

Port Infrastructure Innovation

Achieved Through Remodeling and
Maintenance Dredging of Aging Berths at Ulsan Port

Infrastructure


Safety and Efficiency of Ulsan Port Enhanced by Onshore Performance Improvement and Offshore Maintenance Dredging



Current Status of Ulsan Port Facilities



Ulsan Port, a Hub for Industrial Logistics and Large Vessels, Centered Around Liquid Cargo and Automobiles







Quay Length
22,427m



Berthing Capacity
123 vessels
4,785,500 DWT



Water Area
116km²

Classification	1 Ulsan Main Port Multi-purpose Port Complex	2 Ulsan New Port Northeast Asia Energy Hub	3 Onsan Port Logistics Hub for National Industrial Complex	4 Mipo Port Support Port for Shipbuilding Industry
Overview				
Length	10,085m	7,059m	5,073m	210m
Berthing Capacity	60 vessels (1,815,500 DWT)	29 vessels (1,143,000 DWT)	33 vessels (1,807,000 DWT)	1 vessel (20,000 DWT)
Cargo Type	Automobiles, Liquid Chemicals, General Cargo, Coal, etc.	LNG, Liquid Chemicals, Containers	Liquid Chemicals, Other Ores, Containers	Steel Products

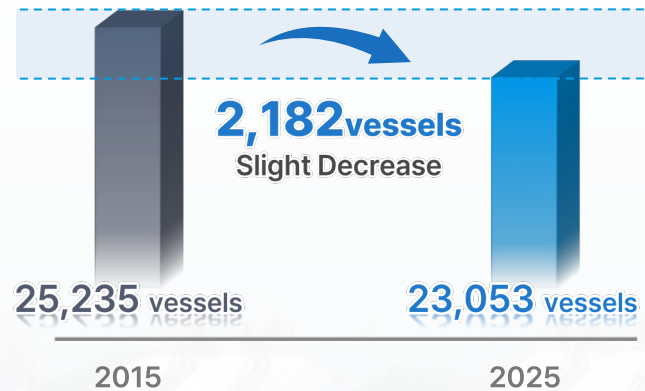
Background

Dawn of the Megaship Era

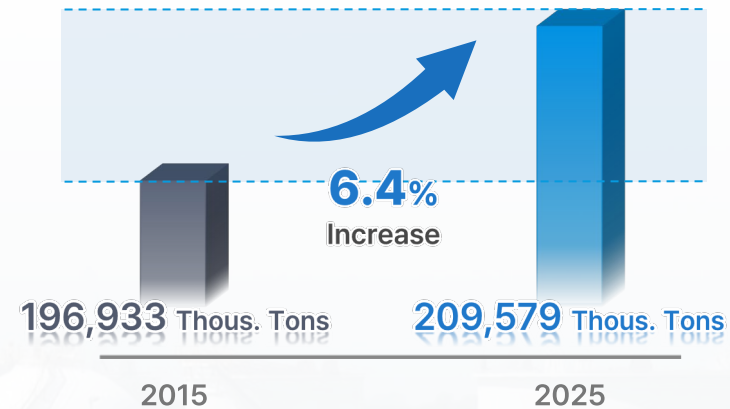
While the number of arriving vessels has decreased, vessel capacity has increased, shifting Ulsan Port's logistics environment toward "fewer, larger ships."

Comparison Data of Vessels and Cargo Volume at Ulsan Port

Number of Arriving Vessels



Vessel Capacity (Thousand Tons)

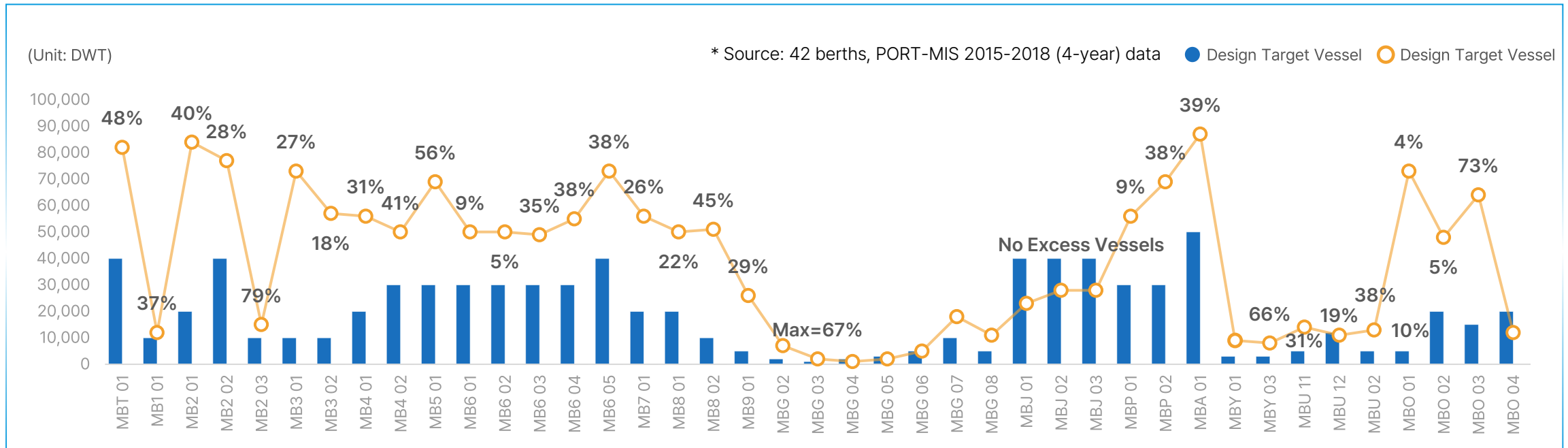


Background

Limitations of Existing Infrastructure

Numerous aging mooring facilities built over 30 years ago remain in use, and vessels exceeding the design capacity frequently arrive at the port

• Analysis Table of Excess Vessel Arrivals/Departures at Ulsan Port



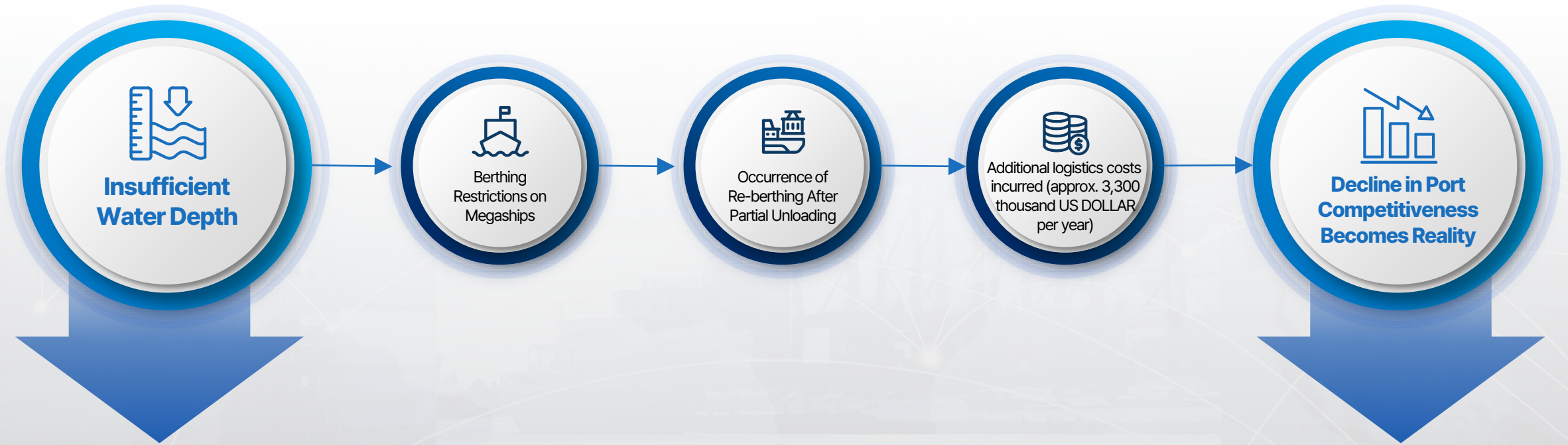
An analysis of 42 berths confirmed the arrival of vessels exceeding capacity at multiple berths, urgently requiring measures to secure mooring stability.

Background

Limitations of Existing Infrastructure

Safety of large vessels cannot be guaranteed due to insufficient water depth and limited mooring capacity

Berthing restrictions have led to an increase in cases where vessels are required to first unload part of their cargo at other berths before re-berthing.*



* (Berth S) An additional logistics cost of approximately 3,300 thousand US DOLLAR is incurred annually due to demurrage charges, ship waiting charges, and service costs (towage, pilotage, etc.).

Objectives

Building Sustainable Ports

Need to expand port facilities for the safe berthing and handling of megaships

For Megaships
Capable of Safe
Berthing and Handling
**Sustainable Port
Infrastructure
Need for Expansion**

Responding to the increasing size of
vessels and structural shifts in cargo volumes



Securing port competitiveness and
operational safety



Implementation Efforts

1 Adopting a Remodeling Strategy Tailored to Ulsan Port Conditions

Structural Limitations



Adjacent to hinterland industrial complexes (factories, etc.) and limited port limits



Structural limitations in pursuing full-scale redevelopment like other ports*

* (Example) For Busan Port, relocation is relatively easy after building a new berth, but for Ulsan Port, industrial facilities (factories, etc.) are densely packed near the berths, presenting severe constraints on berth relocation and redevelopment.

Response Strategy



Adopting a remodeling strategy utilizing existing assets



Maintaining business continuity of Ulsan Port operations



Securing megaship capability and port competitiveness simultaneously

Implementation Efforts

1 Adopting a Remodeling Strategy Tailored to Ulsan Port Conditions

Solutions for Improving Berth Capacity

Full Redevelopment



Berth operations suspended during redevelopment



Astronomical costs required

Inefficient / Uneconomical

Remodeling Aging Berths



Reduces costs and project duration by utilizing existing assets



Maintains port operation continuity

Achieves both business continuity and infrastructure improvement

Status Quo



Decline in berth safety



Decline in port competitiveness

Unsustainable

Implementation Efforts

2 Implementing Integrated Onshore and Offshore Infrastructure Improvements

Pursued as an integrated infrastructure improvement project that bundles **onshore** (performance improvement) and **offshore** (maintenance dredging) into a single package, rather than simple facility repairs

Onshore



To secure mooring safety for megaships
Conducting large-scale improvement works



Offshore



To secure water depth for megaships
Conducting large-scale dredging works

Implementation Efforts

2 Implementing Integrated Onshore and Offshore Infrastructure Improvements

Overview of Ulsan Port Onshore-Offshore Improvement Project				
Classification	Phase 1 (~'23)		Phase 2 (~'24)	Phase 3 (~'26)
Phase	Phase 1 (~'23)		Phase 2 (~'24)	Phase 3 (~'26)
Onshore	Basic & Detailed Design		Quay & Berthing Facility Reinforcement (1st)	Quay & Berthing Facility Reinforcement (2nd)
Offshore	Dredging Work Design		Dredging Work Execution (140,000 m ³)	Dredging Work Execution (360,000 m ³)

Onshore Overview of Performance Improvement Works



Construction Cost	Approx. 11.39 million USD
Construction Period	Dec 2023 – Feb 2027
Scope of Work	Securing mooring safety for megaships

- ✓ Reinforcement of superstructure (22 berths)
- ✓ Seismic reinforcement (5 berths), etc.

Overview of Large-scale Dredging Works Offshore



Construction Cost	Approx. 9.88 million USD
Construction Period	Nov 2024 – Nov 2026
Scope of Work	Securing safe arrival conditions for megaships

- ✓ Dredging of channels, turning basins, and berth fronts, etc.
- ✓ Dredging Volume / Area: 496,000 m³ / 502,000 m²





Implementing an onshore-offshore integrated improvement project with a total budget of approximately \$21,266,000 USD

Implementation Efforts

3 Realizing a Construction Model Without Operational Disruption via Stakeholder-driven Collaboration

Obstacle

Challenges in concurrently maintaining Ulsan Port operations and executing improvement projects without the cooperation of port businesses and organizations

Classification	Operational Restrictions by Stakeholder	Impact on Construction Execution
Pilots	Restrictions on construction to ensure safe arrivals and departures	Dredging restricted in vessel transit zones 
VTS	Restrictions on offshore construction due to channel adjustments and traffic control	Increased waiting times and Reduced operational efficiency 
Shipping Lines	Prioritizing vessel operations such as berthing schedule adjustments	Difficulties in managing and predicting construction schedules 
Stevedores	Schedule management based on berth and cargo handling operations	Construction delays due to restricted berth usage 

Implementation Efforts

3 Realizing a Construction Model Without Operational Disruption via Stakeholder-driven Collaboration

Solution

Establishing a system to concurrently manage Ulsan Port operations and the improvement project via an integrated Onshore-Offshore Task Force



Formed an integrated Onshore-Offshore Task Force with about 30 Ulsan Port clients and related companies

Operated regular communication channels and hotlines



Laying the foundation to stably implement **onshore-offshore improvement projects (remodeling)** while maintaining port operations



Task Force Participating Companies (30+ companies)

 KG 케미칼	 대안통운 korea express	 SK 에너지	 고려항만(주)
 HALLA CEMENT	 LSMnM	 대주중공업 대우-KC	 HYUNDAI
 TAEYOUNG 태영인더스트리	 DONGBANG	 Vopak	 S-OIL
			 주신홍사

Task Force Meeting (Ad-hoc)

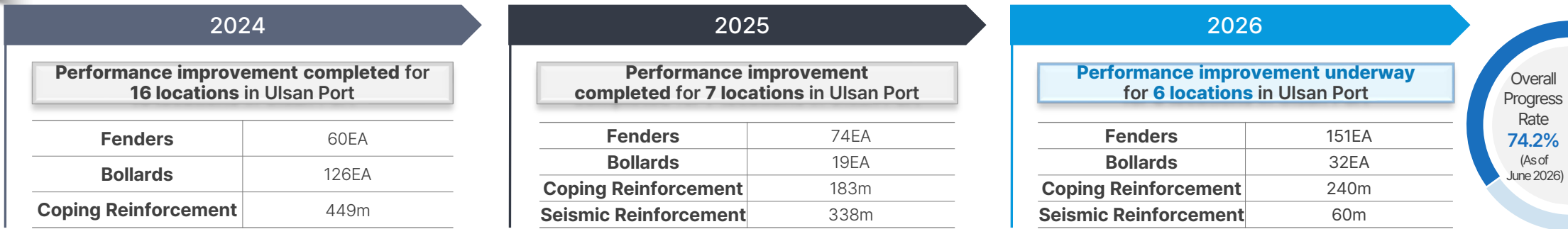


Implementation Efforts

Phased Execution of Onshore-Offshore Improvement Projects

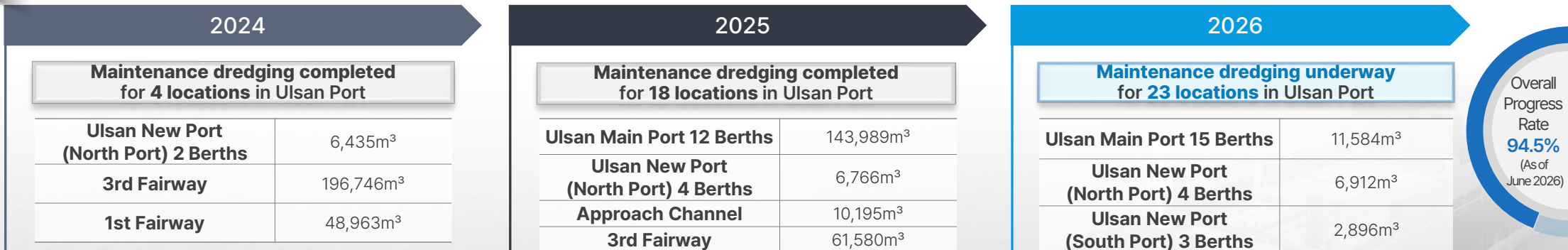
Onshore

Timely execution of performance improvement works to secure mooring safety for megaships



Offshore

Timely execution of maintenance dredging works to secure safe arrival conditions for megaships



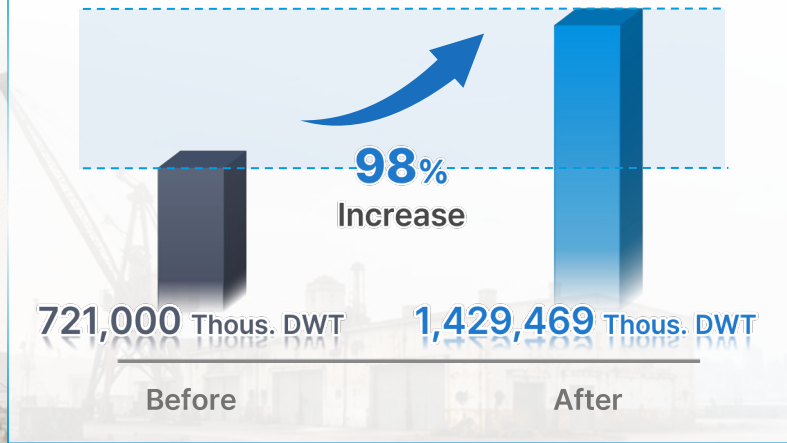
Continuously expanding the capacity to accommodate large vessels by executing annual performance improvements and maintenance dredging

Key Milestones & Achievements

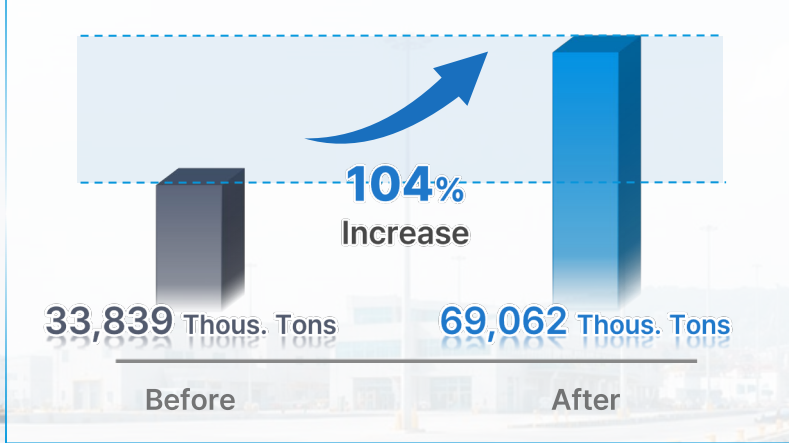
Mooring Safety and Cargo Handling Capacity for Large Vessels More Than Doubled through The Performance Improvement of Aging Facilities

Performance improvement completed and underway for 22 aging berths

Berth Capacity (Thous. DWT)



Cargo Handling Capacity (Thous. Tons)



Case of Maximum Increase in Berth Capacity: **1,976% increase** for 6 berths of the General Pier

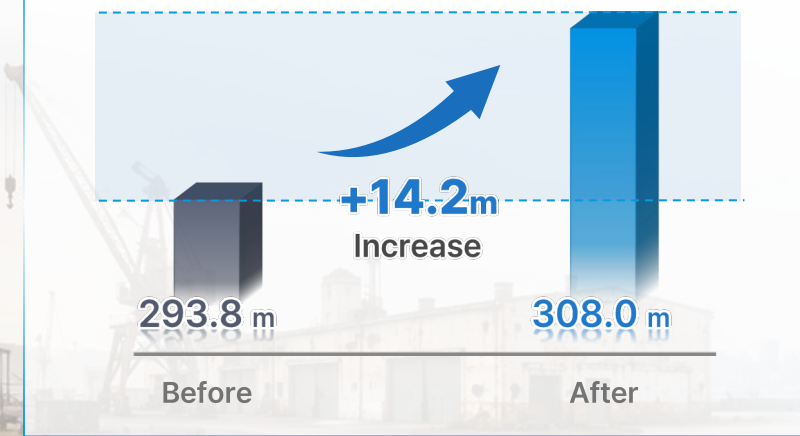
Case of Maximum Increase in Cargo Handling Capacity: **329% increase** for Ulsan Port Pier 4

Key Milestones & Achievements

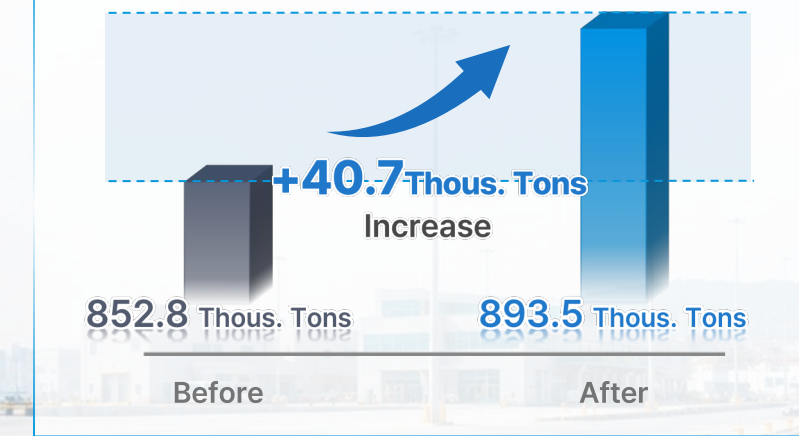
Securing Additional Safe Water Depth and Capacity to Accommodate Large Vessels through Maintenance Dredging

Dredging completed and underway for channels, turning basins, and 23 berths

Cumulative Depth (m)



Average Capacity (Thous. Tons)



Ulsan Main Port

Cumulative depth increased by **+9.9m**
 Cumulative capacity increased by **+32.9 Thous. Tons**

Ulsan New Port (North Port)

Cumulative depth increased by **+1.6m**
 Cumulative capacity increased by **+5.4 Thous. Tons**

Ulsan New Port (South Port)

Cumulative depth increased by **+0.7m**
 Cumulative capacity increased by **+2.4 Thous. Tons**

Fairways and Turning Basins

Cumulative depth increased by **+2m**

Key Milestones & Achievements

External Recognition for Outcomes of Port Infrastructure Improvement while Maintaining Operations

Presenting an improvement model applicable to aging domestic ports

Received the Minister's Award at the 2024 Port Logistics Industry Innovation Awards (Hosted by the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries)

Improving conditions for accommodating megaships



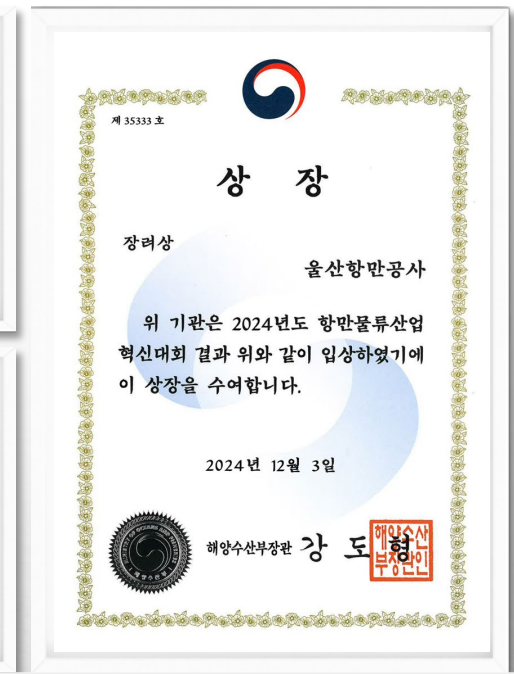
Strengthening port competitiveness



Establishing a stakeholder collaboration system



Executing an improvement project while maintaining port operations



Expected Effects

Comprehensively Improving Onshore and Offshore Infrastructure of Aging Ports



Logistics Efficiency

Cargo handling capacity of Ulsan Port more than doubled



Megaship Capabilities

Securing additional safe water depth (14.2m) and capacity (approx. 41,000 tons) to accommodate large vessels



Business Continuity

Establishing a system to concurrently manage Ulsan Port operations and improvement projects



Feedback of Performance

Gained recognition for stably executing improvement projects while maintaining port operations

"Sustainable Port Infrastructure Built via Integrated Onshore-Offshore Infrastructure Improvement"

Thank you.

