



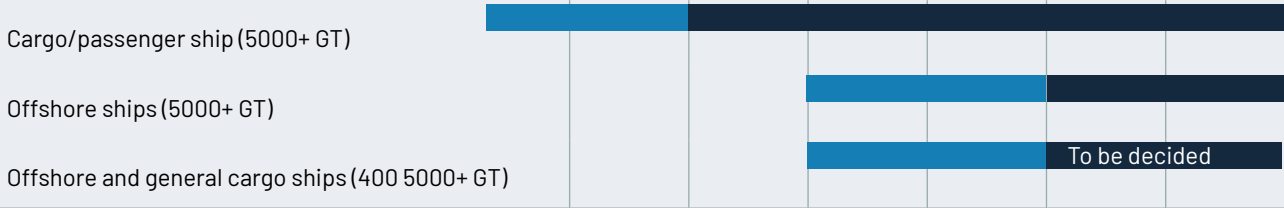
EU ETS and FuelEU Maritime

Emissions cap-and-trade system building on the EU MRV (Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification) Maritime Regulation. Aims to reduce GHG emissions by 55 % by 2030 relative to 1990, and net zero by 2050.

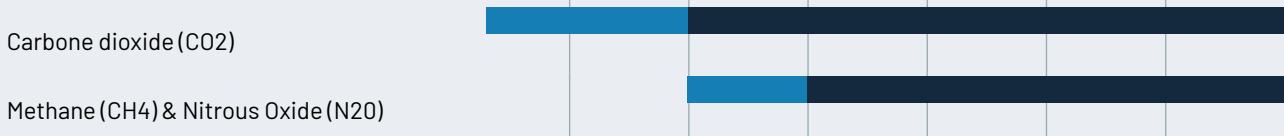
EU ETS issues a decreasing number of EU Allowances (1 EUA = 1 tonne CO₂ eq.) annually, available for trading. Ships over 5000 GT must include 40 % of emissions in ETS scope in 2024, 70 % in 2025, and 100 % in 2026.

EU ETS Introduction timeline

Ship sizes and type

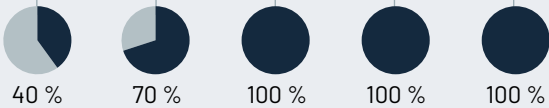


Greenhouse gasses



Phase-in

% of emissions included in ETS scope



Reporting only Included in ETS scope

Fact:

FuelEU Maritime vessel obligations

- GHG intensity reduction: Reduction targets of annual GHG intensity of energy used, set in 5-year steps, from 2 % in 2025 to 80 % in 2050. Measure is GHG per energy unit, gCO₂e/MJ.
- Fuel type reporting: Conventional fuels (LNG, LPG, VLSFO, MGO...), renewable and low-carbon fuels (biofuels, e-fuels, hydrogen...)
- Mandatory use of alternative power sources in ports:
 - On-shore power supply (OPS) or zero-emission technologies.
- Methodology alignment with IMO DCS (Data Collection System) and EU MRV – Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification requirements.
- Verification by an accredited verifier (i.e. DNV) for accuracy and compliance.