

Liquiefied Natural Gas

ESPO view on LNG and selected ongoing projects in North European ports





Port & Shipping TECH, Genoa, 19-20 September

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Content







1. ESPO view on LNG

- 2. Selected projects in North European ports
- 3. Conclusions

European Sea Ports Organisation

- ★ Founded in 1993
- Represents European seaport authorities
- Members from EU and neighbouring countries
- Secretariat in Brussels
- Recognised counterpart of EU institutions
- A lobby and a knowledge network





ESPO & the Environment

Encouraging ports to be **proactive in protecting the environment** by:

- Providing guidance and preparing recommendations on environmental management (Green Guide)
- ★ Drafting guidelines on specific issues (e.g. nature protection)
- Developing and promoting tools and methodologies for port environmental management (EcoPorts tools)
- Providing the platform for port cooperation and sharing of environmental experience (EcoPorts network)
- Visibility and credit to frontrunners (ESPO Award, EcoPorts labeling and certification)







Why LNG?

- New regulations:
 - □ SOx, 0.1% by 2015, 0.5% globally by 2020
 - NOx, Tier III limitations for all ships built after January 2016
 - □ CO2 emissions
 - □ European S-Directive
 - Proposal for Directive CleanPower for Transport



- LNG as a ship fuel would comply with all new regulations
 - □ NOx: 85-90%
 - □ SOx: 100%
 - □ Soot/particles: 100%
 - □ CO2 reduction (20-25%)
- Proven technology
 - □ Approx. 30 LNG fuelled vessels in operation
 - □ Boil-off used on LNG carriers

LNG appears to be the most complete medium term viable solution

Port perspective

- Maintaining / restoring the green image of shipping
- While maintaining its competitiveness
- Reducing impact on local air quality
 (SOx, NOx, PM) Top priority 2013!
- Maintaining good environmental conditions in the port area to ensure license to operate and to grow
- LNG appears to be a very promising medium term solution

	2013
1	Air quality
2	Garbage/ Port waste
3	Energy Consumption
4	Noise
5	Ship waste
6	Relationship with local community
7	Dredging: operations
8	Dust
9	Port development (land)
10	Water quality

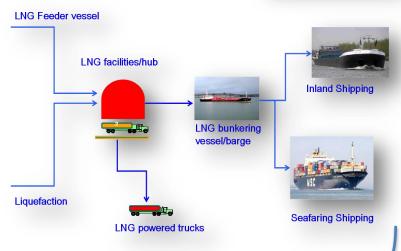
Source: ESPO Environmental Review 2013



Main challenges for LNG

- Safety concerns
 - On-board vessels and in relation to port operations
- LNG bunkering
 - Port regulations and impact on operations
- Infrastructure
 - Development of supply chain
 - □ Chicken-and-egg cycle
- Vessel application
 - □ Added costs for a new build
- ★ LNG price





What can be done by ports?

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WPCI LNG – focus safety and awareness

Harmonization of the approach of ports towards developing rules and regulations regarding LNG as fuel and creating LNG awareness.





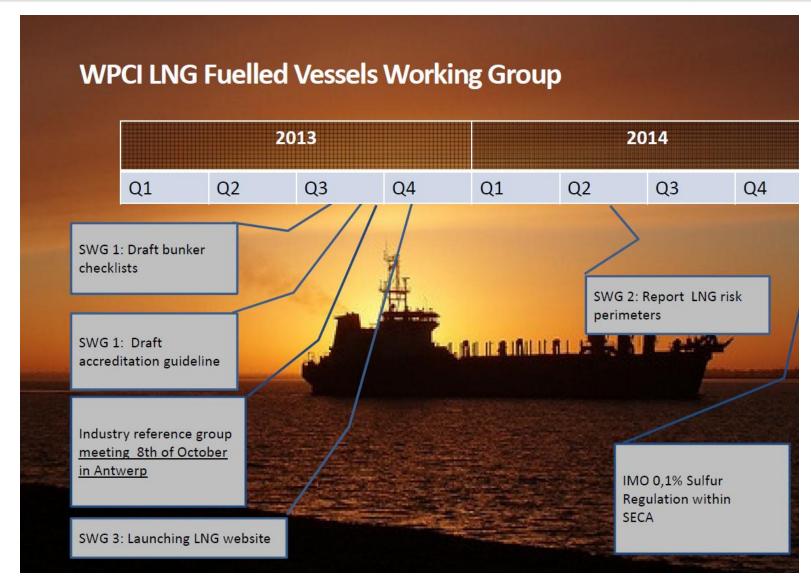


- 3 main areas of focus:
 - WP 1: Bunker checklists and accreditation
 - WP 2: Risk perimeters
 - WP 3: LNG Awareness





World Ports Climate Initiative



WPCI LNG – open to all interested ports

ACTIVE
Amsterdam
Antwerp
Bremen
Brunsbüttel
Fujairah
Gijón
Gothenburg
Hamburg
Le Havre
Long Beach
Los Angeles
Rotterdam
Stockholm
Wilhelmshaven
Zeebrugge

Peel Ports Medway		
San Francisco		
Marseille		
Oslo		
Frederikstadt		
Gent		
Broome		
Dover		
Gibraltar		
Peel Ports Liverpool		
Tacoma		
Dublin		
Barcelona		
Valencia		
Everglades		
Jacksonville		
Nelson		

Nagoya
Busan
Tanzania
Longview
Indonesia
Denmark
Valencia
Jeddah
Johor
Australia
Mauritius
Cork
Oakland
Tacoma
Finland



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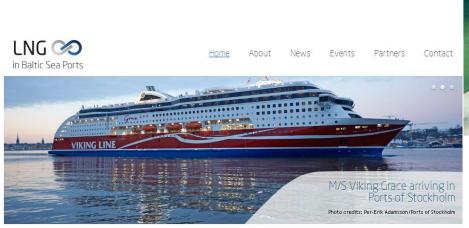
For questions/comments or to join the project contact: <u>Tessa.Major@haven.antwerpen.be</u>





Baltic ports LNG TEN-T project

★ 7 ports around the Baltic Sea plus supporting ports; supported by BPO,ESPO and many industry organizations (ship-owners, national ports organizations)







Baltic ports LNG project





- Focus on pre-investment studies such as environmental impact assessments, feasibility analyses for LNG terminals or bunkering vessels, project designs, regional market studies, safety manuals, etc.
- Project works include a 'stakeholder platform' which will facilitate a discussion among various actors, such as port authorities, shipowners, gas infrastructure providers, energy traders and bunkering companies.
- Project Budget Around 4 mln. Euro;
 Jan. 2012 Dec. 2014



Stockholm – actual LNG bunkering!

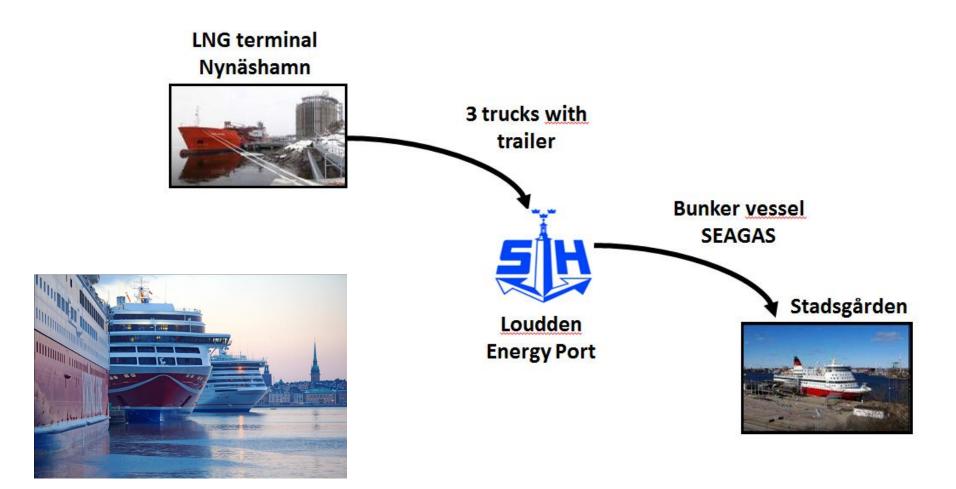
- Viking Grace daily service from Stockholm to Turku
- ★ Daily bunkering in Stockholm





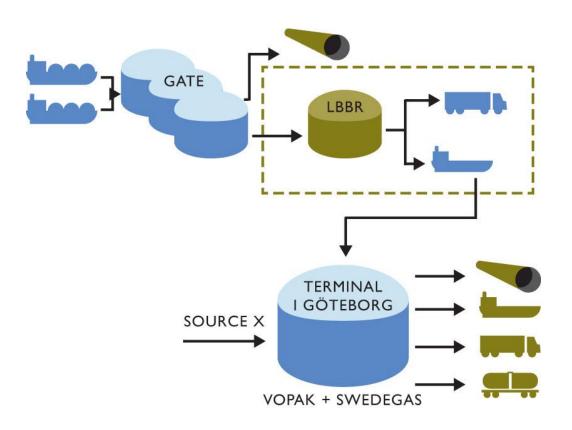


Stockholm - LNG bunkering chain





Gothenburg – New LNG terminal

















Planned services to be offered







Product/services	Description
(Un) loading slots for ships	Unloading and loading of all LNG vessels at the coastal quay's will be possible up to 16 400 m³ vessels. If needs grow the Jetty 519 can take ships up to 75.000 m³ (max draft 12,5 meters)
Storage capacity	Firm and temporary storage entitlements 7,000 – 30,000 m ³
Ship bunkering	Loading of bunkering vessels, minimum size 300 m³. It will also be possible to load within the Energy harbour at quay from truck.
Regasification	Injection to grid up to 90,000 Nm³/hour
Truck loading	Loading of trucks up to 14,000 trucks/year
Railcarloading	Loading of rail cars up to 1,850 per year

Rotterdam - LNG hub

ARTIST IMPRESSION BREAKBULK TERMINAL



Gate terminal:

2013: Export facility

Breakbulk terminal:

- 2014: Start up truckfilling station
- 2015: Start-up LNG BB terminal

Bunkering Seinehaven:

- 2011: Argonon: 1st inland vessel on LNG
- 2013: Greenstream: 1st single fuel vessel

LNG small scale infrastructure:

- 2014: Commercial LNG Bunker station for inland vessels
- 2014: 3 LNG tankstations for trucks

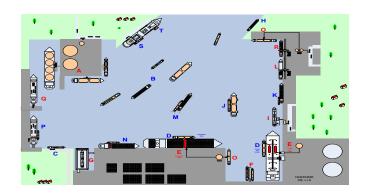
Ambition:

 2015: LNG bunkerbarge operational in Rotterdam

Rotterdam - LNG safety assumptions

- LNG carrier/bunker vessel = normal tanker carrying dangerous goods
- ★ LNG fuelled ship = normal ship, no extra port regulations
- LNG bunker company: accreditation
- Port Bye Laws in Rotterdam:
 - ☐ Shore- to- Ship bunkering: 1st July 2013
 - □ Ship-to Ship bunkering: 2014









Rotterdam – Gothenburg TEN-T project

Market catalyst, small scale distribution chain

Preparations ongoing, total budget €184 mln

Submitted to MoS TEN-T 2012-2015

Operational 2015, 2017

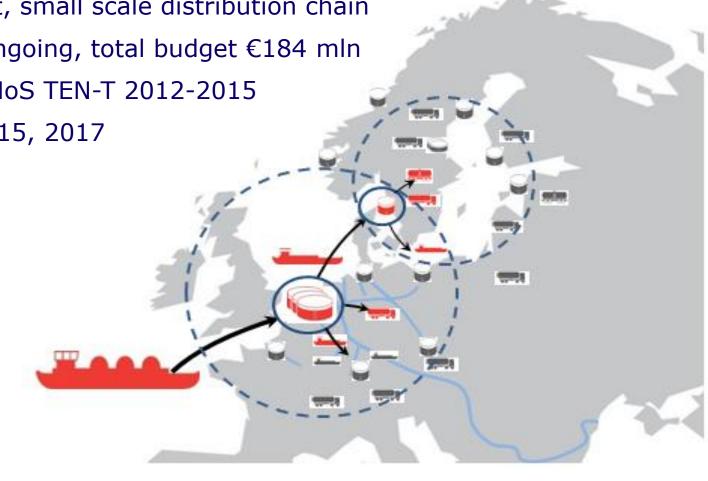












Zeebrugge – existing LNG terminal

- ★ Operational since 1986
- ★ Bunker vessel (port, FLUXYS, private parties) 2015
- Second jetty construction 2015



Port of Antwerp

"In 2015 pioneer shipping owners should be able to bunker LNG as a fuel for their vessels in the same way as conventional fuels are being bunkered today."

- Phased approach:
 - Develop bunkering procedures and assess the safety aspects of LNG in the port environment (2013)
 - Develop required supply chain and needed infrastructure
 - Influence public awareness (WPCI LNG Leader)
 - □ Support LNG pioneers





Port of Antwerp - LNG bunker vessel

- Kick-start market development
 - Share the risks
 - □ Break the chicken-and-egg cycle
 - Non-discriminatory exploitation
- Call for tender
 - Conceptualizing, build and operation of an LNG bunker vessel
 - WITH participation of the Port of Antwerp
 - Negotiations with 3 selected parties commenced in January 2013
 - □ Partner by Q3 2013 EXMAR







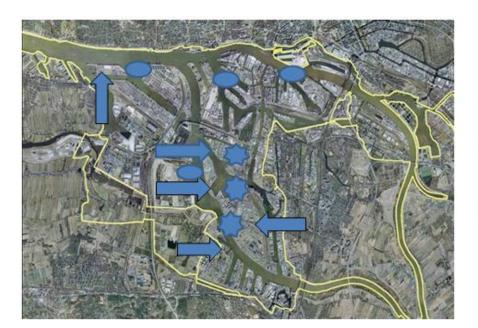


Port of Hamburg

- Ongoing assessments for LNG storage facility, berth for a bunker barge and bunkering locations
- LNG barges for providing electricity to vessels
- LNG trucks (pilot 2013)







Berth's for Feederships



LNG Storage possible

Possible Service Berth for a Bunker Barge



Tallinn - LNG terminal

- Full third party access
- Re-gas capacity (regional consumption)
- LNG bunkering, truck loading facilities
- Approval pending (TEN-T Energy), Estonia or Finland
- ★ 2016-2020

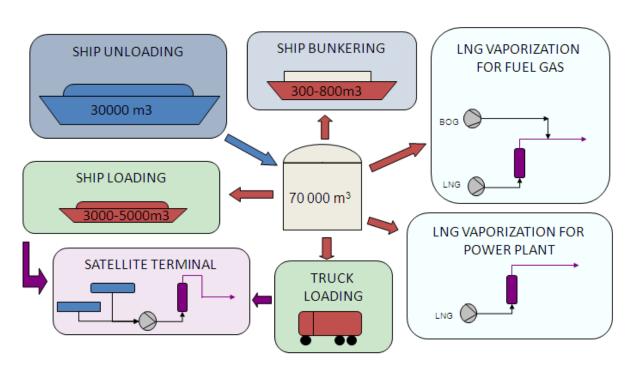








Finland – Bay of Bothnia project





Tornio Manga LNG project



Finnish ministry of transport

LNG Action Plan for shipping 2013 - 2017

This Action Plan, prepared under the leadership of the Finnish Ministry of Transport and Communications, is aimed at promoting the use of liquefied natural gas (LNG) in shipping on the basis of the following guidelines:

- focus resources on providing LNG bunkering in Finland, taking into consideration synergies with domestic industry and heavy vehicles, and the need for an EU-wide LNG infrastructure;
- examine the use of financial incentives, such as investment aid and guarantees for ship acquisitions, in the construction of LNG infrastructure and procurement of LNG-powered ships; and
- work actively at international level (IMO, EU and HELCOM) to promote the use of LNG as ship fuel, including efforts to establish LNG infrastructure and draft the associated regulations and guidelines, particularly for LNG bunkering.





Danish ports – ongoing projects





EUROPEAN SEA PORTS ORGANISATION ASBL / VZW. ORGANISATION DES PORTS MARITIMES EUROPEENS ASBL / VZW.





May 2012 National project with EU funding on the need for LNG infrastructure

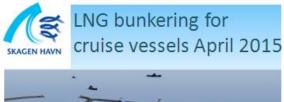


Denmark's first LNG fuelled Domestic ferry October 2014





TEN-T project 2010 – Dec 2014 Ports in Copenhagen-Malmö, Helsingborg, Stockholm, Helsinki, Turku and Tallinn Feasibility studies are finalised. Next step: Operators







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Conclusions

- ★ LNG is at the present the most complete medium term viable solution – still not a "silver bullet"
- ★ Significant remaining challenges
- ★ Several ongoing port projects in North Europe
- ★ Ongoing EC, EMSA initiatives
- Pressing timetables, complementarity of compliance strategies and solutions
- An opportunity for South European ports



Thank you for your attention!







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