

CONNECTING THE WORLD BUILDING TOMORROW'S SUSTAINABLE PORT



AMLAN BORA
01 AUGUST 2025
TUTICORIN, INDIA

Port of Rotterdam

At a glance

42 KM
PORT AREA



**4 CRUDE OIL
REFINERIES**



**45 PETROCHEMICAL
COMPANIES**



**4 VEGETABLE OIL
REFINERIES**



3 BIOFUEL PLANTS



€29.6 BILLION
ADDED VALUE
2.9% OF DUTCH GDP



28,000
SEA-GOING
VESSELS
PER YEAR



91,000
INLAND
VESSELS
PER YEAR



**LARGEST
EUROPEAN PORT**



**CURRENT HYDROGEN
PRODUCTION 0.5 MTON**



**13% OF TOTAL
EU ENERGY CONSUMPTION
PASSES ROTTERDAM**



**EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS
WITH OTHER EU CLUSTERS**



CA. 192,000
DIRECT & INDIRECT JOBS

GATEWAY TO EUROPE & GLOBAL CARGO HUB



Mainly in direct hinterland < 200 km



Over 360 weekly barge services



Over 230 weekly rail cargo

30 MILLION

Consumers within two hours

160 MILLION

Consumers within eight hours

500 MILLION

Consumers within 24 hours

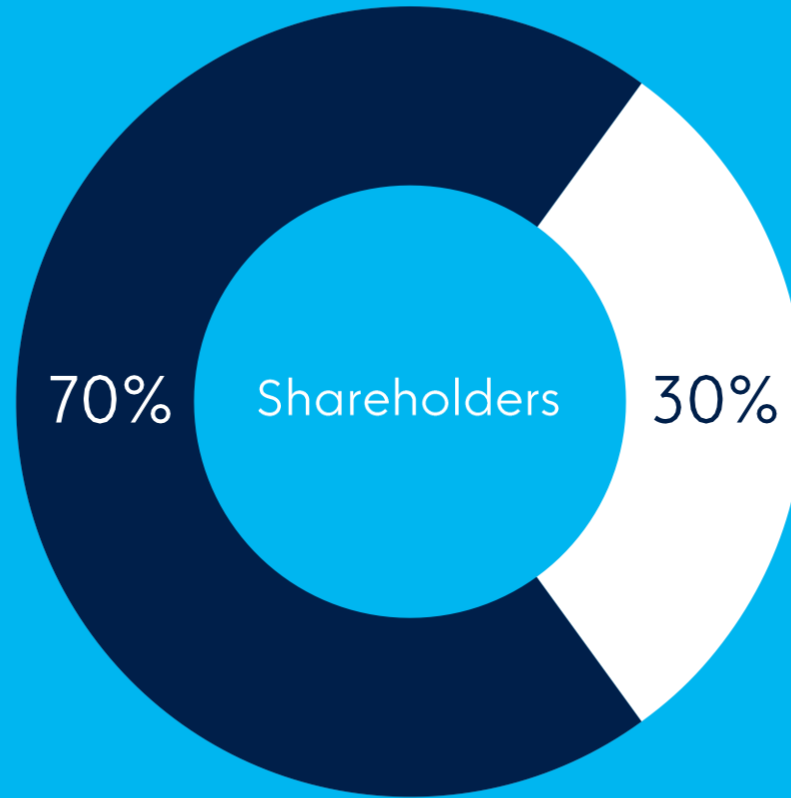
PORT OF ROTTERDAM THRU TIME

Rotterdam is an energy port, re-inventing itself when times are changing



PORT OF ROTTERDAM MAIN SHAREHOLDERS

A joint venture between the Ministry of Finance of The Netherlands and the municipality of Rotterdam



Our governance model splits investment roles between the port authority and private sectors...

Core tasks:

- Sustainable development, management and operation of the port
- Maintaining the safe and smooth handling of all shipping

Investment roles

- PoR: public infra and waterways
- Private companies (clients): superstructure and services

BUSINESSES

HARDWARE, BUILDINGS, PERSONNEL ETC.

DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE



...making possible the development of large-scale infrastructure



2009



2010

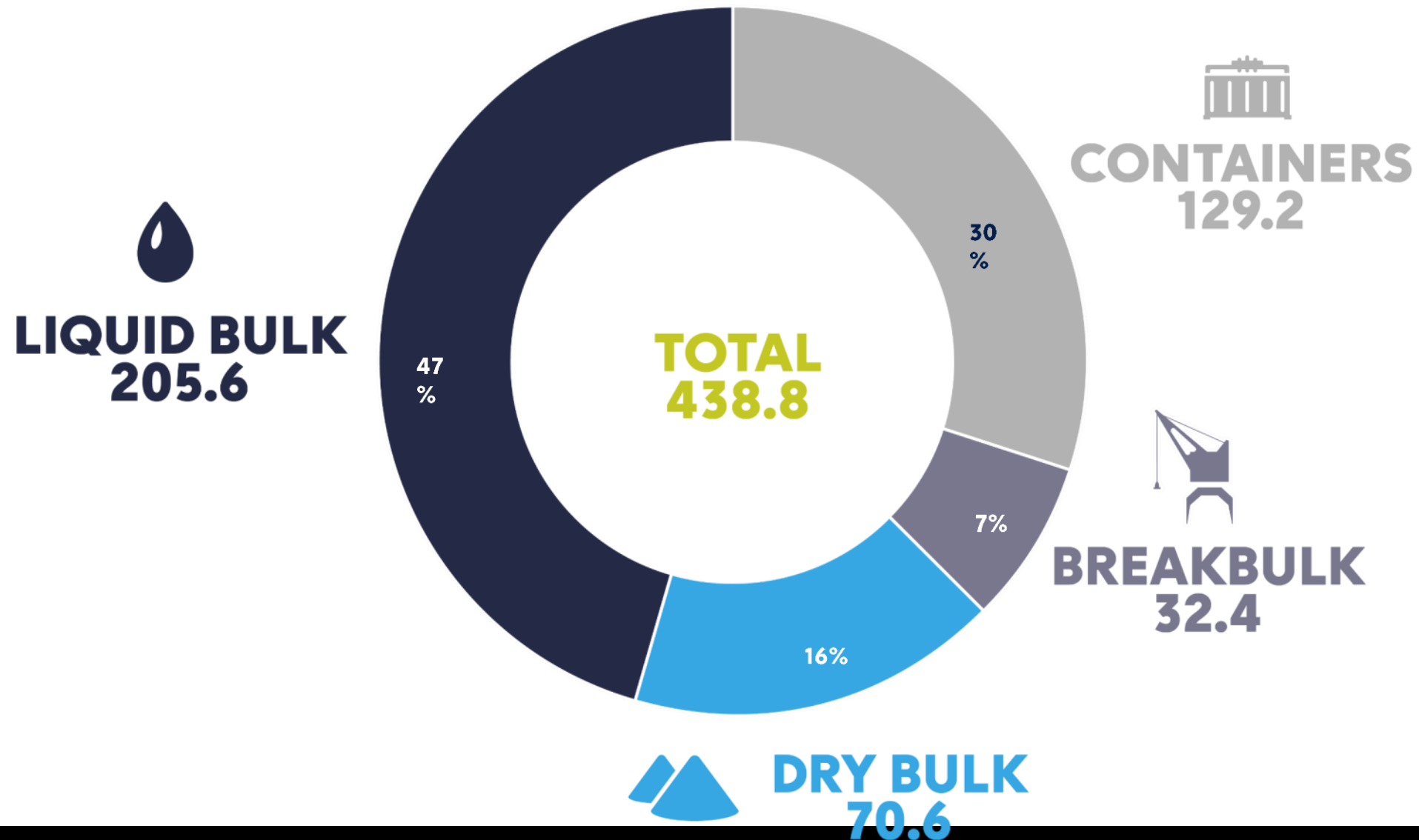


2015

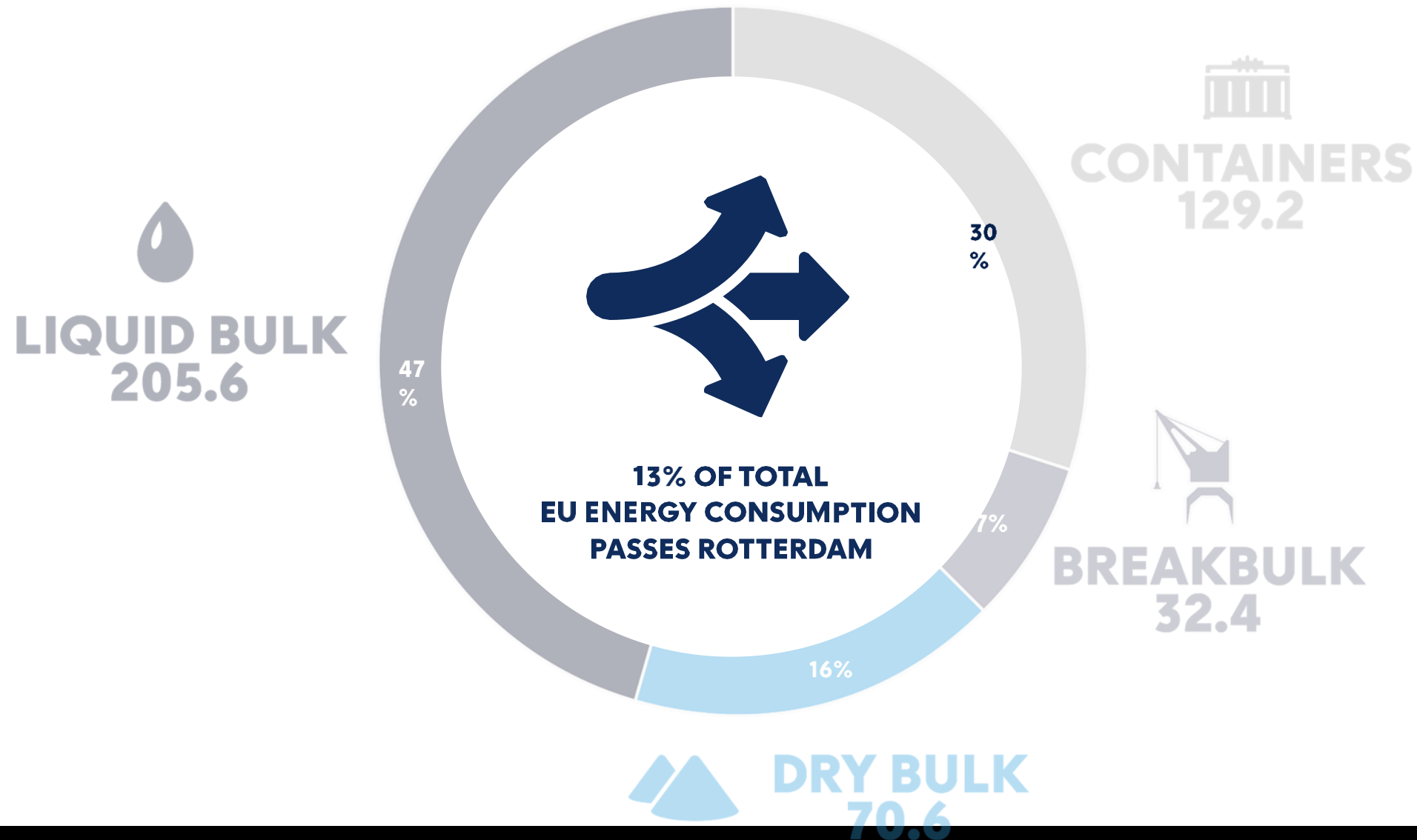


2012

THROUGHPUT 2023 (MM TONNES)



THROUGHPUT 2023 (MM TONNES)



Our governance model also enables us to play a leading role rising to the challenges of the Energy Transition

Energy Transition Strategy



-55% CO₂ IN 2030
(COMPARED TO 1990)

CO₂ NEUTRAL IN 2050

THE PORT OF ROTTERDAM TODAY



THE PORT OF ROTTERDAM TODAY



THE PORT OF ROTTERDAM TODAY



RESERVED



**LOGISTICS,
SERVICES**

THE PORT OF ROTTERDAM TODAY



RESERVED



**LOGISTICS,
SERVICES**

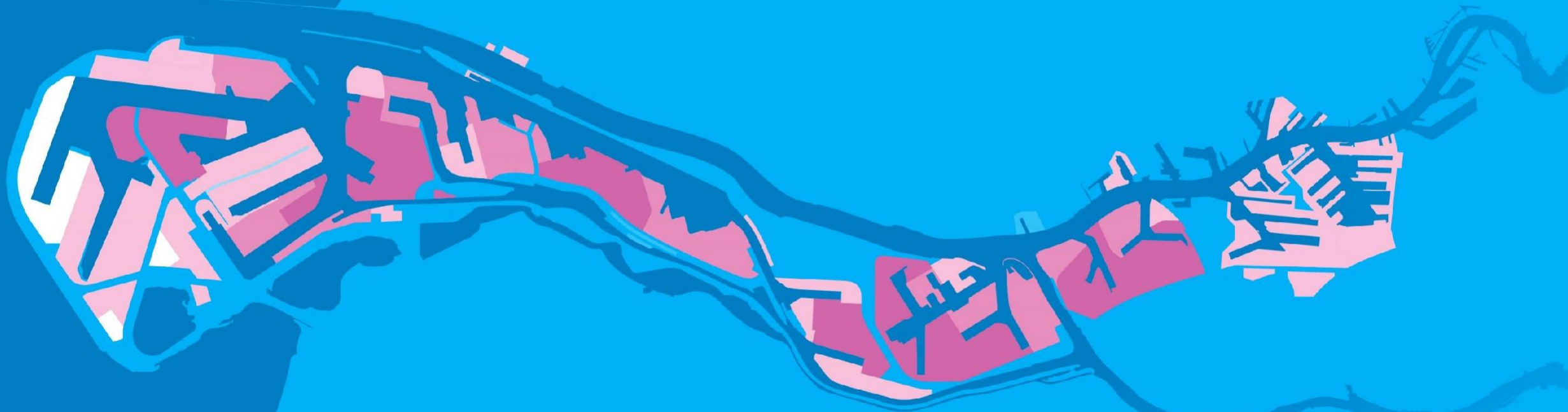


STORAGE

THE PORT OF ROTTERDAM TODAY



THE PORT IN TRANSITION



RESERVED

- New industry
(Biobased & circular)



LOGISTICS, SERVICES



STORAGE



INDUSTRY

THE PORT IN TRANSITION



RESERVED

- New industry (Biobased & circular)



LOGISTICS, SERVICES

- Mostly ready
- Electrification



STORAGE



INDUSTRY

THE PORT IN TRANSITION



RESERVED

- New industry (Biobased & circular)



LOGISTICS, SERVICES

- Mostly ready
- Electrification



STORAGE

- Mostly ready
- Change of products



INDUSTRY

THE PORT IN TRANSITION



RESERVED

- New industry
(Biobased & circular)



LOGISTICS, SERVICES

- Mostly ready
- Electrification



STORAGE

- Mostly ready
- Change of products



INDUSTRY

- Change of feedstock
& Process



2030: 55% CO2 reduction
2050: CO2 neutral

Presenter Notes
2025-08-01 09:26:44
Pijler 2: (Hydrogen 4Mton import, 0,6 Mt local production, Offshore wind connection 7,4 GW
Zon 130 MWp, Wind 300 MW)
Pijler 3: (8 Mt renewable production capacity 2-4 Mt waste as feedstock)
Pijler 4: (20% CO2 reduction compared to 2019 deepsea shipping) Shorepower: 90% ro-ro vessels, 90 % ULCS)

PILLAR

1

EFFICIENCY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- Warmteling
- Porthos (CCS)
- Strengthening power grid
- Offshore wind connection
- Hydrogen grid
- (HyTransPort.RTM)
- Delta Rhine Corridor
- Datasafehouse

PILLAR

2

A NEW ENERGY SYSTEM

- Electrification Industry
- Green hydrogen production
- H-vision
- Renewable & Low carbon hydrogen import
- Rotterdam Wind Power Hub
- HyExchange
- Ammonia cracking

PILLAR

3

A NEW FEEDSTOCK AND FUEL SYSTEM

- Biofuel production
- Biomethanol
- Plastic recycling
- Batteryrecycling
- Lithium refining
- Starlings

PILLAR

4

SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT

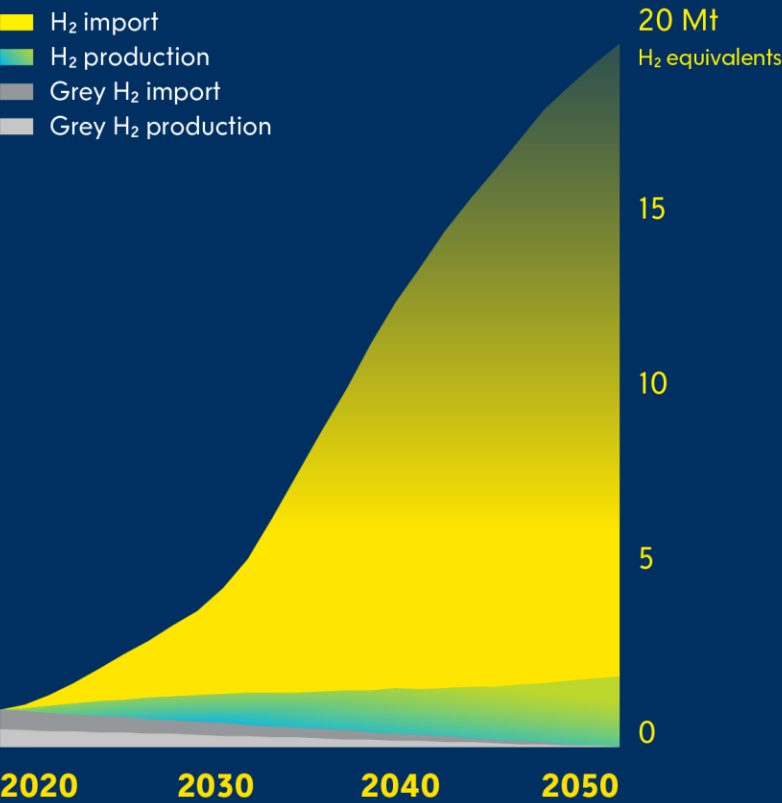
- ZES (zero emission shipping)
- RH2INE - Condor
- Hytrucks, H₂ fueling station
- Shore power
- Green Corridors
- Digitisation logistic / HESP

ROTTERDAM: EUROPE'S HYDROGEN HUB

CO₂-reduction with renewable & low carbon hydrogen and its derivatives, with a large role for imports

Net zero

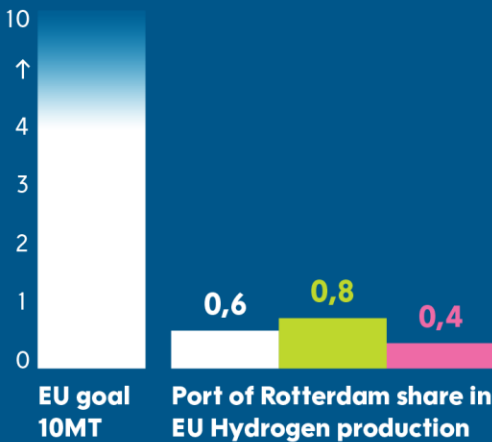
Paris Climate Agreement



European hydrogen goals for 2030

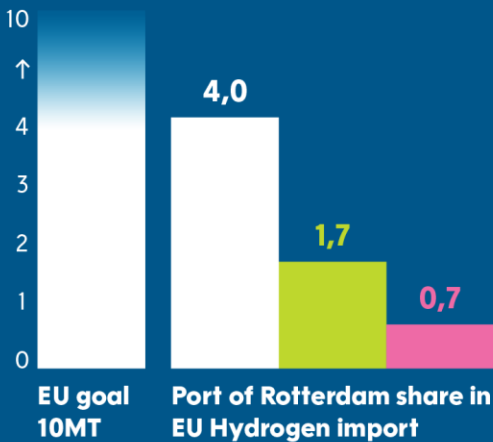
Rotterdam plays a huge role in fulfilling EU ambitions of 20Mton: our aim is to deliver 25%.

Hydrogen production



- REPowerEU ambitie: 0,6Mton
- Connected Deep Green: 0,8 Mton
- Protective markets: 0,4 Mton

Hydrogen import

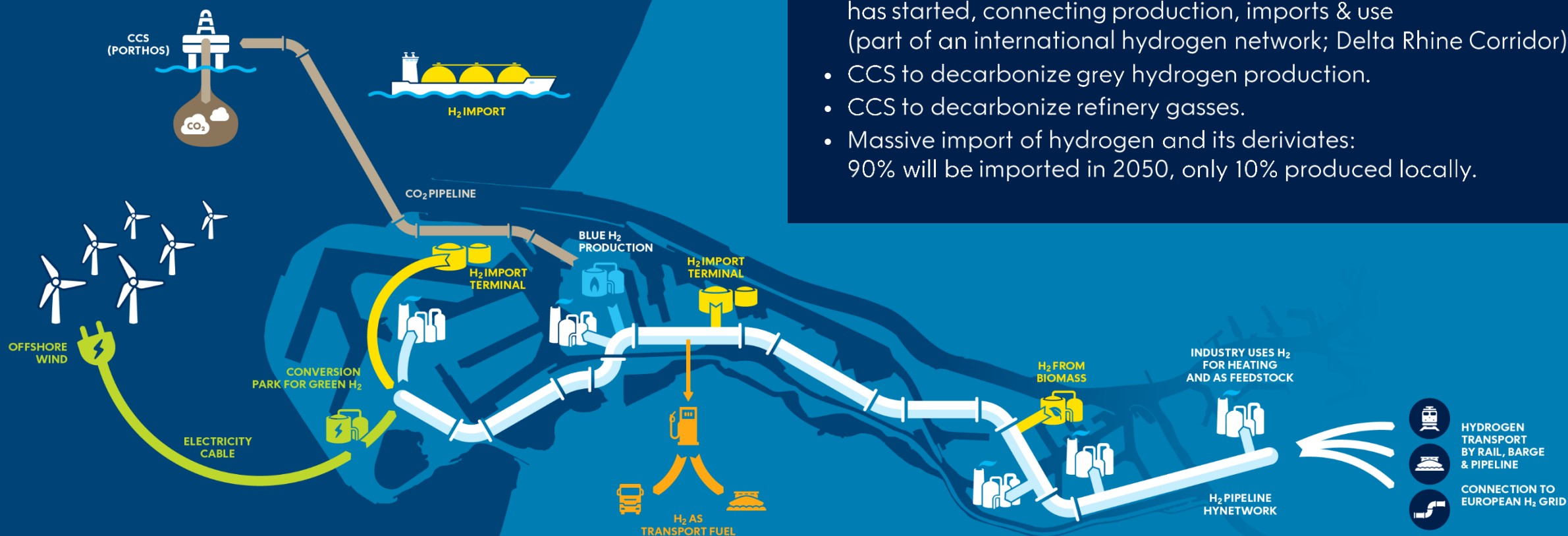


- REPowerEU ambitie: 4Mton
- Connected Deep Green: 1,7 Mton
- Protective markets: 0,7 Mton

RULE OF THUMB



ROTTERDAM'S HYDROGEN ECOSYSTEM IS BEING BUILT RIGHT NOW



We are making this happen

- Offshore wind farms connected to Rotterdam: 7.4 GW in 2030.
- Production of green hydrogen (first 200 MW electrolyser under construction): 2-2.5 GW in 2030.
- Construction of open access Hydrogen pipeline across the port has started, connecting production, imports & use (part of an international hydrogen network; Delta Rhine Corridor).
- CCS to decarbonize grey hydrogen production.
- CCS to decarbonize refinery gasses.
- Massive import of hydrogen and its derivatives: 90% will be imported in 2050, only 10% produced locally.

HIGH POTENTIAL IMPORT AREAS

Green hydrogen import is essential for Europe, as it uses more energy than it can produce.



Progress and planning

- Expected import Hydrogen and its derivatives in Rotterdam: 0.7-1.7 Mton in 2030, 18 Mton in 2050.
- Huge potential for production in many areas worldwide.
- Imports Rotterdam are expected to start around 2025.
- 14 terminals have announced plans for import facilities.
- Rotterdam is preparing itself for Ammonia, methanol, Liquid H₂, SAF and LOHC.

HYDROGEN IMPORT ARRIVAL LOCATIONS ROTTERDAM

14 hydrogen existing and announced terminals

	TERMINALS (COMPANY)	PLANNED FID	OPERATIONAL
AMMONIA	OCI	Operational	✓ 2026
	Air Products	2025	2028
	VTTI Amplifhy	2026	2029
	Chane	2026	2029
	ACE (Location undecided)	2027	>2030
	Global Energy Storage	2028	>2030
	Chane	Operational	✓
METHANOL/SAF	EVOS	Operational	✓
	ETT	Operational	✓
	Liquin	Operational	✓
	Advorio	2027	2030
	Vopak	t.b.d.	2029
LOHC	Chane	t.b.d.	2029
	Vopak (Location undecided)	t.b.d.	>2030



- Ammonia Terminals
- Methanol Terminals
- LH2 Terminals
- LOHC

Announced cracking facilities

- ACE
- Air Products
- VTTI Amplifhy

GREEN H₂ PRODUCTION STARTS AT DEDICATED SITES FOR ELECTROLYSIS

PROJECT (COMPANY)	CAPACITY	PLANNED FID	OPERATIONAL
Conversion park 1			
Holland Hydrogen I (Shell)	200MW	✓ 2022	2025
ELYgator (Air Liquide)	200MW	2025	2027
HyCC Project (HyCC)	250MW	2026	2029
Confidential	200MW	2026	2029
Conversion park 2			
Zeevonk (CIP/Vattenfall)	~1000MW	2026	2029
MaasH2 (RWE)	~250MW	2026	2029
Brownfield			
Eneco Electrolyser (Eneco)	800MW	2026	2029
H2Maasvlakte (Uniper)	500MW	2026	2030

Ambition Rotterdam

2030: 2.5GW (onshore)

2050: 20GW (onshore & offshore)



NEW BUILT AND EXISTING PIPELINE CONNECTIONS

PROJECT (COMPANY)	CAPACITY	PLANNED FID	OPERATIONAL
Open access			
Hydrogen network Rotterdam	1,200 ktpa	✓ 2022	2026
Delta Rhine Corridor	2,000 ktpa	2026	2032
Hydrogen network Netherlands	2,000 ktpa	n/a	2033
Private (in Rotterdam)			
Air Liquide	confidential	n/a	✓
Air Products	confidential	n/a	✓



INLAND DISTRIBUTION

Hydrogen carrier are already distributed inland via barge and rail



91,000

VESSELS PER YEAR



1,000-5,000

SHIP CAPACITY



Multiple

OPERATORS

PRODUCT	# VESSELS	CAPACITY (TONNES)	OPERATIONAL
Ammonia ¹	10	1,000-2,000	✓
Methanol	20	1,000-2,500	✓
LOHC	n/a	3,000	✓
LH ₂ (isotainers)			✓
Compressed H ₂ (containers)			✓

1 — Today pressurised ammonia barges.
Cold ammonia barges are being developed



WELL CONNECTED TO H₂ DEMAND CENTERS IN NORTHWEST EUROPE

Offtakers in this region



Airports

8



(Bio) Refineries

>20



Steel plants

>6



Chemical Parks

>25



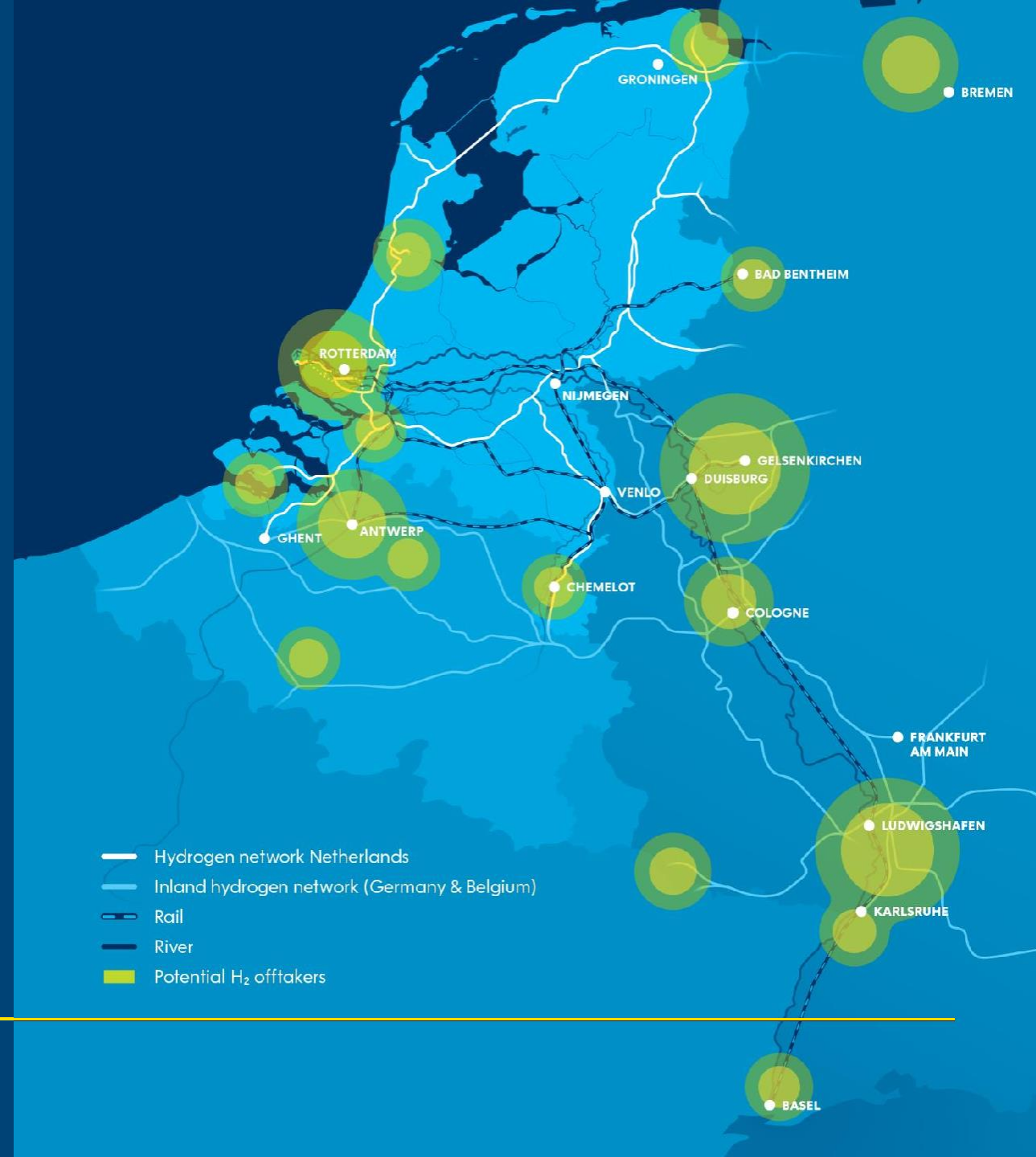
Power Plants

>80



Bunkering

>28,000 vessels



HYDROGEN PROJECTS



PLANNING

2025	2026	2028	2030	2032	2035
Import First green ammonia imports.	Production First 200 MW electrolyzer operational (Shell Holland Hydrogen I).	Production Conversion Park I electrolyzer expansions ~400MW.	Production 2,5 GW electrolyzers operational (~0.3 Mton H ₂).	Production First blue hydrogen plant operational using Refinery Fuel Gases.	Production 3,5 GW electrolyzers operational (~0.4 Mton H ₂).
Import Expansion existing ammonia terminal operational.	Infrastructure 'Hydrogen network' pipeline in the port operational.	Import 2 nd import terminal for ammonia operational, first ammonia cracker operational.	Import 0.7-1.7 Mton H ₂ imports.	Import First LH ₂ terminal operational.	Import 4.0 Mton H ₂ imports.
Use First H ₂ fueling station for trucks in the Port operational.	Use First green hydrogen replaces grey in refineries		Road transport 1,000 H ₂ powered trucks.	Infrastructure 'Delta Rhine Corridor' pipelines to Chemelot, North Rhine-Westfalia operational.	
Pilot ammonia ship2ship operation.	Use CCS infrastructure operational (Porthos), grey hydrogen turns blue. First 'Condor' hydrogen powered inland barges operational.		Import LOHC imports industrial scale.	Infrastructure National 'Hydrogen pipeline network' operational.	



IT'S HAPPENING!

Building site Conversion park



Porthos & Hynetwork



Shell Holland Hydrogen 1



Offshore wind landfall

Our governance model also enables us to play a leading role rising to the challenges of the Energy Transition

Energy Transition Strategy



-55% CO₂ IN 2030
(COMPARED TO 1990)

CO₂ NEUTRAL IN 2050

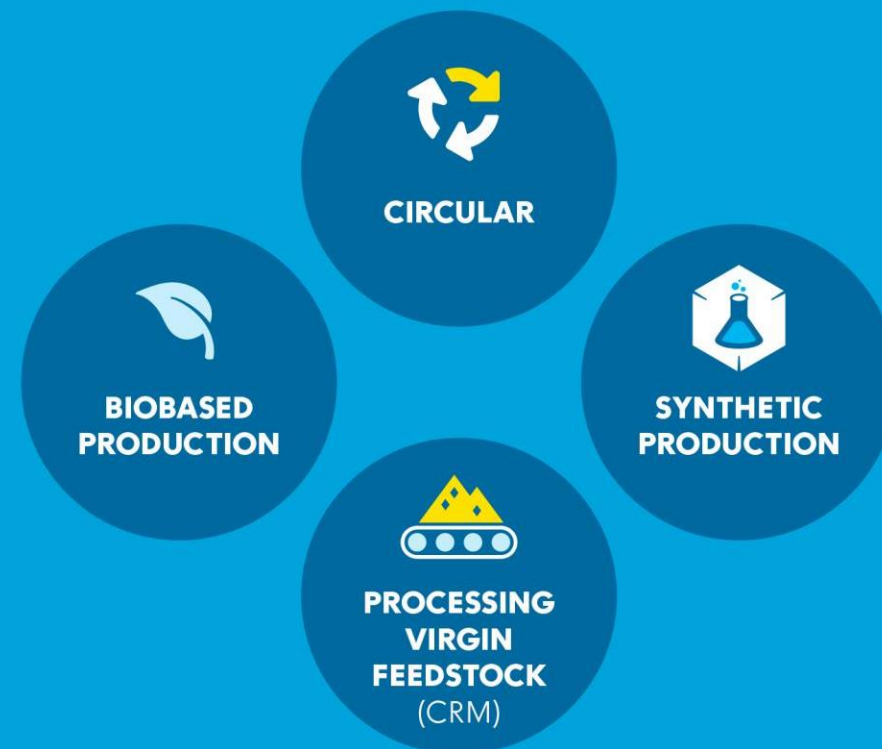
A NEW FEEDSTOCK AND FUEL SYSTEM

3

What



How



ZOOMING IN ON THE NETHERLANDS SECURITY OF SUPPLY

Focus on key technologies and specific CRM

Focus areas



Energy transition



Digitalisation



Air & Space



Defense

Key technologies



BATTERIES



FUEL CELLS



WIND



TRACTION MOTORS



PV



ROBOTICS



DRONES



3D PRINTING



ICT

Critical Raw Materials

Very high

LREEs
HREEs

High

Magnesium
Niobium
Germanium
Borates
Scandium

Moderate

Strontium
Cobalt
PGMs
Natural graphite

Low

Indium
Vanadium
Lithium
Tungsten
Titanium
Gallium, Hafnium
Silicon metal

Very low

Manganese
Chromium
Zirconium
Tellurium
Nickel
Copper

SECURITY OF SUPPLY

Focus on key technologies and specific CRM – focus areas



Energy transition



Digitalisation

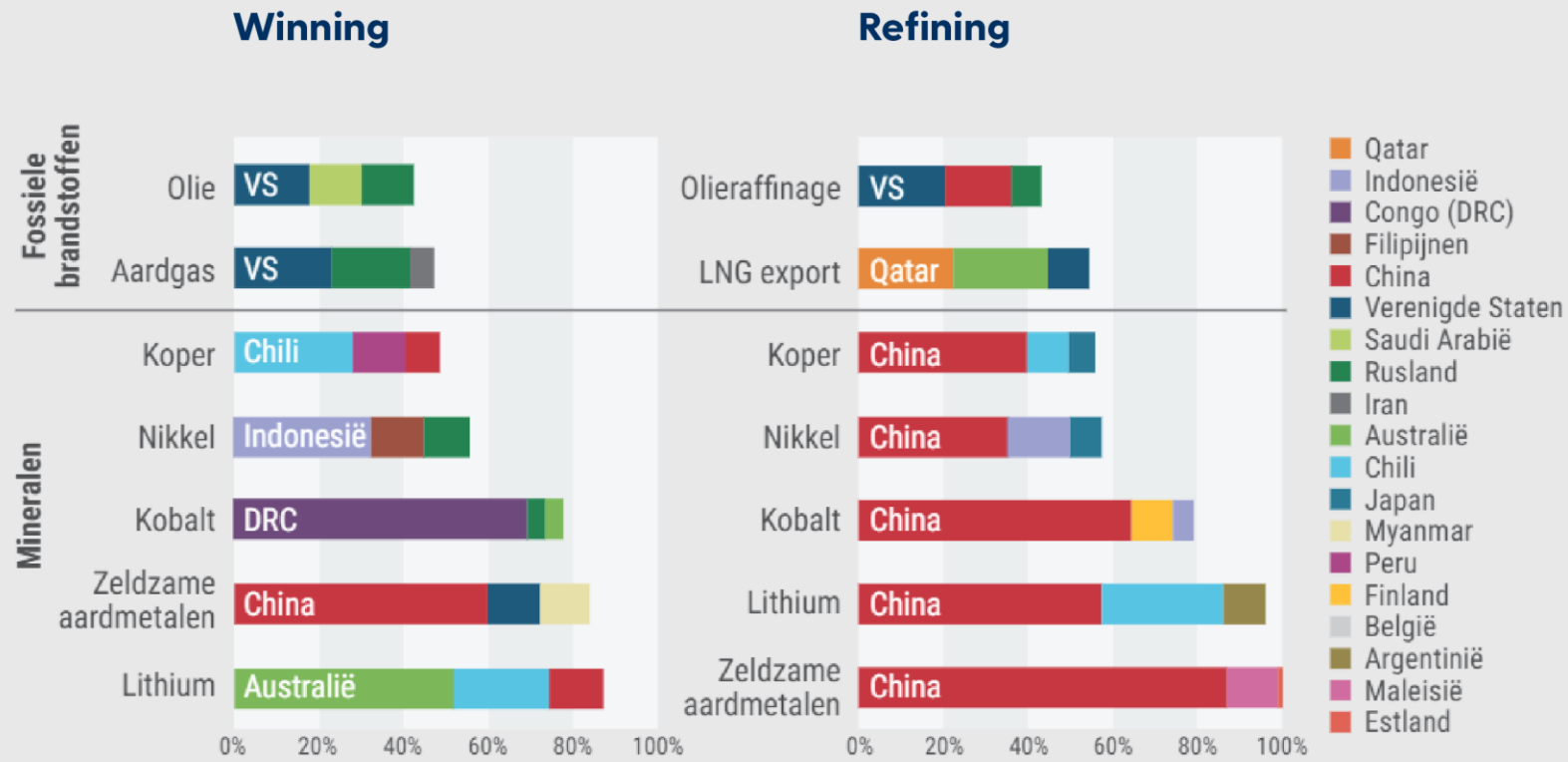
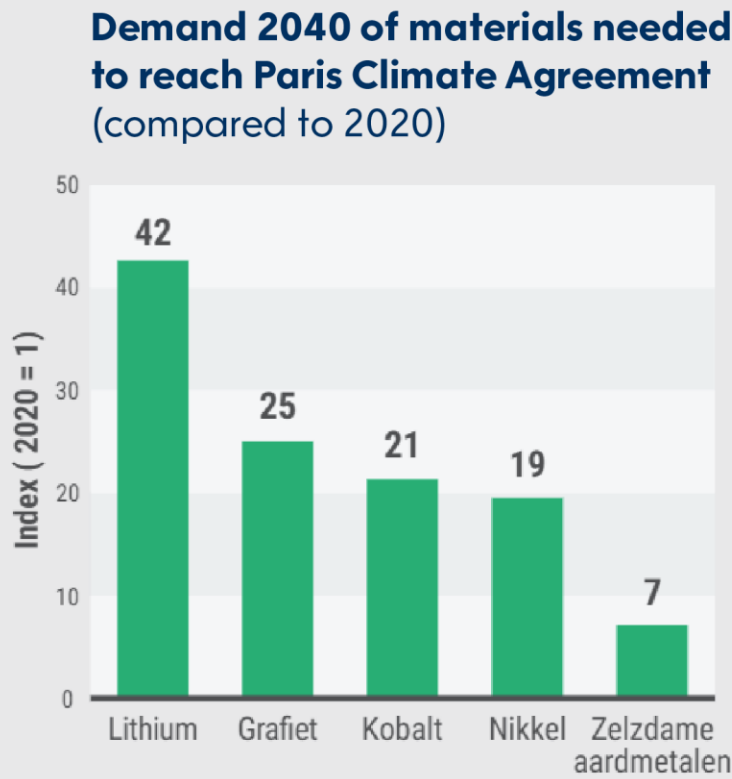


Air & Space



Defense

MAJORITY OF REFINING TAKES PLACE IN CHINA CREATING STRONG DEPENDENCE ON THIS COUNTRY



TIMELINE

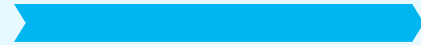
China has utilized this position to influence the CRM market

2021



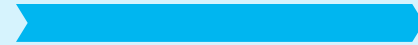
**Export controls
on graphite**

2022



**Export restrictions
on Lithium**

2023



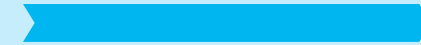
August

Export controls Gallium and Germanium

December

- Export controls on Graphite
- Export ban on Rare earth magnet manufacturing technology

2024



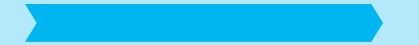
September

Export controls Antimony

Export ban

Gallium, Germanium and Antimony to the United States (semi-conductor, solar panels and defence industry get impacted)

2025



**Proposed
restrictions**

On advanced battery and mineral processing technologies

CRITICAL RAW MATERIALS AND THE EU



Importance

Critical raw materials (CRMs) are raw materials of **high economic importance** for the EU, with a **high risk of supply disruption** due to their concentration of sources and lack of good, affordable substitutes.

Strategic materials are

- A. important to a nation's economy and/or defense,
- B. demand is expected to increase substantially.



Materials



Eu critical raw materials act

2030 consumption

- 10% extraction
- 25% recycling
- 40% processing in EU

Max. 65% of any CRM imported from a single country

COLLABORATION IN IMPORT

Through

- Government to government
- Business to business
- Knowledge to knowledge

Based on existing renewable
energy relations

CSR: our ambition is to have
a positive impact

CURRENT MINING HOTSPOTS



VALUE CHAIN



STRENGTHEN LOGISTICS, AND HANDLING FACILITIES IN ROTTERDAM

2



- Companies active in Critical Raw Materials
- Companies active in Construction Materials
- Other dry & breakbulk terminals

ONGOING DEVELOPMENT OF FACILITIES

Using our landlord role. EU aims at 15 processing facilities for CRM in the EU in 2030

3



Processing facilities

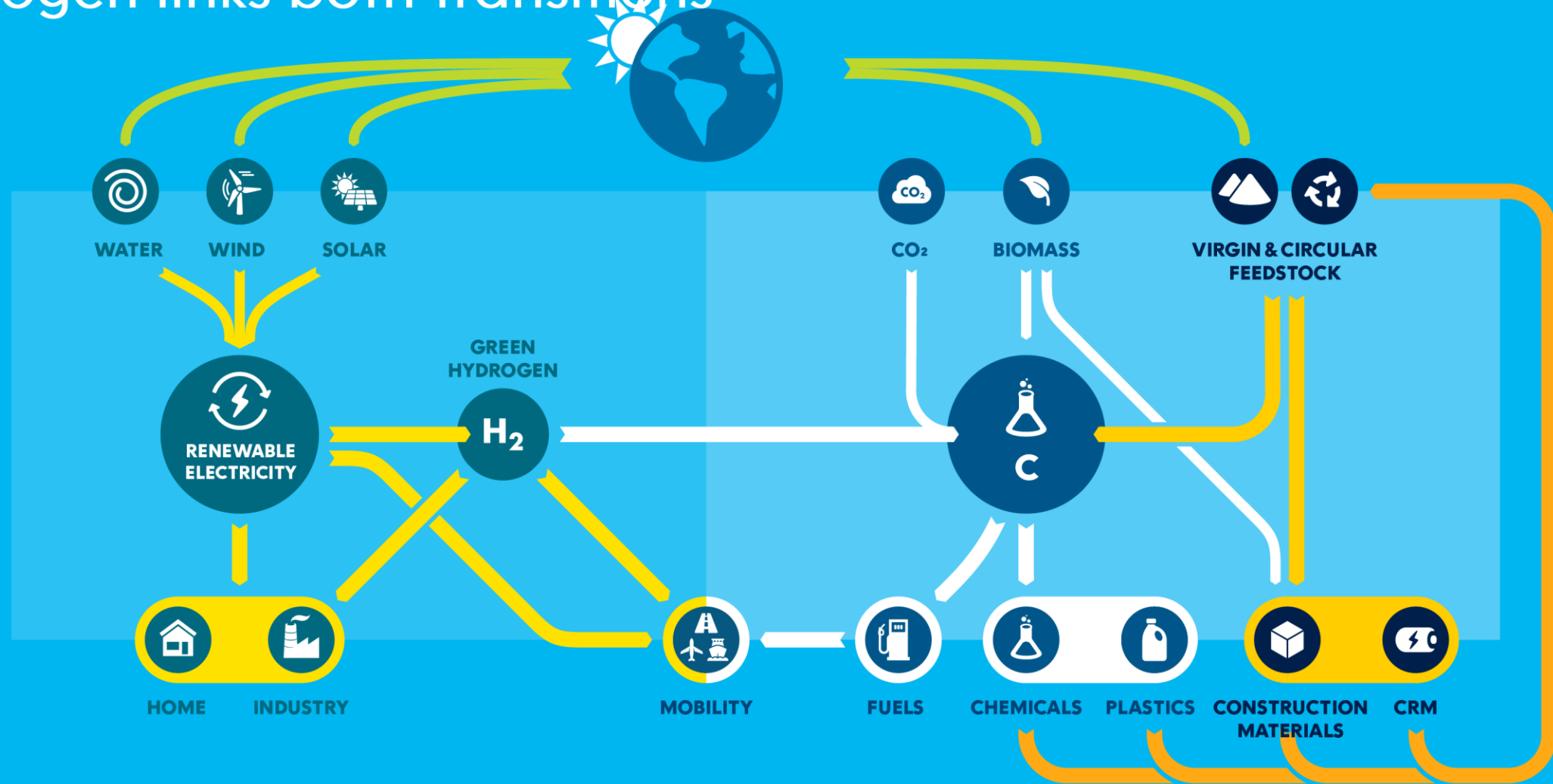
Production and refining virgin CRM

Circular facilities

Recycling and recovery of used CRM

THE ENERGY & FEEDSTOCK TRANSITION ARE CONNECTED

Hydrogen links both transitions



THE PORT OF ROTTERDAM IS READY TO RECEIVE ALL TYPES OF CARRIERS



Clean ammonia

One existing terminal.
5 new terminals announced.

Bio ammonia delivery from US to Germany completed successfully

Ammonia bunker pilot successfully completed.



Clean methanol

Multiple existing terminals. Already a European methanol hub.

Commercial bunkering of methanol already available in the port.



Liquid hydrogen

2 Feasibility studies for new terminal completed.

LH_2 bunkering is currently being studied for several clients in the port.



Liquid organic hydrogen carrier

Conversion of 2 existing terminals.



Other

Other technologies are also being explored (e.g. NaBH_2).

Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) is also handled at Port of Rotterdam, it is considered a hydrogen based fuel and not per se a carrier

Our governance model also enables us to play a leading role rising to the challenges of the Energy Transition

Energy Transition Strategy



-55% CO₂ IN 2030
(COMPARED TO 1990)

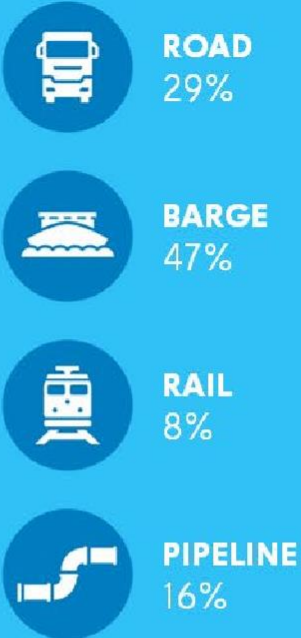
CO₂ NEUTRAL IN 2050

PORT OF ROTTERDAM

CONNECTING THE WORLD



PORT AREA
42 KM



MODAL SPLIT



LARGEST BIO-FUELS
CLUSTER GLOBALLY



10MT / YEAR
2ND LARGEST
BUNKER HUB GLOBALLY



439
MILLION TONNES
OF FREIGHT THROUGHPUT



13%
OF TOTAL EU
ENERGY DEMAND



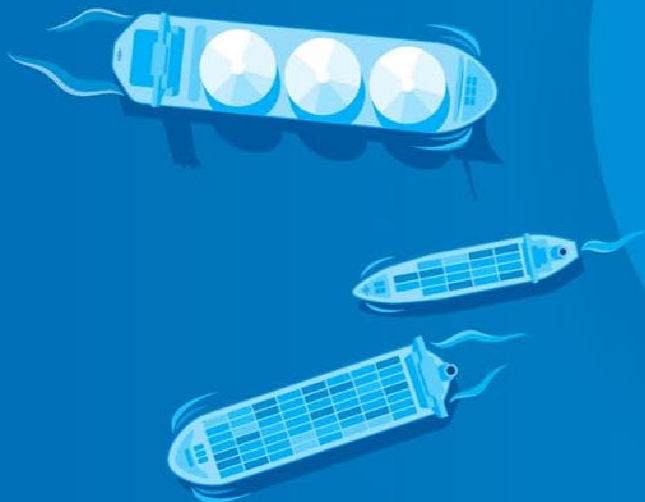
CA. **193,000**
DIRECT & INDIRECT JOBS



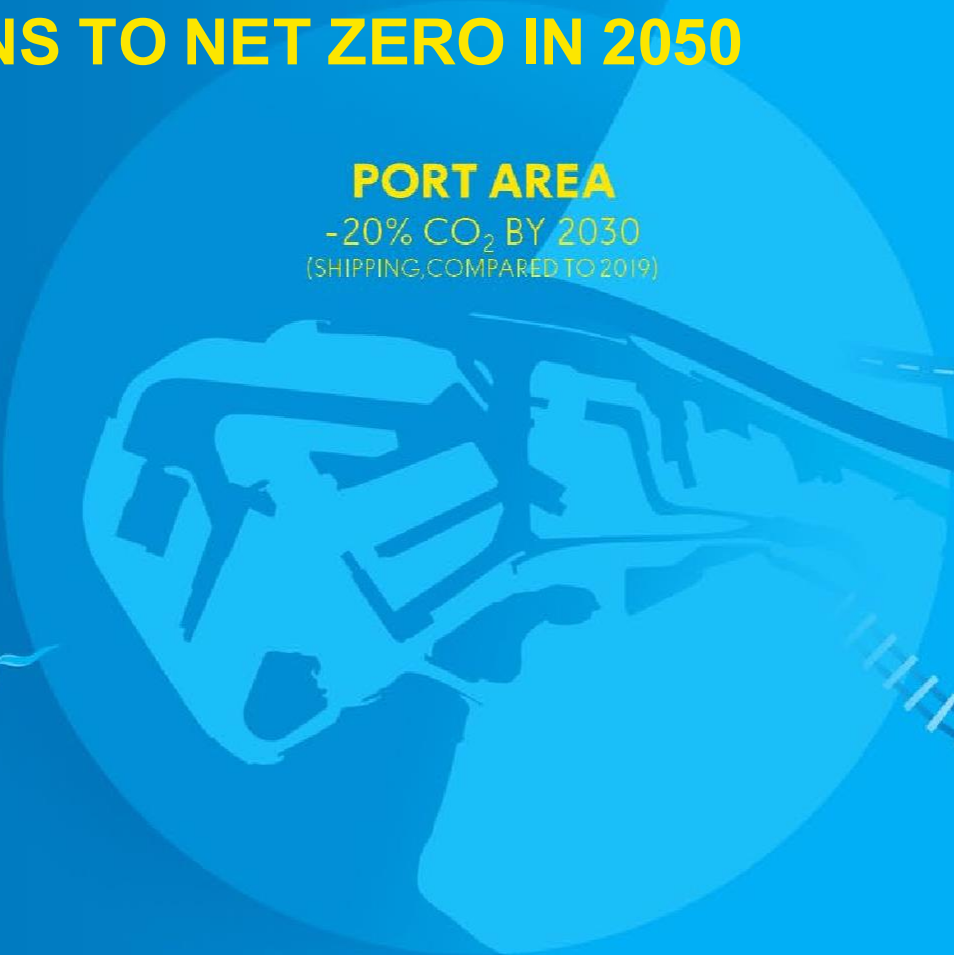
OUR JOINT CHALLENGE

TRANSPORT EMISSIONS TO NET ZERO IN 2050

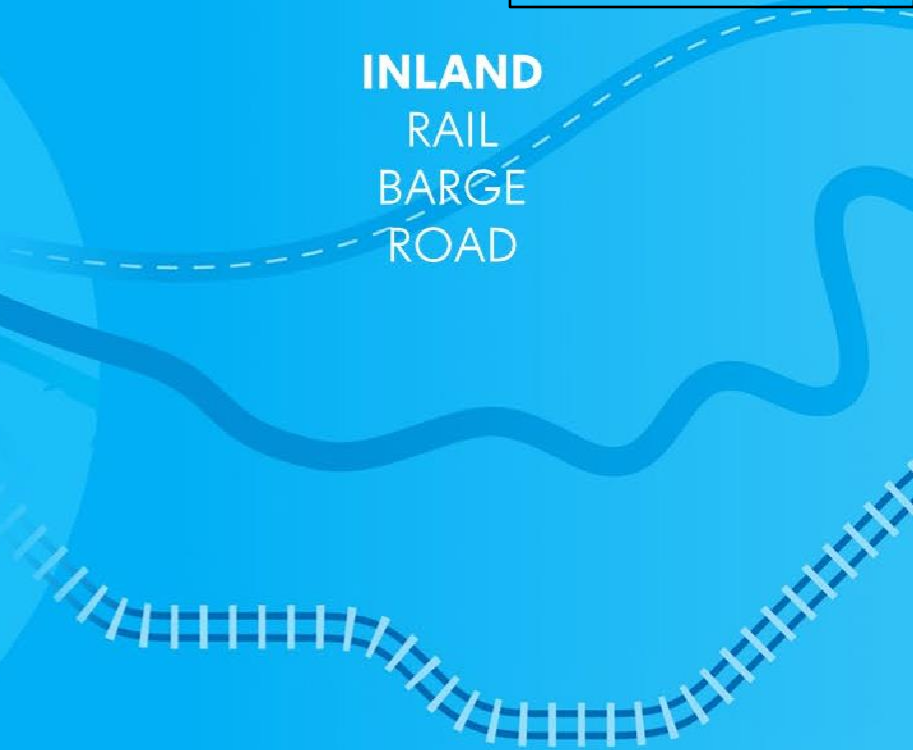
MARINE
DEEP SEA
SHORT SEA



PORT AREA
-20% CO₂ BY 2030
(SHIPPING, COMPARED TO 2019)



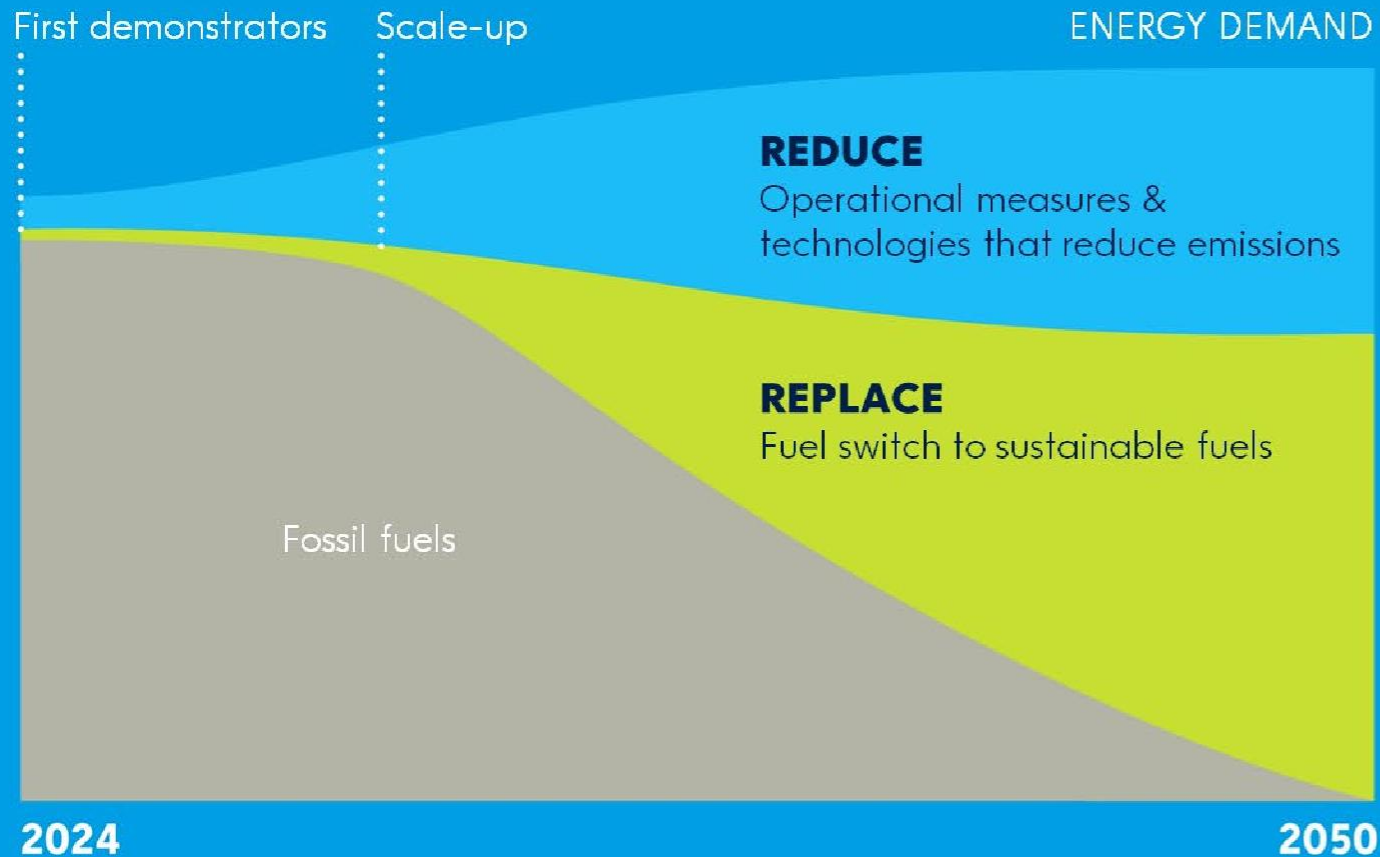
INLAND
RAIL
BARGE
ROAD



OUTSIDE PORT AREA
IMPACT BEYOND PORT AREA

DUAL PATHWAY

TO ACHIEVE NET ZERO WE MUST REDUCE & REPLACE FOSSIL FUELS



Any sustainable alternative needs to be:



ALLOWED

Safety & regulations



AVAILABLE

Technology, infrastructure & energy



AFFORDABLE

Competitive at scale

REPLACE: WORKING TOWARDS A MULTIFUEL FUTURE

ALL FUELS FACE CHALLENGES



Import &
Production



Bunkering

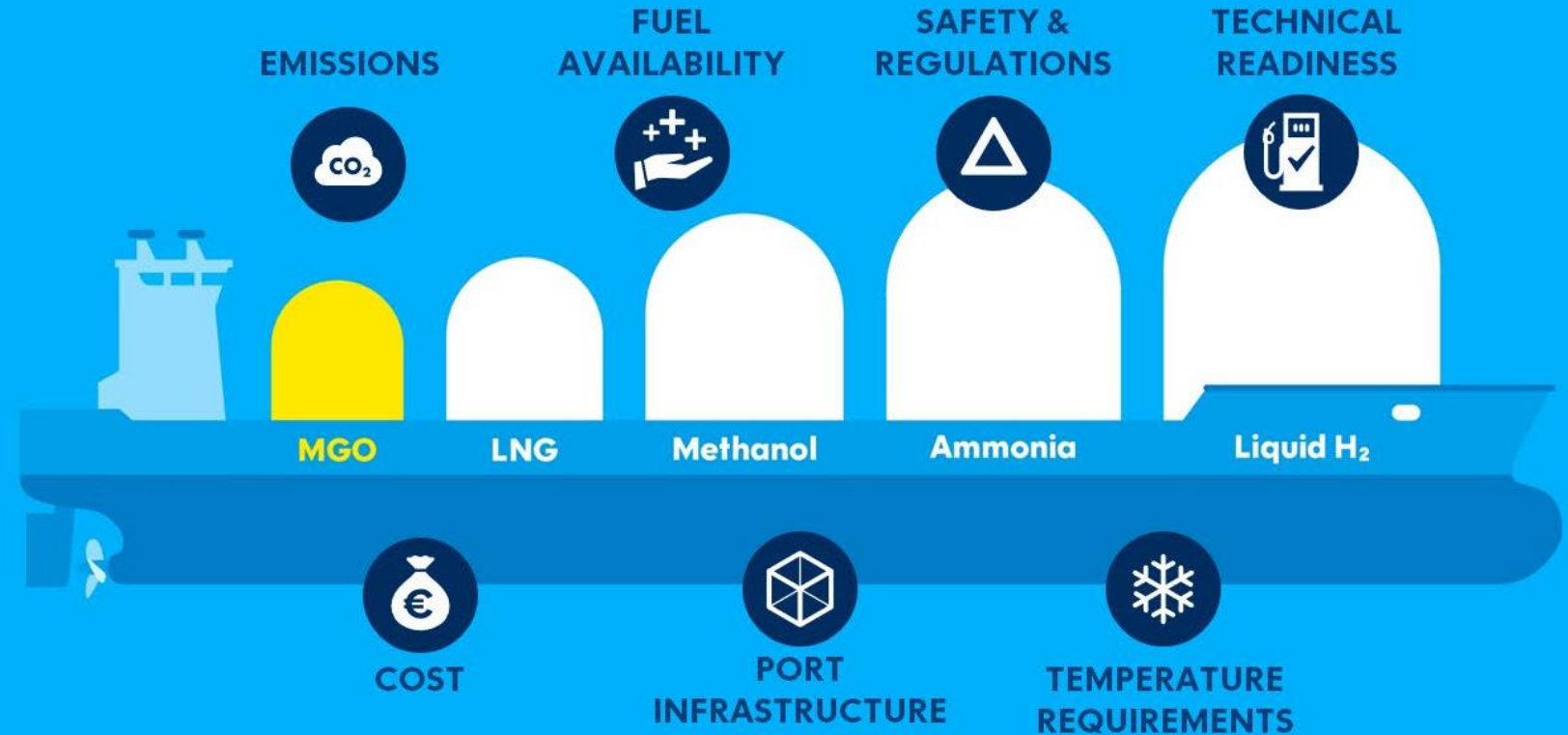
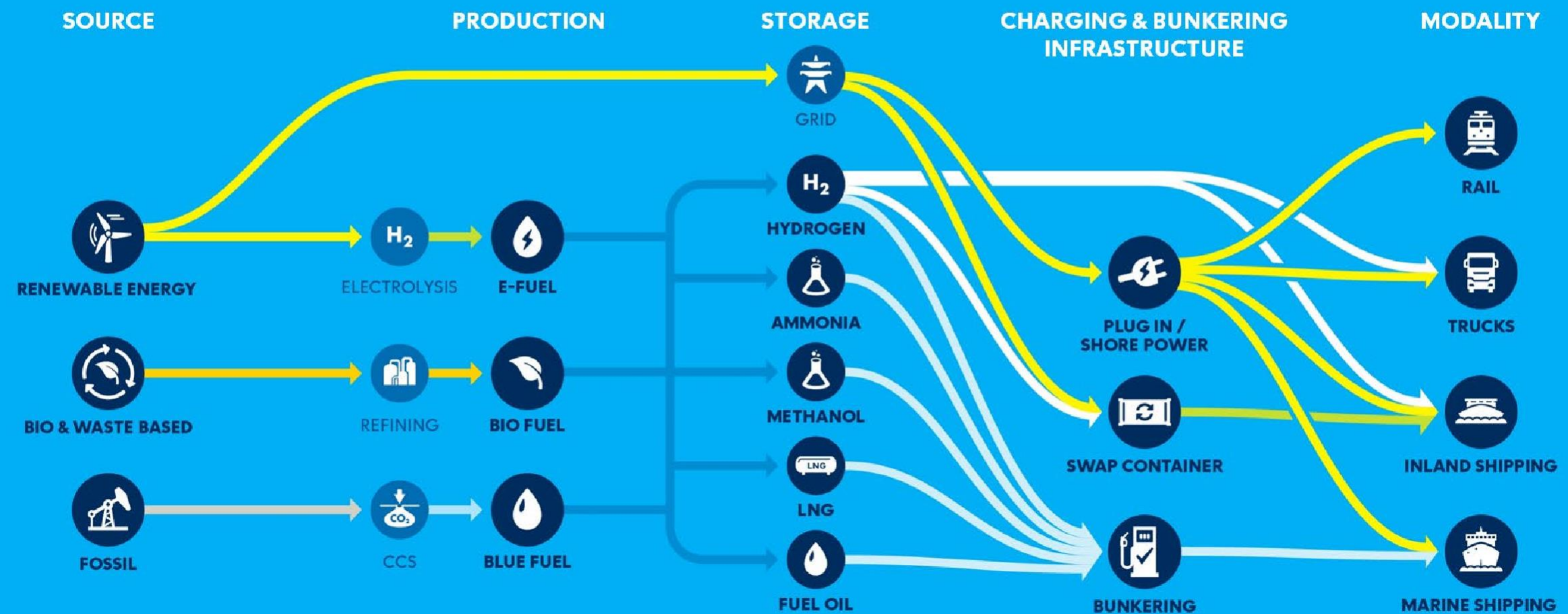


Image: Volumetric energy density of different fuels



REPLACE: WORKING TOWARDS A MULTI-FUEL FUTURE

PATHWAYS TO SUSTAINABLE FUELS FOR ALL MODALITIES



REGULATIONS AS KEY DRIVER IN THE TRANSITION

EU ETS Extension to Maritime Transport Introduction Timeline

Ship sizes and types	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028 +
	MRV review		ETS review			
Cargo / passenger ships* (5000 + GT)			First surrounding year on 2024 emissions			
Offshore ships (5000 + GT)	—	—				First surrounding year on 2027 emissions
Offshore and general cargo ships (400 - 5000 GT)	—	—			Inclusion in the EU ETS to be considered as part of the ETS review	
Greenhouse Gases						
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)						
Methane (CH ₄) and Nitrous Oxide (N ₂ O)	—					
Phase-in						
% of emissions to be surrendered as per the EU ETS Directive						

*Ships already covered today by the EU MRV regulation

Under MRV scope

Under MRV and EU ETS scope



The FuelEU maritime regulation will oblige vessels above 5000 gross tonnes calling at European ports (with exceptions such as fishing ships):



Vessels >5 000 gross tonnes



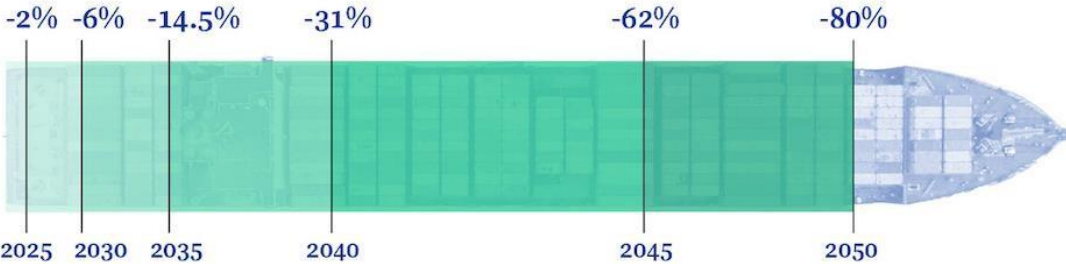
of all ships



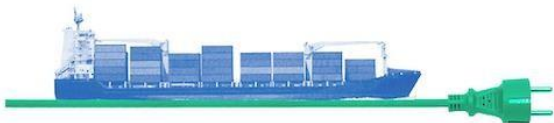
of CO2 emissions from the maritime sector

→ to reduce the greenhouse gas intensity of the energy used on board as follows

Annual average carbon intensity reduction compared to the average in 2020



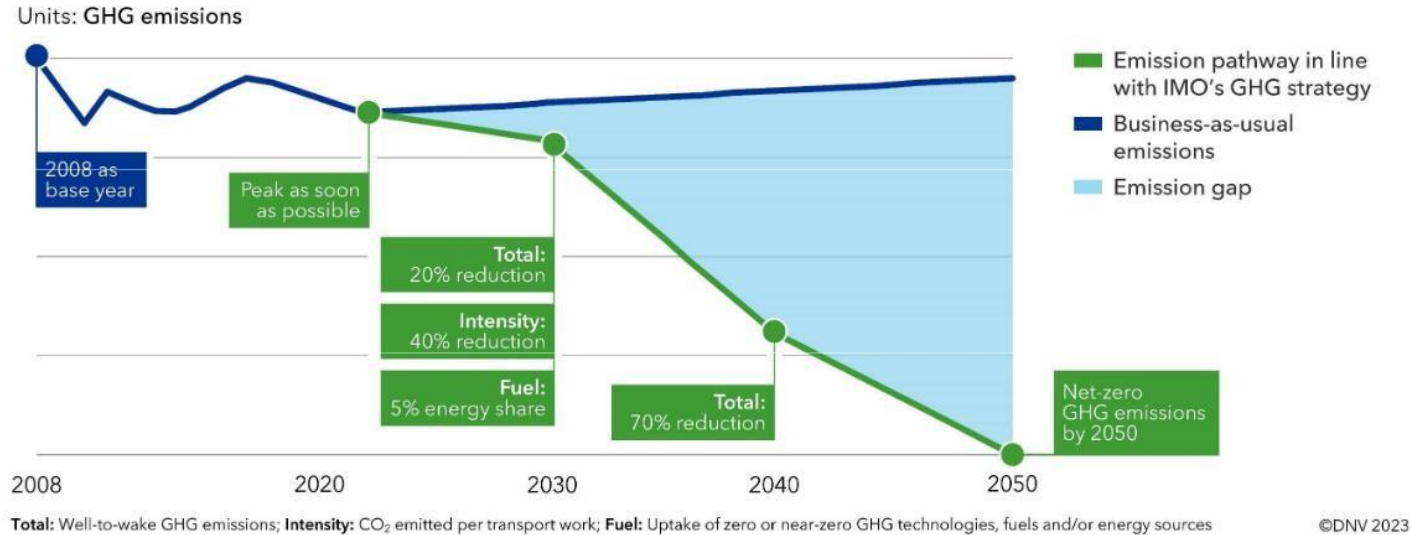
→ to connect to onshore power supply for their electrical power needs while moored at the quayside, unless they use another zero-emission technology



AFIR & RED

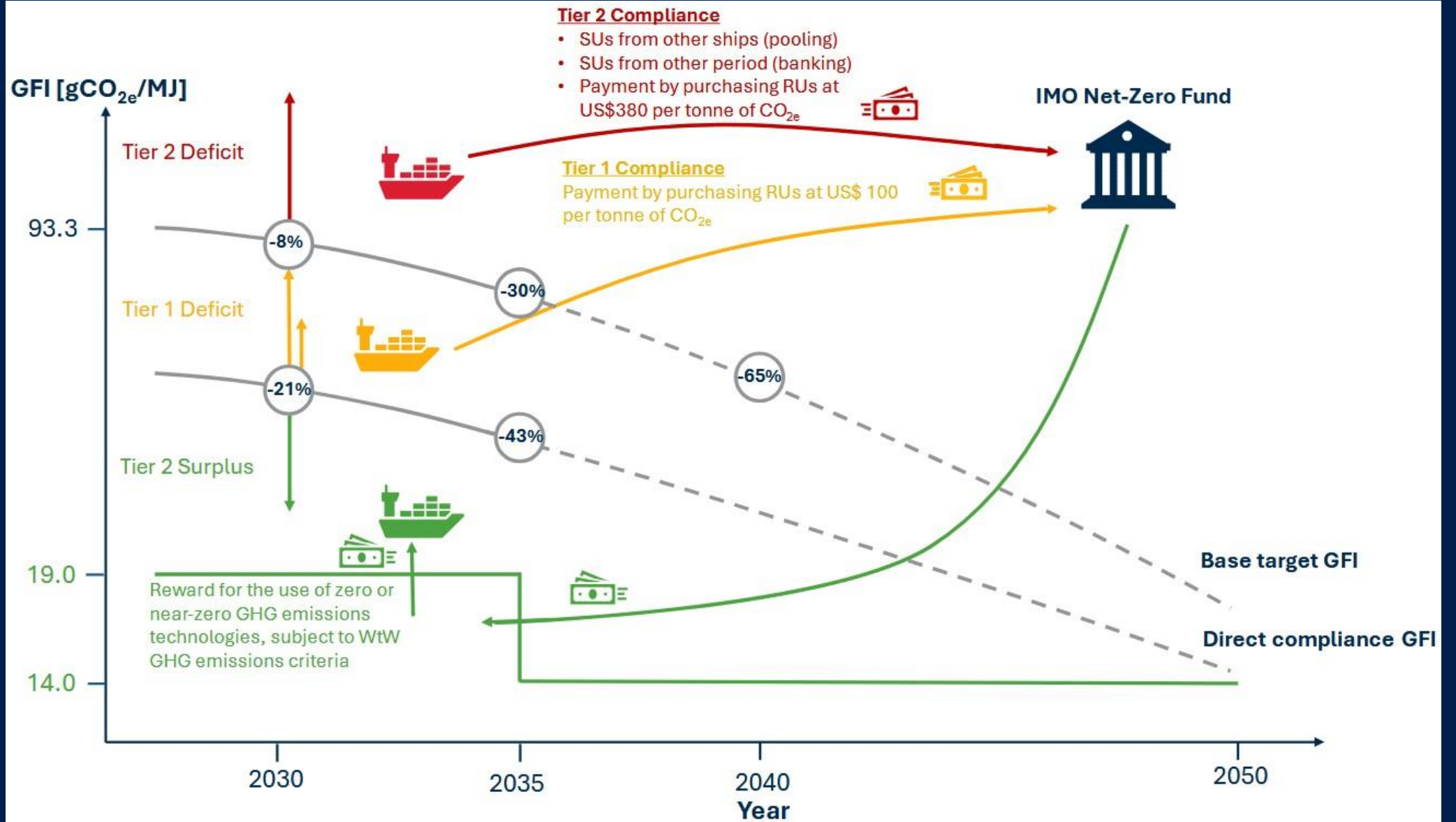
REGULATIONS AS KEY DRIVER IN THE TRANSITION

Strengthened IMO strategy on GHG reductions



EEDI & EEXI

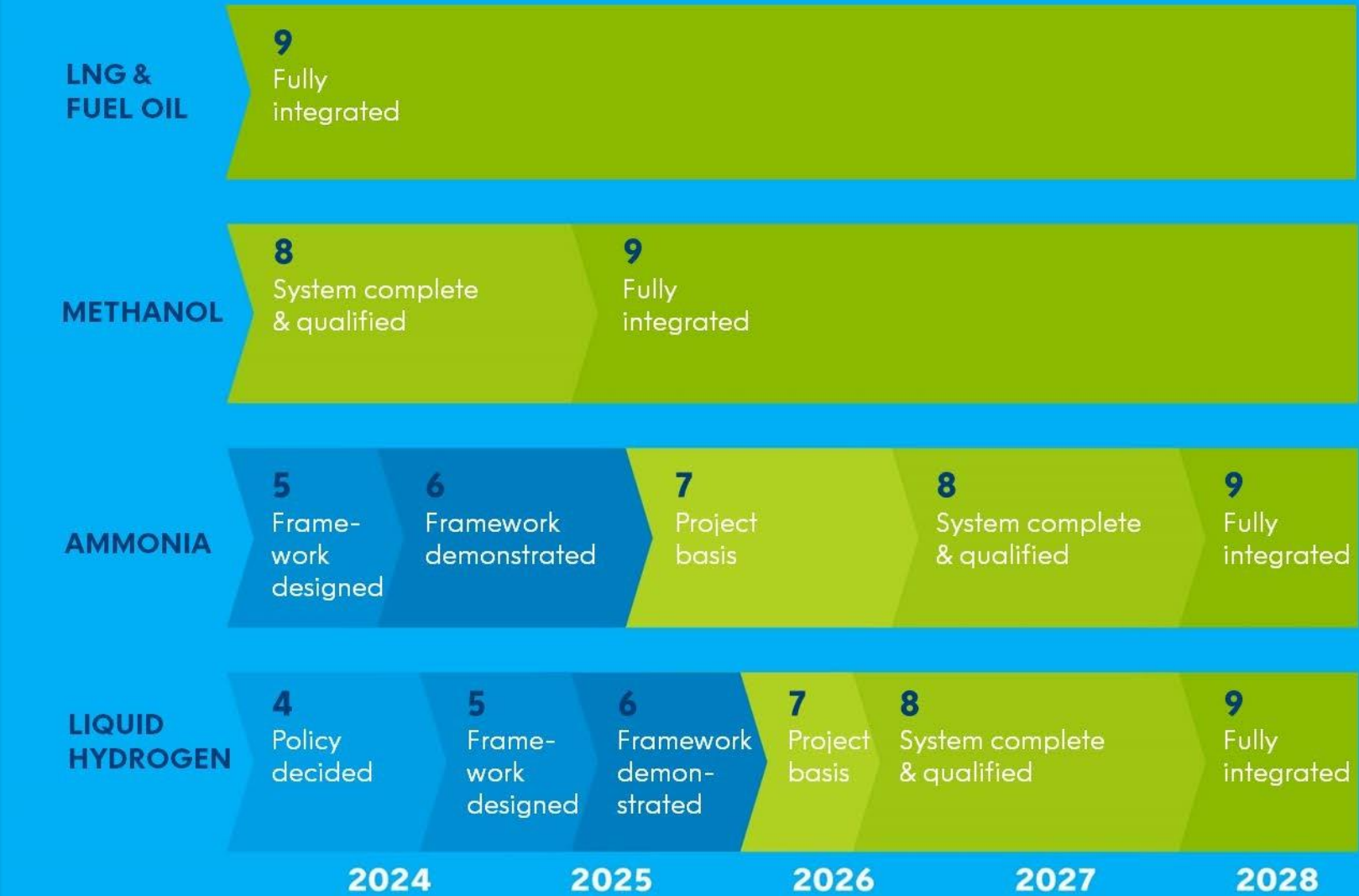
$$CII = \frac{[AnnualFuelConsumption] \times [CO_2emissionsfactor]}{TransportWork : [DistSailed] \times [Capacity]}$$



PROJECTED PORT READINESS FOR BUNKERING

Port Readiness Level (PRL) for marine fuel

Research	PRL 1	Fuel relevance assessed
	PRL 2	Interest of port stakeholders determined
	PRL 3	Sufficient information gathered
Development	PRL 4	Policy for bunkering specific fuel decided, roadmap developed
	PRL 5	Framework for bunkering and associated activities of a specific fuel designed
	PRL 6	Framework for bunkering specific fuel demonstrated in a protected environment
Deployment	PRL 7	Bunkering of specific fuel established on a project base in an operating environment
	PRL 8	System for bunkering of specific fuel complete and qualified
	PRL 9	Bunkering of specific fuel integrated in regular port operations



AMMONIA BUNKER PILOT SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

COLD AMMONIA SHIP2SHIP TRANSFER

Rotterdam is EU largest bunker hub, globally 2nd

- First ammonia bunker pilot alongside terminal
- Transfer of cold ammonia at -33°C between 2 gas carriers
- Transfer outside working hours
- No ammonia emission during operation, including purging
- Use & validation of international standards
- ~500 tonnes / ~800 m³ NH₃ transferred
- 2.5 hours of transfer time



Mærsk Mc-Kinney Møller Center
for Zero Carbon Shipping



Co-funded by
the European Union



METHANOL BUNKERING ON A REGULAR BASIS

1st green methanol bunkering by Laura Maersk in 2023



AMMONIA BUNKER PILOT SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Cold Ammonia ship2ship transfer



- Opened 31st of March 2025
- 22 months construction time
- Capacity of 10 MW
- 230 meter cable duct for connection flexibility
- Fully concealed when not operational
- Carriage developed for Rotterdam, adopted internationally

SHORE POWER CRUISE TERMINAL



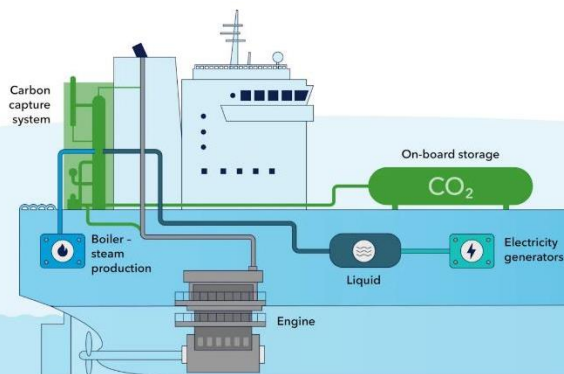
WORKING TOGETHER WITH SAMSKIP ON HYDROGEN

Enabling LH2 bunkering in Rotterdam



ONBOARD CARBON CAPTURE VALUE CHAIN

Step 1 Capture



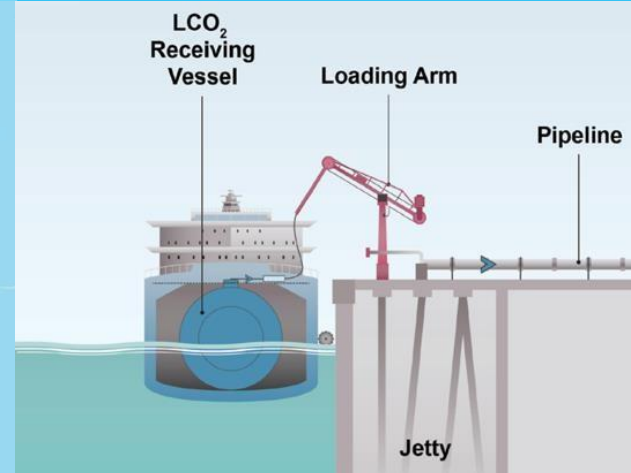
OCC system captures CO₂ from combustion of carbon-based fuels onboard vessels, purifies and liquifies for storage onboard.

Step 2 Offloading



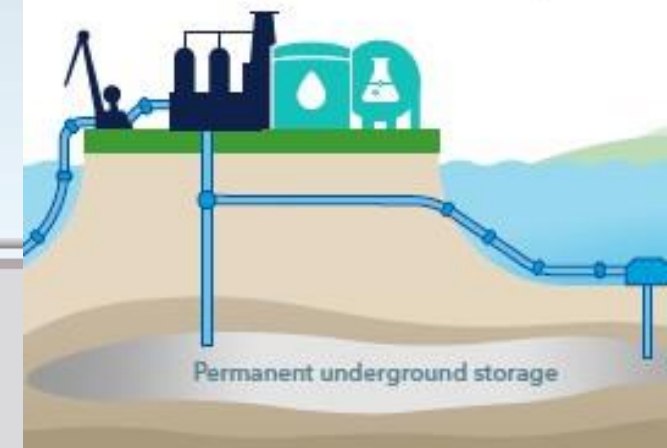
In the port, the LCO₂ is collected by LCO₂ barges.

Step 3 Transport and intermediate storage



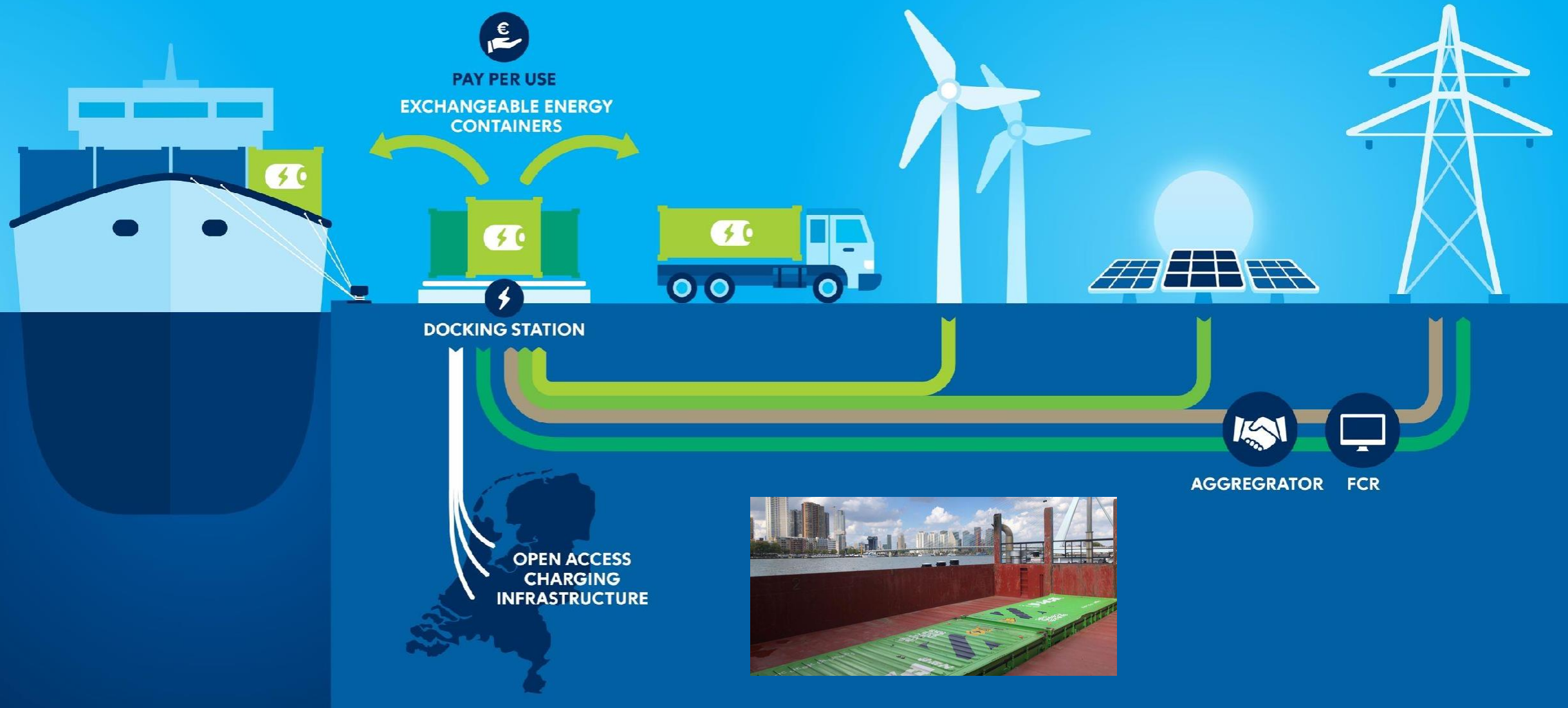
The LCO₂ barge offloads the LCO₂ for onshore intermediate storage (and potential purification).

Step 4 Sequestration or utilisation



The LCO₂ is brought offshore for permanent storage or may be utilized in, for example, the production of e-fuels.

INLAND SHIPPING: ZERO EMISSION SERVICES



GREEN & DIGITAL SHIPPING CORRIDOR ROTTERDAM - SINGAPORE

ACTION MEETS AMBITION

ROTTERDAM
#1 bunkering
hub in Europe



DIGITAL
Port to port and
ship to shore
data exchange

GREEN

Early commercialization
of a sustainable
multi-fuel future



SINGAPORE
#1 bunkering hub
in the world

15,000 KM
One of the world's
biggest trade lanes



INDIA & NETHERLANDS

BUILDING THE FUTURE TOGETHER



Port of
Rotterdam

THANK YOU AND SEE YOU IN ROTTERDAM



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