 May 2012

# Danish island of “FEMØ”



**Area:** 11 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Population:** 131

Femø is a Danish island north of Lolland.

### ***An OLD island***

Because of its strategic location, Femø has been invaded several times over the centuries. First by the Venders, who robbed and plundered, and then during the Swedish wars in the middle of the 1600s which according to the land register almost left the inhabitants “Femøboerne” to die of hunger.

But Femø goes back even further. There has been discoveries of many Stone Age tools in the form of flint axes, knives, spearheads and flint flakes, and also significant finds of particular belt jewelry, bangles, pots and jars from the Iron and Bronze Ages which is evidence of Femø having been inhabited since ancient times.



*The island*



*The harbor*

# M/T Endelo Swan



M/T Endelo Swan was built in 2007 at "Celiktrans Shipyard", Turkey.

In May 2012 M/T Endelo Swan joined the Uni-Tankers' fleet.

## *Details*

**Type of vessel** : Oil and Chemical tanker, Type II, E1, ESP  
**Flag** : Danish  
**Call sign** : OUYR2  
**IMO #** : 9371725  
**Class** : Germanischer Lloyd

# Danish island of “ENDELAVE”



**Area:** 13,2 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Population:** 177

Endelave is a Danish island in the Kattegat, north of Odense, off the coast of Funen, and west of Samsø.

### ***An Island of TODAY***

The island is small, but not the smallest, and unlike all the other islands in Denmark, its maritime history is vague.

In 2011 Endelave received the Central Denmark Region village price on the amount of DKK 150,000.

It is difficult for the islands to maintain a population who stays and lives with the modern facilities which today people want. Therefore a lot of initiatives try to change this. On Endelave it was decided to plant fruit trees along the roads of the island. It is not only a beautiful sight but it also provides an absence of fresh apples, pears, plums and cherries to the island's residents.



*The island from above*



*Tourists on the island*



**Photo:** Capt. Piotr Osowicki  
*M/T Fenno Swan*