

The Operational Strategy of Alternative Maritime Power at YGPA's container port in South Korea

HYOWON KANG*, JAMES A. FAWCETT**

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*Andong National University, Gyeongbuk, SOUTH KOREA

* * University of Southern California, SEAGRANT PROGRAM

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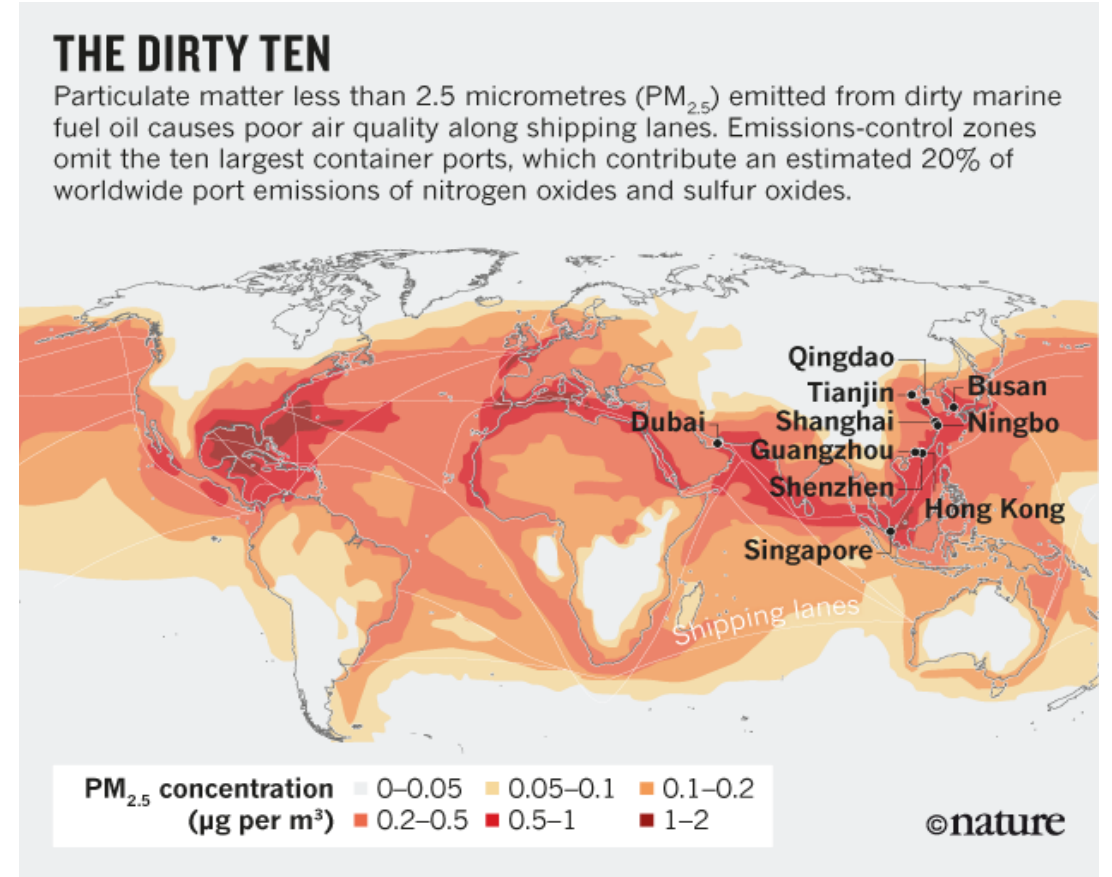
I. Motivation

1) Background

- ❖ Nature(2016) estimate that these ten ports contribute 20% of port emissions worldwide.



Source: JTBC Newsroom (Jun-5, 2018)



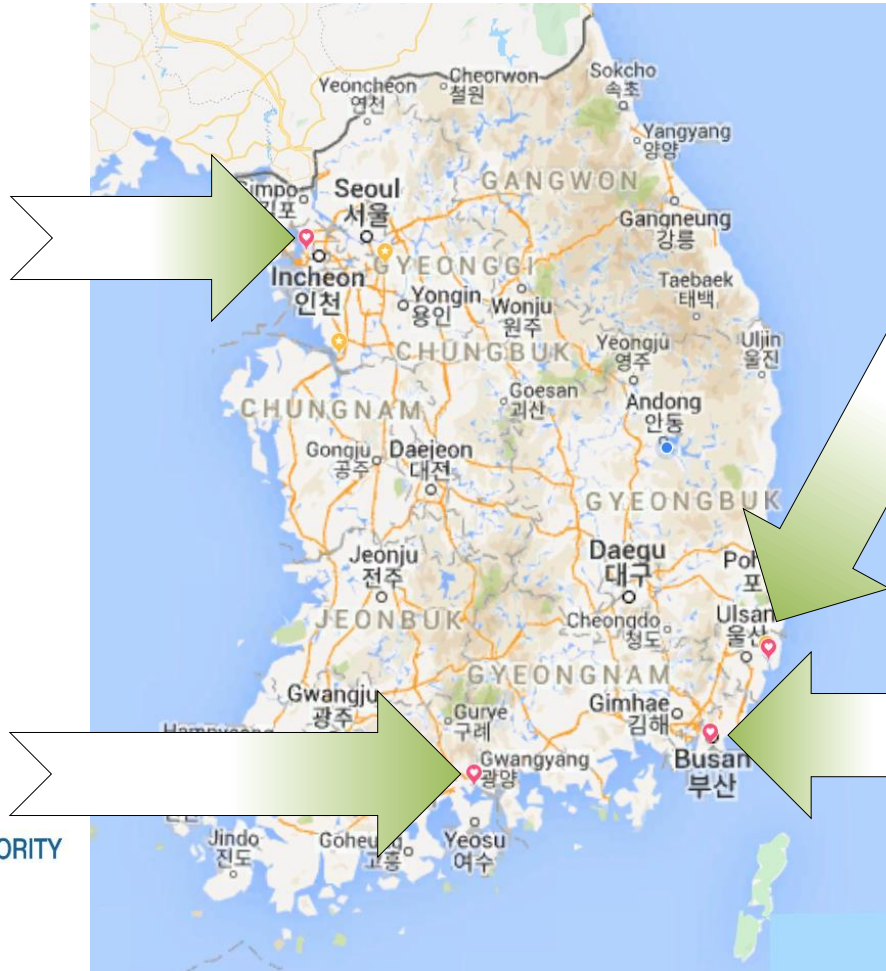
Source:

<https://www.nature.com/news/pollution-three-steps-to-a-green-shipping-industry-1.19369#/ten> (Apr-19, 2016)

I. Motivation

2) Challenging New Environmental Protection Measure in Korea

- ❖ In an effort to reduce air pollution, the S. Korea 4 port authorities (**Busan, Incheon, Ulsan and Yeosu Gwangyang**) are set to install AMP. (Ship & Bunker, 2017)



I. Motivation

3) Emerging New electric vessels

- ❖ Nicknamed the “Tesla ship”, the emission-free boats are the latest offerings in a fleet of new electric vessel in Europe.
- ❖ Company : Port-Liner (Dutch Company)
- ❖ Barges spec.
 - all-electric barges
 - 52 metres(Length) and 6.7m(Width)
 - to carry 280 containers
 - to serve 17 inland terminals in the Northwest Europe region.



Source: <https://www.dw.com/en/are-electric-vessels-the-wave-of-the-future-in-shipping/a-43046309>

2) Objectives

- ❖ Meanwhile, ports are in competition with one another, especially in Northeast Asia.
- ❖ Deutsche Welle(2018) said, "These intense competition makes them resistant to press ahead with green port schemes.
- ❖ Nonetheless, South Korea's government (MOF) has been enacting rules and measures such as ECA(Emission Control Area), AMP(Alternative Maritime Power).
- ❖ **Research Question 1**
 - **How are AMP facilities operated in YGPA's container port?**
- ❖ **Research Question 2**
 - **What is AMP operational performance?**

II. Literature Review

1. **Chen et. al. (2019), Alternative Maritime Power application as a green port strategy: Barriers in China**

- ❖ Ships using power generators when hoteling can cause serious air pollution and thus pose a threat to port community.

2. **LAHD (2016), San Pedro Waterfront Project EIS/EIR**

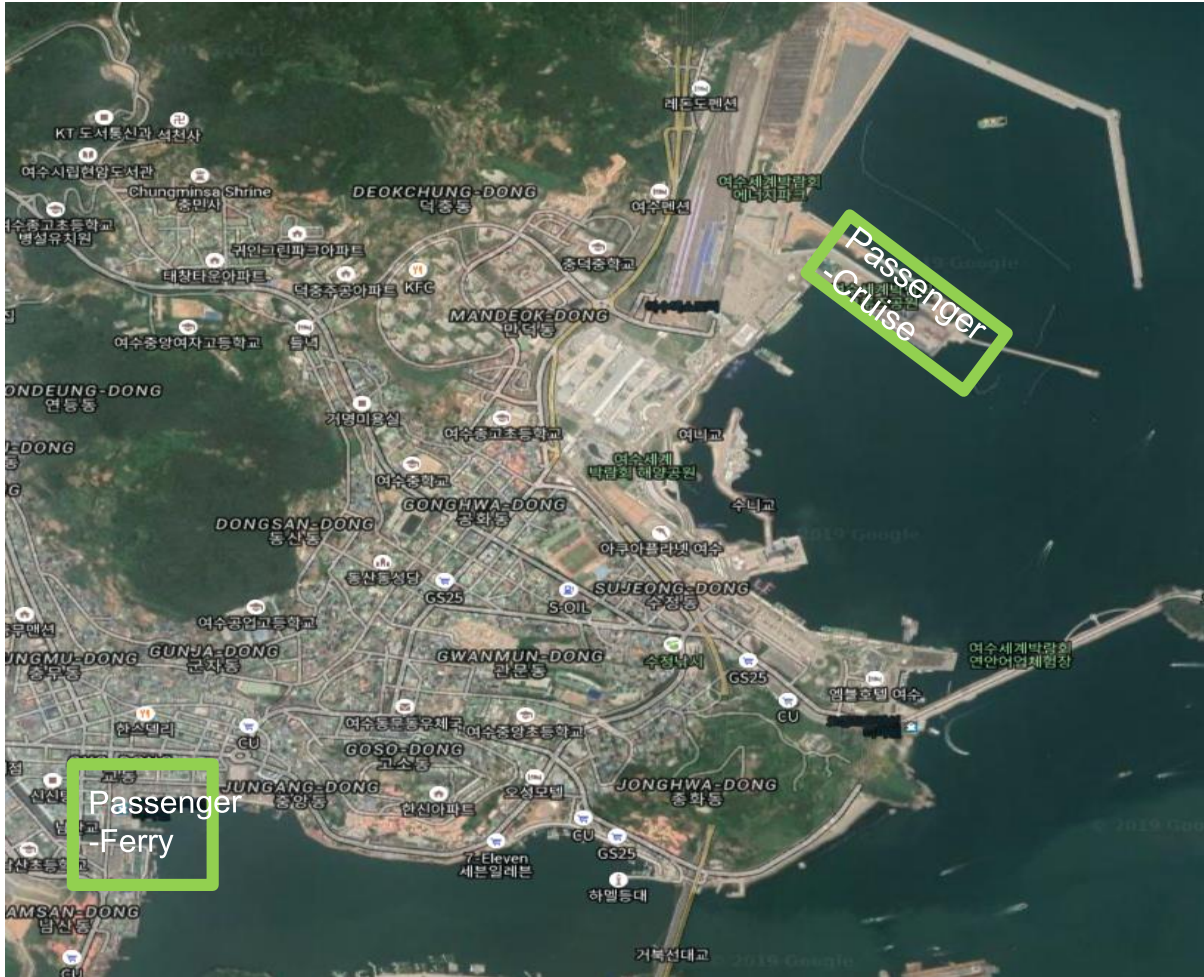
- ❖ When in port, ships burn marine diesel in on-board generators to produce electricity.
- ❖ Those activities are significant contributors to poor local and regional air quality.
- ❖ 100% tugboats shall use AMP while hoteling at the LA Port since 2014.

3. **Cannon (2008), U.S. Container Ports and Air Pollution: A Perfect Storm**

- ❖ More than 10,000 visits to ports in the U.S from around the world each.
- ❖ Burning diesel fuel releases health threatening toxic air contaminants, smog forming air pollutions, and climate changing greenhouse gases.

III. Operational Strategy

1. Yeosu-Gwangyang Port Authority(YGPA) Facilities



Port of Yeosu



Port of Gwangyang

Source: Google map (<http://maps.google.com>)

III. Operational Strategy

2. AMP for Tugboat

❖ In S. Korea's ports have been operating low voltage AMP for tugboats.

- 51 tugboats

- 56 panel board



Power Outlet
On board



Panel Board
Shore side



Ship to Ship connection
Berth

IV. Results

1. Economic Value

- ❖ Basically, the electric rate is stable than the bunker price. Whereas, the oil price is highly volatile.
- ❖ The former is related to AMP cost and the latter is linked with MGO.
- ❖ Economic Value (4yrs)
 - Total AMP \$447K vs. Total MGO \$2.6M
 - Shipowners's savings : about \$2.1M

Cost (US\$)	2016	2017	2018	2019*
AMP** (A)	87,756.02	112,127.96	144,402.78	102,881.18
MGO*** (B)	370,283.38	507,043.21	712,905.51	1,044,801.17
Economic Value (B-A)	282,527.36	394,915.25	568,502.74	941,919.99

* : 2019 Present

** : Invoice amount

*** : Estimation [Avg. MGO consumption(ton/day) x total tugboats x 365 days x Global 20 ports Avg. MGO price (ton)]

MGO price (ton)]

Source: YGPA, Ship & Bunker (<http://www.shipandbunker.com>)



Source: Ship & Bunker (<http://www.shipandbunker.com>)

IV. Results

2. Social Value

❖ It is linked to pollutants. (such as O₃, CO, NO₂, SO₂, PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀)

❖ Social Value (4yrs)

- Total carbon emission 2,032 ton from AMP but MGO is 9,146 ton. AMP emits less carbon than MGO: 7,114 ton

- Decreasing noise and oscillation when the tugboats hotel at the berth. **Increasing welfare for seaman.**

Carbon emission (ton)	2016	2017	2018	2019*
AMP** (A)	360.8	526.6	651.8	493.0
MGO*** (B)	1,662.9	1,995.5	2,494.4	2,993.3
Social Value (B-A)	1,302.2	1,468.9	1,842.6	2,500.2

* : 2019 Present

** : Invoice amount

*** : Estimation [Avg. carbon emission(ton) x Avg. MGO consumption(ton) x 365 days]

Source: YGPA



Source: Google Images

V. Conclusion

- ❖ Though it makes an additional investment between terminal operators and shipping companies, in various efforts to reduce air pollutants nearby port community are getting more important.
- ❖ Inter alia, AMP facility is one of proper alternatives.
- ❖ the S. Korea 4 port authorities had been operating AMP for tugboats only.
- ❖ The benefits of the operating AMP generated a huge economic and social value.
- ❖ For 4yrs, the economic value of tugboat's ship-owners is \$2.2M.
 - Ship-owners can expect their expenditure for the electrical fare, they also can escape the volatile of MGO price.
- ❖ In the social value, after the introduction of AMP, tugboats reduced the carbon exhaust 7.1K ton for 4yrs.
 - In addition to, the stress of seaman was improved whereas they await at the berth for a few hours.
- ❖ Thus, the invests for protecting environment bring about the economic performance and the social benefits.

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THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Contact info.
hwkangg@anu.ac.kr
fawcett@usc.edu