World Maritime University

The Maritime Commons: Digital Repository of the World Maritime University

Conference papers

Maritime Energy Research Group (MARENER)

Summer 6-27-2017

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) as a Marine Fuel: Optimising the Associated Infrastructure in the Baltic Sea Region

Dimitrios Dalaklis DD World Maritime University, dd@wmu.se

Josefin Madjidian jam World Maritime University, jam@wmu.se

Aykut I. Ölçer AIO World Maritime University, aio@wmu.se

Fabio Ballini FB World Maritime University, fb@wmu.se

Momoko Kitada MK World Maritime University, mk@wmu.se

Follow this and additional works at: https://commons.wmu.se/marener_papers

Part of the Other Engineering Commons

This Conference Paper Open Access is brought to you courtesy of Maritime Commons. Open Access items may be downloaded for non-commercial, fair use academic purposes. No items may be hosted on another server or web site without express written permission from the World Maritime University. For more information, please contact library@wmu.se.



EUROPEAN UNION European Regional Development Fund

GoLNG



Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) as a Marine Fuel: Optimising the Associated Infrastructure in the Baltic Sea Region

Dimitrios Dalaklis, Josefin A. Madjidian, Aykut Ölcer, Fabio Ballini, Momoko Kitada



WMU's mission is to be the World Centre of excellence in postgraduate maritime and oceans education, professional training, and research, while building global capacity and promoting sustainable development.



TERNATIONAL ARITIME RGANIZATION







Develops global regulations - maintain safety and security of international shipping and to prevent marine pollution from ships

Adopts instruments (legislation) and guidelines at the intergovernmental level

Member Governments are responsible for *implementing and enforcing* the adopted regulatory framework







International Convention on Prevention of Pollution by Ships , MARPOL 73/78

Annex VI represents the regulatory framework tackling exhaust gas emissions from ships

- prohibits deliberate emissions of ozone depleting substances
- sets progressive reductions (tiers) in emissions of sulphur oxides (SO_X), nitrogen oxides (NO_X) and particulate matter (PM)
- also introduces designated emission control areas with more stringent standards for above emissions
- ensures an energy efficiency standard for ships: (1) the Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI), for new ships, and (2) the Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP) for all ships



WHAT ABOUT THE BALTIC SEA REGION?









The EMISSION CONTROL AREAS

SECA / NECA

Baltic Sea (SO_X only)



North Sea (SO_x only)

North American area (SO_x, NO_x and PM)

United States Caribbean Sea area (SO_x, NO_x and PM)

In November 2016 IMO designated the North Sea and the Baltic Sea as NECAs, starting 1 January 2021





These regulations have and will continue to change the shipping industry's demand for alternative fuels!

....which in turn affects the fuel prices and the cost effective available technology and infrastructure





The alternatives

operations in SECA areas have a choice of

- a) integrating an emission abatement technology (i.e. a scrubber)
- b) using low sulphur -but more expensive- fuel such as MGO (marine gas oil) or MDO (marine diesel oil)
- c) opting for liquefied natural gas (LNG)

Liquefied Natural Gas



LNG is the most promising alternative shipping fuel technology in the short to medium term, specially for Short Sea Shipping and inland waterway transport

Reaches environmental targets of sulphur, nitrogen and particulate matters emissions in SECAs and NECAs







www.golng.eu

20 main partners and 50 associated partners

2016-2019



EUROPEAN UNION European Regional Development Fund







Directive 2014/94/EU

framework of measures for the **deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure** in EU

setting out **minimum requirements** for e.g. recharging points for electric vehicles and refuelling points for natural gas (LNG and CNG) and hydrogen

to be implemented by means of Member States' national policy frameworks



The obligation to comply with EU infrastructure policy



	Coverage	Timings
LNG at maritime ports	Ports of the TEN-T core network	by end 2025
LNG at inland ports	Ports of the TEN-T core network	by end 2030
LNG for heavy-duty vehicles	Appropriate number of points along the TEN-T core network	by end 2025













BSR LNG Business Cluster

BSR Blue Corridor Strategy

BSR LNG Competence center

LBG in BSR

LNG bunkering map







... links transport flows, LNG infrastructure development, and business models into an efficient LNG distribution strategy for the BSR

- ... maps development patterns of LNG-related activities and capabilities
- Online: Toolbox with regulations and guidelines LNG bunkering map

Points out the missing links and suggests the ways forward that will have a positive effect on both business and technical development in the region





Widening the LNG VALUE CHAIN -> sharing the costs and having more than one user

- Visualize the existing LNG value chain
- Describes the possibility for a wider value chain:

- incorporating other modalities and industries

- incorporating biogas into the gas grids



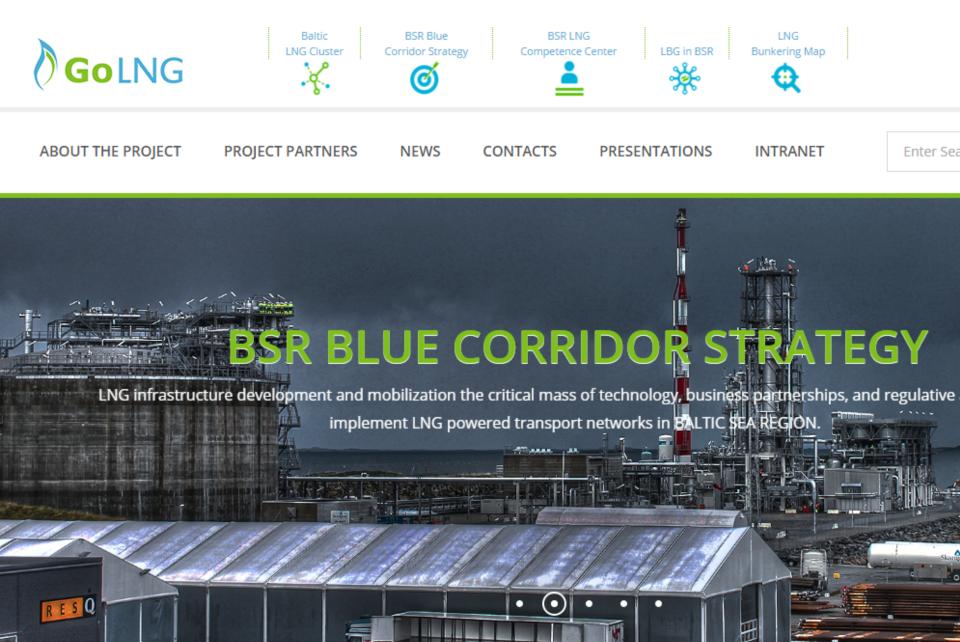






LNG bunkering stations ROAD	GolNG T O
EU transport corridors that include the BSR region	b e i
Major heavy industries that use LNG as main energy source	n C I U d
Potential industries using LNG	e d

www.golng.eu



Thank you very much for your attention!





EUROPEAN UNION European Regional Development Fund





GolNG