

Environmental Management Activities

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Structure of *presentation*



General background about Port of Tallinn



Environmental priorities of European Ports



Environmental issues connected to the Port of Tallinn

Organization

The company in a nutshell

- Port of Tallinn is a landlord port
- We provide infrastructure land, quays and sea approaches
- Private operators provide superstructure: handling equipment and warehousing







Governance

Listed on Nasdaq Tallinn SE since 13.06.2018

1) Shareholders meeting

67% Republic of Estonia

33% Investment funds, pension funds, private investors

2) Supervisory Board

6 members, appointed by shareholders meeting

3) Management Board

3 members, appointed by Supervisory Board



PORT OF 🕕 TALLINN

Business Fields



Passengers

10.6 M passengers a year



Cargo

20.6 M tons a year



5 ferries: 2 MM passengers & 1 MM vehicles a year; Ice-breaker Botnica



Real Estate

Old City Harbour Development 16 ha Muuga Industrial Park 76 ha Paldiski Industrial Park 34 ha

Results in 2018

of The Port of Tallinn

- 20.6 million tons of cargo
- 222,654 TEU containers
- 10.6 million passengers

- 1754 cargo ship calls
- 5550 passenger ship calls
- 348 **cruise ship** calls









PALDISKI SOUTH HARBOUR

Port of Tallinn's Second Biggest Cargo Harbour

Ro-Ro, general cargo, solid bulk, liquid bulk





SAAREMAA HARBOUR

Deepwater Harbour on Estonia' Biggest Island

TERRITORY 20 ha

AQUATORY 41 ha **TOTAL LENGTH OF BERTHS**

445 m

NUMBER OF BERTHS 3 + floating pontoon

> MAX. DEPTH 10 m

MAX. LENGTH OF A VESSEL 200 m





Environmental Requirements For Ships & Ports

Timescale

Port Reception **Facilities** Directive (2000/59/EC)

Sulphur limit for fuel 1,5% (SECA) (MARPOL Annex VI)

Tier II emission limit for NOx (MARPOL Annex VI)

Monitoring and Reporting of CO₂ emissions from ships (directive 2015/757/EU)

Revised Port Reception **Facilities** Directive (2000/59/EC) (waste from scrubbers etc)

Tier III for Nox NECA (MARPOL Annex VI)

LNG and shoreside electricity in emission limit the ports of the TEN-T core network (Directive 2014/94/EU)

2000

2005

2011

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

2025

Tier I emission limit for NOx (MARPOL Annex VI)

Sulphur limit for fuel 1,0% (SECA) (MARPOL Annex VI)

Sulphur limit for fuel 0,1% (SECA) (MARPOL Annex VI)

Ballast Water Management Convention

Baltic Sea as a special area for sewage (new passenger ships) (MARPOL Annex IV)

Sulphur limit Baltic Sea as for fuel 0,5% a special GLOBAL area for sewage (all passenger ships) (MARPOL Annex IV)

Environmental performance

of European Ports

| Environmental Performance Indicators | 2013 | 2018 | Change 2013-2018 |
|--|------|------|---------------------|
| Existence of a Certified Environmental Management System – EMS (ISO, EMAS, PERS) | 54% | 73% | 19% |
| Existence of an Environmental Policy | 90% | 96% | 6% |
| Existence of an inventory of Significant Environmental Aspects (SEA) | 84% | 93% | 9% |
| Definition of objectives and targets for environmental improvement | 84% | 93% | 9% |
| Existence of an environmental monitoring programme | 79% | 89% | 10% |
| Environmental responsibilities of key personnel are documented | 71% | 86% | 15% |
| Publicly available environmental report | 62% | 68% | 6% |





Top 10 Environmental Priorities of European Ports





PORT OF TALLINN



Environmental Policy

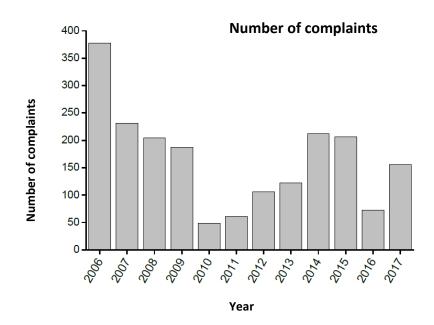
Operating principles pertaining to environmental management

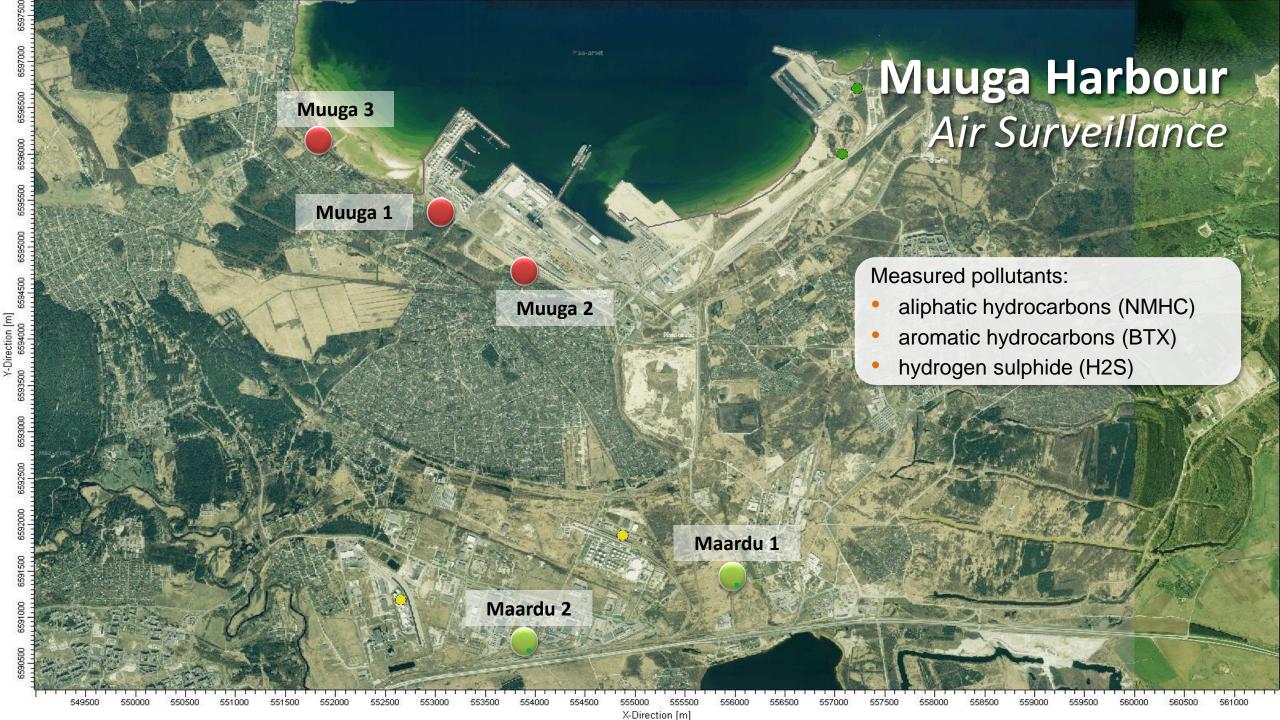
| Prevention | To operate in environmentally friendly ways pursuant to the environmental pollution prevention principle To assess all environmental impacts when planning development activities |
|--------------|---|
| Compliance | To comply with Estonian, European Union, European Sea Ports Organisation (ESPO) and international environmental legislation and guidelines Since 2003, the Port of Tallinn Management System has been certified as being in compliance with the requirements of the ISO 9001:2008 Quality Management System and the ISO 14001:2004 Environmental Management System standards 2018 new certification ISO 9001:2015; ISO 14001:2015 |
| Co-operation | To take into consideration the public opinion and the suggestions made by our clients and customers in making any decision To work in close co-operation with Estonian and international organisations, scientific establishments and research institutions and consultation companies in pursuit of our environmental policies and goals |



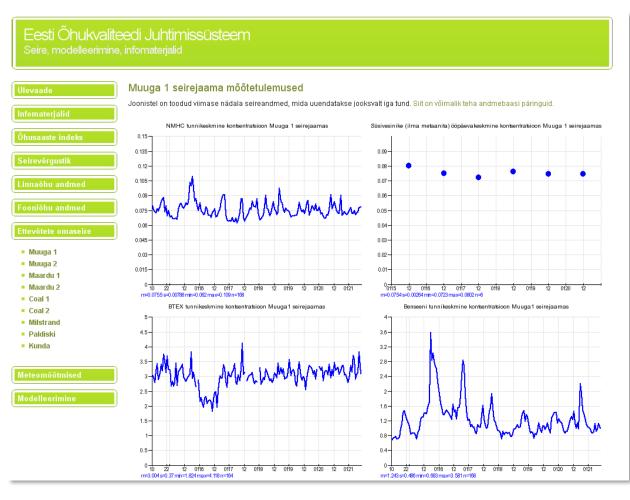
Air Quality Problems

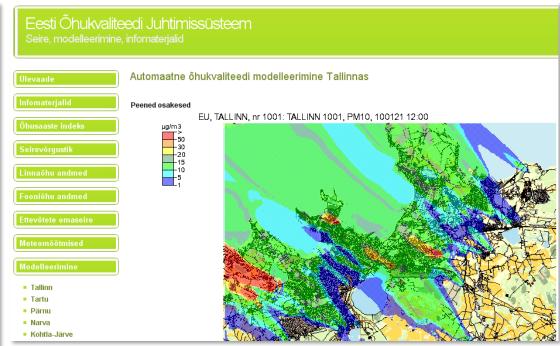
- The residential areas nearby Muuga harbour (oil terminals) have been complaining bad air quality during several years
- During recent years the real estate development has been very intense in the area
- The conflict of interests between development of residential areas and industry were already preprogrammed into land planning process





Information to Public





Real time air quality data is available to public via Internet page:

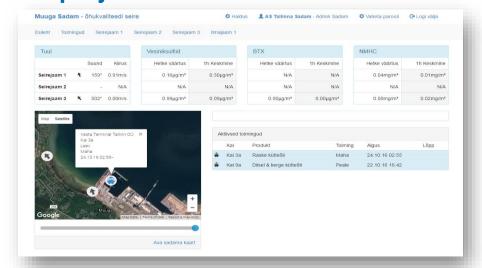
http://airviro.klab.ee/



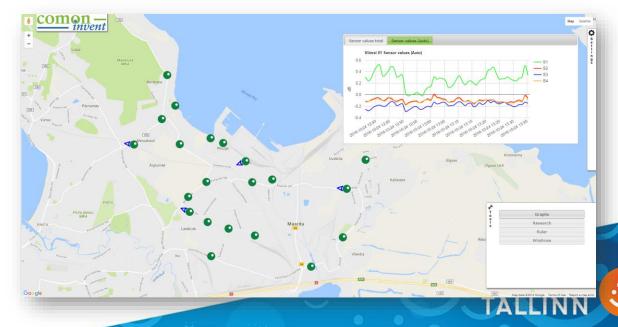
MAIRIS/e-Nose system

Monitoring air quality & detecting anomalies

- Reducing the risk of noxious air pollution caused by oil companies
- Detecting anomalies in air composition
- Getting updated info about the sources of anomalies – 24/7 online data, updated every minute
- Pilot project a Network of 20 eNoses

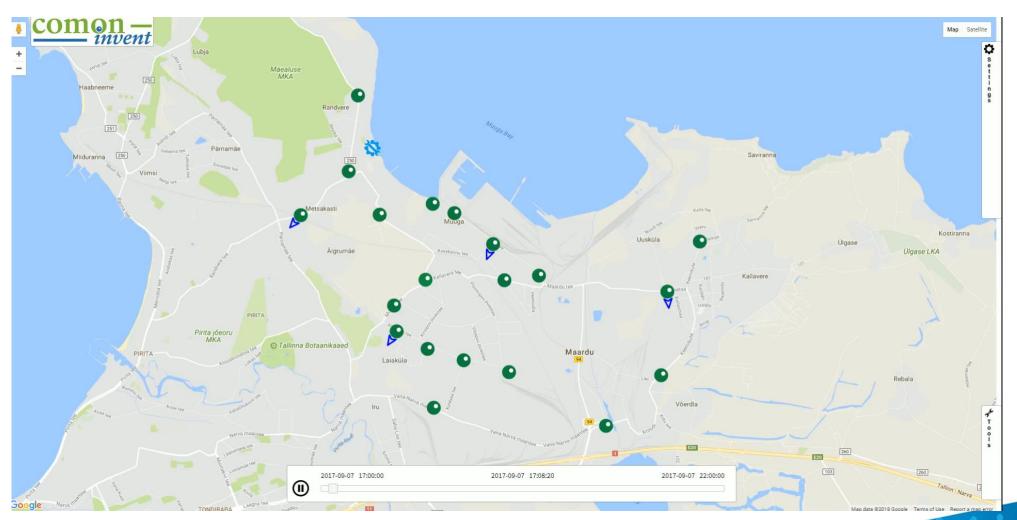




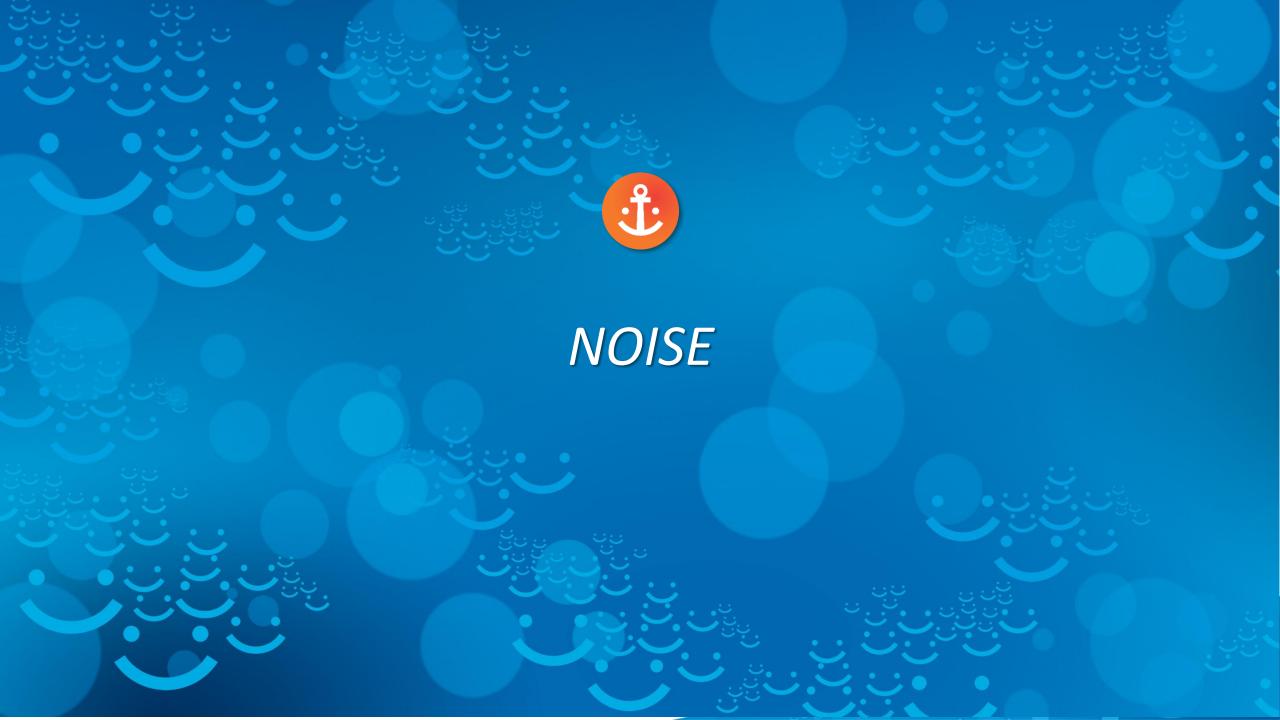


Example

Good relation between eNose and odour complaints







Noise Reduction







- Improvement of work organization: restricted activities (23:00-07:00)
- Construction of a noise reduction
 barrier min 4m high and 700m
 long







- The best environmental practices for ship-generated waste management based on circular economy
- Adequate and simple-to-use waste handling facilities:
 - Domestic waste collection system exclusively based around multilift containers
 - Large number of multilift and press containers sail aboard ferries
- Port of Tallinn is **the only port** which receives **scrubber waste** on account of waste fee

Meeting our clients needs 24/7/365

Aim to increase ship-generated waste **recycling** rate (2018 – 93%)

WASTE HANDLING

ISSUES

Ships calling at Port of Tallinn harbours shall have the obligation to pay waste fee and this does not directly depend on quantity of ship-generated waste delivered.

For waste fee the following ship-generated waste shall be received from the vessel:

- bilge water;
- oily sludge;
- sewage;
- garbage;
- Hazardous waste (oily rags etc)
- other ship-generated waste (excl. cargo residues)





Baltic Sea as a Special Area

for Sewage from Passenger Ships

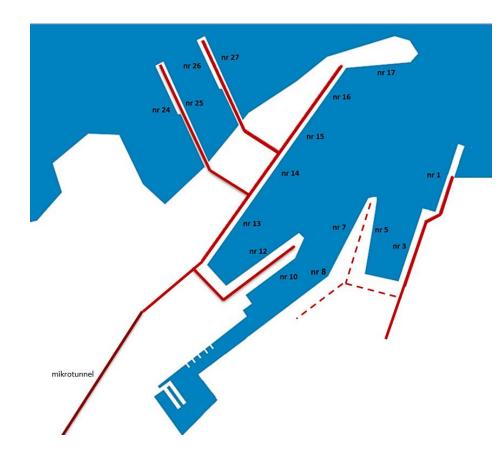
- On 22 of April 2016 the Marine Environment Protection Committee of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) at its 69th session reached the decision that passenger ship sewage discharges into the Baltic Sea will be banned from 2021;
- with the regulations as from 1 June 2019;
- For existing ships the time limit is 1 June 2021;
- In certain cases of direct passages between St. Petersburg area and the North Sea, there is a two-year extension to the deadline, until 2023.

Port Reception Facilities

for Cruise Ships & Ferries

- Construction of micro-tunnel (completed 2016) (EUR 1,8 M – co-financed by EU project TWIN-PORT2)
- Connects the sewage pipeline with the deep sewer system of the city
- Total reception capacity of sewage 1,200 m³/h

The establishment of PRF is dedicated to the fulfillment of the HELCOM BSAP goals, IMO and MARPOL Annex IV regulations for Baltic Sea "special area".











On-shore power supply

 cooperation with the

 Port of Helsinki, Port of

 Turku and Ports of

 Stockholm to agree to

 provide in all their ports

 on-shore power supply

 for 11kV for Ro-Pax
 vessels.

Automooring – quick,
 efficient and safe











Think Smart



Act Green







PORT OF **(1)** TALLINN

The Port of Good News

Thank You!

www.portoftallinn.com



