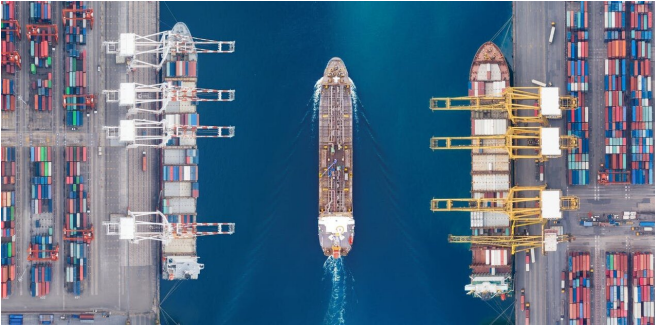


How shipping ports can become more sustainable

26 March 2021, by Tony Robert Walker and Michelle Adams



Growth in the port industry is expected to continue, and will intensify the adverse environmental effects on marine ecosystems and coastal communities. Credit: Shutterstock

[Marine shipping drives 90 percent of global trade](#), moving over [11 billion tons of containers, solid and liquid bulk cargo across the world's seas annually](#). Almost all consumer products we buy—or the raw materials required to make them—arrive at Canadian ports via ship.

Each year, Canadian port facilities handle about 340 million tons of goods, worth about \$400 billion. Roughly [25 percent of Canadian exports and imports](#), by value, are transported by marine shipping.

Despite their economic importance, ports have adverse effects on the environment, including local air and water pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, noise and air pollution, traffic congestion and [widespread contamination of sediments](#).

Society increasingly expects Canadian ports to balance [economic growth](#) with social and environmental impacts—and some Canadian ports are already integrating elements of sustainability into their operations. But others could do more.

Environmental impacts of ports and shipping

Marine shipping is responsible for [two to three percent of global greenhouse gas emissions](#). These are predicted to increase to 17 percent by 2050 if left unchecked. Given these projections, it becomes increasingly important to mitigate energy use and greenhouse gas emissions of this industry in the face of climate change.

Port activities, such as berthing (mooring), can have environmental impacts including oil spills, local air, noise and light pollution. And [intermodal transport of cargo in containers on trucks, trains or smaller ships to their final destination](#) also releases carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, black carbon and other environmentally harmful greenhouse gases and particulates.

Ship traffic produces underwater noise pollution. Ships [can strike marine megafauna](#), such as the North Atlantic right whales in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Ships may also release [ballast water](#) containing aquatic invasive species as they move from one port to another.

Improving environmental performance

The North American marine industry can participate in voluntary environmental certification programs such as the [Green Marine program](#) to measure and improve environmental performance. [The program](#) addresses key environmental issues, such as reductions in air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, through 14 performance indicators. Participants can be shipowners, ports, terminals, seaway corporations and shipyards.

Shore power and alternative fuels have recently gained popularity among global ports because of [stringent international regulations to reduce air emissions from ships](#).

Shore power allows ships to shut off their diesel-

powered engines when berthed and connect to the electricity grid to reduce local air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.

What about sustainable ports?

Green ports and sustainable ports are related, but are not quite the same.



Containers of liquid natural gas in the Port of Rotterdam.
Credit: Shutterstock

Ports that provide liquified natural gas (LNG) for ship refueling can also help reduce air pollutants and [greenhouse gas emissions](#). Cargo and cruise ships need to refuel or "bunker," as it is referred to in the marine industry, when they arrive at a port. Some Canadian ports, including those in Halifax, Montréal and Vancouver, already provide shore power and LNG fuelling facilities.

Ports and port infrastructure stand to be disproportionately affected by sea-level rise, extreme weather and other impacts of climate change and implementing [environmental initiatives such as offering shore power for ships to reduce greenhouse gas emissions will become increasingly important](#).

Currently, all [18 Canadian major ports](#) participate in the Green Marine program. Several, including the ports of Halifax, Montréal and Vancouver, consistently achieve environmental excellence—the highest possible score. Despite widespread participation in the Green Marine program, only seven ports proactively integrate other elements of sustainability into their operations.

[Port sustainability](#) is defined as the strategies and activities that a port undertakes to meet current and future needs of those who use it, while protecting and sustaining human and natural resources. Similarly, [green ports](#) are defined as those engaged in the proactive development, execution and monitoring practices targeted at reducing environmental effects beyond compliance. Whereas [green ports only focus on environmental issues](#), port sustainability considers [social, economic and environmental issues](#).

Generally, [European ports are global leaders when it comes to adopting sustainability initiatives](#). For example, the [Port of Rotterdam, in the Netherlands, is the largest port in Europe](#), handling 461 million tons of cargo in 2016. Despite its size, the port endeavors to be the world's most sustainable and is striving for net-zero emissions by 2050. It supplies LNG to tenants, incentivizes use of shore power for ships and includes renewable energy in its electricity mix.

However, the Port of Rotterdam is facing increasingly stiff competition in its sustainability aspirations from the Port of Vancouver, Canada's largest port. In 2016, the Port of Vancouver handled about 142 million tons of cargo from 170 countries, and strives to be "[the most sustainable port in the world](#)." It offers incentives such as reduced port fees to ship owners that reduce emissions and other environmental effects.

Vancouver's recent "Port 2050" plan includes programs to monitor and report air pollution emissions, water quality, noise levels, habitat and wildlife impacts. The port measures ambient noise levels in real-time, and has used underwater noise levels to assess their impact on at-risk whales, which prompted the the port to reduce underwater noise levels.

How can other Canadian ports become more sustainable?

Growth in the port industry is expected to continue. This growth will intensify adverse environmental effects on marine ecosystems and coastal communities. As society becomes increasingly aware of environmental issues, effective environmental management in port operations becomes essential.

With increasing social and economic demands, along with environmental challenges, port authorities must continue to adopt measures to improve environmental performance and achieve sustainability in port operations. Although all Canadian ports recognize that Green Marine certification can help improve their environmental stewardship, few are proactive at taking additional sustainability initiatives to improve environmental performance as compared to their European peers.

Canadian [port](#) authorities must ensure Canadian ports continue to participate in the Green Marine program and improve environmental performance. However, to remain competitive in the global maritime supply chain, they will need to take on more of a leadership role to integrate sustainability measures—beyond that of a single environmental lens.

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