



"A sailing ship is no democracy; you don't caucus a crew as to where you'll go anymore than you inquire when they'd like to shorten sail. - Sterling Hayden

Blue Economy - Wave 65

(Series on "Blue Economy" By Capt. Gajanan Karanjikar)



Capt. Gajanan Karanjikar, Blue Economy Social Activist & Multi Modal Logistics Expert

Blue Economy and Ocean Energy (cont..)

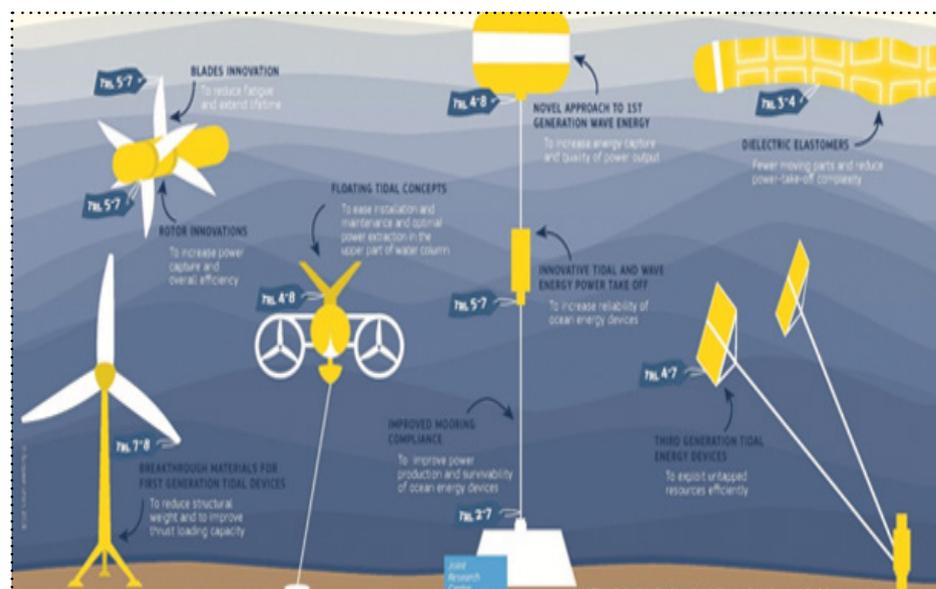
The blue economy is generally considered to be comprised of sectors and activities that span commerce and trade; living resources; renewable energy; minerals, materials, freshwater; and ocean health and data.

According to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's 2016 report, The Ocean



Economy in 2030, ocean-related industries contribute more than \$1.5 trillion in value added to the overall economy each year and that value is expected to double by 2030. Given the tremendous value of the ocean, our ability to contribute to the blue economy sustainably has important implications with a wide range of societal and environmental benefits.

In most definitions of the blue economy, marine energy is characterized as an emerging sector and often grouped together with offshore wind under names such as 'offshore renewables.' Marine energy technologies convert energy from ocean waves, tides, and ocean currents into electricity or other forms of usable



energy. Marine energy resources are geographically diverse, making them applicable to the entire coast of India and its territories. The energy contained within these resources is sizable, predictable, reliable, and can be developed in an environmentally responsible manner.

Ocean energy technologies are categorized based on the resource utilised to generate electricity. When that is a tidal stream, we call it tidal energy and when waves are converted, we call it wave energy. These are the most developed technologies concerning ocean energy.

If we look at the ocean energy market, more than 98% of the total ocean energy installed capacity – 512.5 megawatts

(MW) – is of the tidal range technology, and mainly 2 large projects: a 254 MW plant in the Republic of Korea and a 240 MW plant in France.

When it comes to wave energy, there are currently 33 wave energy converters with a combined capacity of 2.3 MW deployed in 9 projects across 8 countries on 3 continents. The only active project with a capacity above 1 MW is located in Hawaii. Other locations with active projects include Gibraltar, Spain, Greece, Italy, Portugal, France and Israel.

*(Data collected from the Interview of Francesco La Camera who is the Director-General of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), based in Abu Dhabi).

Kolkata Port and Hiranandani Group enter into an agreement to build LNG terminal. Natural gas will be brought from Bangladesh to run the terminal



Natural gas will be brought from Bangladesh to run the terminal

storage and re-gasification of LNG with a maximum capacity of 5 Million Metric Tons Per Annum. The natural gas will be brought from Bangladesh to run the terminal.

Project costs about 3900 cr; provides direct employment to about 250 people

The proposed project entails an investment of around Rs 3900 crore and has an economic value of about Rs 6000 crore. The terminal is expected to provide direct employment to about 250 people and, indirect employment to 750 people, a press statement issued by the port on stated.

The project had already obtained environmental clearance and the Kolkata port has given its No Objection

Certificate on mutually agreed terms and conditions, the release added.

The project is coming up on 38 acres of land

The project is coming up on 38 acres of land acquired from the Haldia Development Authority. However, the waterfront area comes under the jurisdiction of the Kolkata Port.

Apart from the onshore LNG storage and regasification terminal, the project envisages the development of a 125 km long pipeline from Kukrahati to Itinda in Bangladesh and 225 km long pipeline from Kanaichatta to Shrirampur in India to bring the natural gas from the neighboring country to run the terminal.

Additionally, some 20 liquid to compressed natural gas (LCNG) stations will also get commissioned in West Bengal under this project. Once commissioned in July 2024, LNG can be used as bunker fuel for ships and barges in the Hooghly River. Also, it will cater to the requirements of West Bengal and neighboring states.

KOLKATA
Sagar Sandesh News Bureau

Kolkata Port Trust has entered into an agreement with Mumbai based Hiranandani Group to build a jetty based liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal at East Midnapur for

For Advertisement Please Contact : admin@porttoport.in



0452 - 4378300 / +91 72000 84864