

## **Designation decree for fuels and energy sources that may be bunkered with a permit only 2021**

The Harbour Master of Rotterdam,

in view of:

- Article 8.1 of the 2020 Rotterdam Port Bye-Laws, the 2019 Vlaardingen Port Bye-Laws, the 2020 Schiedam Port Bye-Laws, the 2020 Dordrecht Port Bye-Laws, the 2020 Papendrecht Port Bye-Laws and the Port Bye-Laws for the municipality of Zwijndrecht;
- Rotterdam: Article 11.7 of the 2016 Decree for the mandate, power of attorney and authorisation for Rotterdam;
- Vlaardingen: Article III of the 2013 Mandate Decree for the Harbour Master of Rotterdam;
- Schiedam: Article 3 of the 2012 Decree for the mandate, power of attorney and authorisation for the Harbour Master;
- Dordrecht: Article 4 of the Decree for the mandate, power of attorney and authorisation for the Harbour Master;
- Zwijndrecht: Article 4 of the 2011 Decree for the mandate, power of attorney and authorisation for the Harbour Master;
- Papendrecht: Article 4 of the 2011 Decree for the mandate, power of attorney and authorisation for the Harbour Master;

whereas:

- the Harbour Master, on behalf of the municipal executive, is competent to designate fuels or energy sources that may be bunkered or debunkered only with a permit from the municipal executive;
- the Harbour Master, on behalf of the municipal executive, is competent to designate areas or berths where it is prohibited, or permitted, to bunker or debunker certain fuels or energy sources;
- the Harbour Master, on behalf of the municipal executive, is competent to designate fuels that may not be debunkered;
- bunkering or debunkering a fuel or energy source can entail risks for the environment and port users;

has decided as follows:

## **Designation decree for fuels and energy sources that may be bunkered with a permit only 2021**

### **Article 1 Bunkering or debunkering with a ship**

The following fuels or energy sources may not be bunkered or debunkered from a ship to another ship without a permit:

- a. residual fuels and distillates (fuel oil and diesel);
- b. biodiesel;
- c. LNG or liquefied bio natural gas (BLG);
- d. methanol or biomethanol;
- e. ethanol or bioethanol;
- f. ammonia;
- g. hydrogen or hydrogen carriers;

- h. electricity;
- i. packaged fuels or energy sources;
- j. energy-supply or energy-production units;
- k. fissile materials.

#### **Article 2 Bunkering or debunkering with a vehicle**

The following fuels or energy sources may not be bunkered or debunkered from, out of, or to a vehicle without a permit:

- a. residual fuels and distillates (fuel oil and diesel);
- b. biodiesel;
- c. LNG or liquefied bio natural gas (BLG);
- d. methanol or biomethanol;
- e. ethanol or bioethanol;
- f. ammonia;
- g. hydrogen or hydrogen carriers;
- h. packaged fuels or energy sources;
- i. energy-supply or energy-production units;
- j. fissile materials.

#### **Article 3 Bunkering an energy source from an energy-production unit**

The following energy sources may not be bunkered or debunkered from an energy-supply or energy-production unit without a permit:

- a. electricity, with the exception of electricity supplies from the electricity grid;
- b. heat.

#### **Article 4 Revocation**

The Designation decree for fuels and energy sources that may be bunkered with a permit only (Netherlands Government Gazette 2020, 5699) has been revoked.

#### **Article 5 Entry into force**

This decision will be published in the Netherlands Government Gazette and will enter into force on 1 February 2021, with the exception of Article 2 (a+b), which will enter into force on a date to be determined by the Harbour Master.

#### **Article 6 Citation**

This decree will be referred to as: Designation decree for fuels and energy sources that may be bunkered with a permit only 2021.

Enacted on 28 September 2020.

The municipal executives of Rotterdam, Vlaardingen, Schiedam, Dordrecht, Zwijndrecht and Papendrecht.

On their behalf, the Harbour Master of Rotterdam,

R.J. de Vries

***Explanatory note to this designation:***

*Bunkering or debunkering is a transfer of energy that can entail risks for the environment or other port users. On the basis of safety studies, a safety framework has been designed for bunkering and debunkering. The safety measures that must be taken pursuant to that safety framework have been included in the permit conditions.*

Non Authoritative Translation

Pursuant to the Dutch General Administrative Law Act, an interested party may object to this decision within six weeks after announcement by submitting a notice of objection. The notice of objection must be addressed to the municipal executive of the relevant municipality where this decision applies.

That notice of objection must be signed and must contain at least:

- the name and address of the petitioner;
- date of the notice of objection;
- the grounds for the objection;
- a description of the decision against which the objection is made.

If you have submitted a notice of objection to the municipal executive of Rotterdam, Schiedam or Vlaardingen, you may submit a request for a provisional provision (including suspension) to:

Rechtbank Rotterdam, sector Bestuursrecht, Postbus 50951, 3007 BM Rotterdam.  
Court fees will apply to a request of this kind.

If you have submitted a notice of objection to the municipal executive of Dordrecht, Papendrecht or Zwijndrecht, you may submit a request for a provisional provision (including suspension) to:

Rechtbank Dordrecht, sector Bestuursrecht, Postbus 7003, 3300 GC Dordrecht.  
Court fees will apply to a request of this kind.

Correspondence:

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World Port Center

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