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Sustainable Flow

UPCOMING EU REGULATIONS ABOUT EMISSIONS OF SHIPPING

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WE HAVE A MISSION!

"In the next 20 years the maritime industry must rebuild its cargo fleet. If this is done with the radical technologies now available, it will lead to the biggest change in ship design since steam replaced sail in the 19th century."



Coronavirus, Climate Change & Smart Shipping THREE MARITIME SCENARIOS

2020 - 2050



SHIPPING EMISSIONS



Figure 2 – International shipping emissions and trade metrics, indexed in 2008, for the period 1990-2018, according to the voyage-based allocation¹ of international emissions²





Source: Fourth IMO GHG Study 2020 and Splash 24/7 29/6-23

IMO REGULATIONS



European Green Deal: Commission proposes transformation of EU economy and society to meet climate ambitions

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Top Print friendly pdf Related media Press contact Today, the European Commission adopted a package of proposals to make the EU's climate, energy, land use, transport and taxation **policies fit for reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030**, compared to 1990 levels. Achieving these emission reductions in the next decade is crucial to Europe becoming the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050 and making the <u>European Green</u> <u>Deal</u> a reality. With today's proposals, the Commission is presenting the legislative tools to **deliver on the targets agreed in the European Climate Law** and fundamentally transform our economy and society for a fair, green and prosperous future.

EU: FIT FOR 55

- 1. FuelEU Maritime, carbon intensity of fuels
- 2. EU ETS, Emission trading system
- 3. ETCD Energy Taxation Directive
- 4. (AFIR)- Shore-side electricity





SHIPPING AND THE EU ETS "EU EMISSION ALLOWANCES"





A wide variety of design, operational and economic solutions



THE FUTURE?

TAL TECH



Source: DVN: Energy Transition Outlook 2023

ESL Green Shipping concept brings GHG efficiency in variety of ways – illustrative example





ESL Shipping



SIX STEPS TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY OF GOODS AND PEOPLE

- 1. Improve the energy efficiency in newbuildings.
- 2. Pilot various technical solutions to increase energy efficiency, e.g. rotor sails; smart IT- solutions to manage data for maintenance, bunker optimization and safety; air lubrication systems; use of batteries in ports and fairways; information for port arrivals, etc.
- 3. Reduce speed and improve port operations.
- 4. Be prepared for the new low or zero carbon fuels.
- 5. Shippers: evaluate alternative transport modes and operations.
- Regulators: introduce rules and support mechanisms and carbon taxes to help shipping industry to move towards carbonneutrality





Source: Bouman, E. A., Lindstad, E., Rialland, A. I. and Strømman, A. H. (2017). State-of-the-art technologies, measures, and potential for reducing GHG emissions from shipping – A review. *Transportation Research Part D: Transport and Environment.* 52. pp. 408-421.

Ship type	Emissions	Emission per distance	Emissions per transport work
	Mtonnes CO ₂	kg CO ₂ /NM	g CO ₂ / tonne-NM
Bulk	18.1	290	8.48
Container	44.4	570	20.13
General cargo	6.13	185	28.02
Oil Tanker	18.1	435	8.82
Ro-ro	6.06	338	91.03
Source: Mollin et al. 2020			

Table 1: Emissions reported in MRV for different shipping segments

Source: Mellin et al. 2020



Fuel Consumption by Containership Size and Speed



AUTOMOORING SYSTEM IN HELSINKI AND TALLINN

Tallinn's Old City Harbour to introduce automated mooring system

Port of Tallinn has signed contracts with maritime engineering companies Trelleborg and Cavotec for the instalment of automated mooring systems at quays 5, 12 and 13 of the Old City Harbour, which is used by passenger vessels serving the Tallinn-Helsinki route.

According to Peeter Nõgu, head of the infrastructure development division of Port of Tallinn, technological development has greatly contributed to the maritime sector, including the mooring processes of ships. "The new automated mooring equipment installed in the Old City Harbour will fasten our mooring operations while also requiring less man-hours and contributing to environmental sustainability. The new systems are primarily used by the ships sailing on our busiest route between Tallinn and Helsinki, where every extra minute saved either at sea or in port is highly valued."



The shipping industry uses either automated vacuum mooring or automated magnetic mooring systems. According to Peeter Nõgu, Port of Tallinn opted for a vacuum-pad based system, while the magnetic mooring systems are still at an early stage of development and usage. For this reason, the full impact of the electromagnetic waves on either a ship's electronics or the surrounding environment isn't yet fully known.



VIRTUAL ARRIVAL



The **ASPO** Company











Home > News & Events > News > Commission makes €1bn available for recharging and refuelling points under the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF)

NEWS ARTICLE | 29 February 2024 | Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport

Commission makes €1bn available for recharging and refuelling points under the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF)

The European Commission is today launching a call for proposals under the <u>Connecting Europe</u> <u>Facility</u> , Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Facility (AFIF). €1 billion is available to support the deployment of alternative fuels supply infrastructure for road, maritime, inland waterway and air transport along TEN-T, the <u>trans-European transport network</u> .

- Road network: support for high-power electricity recharging stations and hydrogen refuelling stations, and for megawatt recharging stations for Heavy Duty Vehicles
- Airports: support for electricity and hydrogen supply
- Ports: support for electricity and hydrogen supply, and for the first time for ammonia and methanol bunkering facilities.

ANALYSIS OF 2 FERRIES WITH DIFFERENT ENERGY SYSTEM



Figure 1. Ferry line route map



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MDPI

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Article

Decarbonizing City Water Traffic: Case of Comparing Electric and Diesel Powered Ferries

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Abstract: The maritime sector is aiming to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. Shipping companies 10 are therefore investigating efficient and optimal ways to minimize their greenhouse gas emissions. 11 One of the measures is using vessels that operate on alternative non-carbon fuels. This study com-12 pares greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of a diesel fuelled catamaran and its fully electric sister vessel that operate on the same line. The study shows that the GHG emissions of the electric vessel are 14 only 25% of its diesel-powered sister vessel. However, this figure is highly dependent on the source 15 of electricity in the operating country. In this case, energy costs of the fully electric vessel were 31 % 16 cheaper than costs of diesel energy. The payback time without possible subsidy for replacing diesel 17 ferry with electric one for the case would be 17 years and 6 months. We also show that even in 18 winter, when there is very low solar energy production, the additional energy from solar panels is 19 sufficient to cover several options of applications or consumers. This study brings more insight to 20 academic literature on decreasing maritime CO2 emissions of city water traffic. As managerial im-21 plications, it can be used when shipping companies evaluate options to reduce their emissions. The 22 results of the study show that using fully electric vessels have major benefits concerning the carbon 23 emissions but also financial advantages. 24

Keywords: carbon neutrality, GHG emission reduction, full electric ferry, diesel ferry

25 26 Exhibit 7 - Frontrunners lead the industry in the adoption of efficiency levers, Conservatives yet to adopt established levers





Source: BDG 2023: Voyaging Toward a Greener Maritime Future

¹ N=128





Source: BDG 2023: Voyaging Toward a Greener Maritime Future

¹ N=128 Note: Values less than 10% are not shown in this exhibit



15 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS DISCLOSE THE CLIMATE ALIGNMENT OF THEIR SHIP FINANCE PORTFOLIOS

In a first-of-a-kind climate finance report, 15 Signatories of the Poseidon Principles disclose the climate alignment score of their ship finance portfolios. The Poseidon Principles Annual Disclosure Report 2020 shows that 3 banks' ship finance portfolios are aligned with UN decarbonization targets while 12 banks' portfolios are not. The climate assessment offers banks new insight into their lending decisions and provides opportunity to work with their shipping clients to meet society's goals.

International ship finance confirms its leadership role in global climate finance. Announced in June 2019, the Poseidon Principles became the first sector-specific climate alignment agreement for financial institutions. Today, Signatories deliver on their commitment and publish the Poseidon Principles Annual Disclosure Report 2020 – the first sector-specific climate alignment report of its kind. The Poseidon Principles establish a global framework to quantitatively assess and disclose whether financial institutions' lending portfolios are in line with climate goals set by UN maritime agency, the International Maritime Organization (IMO). The IMO's initial GHG strategy prescribes that international shipping must reduce its total annual greenhouse gas emissions by at least 50% of 2008 levels by 2050, whilst pursuing efforts towards phasing them out as soon as possible in this century.

"This report marks a significant milestone for global ship finance and for climate finance reporting as a whole. I commend my fellow Signatories for their pioneering efforts to be transparent and accountable for their role in promoting responsible environmental behavior. I encourage other serious banks and export credit agencies to join us in supporting global seaborne trade in a sustainable manner," says Michael Parker, Chairman, Global Shipping, Logistics and Offshore, Citi, and Chair of the Poseidon Principles Association.

Climate assessment will inform future decision-making



The Poseidon Principles Annual Disclosure Report 2020 includes climate alignment reporting from 15 financial institutions, most of which became Signatories in 2019, including ABN Amro, Amsterdam Trade Bank, BNP Paribas, Bpifrance Assurance Export, CIC, Citi, Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, Danish Ship Finance, Danske Bank, DNB, Eksportkreditt Norge, ING, Nordea, Sparbanken Vest, and Societe Generale. Financial institutions that joined the Poseidon Principles in 2020 are not required to report before 2021. The assessment by each Signatory includes emissions data collected from clients and the portfolio information from 2019, compared to a decarbonization trajectory for the same year. It shows that 3 financial institutions' ship finance portfolios are aligned with the IMO's initial GHG strategy while 12 banks' portfolios are not. More importantly, the report includes commentary from financial institutions on key takeaways from their climate assessment, and reflections on how it will inform their business activities and decision-making in the future.





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