

Navigating Regulation and Reality: Delivering on the IMO's Decarbonization Goals

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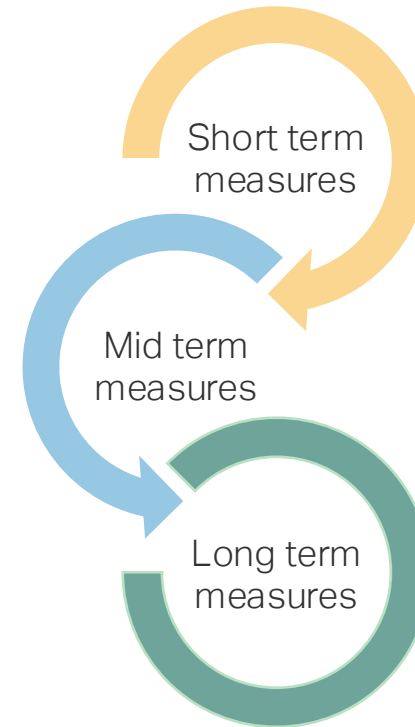
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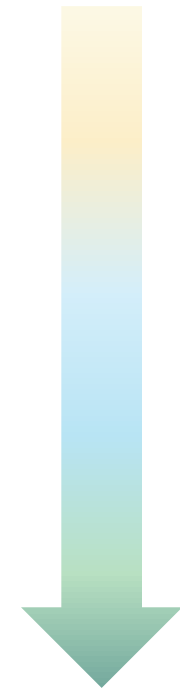
Mærsk Mc-Kinney Møller Center
for Zero Carbon Shipping

The 2023 IMO GHG strategy is clear

- Net zero GHG emissions by or around 2050
- Uptake of zero/near-zero fuels by 2030
- Full life-cycle emissions accounting for marine fuels



Efficiency and data reporting



Fuel GHG emissions regulations



Regulations focusing on reducing GHG emissions and promoting sustainable fuel alternatives **are only as strong as the data behind it**



Comparable life-cycle GHG values



Reliable GHG emissions intensities



Verification that the fuel is what it claims to be

If these are weak → The regulation becomes unworkable


If these are strong → The transition accelerates



In the IMO Net-zero Framework, certification enable compliance and business cases to lower GHG emission fuels

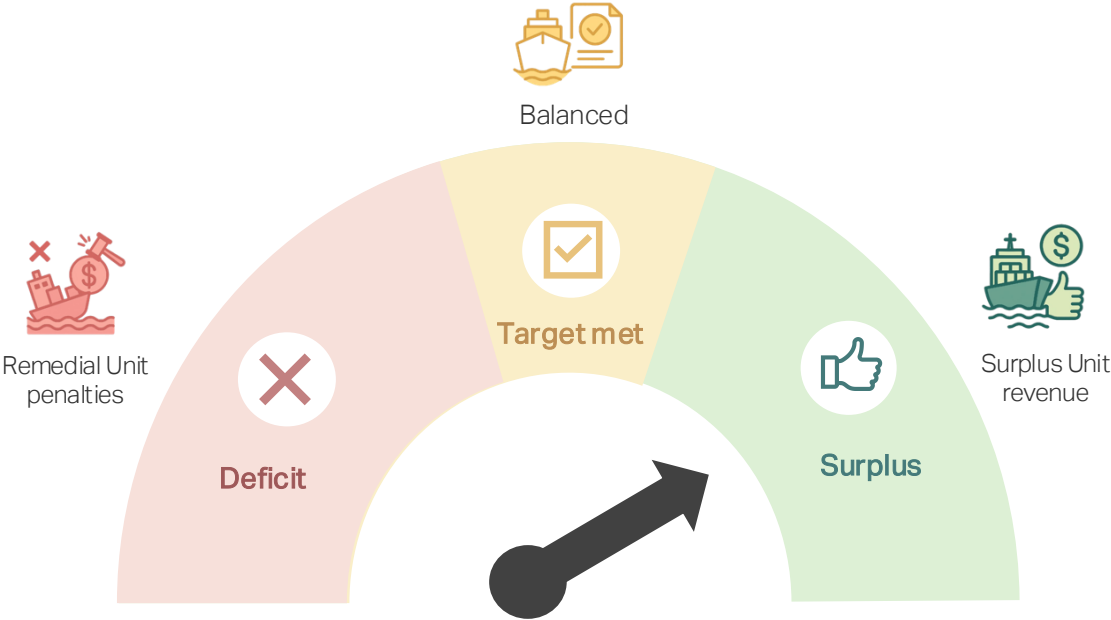
IMO Net-Zero Framework

Regulation 34
Sustainable fuels certification schemes (SFCS)



- GHG emission factors
- Sustainability aspects

IMO NZF Compliance Balance

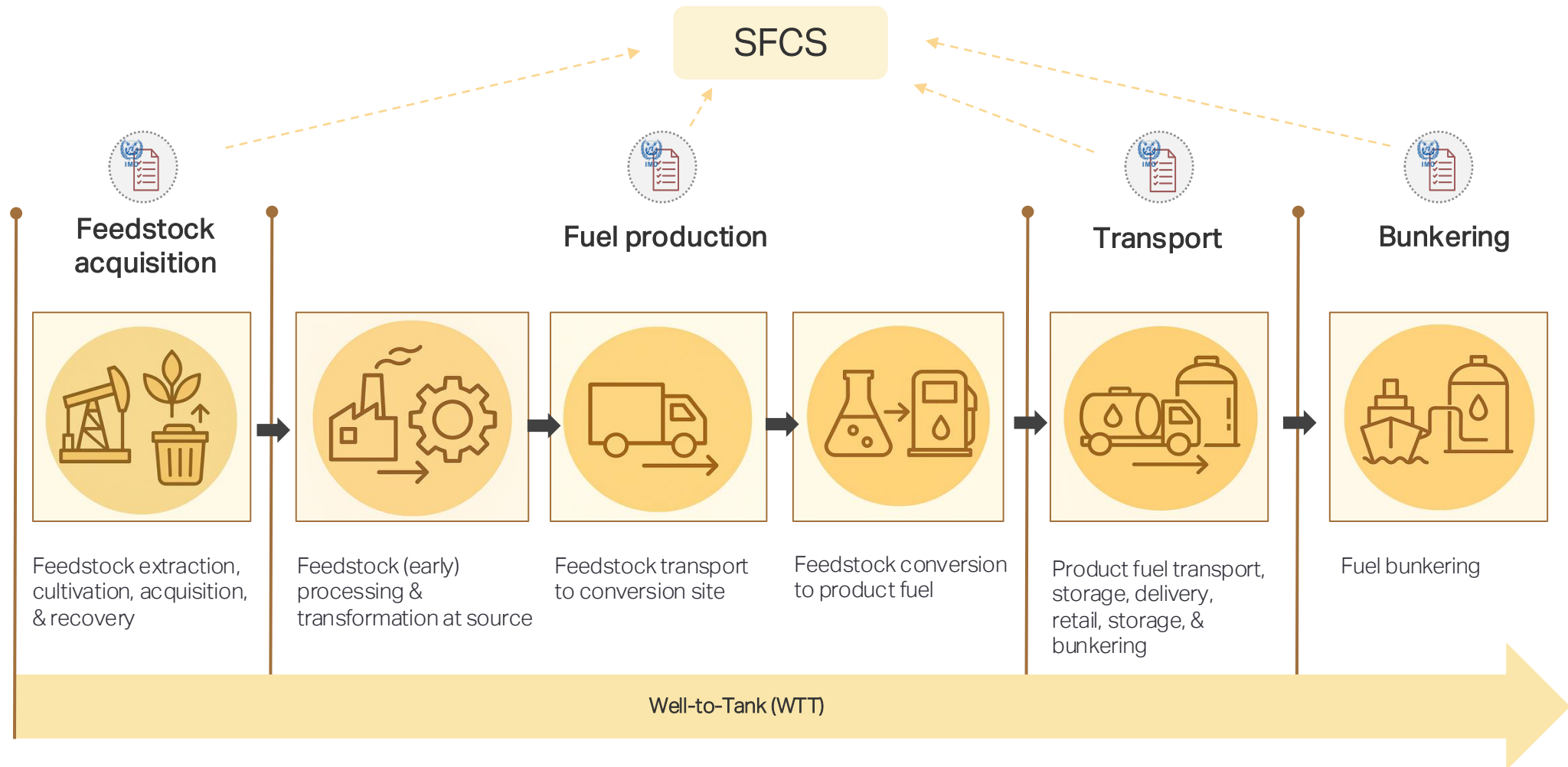


GHG Fuel Intensity (GFI)
(gCO₂eq/MJ)



Biofuels, e-fuels and blue fuels....

All alternative fuel pathways will need to have their GHG emissions and sustainability aspects certified by SFCS



ISWG 16

Governance for certification schemes at IMO
ISWG 16/3/1

ISWG 17

Proposal for a sustainable fuels' certification framework
ISWG 17/3/1

MEPC 82

Invited Member States and NGOs to continue to **work together** on the development of a **sustainable fuels' certification framework**, including draft guidelines

ISWG 18

Proposal for a sustainable fuels' certification framework
ISWG 18/2/17

MEPC 83

Regulation 34: Sustainable Fuels Certification Schemes

- Recognition process and criteria
- Report back to the Organization

ISWG 20

Proposal for a sustainable fuels' certification schemes guidelines
ISWG 20/2/30

Work in progress

ISWG 21

Further proposal for a sustainable fuels' certification schemes guidelines
ISWG 21/2/XX



Sustainable fuels' certification schemes (SFCS) guidelines

1. INTRODUCTION

2. DEFINITIONS

3. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

4. CORE PRINCIPLES

5. REQUIREMENTS FOR THE RECOGNITION OF SFCS

6. PROCEDURES FOR THE APPLICATION, REVIEW AND RECOGNITION OF SFCS

7. REQUIREMENTS FOR THE REPORTING BY SFCS

Sustainable fuels' certification schemes guidelines

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE RECOGNITION OF SFCS

- Requirements for the certification schemes
- Requirements on certification bodies
- Requirements regarding audits and certification
- Requirements on economic operators
- Traceability requirements

PROCEDURES FOR THE APPLICATION, REVIEW AND RECOGNITION OF SFCS

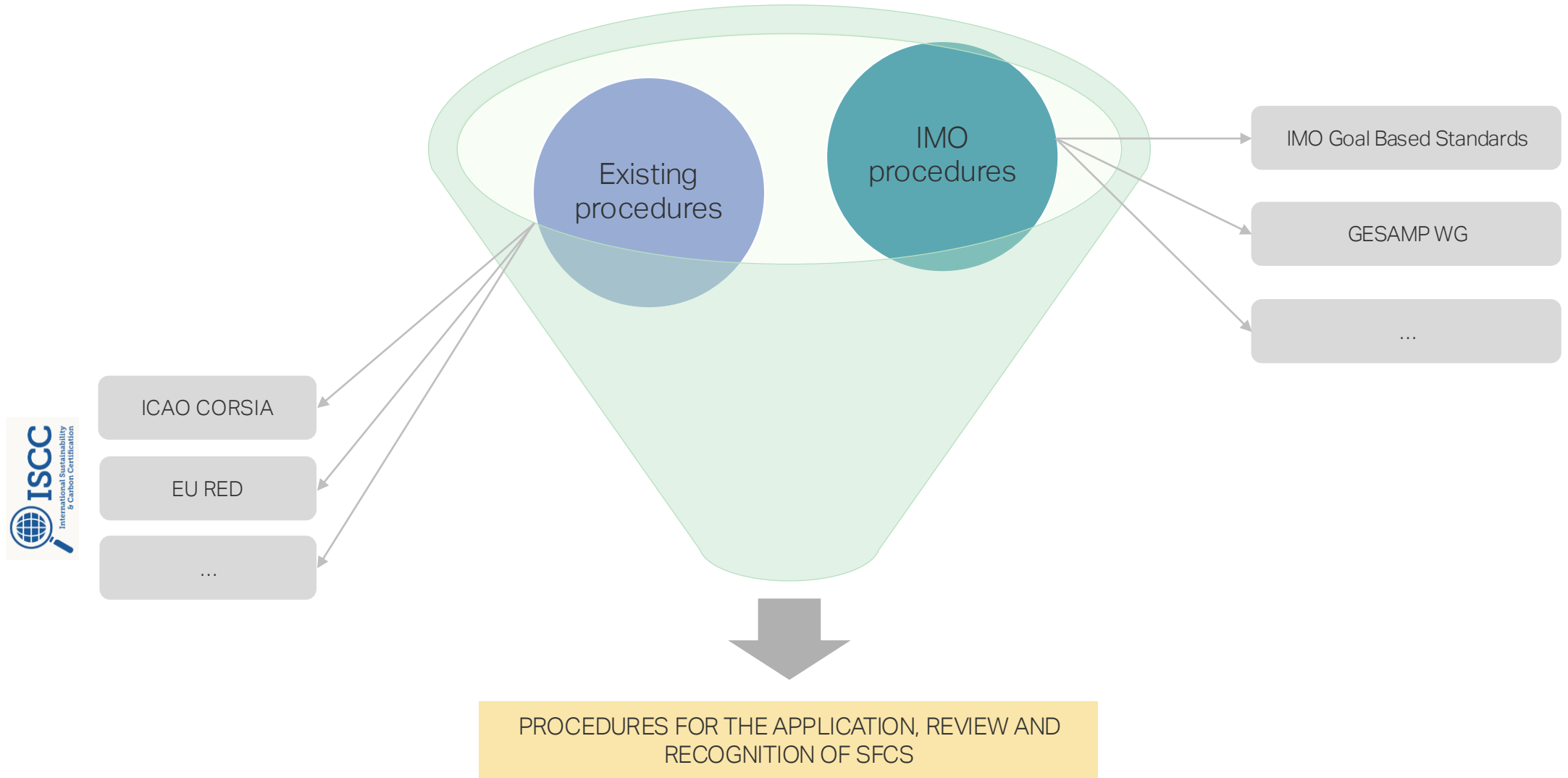
- Application and recognition procedure
- Continuous review of recognized certification schemes
- Assessment Group set up
- Protocol for certification schemes application assessment

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE REPORTING BY SFCS

- Reporting of certification schemes
- Period of reporting
- List of data
- Report format



Reality check... developing the SFCS guidelines requires building on existing experiences



To achieve its GHG strategy, the IMO needs a robust fuel certification system



Ensure legal compliance

Meet regulatory requirements



Verifies sustainability and environmental benefits

Confirms renewable origin, GHG benefits, etc.



Build trust across the supply chain

Traceability and transparency



Enables regulatory market access

International trade and incentives

During uncertain regulatory and policy contexts, **certification remains relevant**

Robust regulatory framework is needed to certify fuels with **confidence** and create **business opportunities**

Certification is the **enabling infrastructure** that turns ambition into real-world sustainable decarbonization

