

# NAVIGATING

**CHALLENGES TO OPPORTUNITIES** 





**ORGANISED BY:** 



# MODERATORS



Ms.lpar Waili

Sustainability and Business Development Manager Varuna Marine Services B.V.



Ms. Richa Dutt Nandan

Marketing Manager
- Varuna Marine Services B.V.

# BEFORE WE START...



The webinar will run about 1 hour.
Last 15 mins for Q&A.



The webinar will be recorded, and the recording will be shared after the webinar.



Feel free to use the Q&A function to send your questions anytime during the webinar



During the webinar, we will conduct polls to gather your opinions

# OUR PANELISTS



MR. SIMEON SIMEONOV
Carbon & Commodities Trader
ACT COMMODITIES GROUP



MR. KIM DONGGI
Deputy Senior Surveyor
KOREAN REGISTER



MR. SANJEEV WEWERINKE SINGH

General Manager

VARUNA MARINE SERVICES B.V.

# POLL 01

# 1. What is the primary objective of the EU ETS?

- To reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the maritime industry
- To promote operational efficiency for shipping companies
- To enhance innovation and decarbonization efforts
- All of the Above



# INTRODUCING OUR FIRST PANELIST



# MR. SIMEON SIMEONOV

Carbon & Commodities Trader

ACT COMMODITIES GROUP



The Maritime Sector in The EU ETS





# We Are ACT Group

ACT Group provides *tailor-made*, *end-to-end decarbonization solutions* that have helped thousands of organizations hit compliance targets, achieve their environmental goals, and navigate environmental markets, products, and policies globally for the last 14 years.

#### **ACT's Maritime Solutions** *Team*

#### **ACT Financial Solutions**

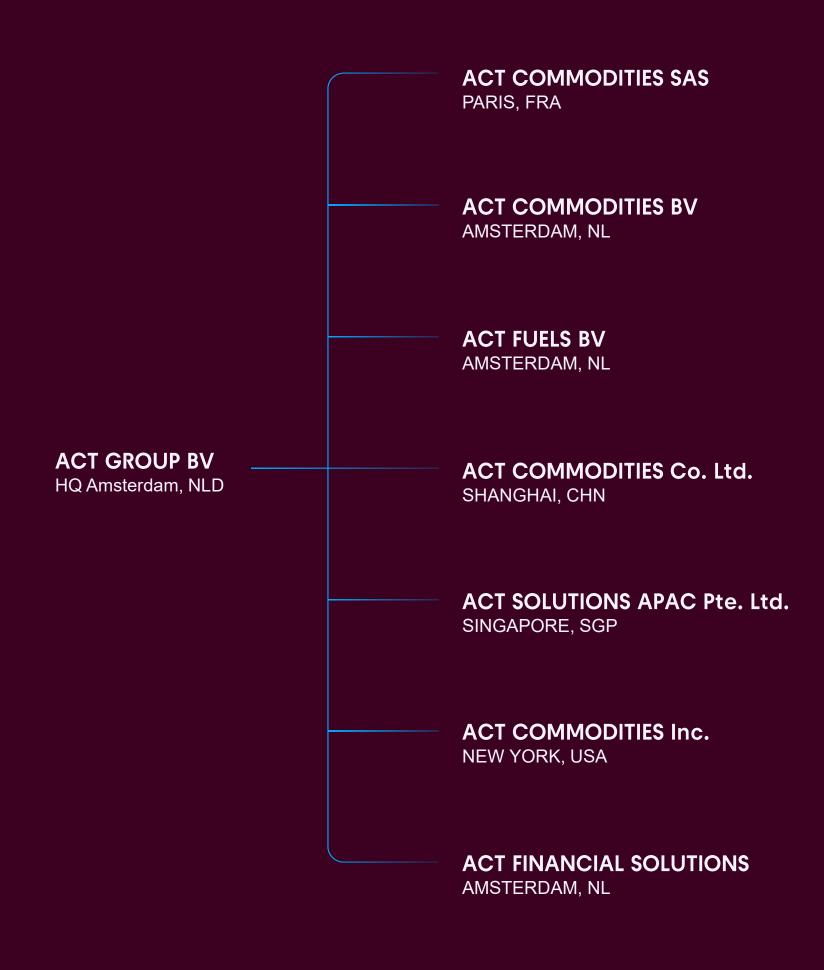
An MiFID-II regulated carbon trading firm providing you with:

- Market access & information
- Liquidity
- Procurement strategy support

We ensure you meet EU ETS obligations as efficiently as possible.

#### **ACT Fuels**

A fully vertically integrated producer and supplier of physical biofuels. We help you meet obligations by lowering your emissions with physical marine biofuels.





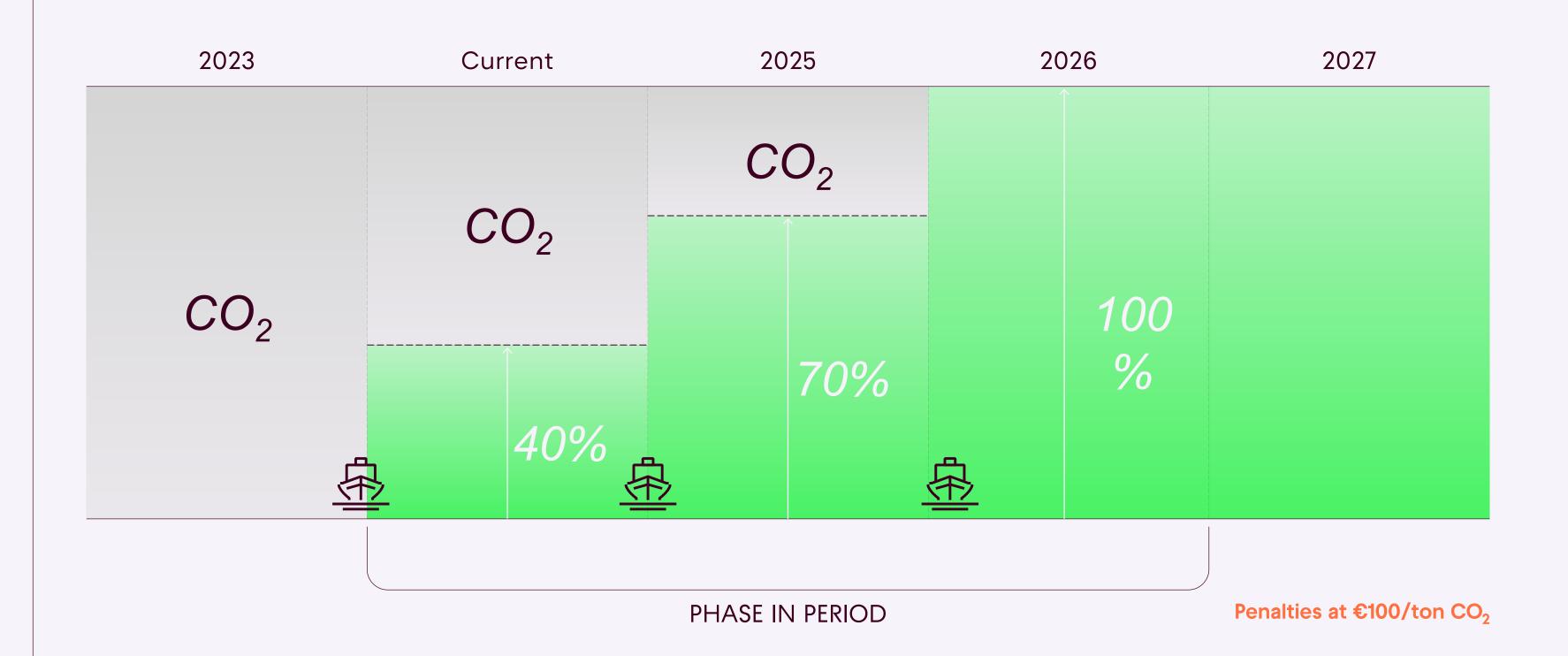
# **EU Emissions Trading System** for Maritime Shipping

- Ships above 5,000 GT will be subject to EU ETS from 2024
- Offshore ships above 5,000 GT will be included starting in 2027
- Into & out of EU/EEA 50% of voyage emissions subject to EU ETS
- For intra-EU/EEA port calls 100% of voyage emissions subject to EU ETS
- Cargo and offshore ships (400 5,000 GT) evaluated for use of ETS by 2026





# CO<sub>2</sub> Allowances for Vessels to Be Purchased From ETS, Starting With 40% In the First Year





THE EU ETS

# EU ETS — Overview of EUA Market Supply

# Primary *Market Auctions*

- Daily sales of EUAs by EU MS via European Energy Exchange (EEX)
  - Clearing bank & financial services license required
- Revenues from 20 million EUAs shipping-specific projects from Innovation Fund
  - Remainder to EU MS for climate and energy-related projects

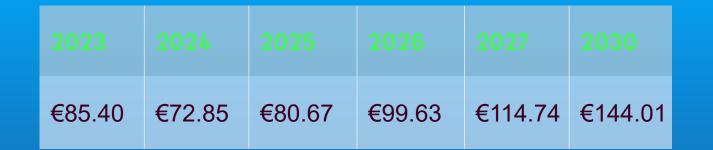
#### Free *Allocations*

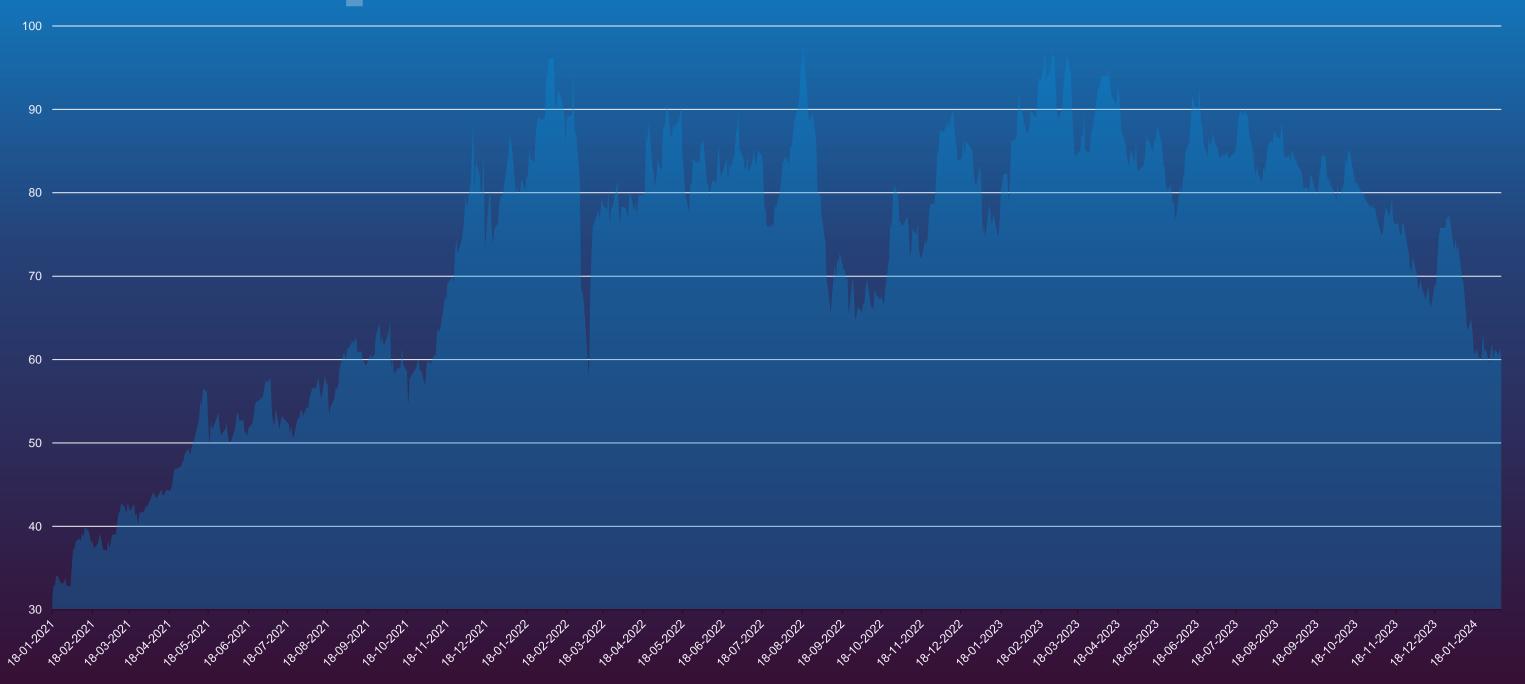
- Free allowances issued to operators
  - Prevent carbon leakage
  - Easing financial burden of green transition
- Number of free allowances lowered every year until 2035 (zero allowances available)
- Free allocations will not be issued for Maritime industry

# Secondary Market Trading

- Functions like the stock market
- EEX & ICE secondary markets for EUAs

# Price Development







# The Specifics of the Maritime Industry

# Who is Responsible?

The registered Ship-owner or, through contractual obligations, the Ship Management.

- For all the vessels in the fleet
- In aggregate

# How to Comply?

- By surrendering the EUAs needed to cover your emissions from your Maritime Operator Holding Account to the relevant authorities.
- In aggregate for all the vessels in the fleet of the owner/ship management
- Without earmarking allowances to specific vessels.
  - Meaning: either the entire fleet is compliant or
  - The entire fleet is non-compliant



# **BIMCO** Terms

- The Ship Owner will monitor the emissions
- The Charterer will transfer the allowances to the Owners account
- On a *Monthly* basis retroactively
- Owner and Charter will have to agree on the emissions created
- Emissions outside the agreement will need to be compensated by the Owner
- The Charterer has to transfer the allowances 7 days after the notification





#### **NAVIGATING EUA PROCUREMENT**

# Procurement Approaches

# Spot Transaction — the simplest approach

Most straightforward way to hedge EUA requirements.

Industry standard is to settle the payment within 2-5 business days.

# Forwards — managing cashflow

Forward purchasing manages future budgetary risk and reduces upfront cash outlays.

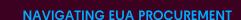
Delivery and payment for the EUAs occur at expiry.

In the meantime, you may be subject to margin payments to maintain the position.

## Options — hedging against market risks

An effective way to hedge against market risk is through purchasing an option.

Delivery and payment for the EUA only occur after expiry and if you exercise the option.





# Minimize uncertainty and administrative burden with ACT's EUA custodial & storage services

To limit the uncertainty regarding the chain of obligations, ACT offers a tailor-made solution that:

- Holds EUAs in the name of a counterparty in our custody foundation
- Proves ability to comply with contractual obligations without risking a transfer
- Safeguards their EUAs until future delivery obligations
- Eliminates their need to open an EU ETS account while still being able to facilitate transfers at any given time

Use our custody accounts for *easy EUA storage* 





#### STEP 1

# De-Risk and establish trading capabilities in the short-term

Establish an accurate representation of your carbon pricing:

- Understand what your carbon exposure is going to be
- Understand when you need to fix the carbon price

For clients that book a voyage ad hoc:

- Set up ability to quickly lock in a carbon price via RFQ with ACT.
- Send request to our traders and hedge a carbon price within seconds.

For clients that have a long term agreement:

- Try to make the best possible market reflection by building an average
- Try to establish the amount of carbon allowances needed over a period and use that period to procure daily/weekly tranches of EUAs.
- This will avoid highs and create a more realistic reflection of the carbon price during that time.



# STEP 2 Optimize FUA procurement for

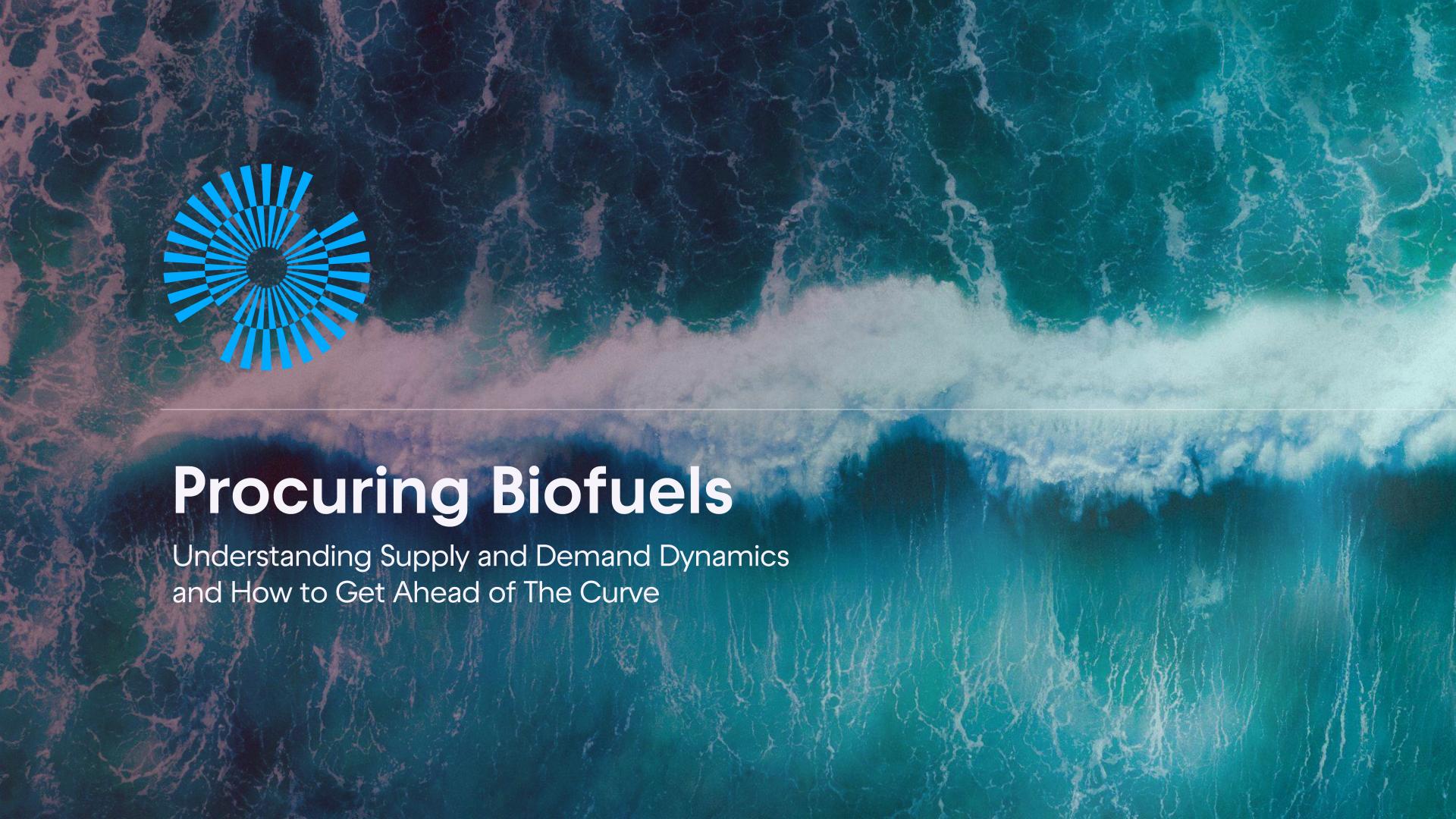
# Optimize EUA procurement for the coming years

Set up strategy meetings with ACT professionals:

- Understand the necessity of hedging
- Inform you about regulatory changes and expected EUA movements
- Understand the price drivers and market movements of EUAs.

With that knowledge we can then establish suitable procurement options for the future, e.g.:

- Use of derivatives/forwards (improve usage of working capital, REPOs, Option Corridors)
- Weighted average procurement options (Use our trading capabilties)
- Long term procurement contracts for EUAs and Fuel (enable flexibiltiy with Biofuels)





# Biofuel Supply & Demand *Dynamics*

- 1. Sustainable biofuels are made from different types of feedstock that are a finite source
- 2. With RED III starting in 2024, the obligation to blend biofuels in road and aviation transport will increase
- 3. FuelEU maritime begins in 2025, which will make it mandatory for marine fuels to be blended with biofuels

# That's why it is important to begin securing volumes *this year*



#### **PROCURING BIOFUELS**

# Securing Biofuel Volumes With ACT

ACT is both a producer and supplier of physical biofuels that can significantly reduce your emissions.

All of our drop-in biofuels are ISCC-certified and waste/residue-based.

We can guarantee long-term and reliable biofuel delivery.

We can blend the biofuels ourselves with Fuel oils and Gas oils, specified to the Shipowner's needs.

We are currently active in ARA and developing bunker operations in the Mediterranean and Singapore.

The ACT Maritime Solutions team can provide you with *flexible volumes* of both EUAs and biofuels depending on price and Shipowner preference for a holistic maritime compliance strategy.



Contact the ACT experts to get your efficient maritime compliance strategy started today.

Simeon Simeonov ssimeonov@actcommodities.com (+31) 6 296 986 52

# 



# NAVIGATING

**CHALLENGES TO OPPORTUNITIES** 





**ORGANISED BY:** 



# MEET OUR SECOND PANELIST



# MR. KIM DONGGI

Deputy Senior Surveyor

**KOREAN REGISTER** 

# **Korean Register**



# **EU ETS on Maritime Sector**

2024. 02. 15.

KIM Donggi Deputy Senior Surveyor Korean Register



# Korean Register

# Introduction

## History

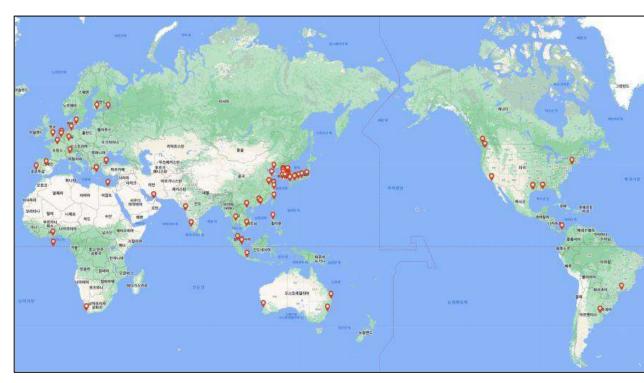
- Founded in 1960
- A member of the International Association of Classification Societies (IACS) since 1988
- Authorized by over 80 flag states

#### Services

- Ship classification, environmental protection, certification, R&D, naval services, etc.
- Statutory surveys and certifications through its network of over 60 offices

#### • GHG verification services

- KR provides the EU MRV/ETS and UK MRV verification services
- ✓ EU MRV/ETS accredited by DAkkS (German Accreditation Body)
- ✓ UK MRV accredited by UKAS (The UK Accreditation Body)
- KR provides the IMO DCS/CII verification services



[KR Service network]





# Introduction

# Applied ships

- Ships above 5000 GT from 2024
- Include general cargo ships and offshore ships above 400 GT in MRV from 2025
- Review the inclusion of general cargo and offshore ships above 400 GT in EU ETS by 2026

#### GHG emissions

- CO2 from 2024
- Include CH4 and N2O in MRV from 2024 and EU ETS from 2026

# Allocation of Allowances and Application of Surrender

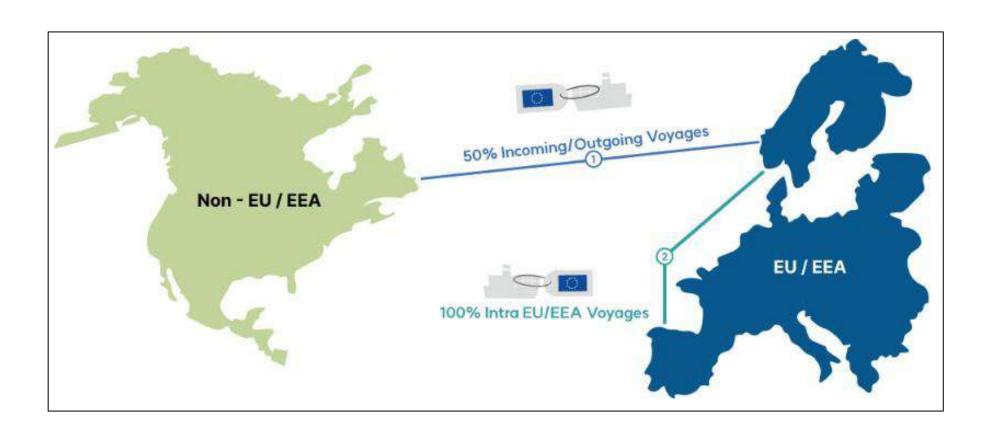
50% of extra-EU voyages and 100% of intra-EU voyages

# Surrender Allowances (to administering authority):

- 40% for 2024 emissions (surrender in 2025)
- 70% for 2025 emissions (surrender in 2026)
- 100% from 2026 emissions (surrender from 2027)

# Penalty for non-compliance

- EUR 100 for tonne of CO2eq not surrendered
- Company shall surrender the allowances which were not surrendered in the following period
- Member state may issue an expulsion order for ships violating requirements for two consecutive years





# Introduction

# Administering authority (AA)

- Commission established a list of the administering authority for each shipping company on 31 January 2024 and update the list every two years
  - ✓ A shipping company registered in a Member State registered the Member State
  - ✓ A shipping company **not registered** in a Member State ☞ the Member State **with the greatest number of port calls** performed by the shipping company in the **last four monitoring years with THETIS-MRV records**
  - ✓ A shipping company that is **not registered** in a Member State **and** that **did not carry out any voyage** in the preceding four monitoring years the Member State where a ship of the shipping company has **arrived or started its first voyage**

## Responsibility of ETS and MRV

Shipping Company (ship owner or ISM company)

## Passing on the ETS costs

- Member States shall take the necessary measure to ensure that the shipping company is entitled to reimbursement from that entity for the
  costs arising from the surrender of allowances
  - ✓ (Another Entity) entity has the ultimate responsibility for the purchase of the fuel and/or the ship operation (cargo carried and/or route and speed)

# Neighbouring container transhipment ports

- East Port Said(Egypt) and Tanger Med(Morocco) were designated
- Stops of containerships in a neighbouring container transhipment are excluded from "Port of Call"
  - ✓ Exceeds 65% of the total container traffic during the twelve-month period
  - ✓ Ports located outside EU but less than 300 nautical miles
  - ✓ Unloaded from a ship to the port for the sole purpose of loading containers on another ship

# Relevant issues

# Calculation of GHG emissions (MRV)

$$GHG_{MRV} = CO_{2MRV} + CH_{4MRV} \times GWP_{CH4} + N_2O_{MRV} \times GWP_{N2O}$$

$$CO_{2_{MRV}} = \sum_{i} (M_i - M_{i,NC}) \times EF_{CO_2,i} \quad CH_{4_{MRV}} = \left[ \sum_{i} (M_i - M_{i,NC}) \times EF_{CH_4,i} \right] + CH_{4_S} \quad N_2O_{MRV} = \sum_{i} (M_i - M_{i,NC}) \times EF_{N_2O,i}$$

Mi,NC	Total mass of fuel $i$ not combusted, but released into the atmosphere. $M_{i,NC} = \sum_i \sum_j M_{i,j} \times C_j \ / 100$
$CH_{4_S}$	Amount of CH4 not combusted but released into the atmosphere. For the purpose of determining such amount, companies shall apply the following formula:
	$CH_{4S} = M_{i,NC}$

#### Emissions factor

- Existing Fuels: TtW factor and fugitive and slipped emissions of FuelEU Maritime
- Biomass: If meet Sustainability and GHG Saving Criteria, emission factor is Zero (0)
- RFNBO & RCF: Determined in accordance with implementing acts

# CCUS(Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage)

CO2 emissions captured by CCUS to be deducted

# Special Rules and Derogations

- Ice Class Vessels (IA, IA Super or equivalent class, until Dec 31<sup>st</sup>, 2030): Surrender 5% fewer allowances
- Island Connectivity & Transnational Public Services Obligation (By Ro-pax, passenger ship, until Dec 31st, 2030):
- ✓ No allowances for emissions voyage and port stays for island-to-mainland
- Outermost Regions: No allowances for emissions voyages between a port in an outermost region and a port in same EU Member State

<sup>\*</sup> RFNBO: Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Orign / RCF: Recycled Carbon Fuel

# Timeline of compliance

(Company, within 40 business days from 31 Jan 2024) Request to open MOHA(Maritime Operator Holding Account) to administering authority with supporting documents

\* for shipping companies not included in the AA list, within 65 working days of the first port of call falling within the scope of the ETS Directive

(Company, by Mar 2024) Update and assessment of monitoring plan for each ship including CH4 and N2O by verifier,

Assessed monitoring plan to be submitted to AA

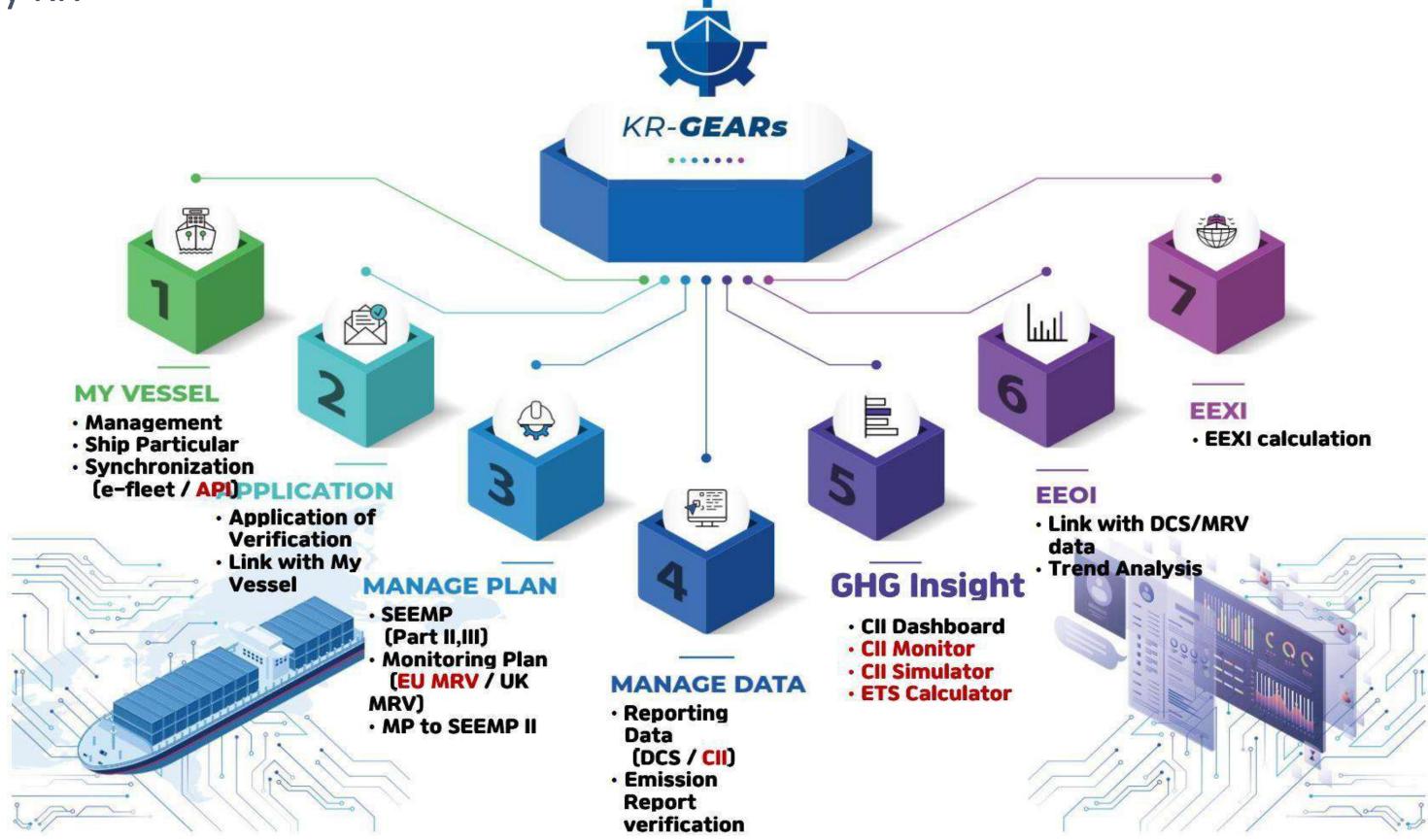
(Company, From 2025 and by Mar) Submission of verified emission report (CO2, CH4 and N2O) in previous reporting period for each ship and at company level to administering authority etc.

(Company, From 2025 and by Sep) Surrender of allowances equal to emissions at company level in previous reporting period

- In 2025, 40% of verified emission reported for 2024 (only CO2)
- In 2026, 70% of verified emission reported for 2025 (only CO2)
- From 2027, 100% of verified emission reported for 2026 and each year thereafter (CO2, CH4 and N2O)

# **KR GEARS**

# Services by KR



# KR GEARs - EU ETS

# ETS emissions and Company Emission Report

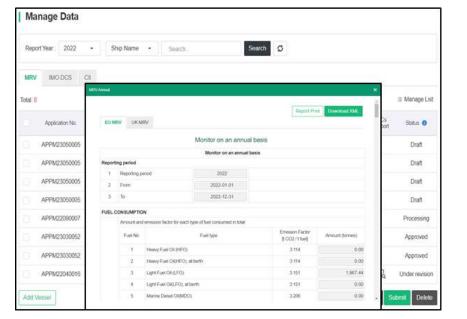
# Requirements

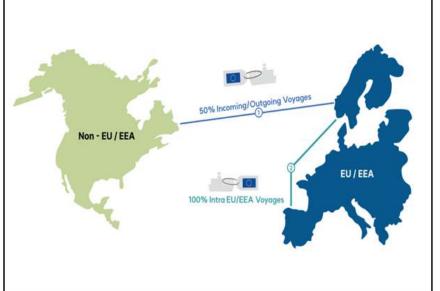
- **GHG** emissions accounting
  - **EU MRV**: 100% of extra-EU and intra-EU voyage
  - **EU ETS**: 50% of extra-EU voyage and 100% of intra-EU voyage
- **Company Emission Report** 
  - Company shall submit emission report for each ship and at company level

# **KR GEARs Solutions**

With your EU MRV data, GEARs can automatically calculate GHG emissions for **EU ETS** considering each voyage type and create Company Emission Report







raran	neters	. 700.0
1.	Total fuel consumption (Tons)	1.736.8
2	Total CO2 emissions (Tons)	5,516.0
3	CO2 emissions from all voyages between ports under a Member State's jurisdiction (Tons):	59.9
4	CO2 emissions from all voyages which departed from ports under a Member State's jurisdiction (Tons):	2,448.5
5	CO2 emissions from all voyages to ports under a Member State's jurisdiction (Tons):	2,126.9
6	CO2 emissions which occurred within ports under a Member State's jurisdiction at berth (Tons):	880.6
7	Total distance travelled (nm):	11,409.3
8	Regular navigation (nm):	11.409.3
9	Through ice (nm):	0.0
10	Total time spent at sea (hours)	971.4
-11	Regular navigation (hours):	971.4
12	Through ice (hours):	0.0
13	At anchorage (hours):	313.0
14	Total transport work (tn*nm):	221,955.2
Avera	ge energy efficiency	
1	Fuel consumption per distance (kg/nm):	152.2
	Fuel consumption per transport work (g/tn*nm):	7,825.3
	CO2 emissions per distance (kg/nm):	483.4
	CO2 emissions per transport work (g CO2 / tn+nm):	24,852.1

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# KR GEARs - EU ETS

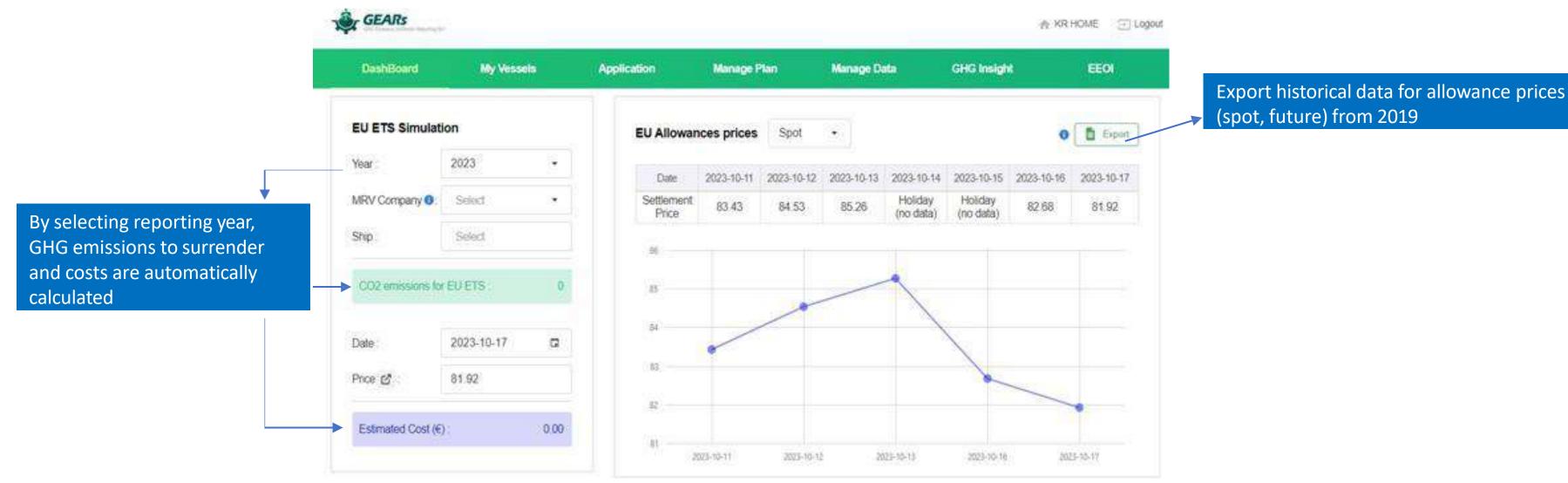
# ETS costs

# Requirements

- **Surrender Allowances** 
  - 40% for 2024 emissions (surrender in 2025)
  - 70% for 2025 emissions (surrender in 2026)
  - 100% from 2026 emissions (surrender from 2027)

# **KR GEARs Solutions**

GEARs provides estimated EU ETS costs and allowance prices database



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### **KR GEARs - EU ETS**

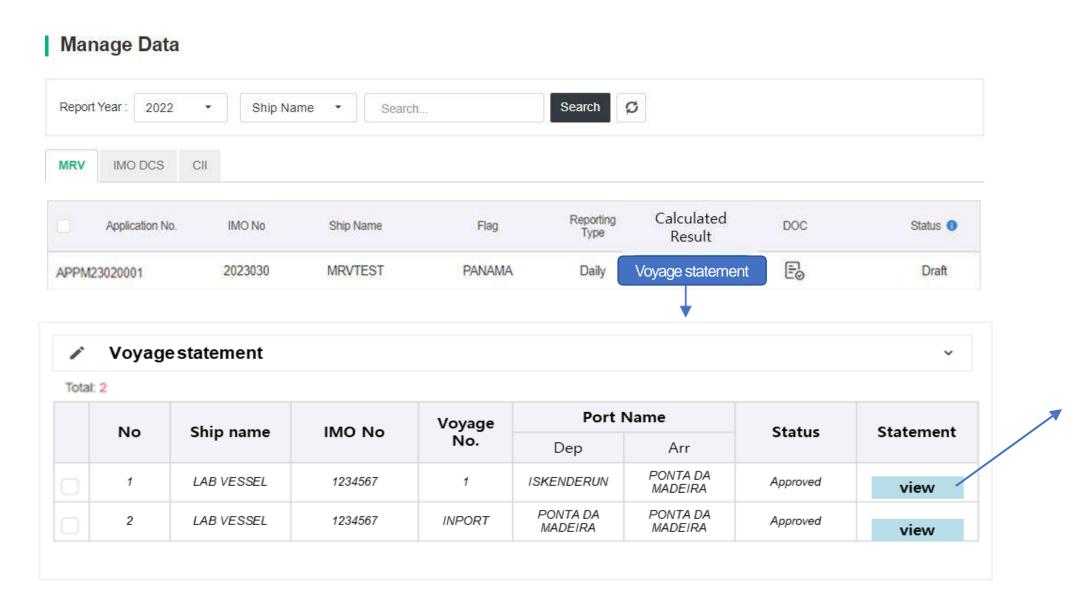
### Voyage Statement

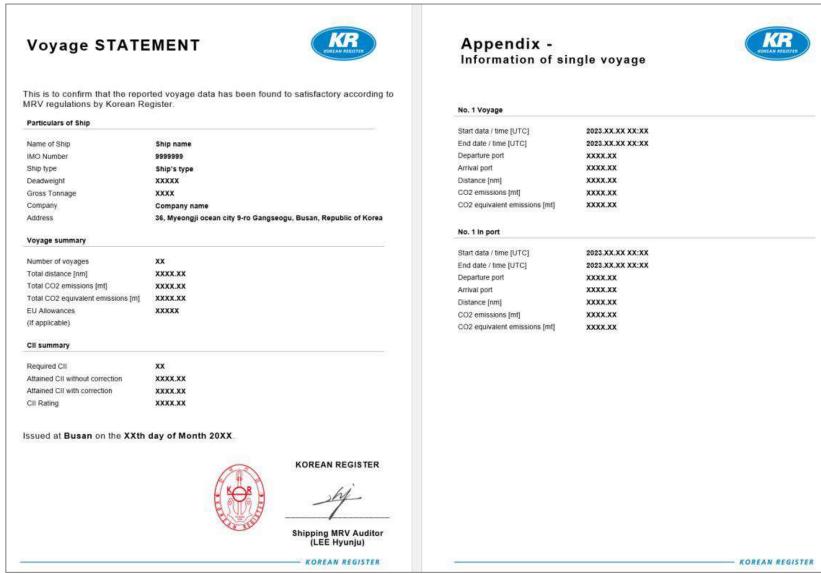
### Requirements

- **Reimbursement of ETS Costs** 
  - Shipping company is entitled to reimbursement from another entity for ETS costs

### **KR GEARs Solutions**

GEARs provides Voyage Statement to discuss ETS costs with another entity





### **KR GEARs - EU ETS**

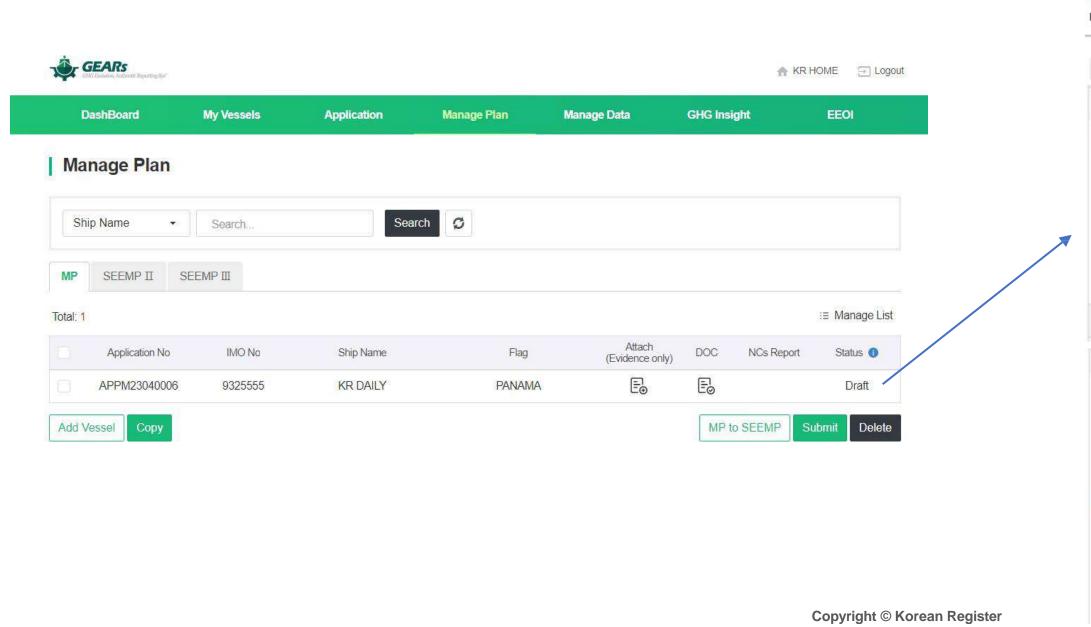
### **Monitoring Plan**

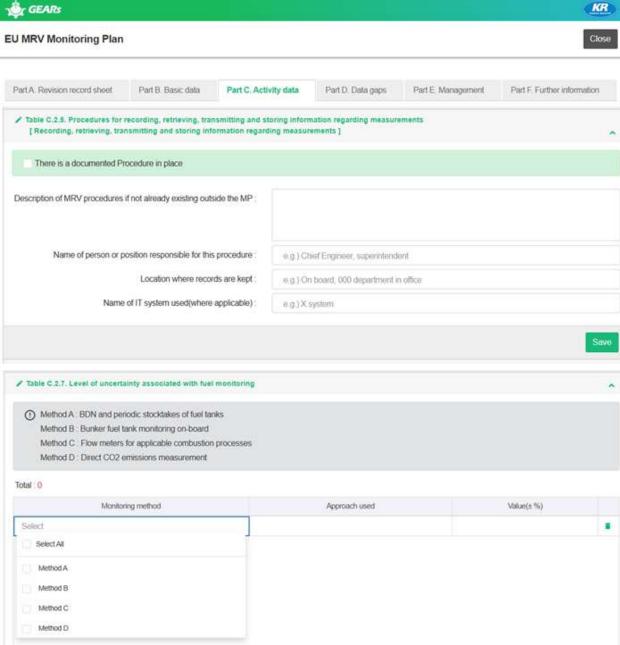
### Requirements

- **Update monitoring plan** 
  - By Mar 2024, update and approval of monitoring plan for each ship including CH4 and N2O emissions

### **KR GEARs Solutions**

GEARs provides the latest template and clear guidance





### KR GEARs - EU ETS

### Technical information

### **Initial implementation guidelines for EU ETS**

https://www.krs.co.kr/eng/Exclusive/Tech\_ETC\_View.aspx?MRID=546&TechCode=7&NO=3567



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> No: 2024-ETC-01 Date: 2024.02.01

### Title: Initial implementation guidelines following the introduction of EU ETS in the maritime sector

In pursuit of its commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the European Commission (EC) unveiled the 'EU Fit for 55' package in July 2021. This legislative initiative aims to achieve a 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, compared to 1990 levels. Notably, within the 'Fit for 55' package, the European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS) has been introduced, particularly impacting the international maritime sector.

From January 1, 2024, ships with a gross tonnage of 5,000 or more, irrespective of their flag state, calling at ports within the jurisdiction of a Member State of the European Economic Area (EEA) are obligated to purchase EU Allowances (EUA) corresponding to the greenhouse gas emissions generated during their EU MRV voyages on an annual basis. These EUA must be submitted to the administering authority for each shipping company. Non-compliance may result in fines and measures such as a prohibition on entering ports within the EEA territory.

Therefore, the Korean Register has issued a technical information to provide details related to the application of EU ETS in the maritime sector, the process of purchasing emission allowances, and opening accounts for the submission of emission allowances. We encourage stakeholders to refer to this information for guidance on relevant procedures.

1. Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2024/411

### connection with emission allowances price information (EUA Spot/Future Price).

3) Voyage Statement

2) EU ETS Calculator

- Separate from the regular verification service, KR provides a verification service that frequently issues Voyage Statements on greenhouse gas emissions for some EU MRV voyages or periods of a ship. As a technical service for shipping companies voluntary implementation of EU ETS regulations, we issue statements to settle emission allowances costs between stakeholders such as ship managers, registered owners, charterers, and shippers.

Based on EU MRV data entered or verified in KR GEARs, KR provide a simulation

function for the expected purchase cost of emission allowances by year in

\* As a follow-up to this technical document, our classification society plans to develop and distribute technical documents on EU-ETS and EU MRV regulations (new and revised).

Distributions: KR Surveyors, Ship owners, Other relevant Parties

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# NAVIGATING

**CHALLENGES TO OPPORTUNITIES** 





**ORGANISED BY:** 



### **POLL 02**

- 2. Which ships are required to acquire and surrender emission allowances under the EU ETS directive?
  - All ships regardless of their size and type
  - Ships above 5,000 gross tons (GT) transporting cargo or passengers within the EU
  - Offshore ships between 400 5,000 GT
  - Only ships flying the EU flag

### PRESENTING OUR NEXT PANELIST



### MR. SANJEEV WEWERINKE SINGH

General Manager

**VARUNA MARINE SERVICES B.V.** 



# EU EMISSIONS TRADING SYSTEM



### **ABOUT US**



Location: Based in Amsterdam, Netherlands, with local offices in India, Singapore, Malaysia, Australia, and the United States



Expertise: Maritime professionals with over 100 years of combined experience in technical and commercial operations



Clients: Ship Owners, Charterers, Brokers, Marine Insurers, Flag States, and P&I Clubs



Innovation: Dedicated to innovation by blending commercial and technical expertise, leveraging information technology



Team: Comprises Master Mariners, Chief Engineers, Naval Architects, Cargo Surveyors, Ship Recycling experts, Hazmat Experts, and Cyber Security Experts. In-house team of software developers supporting IT offerings.





### **OUR SERVICES**



IN A NUTSHELL



EU ETS, EU MRV, IMO DCS, CII, SEEMP II and III



Worldwide US-EPA VGP Compliance



Ballast Water Treatment System - Compulsory IMO D2 Commission Testing



Ballast water treatment system Installation and Retrofitting consultancy



Worldwide Marine Consultancy, Surveying, and Inspection



Global Green Ship Recycling Supervision



Inventory of Hazardous Materials (IHM)



Managed IHM Lifecycle Maintenance



Worldwide Asbestos Removal, abatement, and asbestos management plan



Maritime Cyber Security Compliance - IMO MSC.428(98) and IACS UR ER 26 and ER 27



Flexible Maritime Communication - STARLINK, VSAT, FBB, IRIDIUM, and 4G/5G Connectivity



CyberSmart - Artificial Intelligence Engine

### THE EU ETS: OVERVIEW

The EU ETS is an emissions system that aims to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by setting a limit, or cap, on GHG emissions for certain sectors of the economy.



Cap-and-trade' system.



Cap reduces annually, targeting 62% emission reduction by 2030.



Emission allowances: one allowance = one ton of CO2eq.



Heavy fines for exceeding allowances.

The Rules entered in force since June 5, 2023. The EU ETS will be extended to maritime emissions from 2024.

# MRV REGULATION & EU ETS COVERAGE

EU MRV covers:



Carbon dioxide



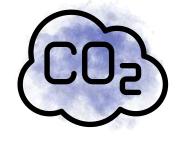
Methane as of 2024



Nitrous oxide as of 2024

EU ETS

covers:



Carbon dioxide

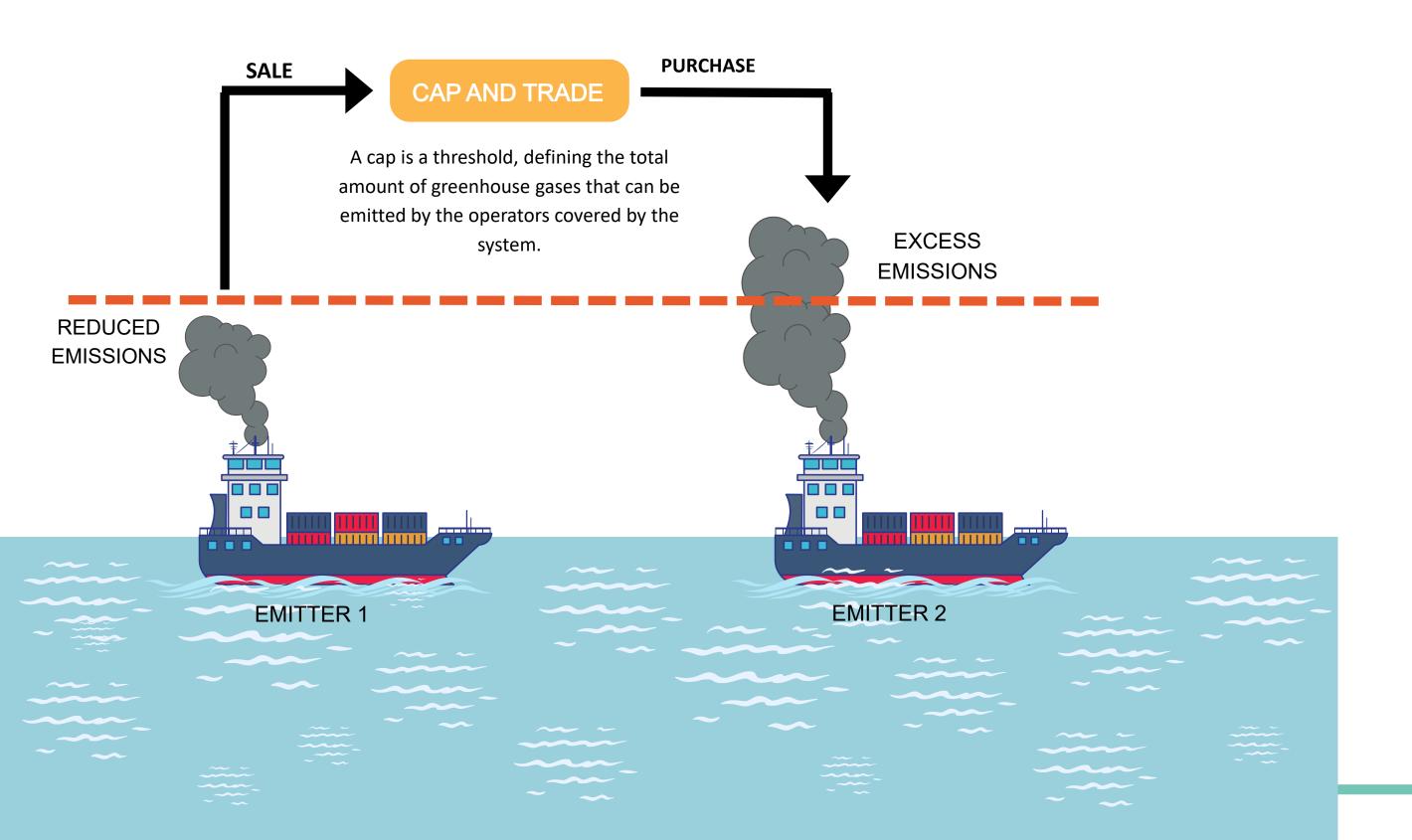


Methane as of 2026



Nitrous oxide as of 2026

### How cap-and-trade system works?





www.varunamarine.eu

# HOW ARE EMISSIONS MONITORED, REPORTED AND VERIFIED?

### Emissions Monitoring (EU ETS):



- Approved monitoring plan required.
- Annual ship and company-level reports.

### Verification and Allowance Surrender:



- Accredited verifier by March 31.
- Allowance surrender by September 30.

### MRV Regulation (Since 2018):



- Obligations for shipping companies.
- Data reported via THETIS-MRV.
- Facilitates reliable emissions data publication.



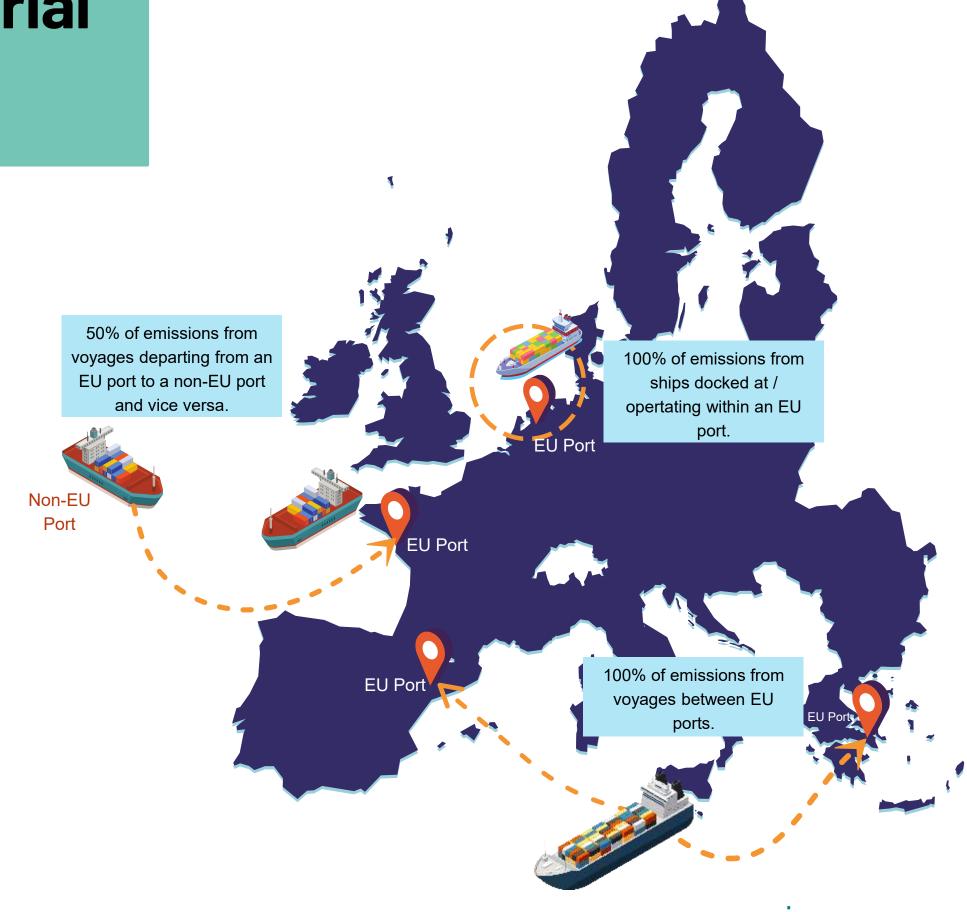
# Carbon pricing and extraterritorial application

Carbon pricing in the EU ETS is determined based on vessels rather than cargo. Alongside introducing carbon pricing for vessels traveling between EU countries, the law also has extraterritorial application.

- 50% of emissions from voyages departing from an EU port to a non-EU port and vice versa.
- 100% of emissions from voyages between EU ports.
- 100% of emissions from ships docked at an EU port.

The law specifically targets non-EU ports near the EU with a high share of transshipment.

For these ports, the ETS effectively extends the length of voyages to address concerns about carbon leakage.



### WHAT ARE EU ALLOWANCES (EUAS)?

### Definition and Purpose:



- EU Allowances (EUAs) are carbon credits in the EU ETS.
- Each EUA permits emission of one ton of CO2e.
- EU ETS is a 'cap and trade' system to combat climate change.

# (CO<sub>2</sub>)

### Cap-and-Trade Mechanism:

- Total allowances capped, reducing over time.
- Aligns with EU's climate goals.
- Companies receive, buy, and trade allowances.

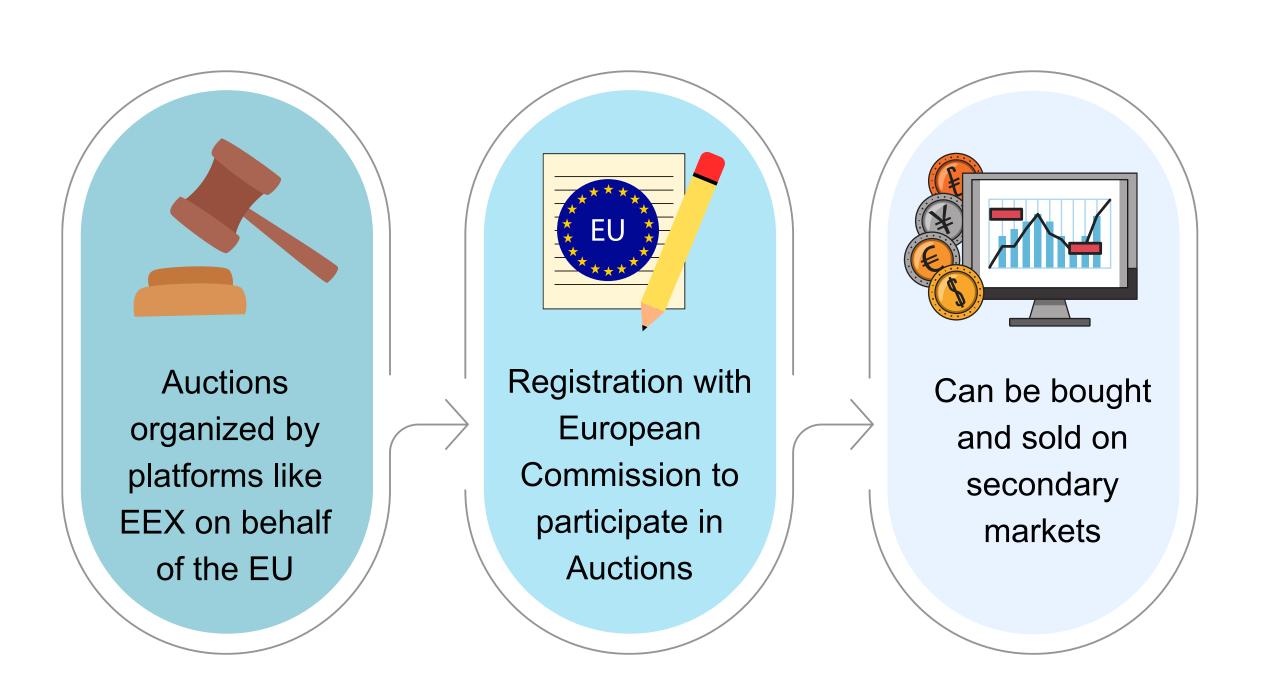


### Compliance:

- Companies need enough allowances for their emissions.
- Exceeding allowances results in heavy fines.



### HOW AND WHERE TO PROCURE EUAS?

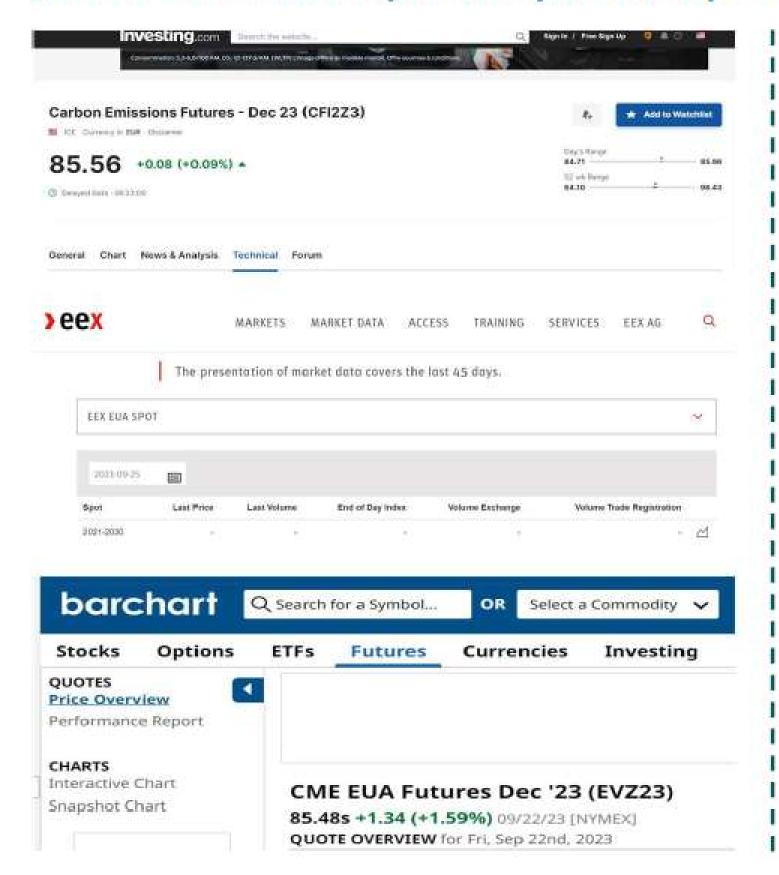




# ENVIRONMENTAL FINANCE

### ACQUIRING ALLOWANCES

Starts with transparency about prices



Product	Currency	Bid	Ask	Last close	Last close date	Last trading day	Price time
EUA SPOT	EUR	84.72	84.80	84.53	2023-09-22		2023-09-25 10:39
EUA DEC23	EUR	85.66	85.74	85.48	2023-09-22	2023-12-18	2023-09-25 10:39
EUA DEC24	EUR	89.91	89.99	89,72	2023-09-22	2024-12-16	2023-09-25 10:39
UKA SPOT	GBP	34.30	34.68	36.13	2023-09-22		2023-09-25 10:37
UKA Dec 23	GBP	34.88	35.14	36.62	2023-09-22	2023-12-18	2023-09-25 10:37
UKA Dec 24	GBP	37.36	38.21	39.12	2023-09-22	2024-12-16	2023-09-25 10:37
hart type: CAN				37.	A District Control of the Control of	44. 1878 × 1 4 4 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	VERTIS
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49-2870-4	and the same	1 <mark>9,</mark> 8					W1.00
							80.00

# What is considered as a "port of call" for the purpose of the EU ETS?



A port of call is the port where a ship stops to load or unload cargo, to embark or disembark passengers, or where an offshore ship stops to relieve the crew.

### The following stops are excluded:

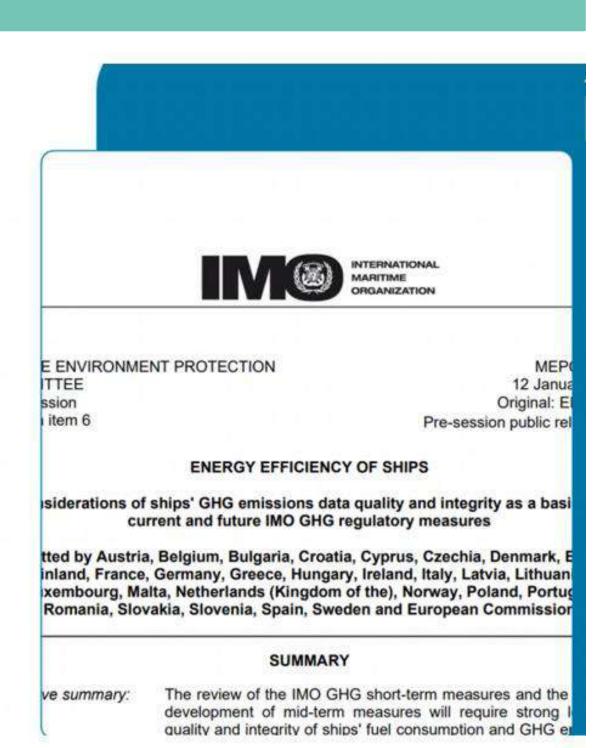
- stops for the sole purposes of refueling,
- stops for obtaining supplies,
- stops for relieving the crew (other than an offshore ship),
- stops for going into dry-dock or making repairs to the ship and/or its equipment,
- stops in port because the ship needs assistance or in distress,
- ship-to-ship transfers carried out outside ports,
- stops for the sole purpose of taking shelter from adverse weather or rendered necessary by search and rescue activities,
- stops of containerships in the neighboring container transshipment ports listed in the implementing act to be adopted by the end of 2023

### Challenges and Complexities

# Challenges in data collection and cleaning for accurate results and forecasting

### EU Submission to IMO (MEPC 81/6/5)

- Risk of data gaps impossible or very difficult to correct due to the operators being unable to determine the value to be reported retroactively
- Risk of monitoring and/or reporting errors that would go undetected
- Risk of fraudulent misreporting, such as "underreporting", to reach regulatory compliance
- Risk of failure of the verification process
- Risk of insufficient or unsuitable internal data management procedures within the IMO Secretariat.

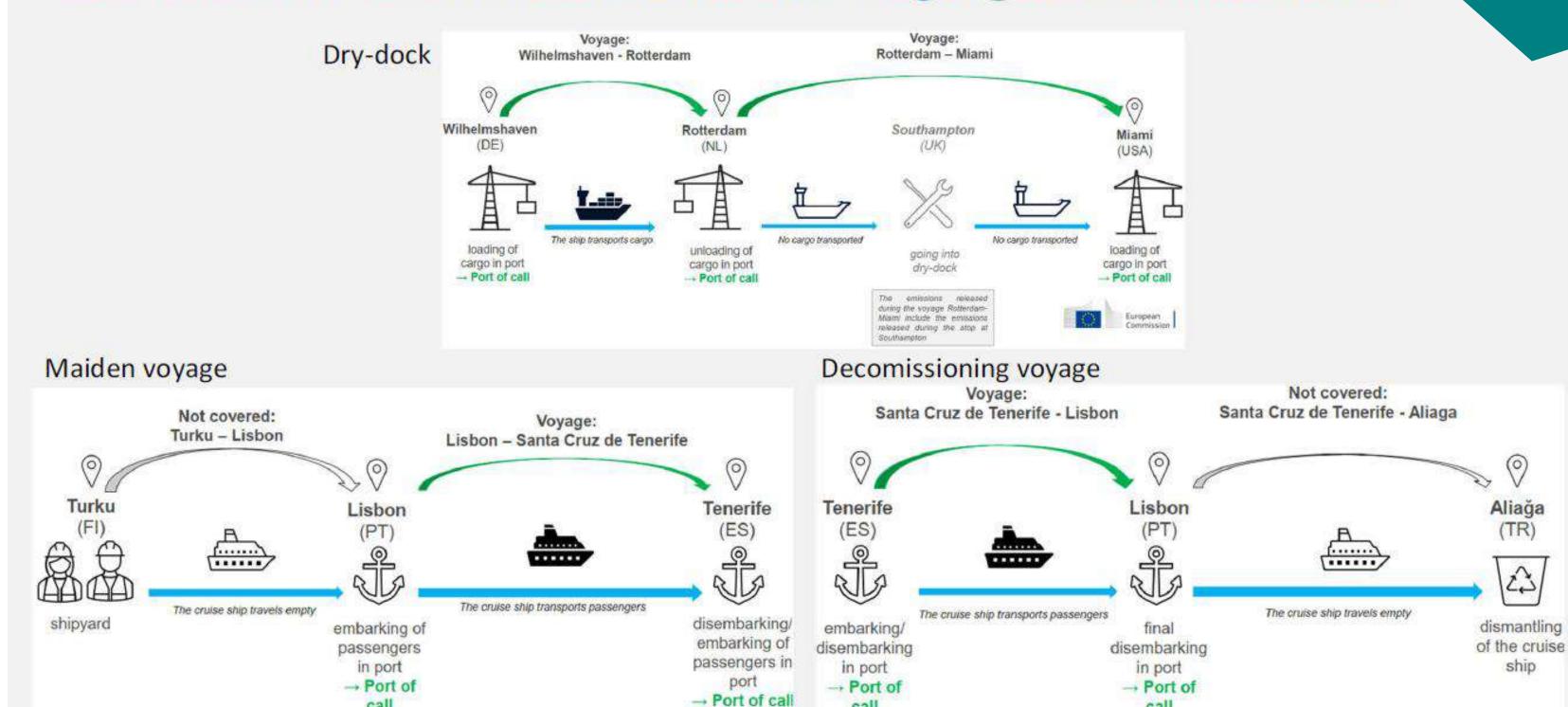


### Most common mistakes

- Report sequence (Departure-Noon-Arrival) not followed correctly
- Reports are not consecutive (gaps)
- Port activity not properly identified
- Time at sea and anchorage bigger than elapsed time
- ROB between reports don't match
- Sailed distance and time at sea don't match
- ETS/MRV Voyages not correctly identified
- Data gaps on fields mandatory for regulations
- Missing enclosures (BDN, bill of laden, ..)



### Implementation of MRV Reg. and Dir. ETS DG CLIMA Clarifications on voyages/emissions



call

call

call

# Implementation of MRV Reg. and Dir. ETS Derogations

- Ice class ships (IA or IA Super) to surrender 5% fewer allowances until 31 December 2030
- Derogation: until 31 December 2030, emissions excluded from voyages by:
  - ships to/from EU outermost region from/to a port of the same EU MS State (including ports within and between the outermost regions of the same MS)
  - passenger or ro-ro passenger ships performed under a transnational public service contract/obligation
  - passenger ships, other than cruise passenger ships, and by ro-ro passenger ships, to/from ports of EU islands with permanent population of less than 200,000 residents



# Implementation of MRV Reg. and Dir. ETS Exclusions

### Biofuel Biogas

Compliance with the sustainability criteria and GHG saving criteria established by RED Dir.

EU ETS Directive  $C_f$  the biomass for  $CO_2=0$ 

### COMMISSION DELEGATED ACT ON REVISED MRV

1.2 Derogation from the general principle and use of emission factors pursuant to Article 14 of Directive 2003/87/EC

By way of derogation from point 1.1, companies shall not apply the rules laid down in Part A of Annex I to this Regulation as regards the determination of the CO<sub>2</sub> emission factors where the company uses a fuel complying with the sustainability criteria and greenhouse gas emission saving criteria for the use of biomass established by Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council, with any necessary adjustments for application as set out in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2066. In such cases, the CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor of the biomass fraction of the fuel shall be zero.

By way of derogation from point 1.1, companies shall not apply the rules laid down in Part A of Annex I to this Regulation as regards the determination of the CO<sub>2</sub> emission factors where the company uses Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin (RFNBO) and Recycled Carbon Fuel (RCF). In such cases, the CO2 emission factor shall be determined in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2066.

### How to solve this?

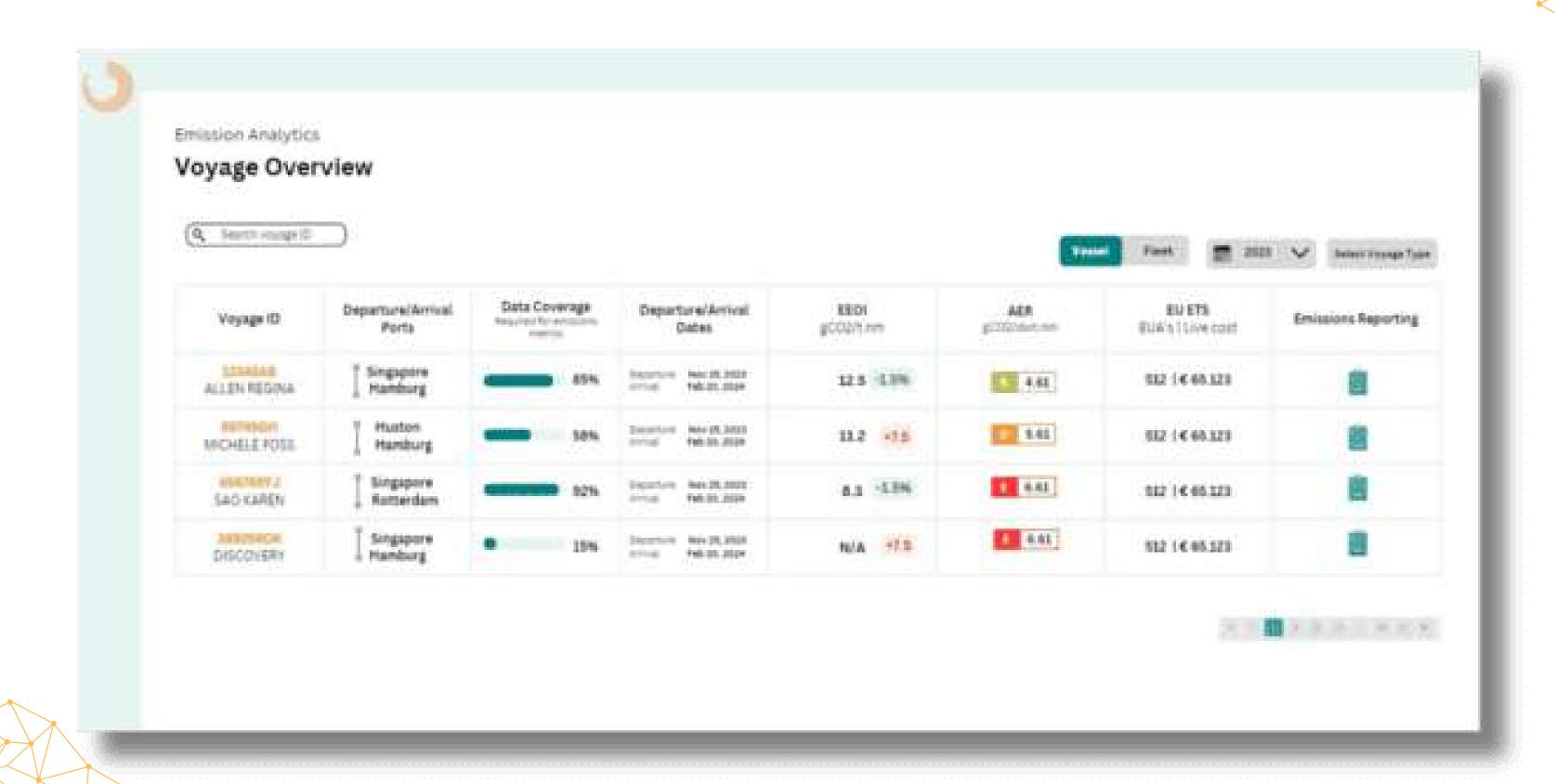


### Smart EMRV

- CyberSmart's Smart EMRV simplifies the collection of emissions metrics for all voyages, streamlining the report generation and verification process for various compliance standards.
- Human machine interface powered by LLM to ensure best accuracy in data cleaning.
- Plug and play web-based portal, compliant with EU GDPR regulation
- Hosted on EU servers and regularly checked against best Cyber Security framework for Web based application.
- Flexibility of raw data collection via APIs, CSV and Excel etc.
- The platform also offers a comprehensive fleet-level overview, ensuring efficient and thorough management of environmental compliance across your maritime operations.

### Smart EMRV

### **Emissions Dashboards**



### Event Log - Voyage

VOYAGE ID	DATE/TIME	VOYAGE INFO	VOYAGE STAGE	EVENT	TIME ELAPSED	DISTANCE	FUEL CONSUMPTION	ROB	ACT	NOI
12345A	28 Jan, 2024 12:00	Riga - LVRIX Vierow - DEVIW	(Ballast)	Departure	22.5	:46.50	<u>●</u> 1600.50	<b>2</b> 4200.50	Ø	Û.
12345A	28 Jan, 2024 12:00	Tallinn - EETLL Ust Luga - RUULU	Laden	Arrival	22.5	46.50	<u>•</u> 1700.50	<b>8</b> 4500.00	$\boxtimes$	
12345A	28 Jan, 2024 12:00	Riga - LVRIX Vierow - DEVIW	Laden	Departure	22.5	46.50	<u>•</u> 1800.50	<b>8</b> 4100.00	B	ŵ
12345A	28 Jan, 2024 12:00	Tallinn - EETLL Ust Luga - RUULU	Ballast	Departure	22.5	46.50	900.50	<b>0</b> 4600.00	$\boxtimes$	W
12345A	28 Jan, 2024 12:00	Riga - LVRIX Vierow - DEVIW	Ballast	Noon (Position)	22.5	46.50	<u> </u>	<b>8</b> 4700.50	$\boxtimes$	13
12345A	28 Jan, 2024 12:00	Tallinn - EETLL Ust Luga - RUULU	Ballast	Departure	22.5	46.50	<u>0</u> 2100.50	<b>3</b> 4300.50	(8)	虚
12345A	28 Jan, 2024 12:00	Riga - LVRIX Vierow - DEVIW	Ballast	Noon (Position)	22.5	46.50	2200.50	<b>©</b> 5100.50	8	雷
12345A	28 Jan, 2024 12:00	Tallinn - EETLL Ust Luga - RUULU	Ballast	Departure	22.5	46.50	<u>2500.50</u>	<b>8</b> 4900.00	2	童



### Edit Event Log - Voyage

	VOYAGE INFO	VOYAGE STAGE	EVENT	TIME ELAPSED	DISTANCE	FUEL CONSUMPTION	ROB
Jan 28, 2024	Riga - LVRIX	Ballast	Departure	22.5	46.50	1600.50	4200.50
	Jan 28, 2024 10:00	10:00 Vierow - DEVIW	Ballast	Ballast Departure	Ballast Departure 22.5	Ballast Departure 22.5 46.50	Ballast Departure 22.5 46.50 1600.50

### Main Engines 🔻

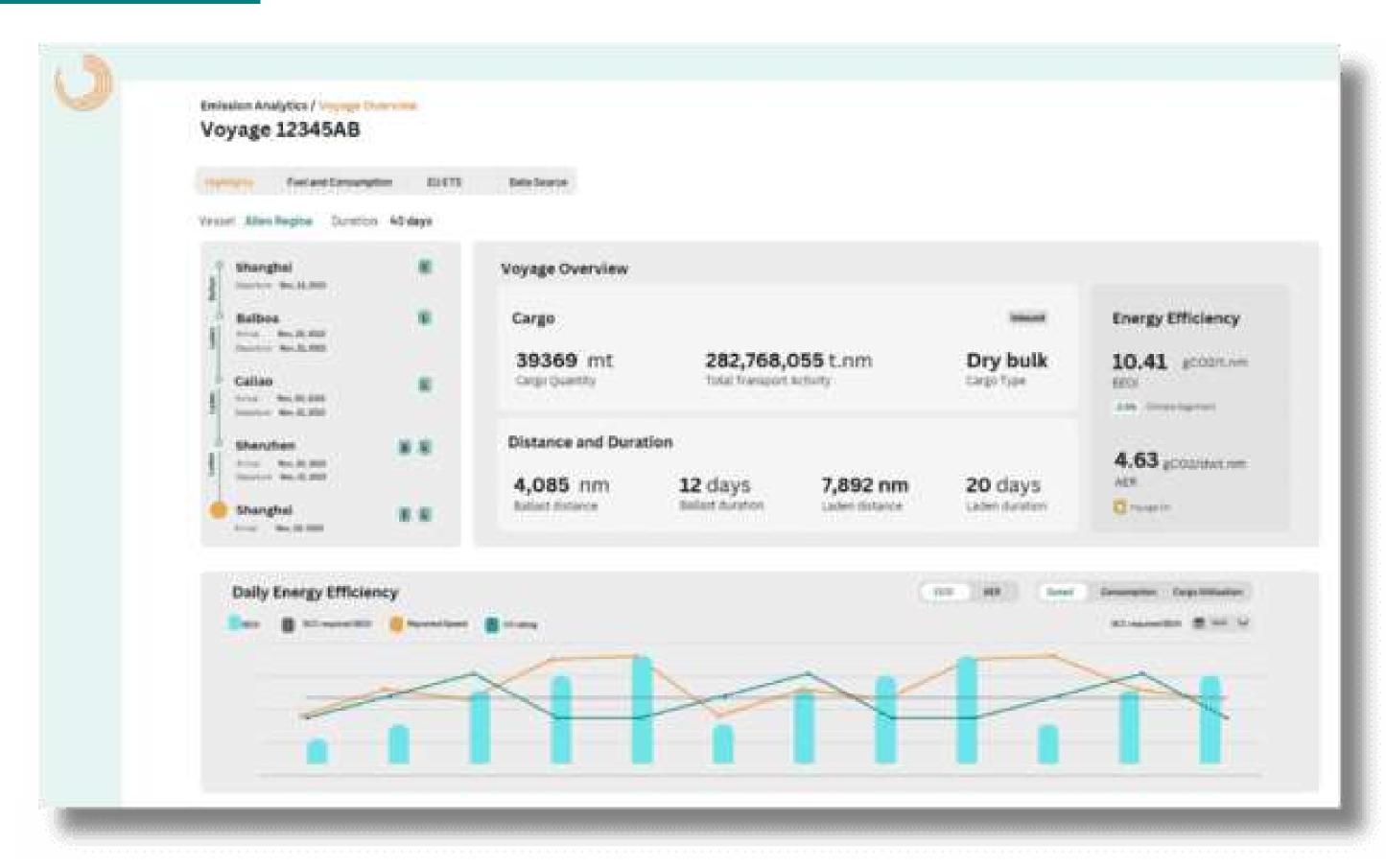
HFO	LFO	MGO	MDO	LPG-P	LPG-B	LNG	Methanol	Ethanol	Other Fuel Consumption	Other Fuel Type
18.5	12.5	10.0	4.5	3.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

footer

Submit

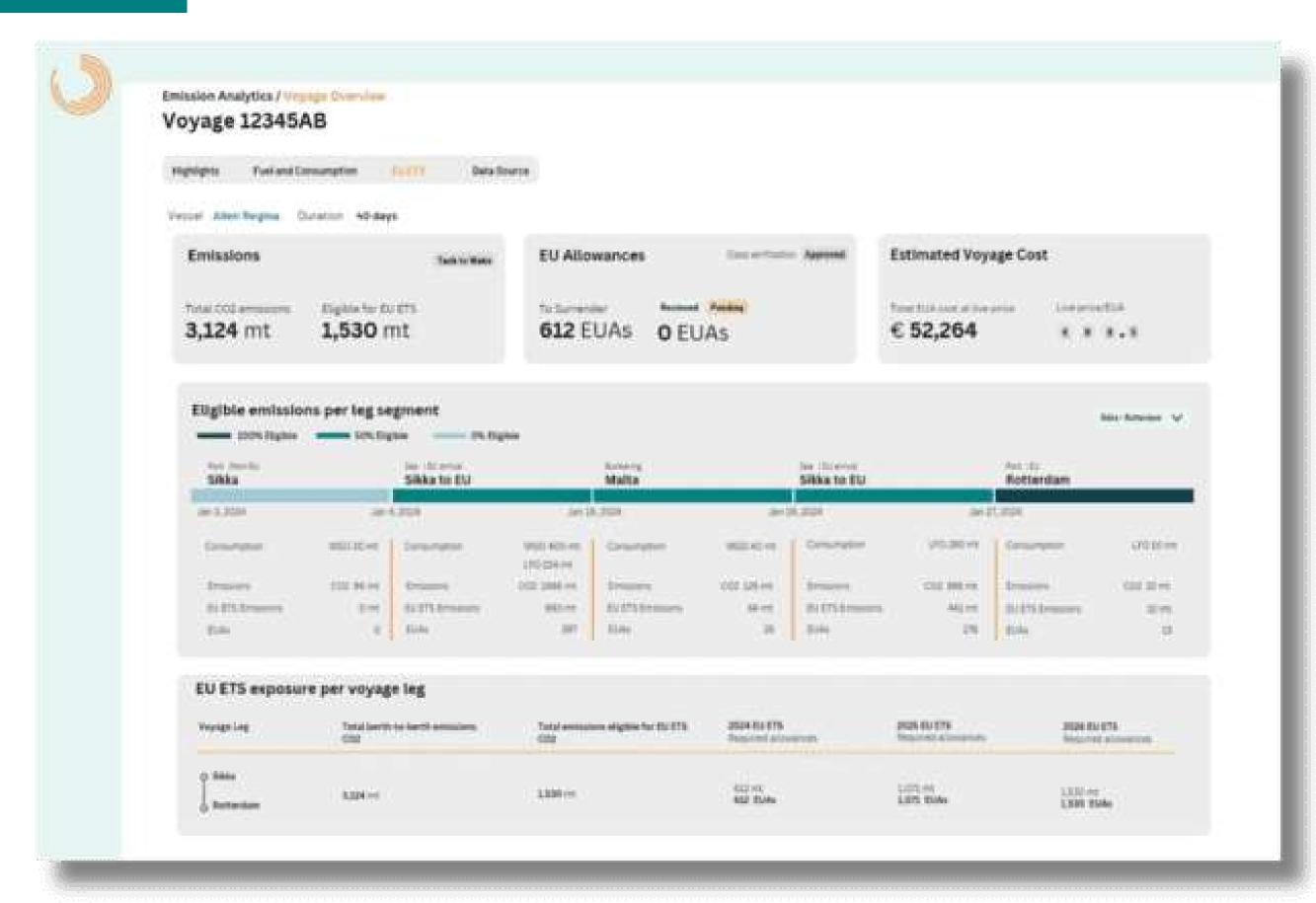
### Smart EMRV

### **Emissions Dashboards**



### Smart EMRV

### **Emissions Dashboards**



### **CHARTING THE COURSE AHEAD**

with Varuna Marine Services B.V.

Varuna Marine Services B.V. can assist you in crafting a strategy to either gain exposure to the carbon market or achieve budgetary goals, managing the passing on of costs.

### Our services include:

- Accuracy in data processing via HMI powered by LLMs.
- Voyage level overview and reporting right in the dashboard
- Web based portal and plug and play data collection via APIs, CSVs, Excels etc.
- Access to EUA via primary and secondary markets
- Guidance in setting up an EU Registry Account



### **OUR TEAM LOCATIONS**







We look forward to hearing from you soon!

Thanks for going through the presentation and appreciate your time taken!



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# NAVIGATING

**CHALLENGES TO OPPORTUNITIES** 





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### POLL 03

### 3. How are emissions accounted for under the EU ETS during voyages?

- 100% of emissions for all voyages within the EU/EEA
- 50% of emissions for voyages into or out of the EU/EEA
- 50% of emissions for container vessels stopping in transshipment ports near EU/EEA
- All of the above



# NAVIGATING

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# NAVIGATING

**CHALLENGES TO OPPORTUNITIES** 





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### POLL 04

- 4. When do shipping companies need to start using allowances to cover their emissions under the EU ETS?
  - Immediately upon joining the EU ETS
  - Starting from 2024
  - After reaching a specific emissions threshold
  - Only if they exceed a certain fleet size





Varuna Marine Services

SMART SUSTAINABLE SHIPPING

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