



Green Transition

Enhancing strategic energy gateways

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PORT OF  TALLINN

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Green Transition Shipping

Global Footprint

- Global fuel consumption 300 M t (2024)
- Over 95% fossil fuels
- Maritime transport accounts for nearly 3% of global CO₂ emissions



Ambition

IMO, CO₂ intensity reduction
(vs 2008):

- 2030 -40%
- 2040 -70%
- 2050 -100%

FuelEU Maritime, CO₂ intensity
reduction (vs 2020):

- 2030 -6%
- 2040 -31%
- 2050 -80%

EU ETS

- 2024 = 40%
- 2025 = 70%
- 2026 = 100%



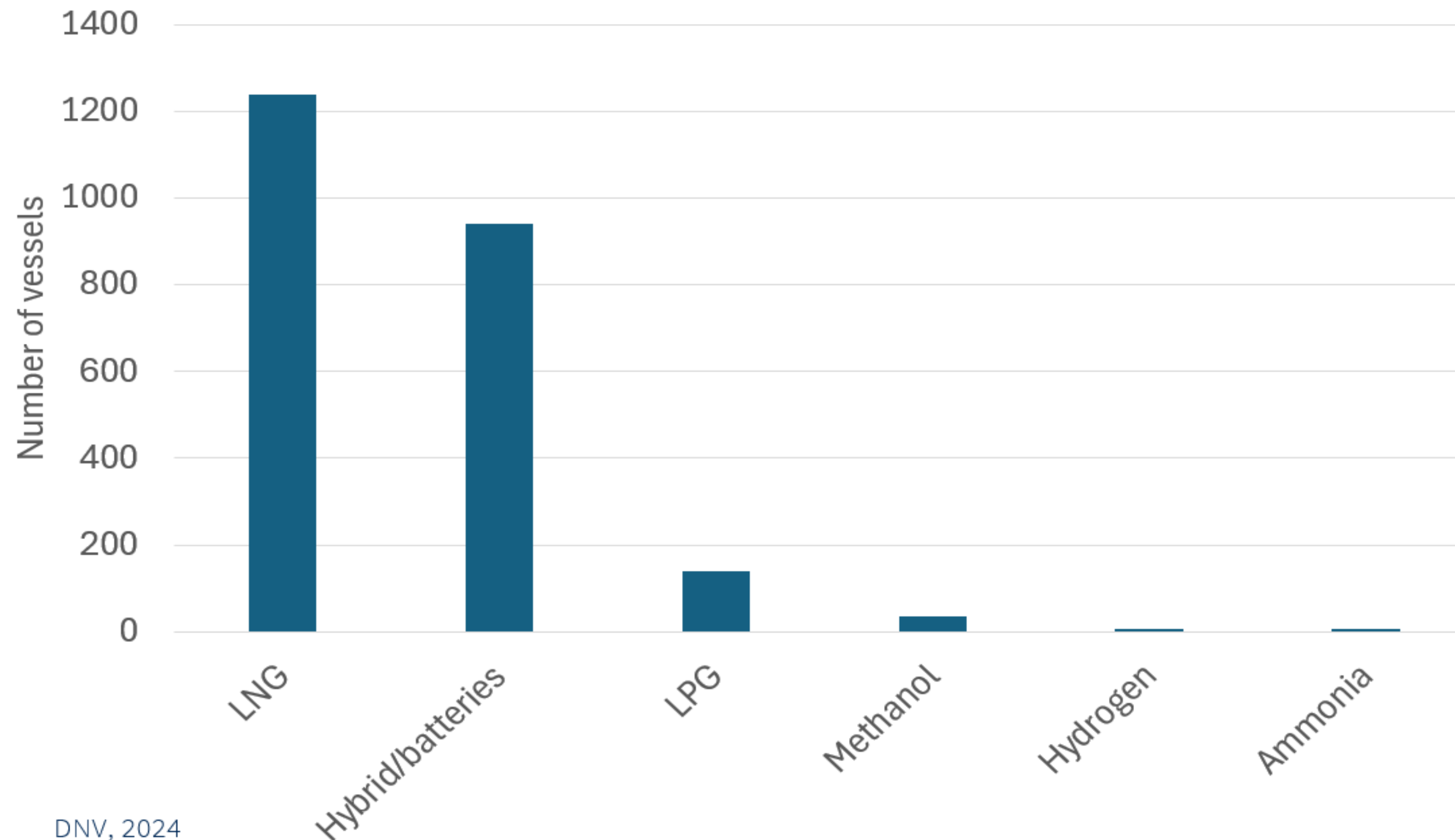
Sustainable energy sources for maritime sector

- LNG (?)
- Methanol
- Ammonia
- Hydrogen
- Electricity
- Biomethane

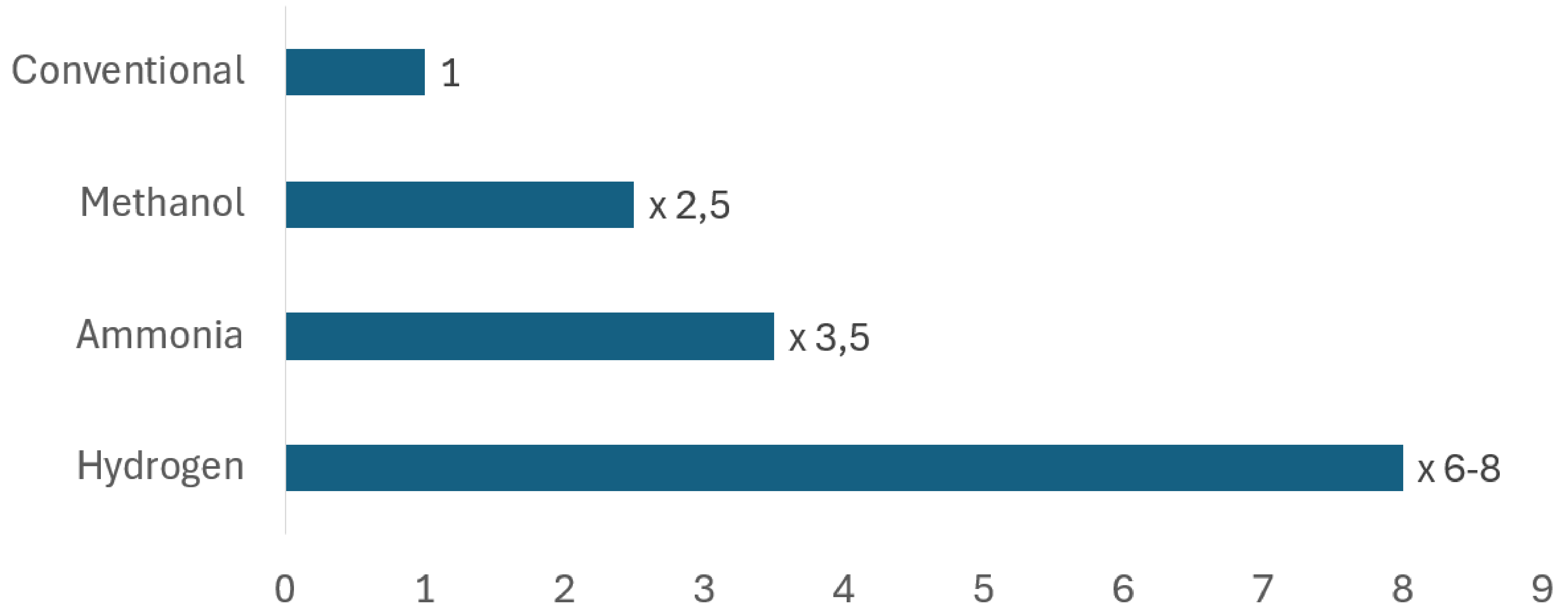
NB! Fully electric operations



Ships on Alternative fuels (2024)

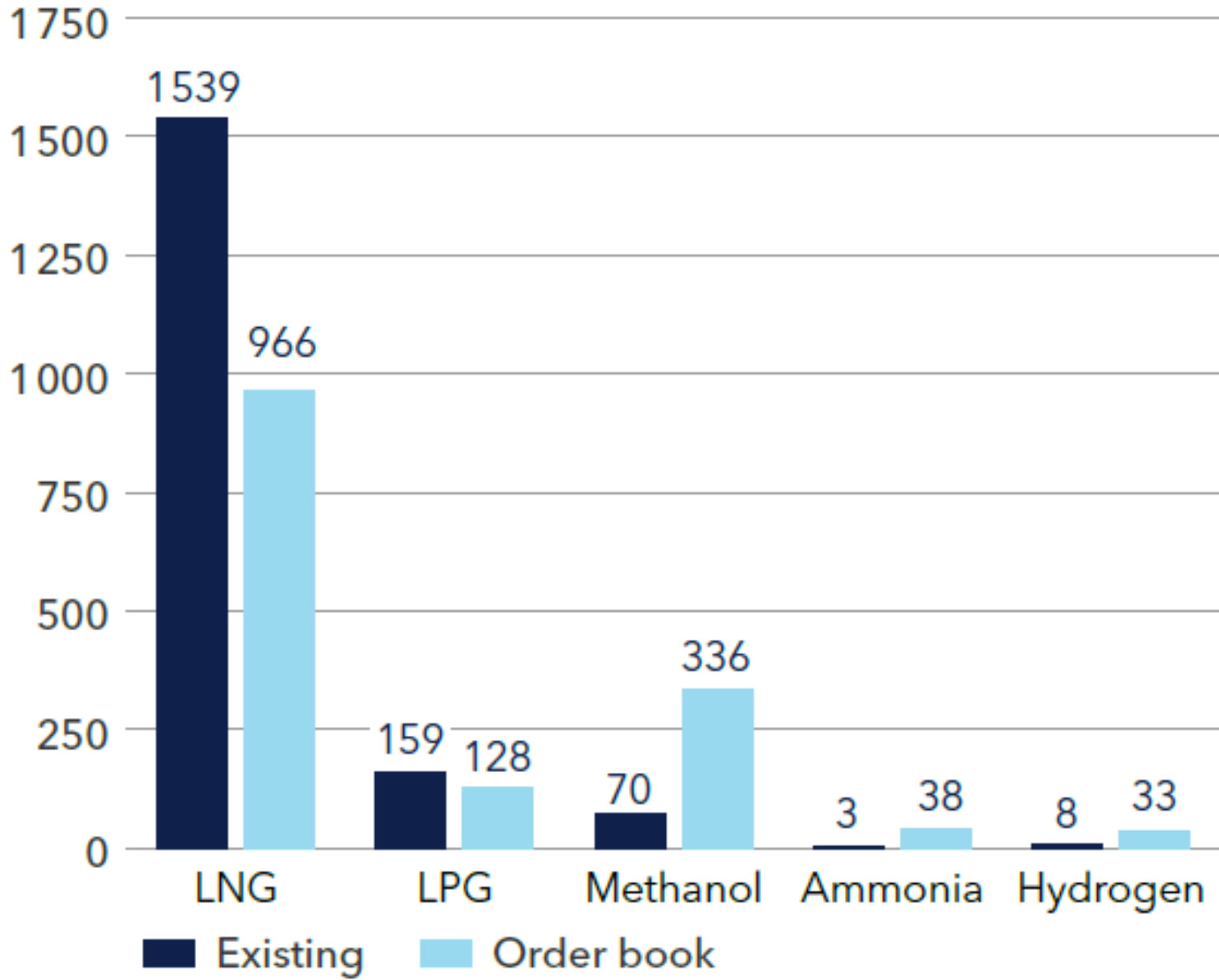


Challenges in Storage and Ship Design



Ship Orders

Units: Number of vessel



Fuel Supply

- The production is on early stage
- Multiplicity and duplication of projects
- Input availability, price and regulation

Year	LNG (M t)	Methanol (M t)	Ammonia (M t)	Hydrogen (M t)
2024	35	1,2	Minimal	0,1
2030	50	10-15	5-10	5-10
2040	65	20-30	30-40	15-25
2050	Decrease...	40+	80+	50+



Conclusion

- Shipping sector continues to grow
- Alternative fuels segment in its early stage
- Demand – trend lines clearer in the near-medium term
- Supply – input availability, price, regulations

Will Estonia take up the opportunity?



An aerial photograph of the Port of Tallinn, showing various piers, docks, and buildings along the waterfront. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter. The text "PORT OF TALLINN" is centered in the upper half of the image, with a small orange anchor icon replacing the word "OF".

PORT OF TALLINN

Green Transition in Port of Tallinn

BUSINESS FIELDS

Passengers

- 10+ mln passengers a year
- 5500 ship calls a year
- Old City Harbour and Saaremaa Harbour
- Welcoming passenger ships, offering and developing the port infrastructure, serving passengers and vehicles.

Cargo

- 15+ mln tons of cargo a year
- 1600 cargo ship calls a year
- Muuga Harbour, Paldiski South Harbour
- Welcoming cargo ships, offering and developing the port infrastructure, serving passengers and vehicles.

Shipping

- Operating ferry traffic between the mainland and major islands
- 2,4 mln passengers, 1,2 mln vehicles a year
- Ice breaking in the ports of Northern Estonia.

Real Estate

- 16 ha Old City Harbour real estate development
- 76 ha Muuga Industrial Park
- 39 ha Paldiski South Harbour Industrial Park
- 10 ha Saaremaa Harbour
- Land and commercial space

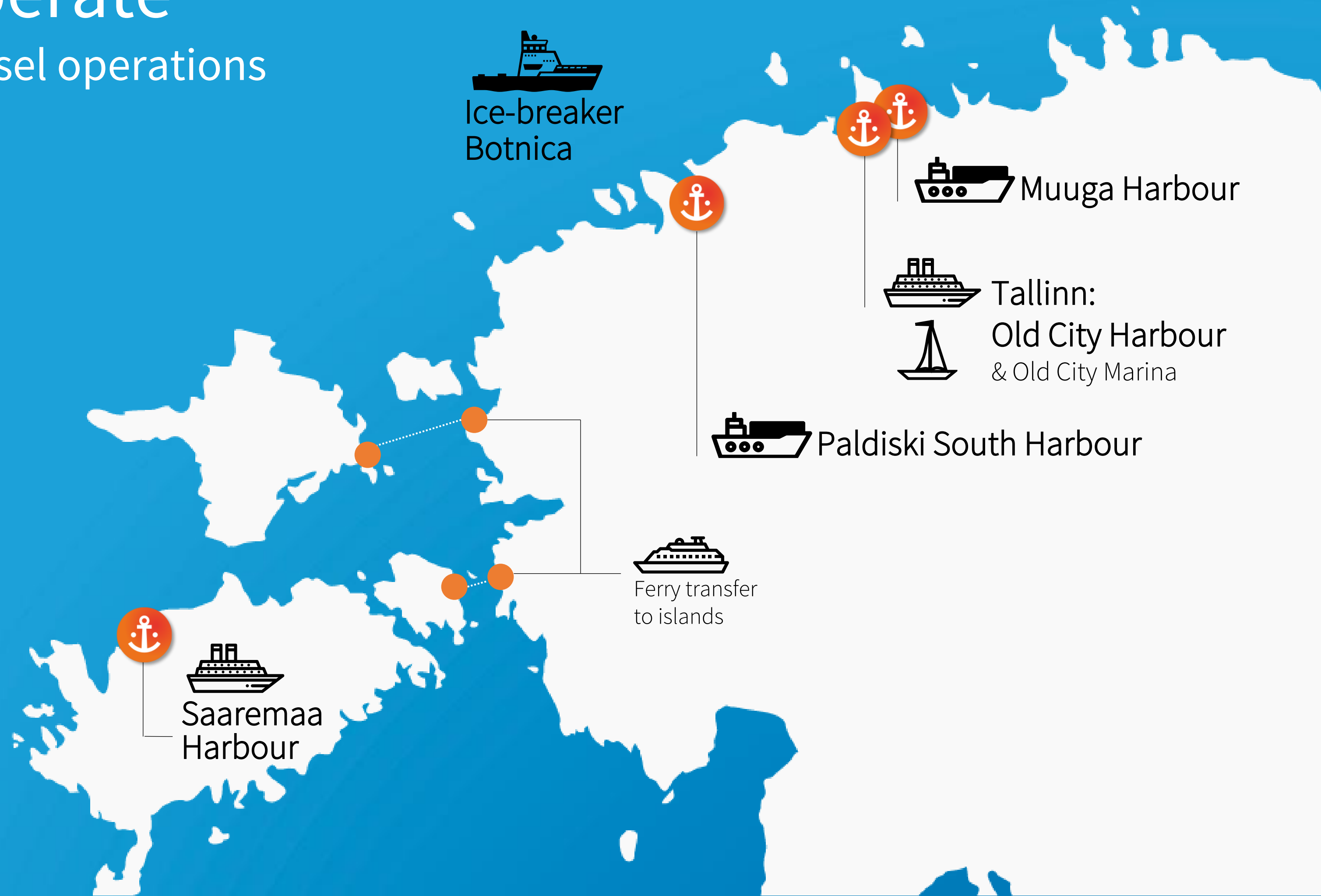
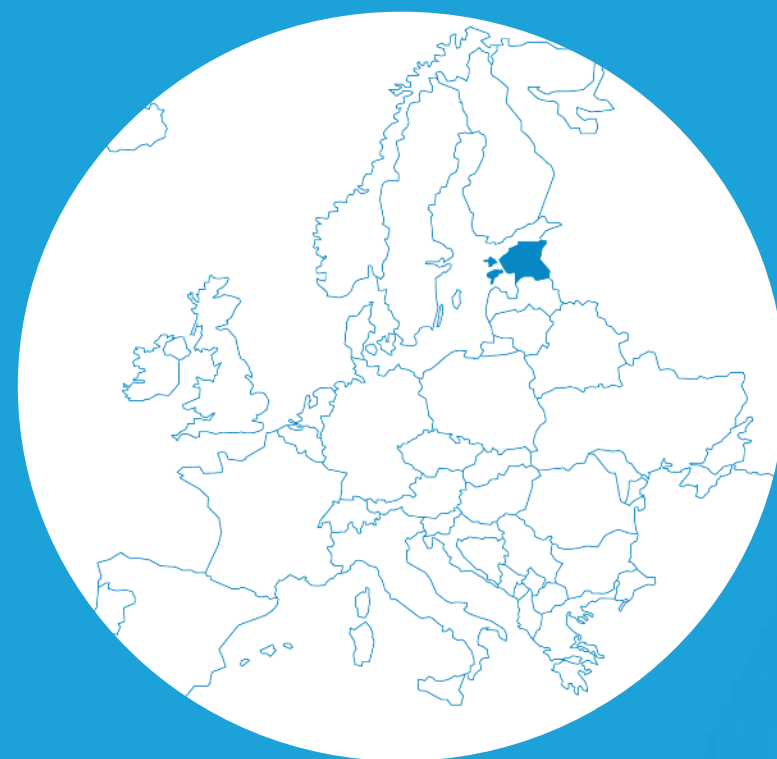


Where we operate

from harbours to vessel operations

Port of Tallinn doesn't by far mean ports in the city limits of Tallinn.

Port of Tallinn is a port complex with harbours located all over Estonia.





Old City Harbour



Muuga Harbour



Paldiski South Harbour



Saaremaa Harbour

Alternative Fuels at Port of Tallinn

Production, storage, bunkering

JetGas, Estonia

- Liquid methane terminal
- 5 tanks total 5 000 m³
- Commissioning 2030

Derivaat NH₃, Estonia

- Production of green ammonia
- 20 000 tons annually
- Commissioning 2028

Protio, USA

- Green Methanol production
- 200 000 tons annually
- Construction starting 2028/30



Methanol

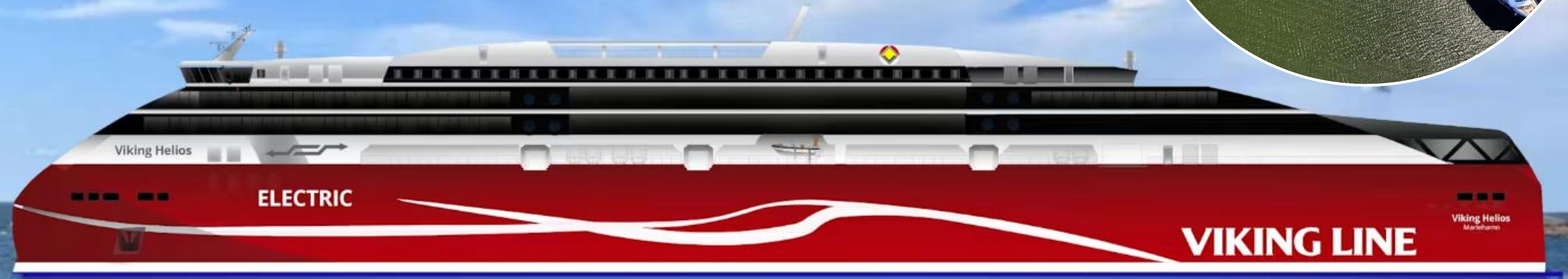
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X-Press Feeders:

Rotterdam – Antwerpen – Vuosaari – Muuga – Kotka – Rotterdam



Viking Line Helios



Rail Baltica

Muuga will be the only port in the Baltics having terminal inside the Port area(2029)

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Port as an Industrial Hub



Baltic Bearing
Factory

Katoen Natie

Production of
Concrete Panels

Offshore Towers
production

Exmet

Green Methanol
production

Liwathon

Green Cement
plant

Offshore Towers
Storage

LNG terminal

Muuga
Betoonelement

Developments at Paldiski South Harbour: Green energy and offshore wind base

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**Hydro-pumping
station**

**LNG terminal
& quay**

**Wind & Solar
park**

Multifunctional quay for
installation and servicing
offshore wind farms

Balticconnector

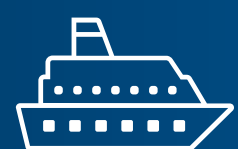
Industrial park areas

**Green ammonia
production**

Development area for
production and storage of
offshore wind farm components

FIN-EST Green Corridor:

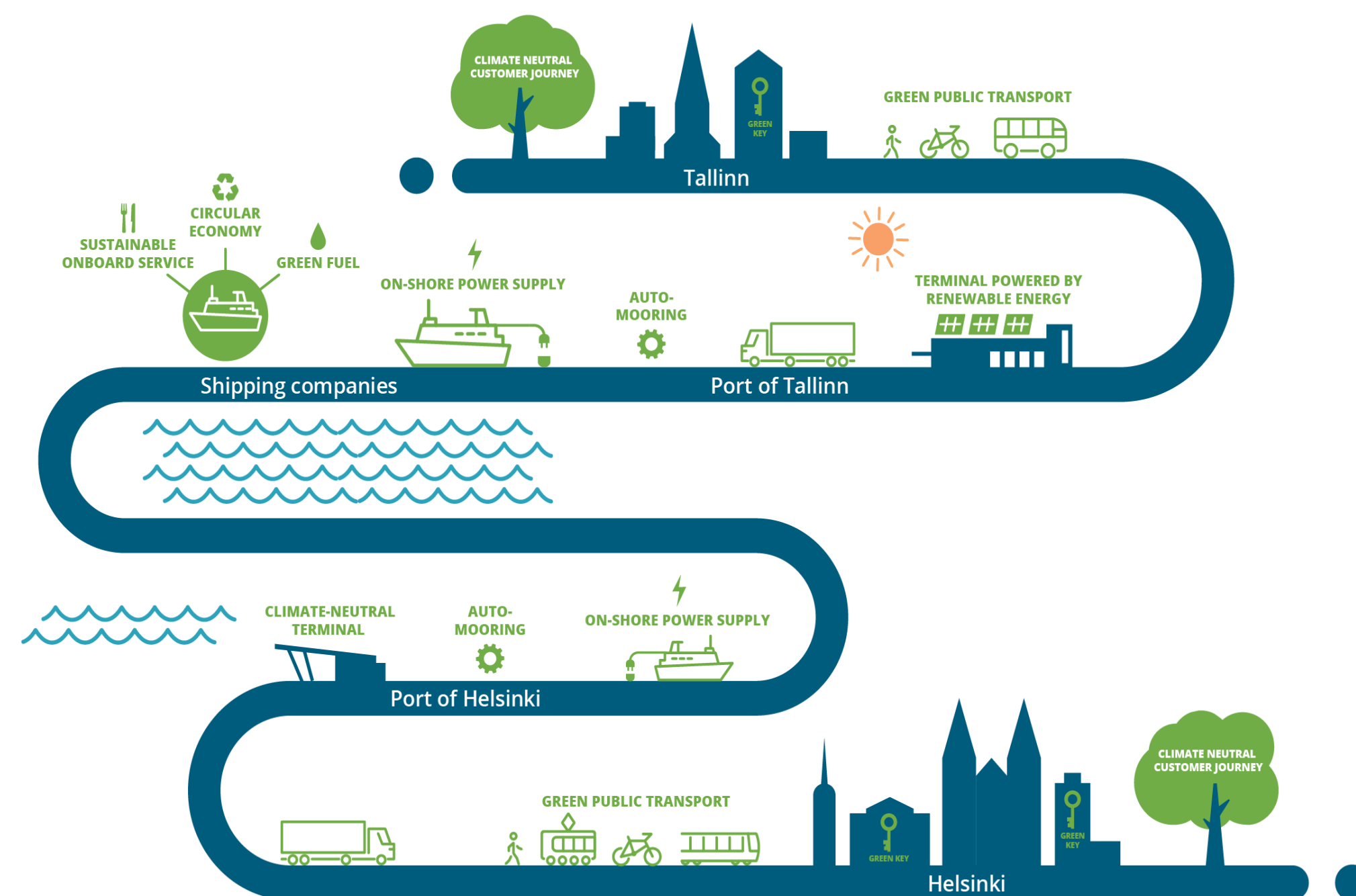
Estonia-Finland
Green Corridor



Routes: Helsinki-Tallinn,
Vuosaari-Muuga



Goal: A climate-neutral
travel and trade route



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PORT OF
HELSINKI



Tallinn

Helsinki



TALLINK

SILJA LINE

VIKING LINE

ECKERÖ LINE



KLIIMAMINISTERIUM

SWED-EST

Green Collaboration:

Sweden-Estonia
Green Collaboration



Routes: Stockholm-Tallinn,
Kapellskär-Paldiski



Goal: sustainable
network-based green
maritime cooperation

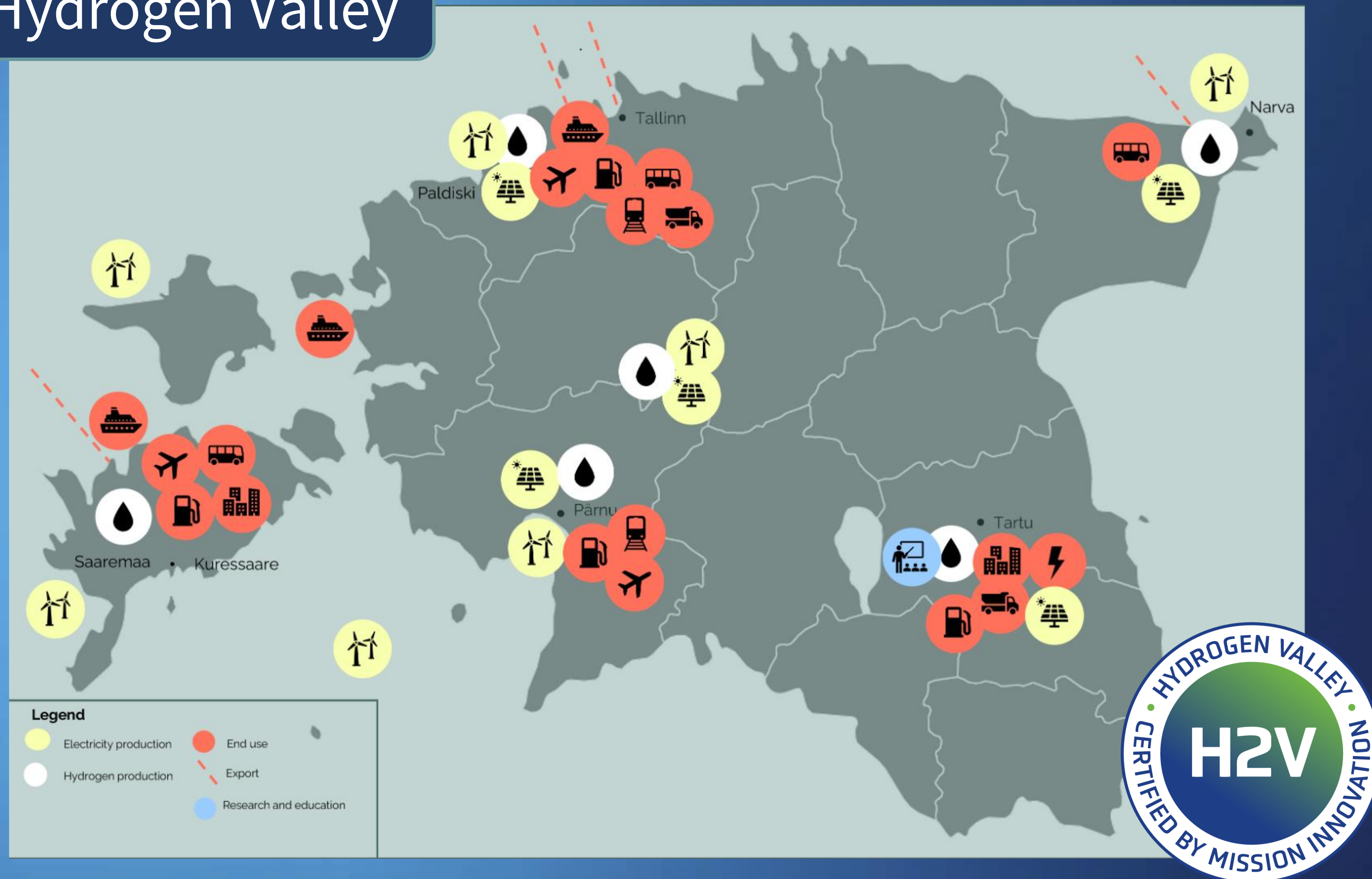
- Promote decarbonization
- Reduce CO2 emissions
- Enhance green practices within the maritime sector
- Increase the number of passengers, ro-ro units and ship calls
- Long-term environmental, economic and operational benefits

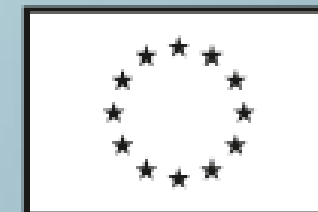


PORTS OF
STOCKHOLM

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Estonian Hydrogen Valley





H2Derivatives@BalticSeaPorts

A cooperation project to develop proof-of concepts
for the uptake of H2 derivative fuels

H2Derivatives@BalticSeaPorts Challenge

- Maritime transport plays an essential role in the EU economy but still is a large source of GHG emissions.
- The EU reacted with the “Fit for 55” package, requiring clean fuels for shipping by its FuelEU Maritime regulation.
- Green H2-derivatives will play a major role.
Import from overseas or production and storage in the Baltic Sea ports requires them to become green energy hubs.



H2Derivatives@BalticSeaPorts

Project in a Nutshell

Interreg
Baltic Sea Region



Co-funded by
the European Union



H2Der@BSP will provide

- A clear perspective on future energy qualities and quantities to find solutions for planning and investing in appropriate port & terminal infrastructure,
- an adapted port regulatory framework, and
- a communication strategy to increase acceptance of investments.

H2Der@BSP will increase

... capacities of port authorities in the Baltic Sea Region to support them to prepare for transshipment, storage, and bunkering of green H2-derivatives.

Implementation Phase: 03/2025 – 02/2028

Project ID: #076, H2Deri@BSP



H2Derivatives@BalticSeaPorts

Project Partnership

-  Port Authorities
-  Fuel Production & Distribution
-  Research Institutes
-  Business Support Organisations

-  Hamburg Port Authority
-  Freeport of Ventspils Authority
-  Klaipeda State Seaport Authority
-  Port of Kiel
-  Port of Esbjerg
-  Port of Helsinki
-  Port of Luleå
-  Port of Tallinn
-  Alexela
-  Gasum
-  Mabanaft
-  IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute
-  Lindholmen Science Park
-  Association of German Seaport Operators
-  Port of Hamburg Marketing (Lead Partner Organisation)

H2Derivatives@BalticSeaPorts

Work Packages

WP1 Preparing solutions

- H2-derivative Market Demand Analysis for Baltic Sea Ports
- H2-derivative Port Infrastructure and Bunker Supply Guideline
- H2-derivative Port Regulatory Framework
- H2-derivative Port Residential Communication Strategy

WP2 Piloting and evaluating solutions

- Techno- and economic analysis model for investments
- Port bunkering mapping instrument (which terminal and ship type can bunker where)
- Specifications of a methanol bunker vessel evaluated against real life functionality and operations in ports.
- Methanol truck-to-ship bunkering feasibility tests in ports
- Evaluation and recommendation for port regulatory frameworks and port safety handing manuals
- Completed Port Communication Strategy

WP3 Transferring solutions

- Bunkering mapping instrument
- Sharing of improved port regulatory frameworks
- Sharing of updated port safety handling manual (bunker in ports: ship-to-ship & truck-to-ship)
- Key enablers engagement strategy
- Communication strategy to residents about infrastructure investments
- Updated port development plans, MoUs or agreements

Foundational study: Execution of H2-Derivative Market Analysis for Baltic Sea Ports as green energy hubs

1. Identification of **current** national H2-derivative energy consumption per involved project country (DE, SE, FI, EE, LV, LT, DK)
 - Supply and demand of H2-derivatives today in BSR
 - Bunkering today in BSR ports: locations, quantities and qualities
 - Mapping of existing infrastructure for H2-derivatives: production, distribution, storage, transshipment and bunkering
2. **Forecast for future green H2-derivative energy demand, per involved partner port - 2030, 2035, 2040, 2050**
 - Forecast supply and demand of the different H2-derivatives in BSR (land- and seaside)
 - Planned bunkering in BSR ports to identify ports with major role in energy supply: locations, quantities and qualities
 - Planned infrastructure for H2-derivatives: production, distribution, storage, transshipment and bunkering



H2Derivatives@BalticSeaPorts

Project Outputs

- H2-Derivative Port Infrastructure & Bunker Supply Guideline, containing:
 - Techno- and economic analysis model for investments,
 - port bunkering mapping instrument (which terminal and ship type can bunker where),
 - specifications of a methanol bunker vessel evaluated against real life functionality and feasibility of operation in ports, and
 - feasibility of operation and functionality of methanol truck-to-ship bunkering.
- H2-Derivative Port Regulatory Framework & Port Safety Handling Manual
- H2-Derivative Port Residential Communication Strategy



H2Derivatives@BalticSeaPorts

Supporters Network – Their Role

Exchange of expertise and support in finding solutions

- Sharing knowledge and best practice to prepare port authorities for transshipment, storage & bunkering activities of green H2-derivatives in ports
- Support in finding solutions to overcome legislative- and, or regulation obstacles in port environments

Support in dissemination and durability of solutions

- Share solutions developed and acting as multipliers
- Joint events and/or invitation to workshops, events (speaker role), exhibitions



Act Smart and Green!

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