# **SHORE POWER IN ROTTERDAM**

In Rotterdam, the City and Port authorities are working together to make urban and port areas more sustainable. That effort also involves a commitment to power-to ship, also known as shore power. Providing seagoing vessels at the quay with sustainable power makes it possible to shut down generators on board. Shore power contributes to the achievement of the climate objectives and the improvement of the living environment.



#### **DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

The City and Port authorities have drawn up a five-year programme with inland vessels has been realised, as three pillars to upscale shore power realisation.

### WHAT IS ALREADY IN PLACE?

In recent years, shore power for An installation is planned on the Calandkanaal for early 2021.

An investment of €125 million is needed for 8-10 new projects. The City and Port well as for ferries in Hoek van Holland. authorities are asking for a €50 million subsidy for this investment.

FERRIES

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INVESTMENTS

# 600,000 TONNES CO<sub>2</sub>

## 8,000 TONNES NITROGEN

### 2020

The electricity consumption of stationary seagoing vessels in Rotterdam is comparable with the annual consumption of 250,000-300,000 households, resulting in annual emissions of approximately 600,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> and 8,000 tonnes of nitrogen.

CONTAINER SHIPS (>10.000 TEU)

OFFSHORE

WET BULK

**ROLL-ON ROLL-OFF** 

### **PILLAR 1**

#### **QUALITY OF THE LIVING ENVIRONMENT IS CENTRAL**

The target for 2030 is to provide the public quays in urban areas with shore power with a utilisation rate of at least 90%. Research will take place on how to accelerate the introduction of shore power for private guays.

# **PILLAR 2**

#### LARGE STEPS FORWARD WHERE POSSIBLE

The aim is to have at least 90% of Roll-on/Roll-off, offshore, ferries and cruise vessels using shore power during visits by 2030. The target with the largest container vessels (ULCS) is 50%.

# **PILLAR 3**

### **ENCOURAGING INNOVATION AND STANDARDISATION WHERE NECESSARY**

The encouragement of innovation in the more complex ship segments, such as liquid bulk and dry transshipment, to make shore power technically possible.

### **CONTRIBUTING TO REALISING CLIMATE TARGETS AND A HIGHER QUALITY OF THE** LIVING ENVIRONMENT



#### WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS?

The development programme could save around 200,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> and 2,500 tonnes of nitrogen annually by 2030. That is a considerable reduction.







### ROTTERDAM. MAKE IT HAPPEN.