

ISCC Certification for Sustainable Marine Fuels



Regulated markets set sustainability criteria for alternative fuels. Sustainability certification often plays a key role in showing compliance

Examples





- The EU Renewable Energy Directive (EU RED II) defines sustainability criteria and minimum GHG savings for renewable fuels brought to the EU market. Fuels used in the maritime sector can "opt in"
- EU-recognized certification schemes, such as ISCC EU, must be used to prove compliance with RED II requirements

EU ETS



- The EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) is set to extend its scope to cover shipping companies starting from 2024
- Shipping companies will need to surrender so-called "allowances" for a certain quantity of their emissions
- If in line with existing EU ETS precedent, **shipping companies could source RED II compliant fuels**, for the combustion of which they would not need to surrender allowances
- Showing RED II compliance of fuels would likely be based on EU-recognized certification schemes, such as ISCC EU

FuelEU Maritime



- The FuelEU Maritime Initiative aims to limit the yearly average GHG intensity of energy used on ships
- FuelEU Maritime will build on the RED II sustainability framework (and thus EU-recognized certification schemes)

There is growing demand for sustainable marine fuels (SMF) from the voluntary market, too



- A growing number of companies commit to ambitious climate targets
- The science-based targets initiative (SBTi) has become the industryleading platform for corporate climate action
- Currently, almost 4000 companies are working with SBTi
- In its recently released guidance for the maritime sector*, **SBTi** recognizes biofuels as one of several key levers in achieving ambitious carbon intensity reduction rates
- SBTi stresses that emissions accounting from biofuels should follow a well-to-wake analysis (i.e. on a life cycle basis)
 - "The SBTi recommends that companies using or producing biofuel(s) for transport should support their bioenergy GHG accounting with recognized biofuel certification" **

August 2021, available via:

For sustainable aviation fuels (SAF), ISCC certification is explicitly recognized by SBTi as ensuring compliance with the SBTi criteria***

***Please refer to: SBTi document on science-based target setting for the aviation sector, v1.0,

^{*}Please refer to: SBTi document on science-based target setting for the maritime transport sector, v1.0, November 2022, available via: https://sciencebasedtargets.org/resources/files/SBTi-Maritime-Guidance.pdf

Sustainable Marine Fuel must live up to its name. Certification ensures key sustainability parameters are met

ISCC Certification aims to ensure



Sustainability in feedstock production

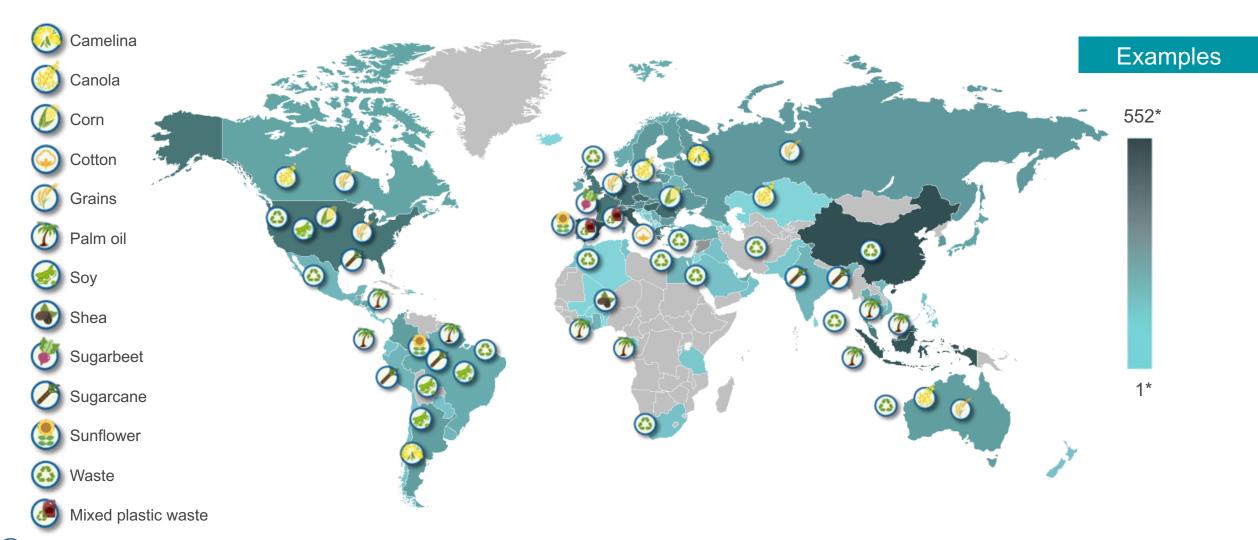


Traceability of sustainable materials through the supply chain



Verified reduction of life cycle emissions

Globally-spanning supply chains need global certification solutions. Today, more than 7,000 companies in over 100 countries are ISCC certified





Availability of sustainable feedstock will be crucial in scaling up fuel supply. Under ISCC, a wide range of raw material categories can be (and are!) certified

Examples





Forestry residues

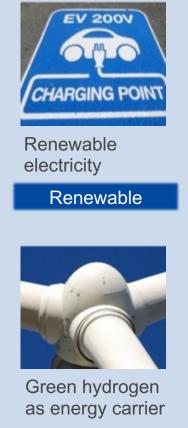






industrial)

End-of-life tyres





Straw

Products that could serve as alternative fuels for shipping are certified under ISCC as of today





Bio-methanol

Bio-LNG



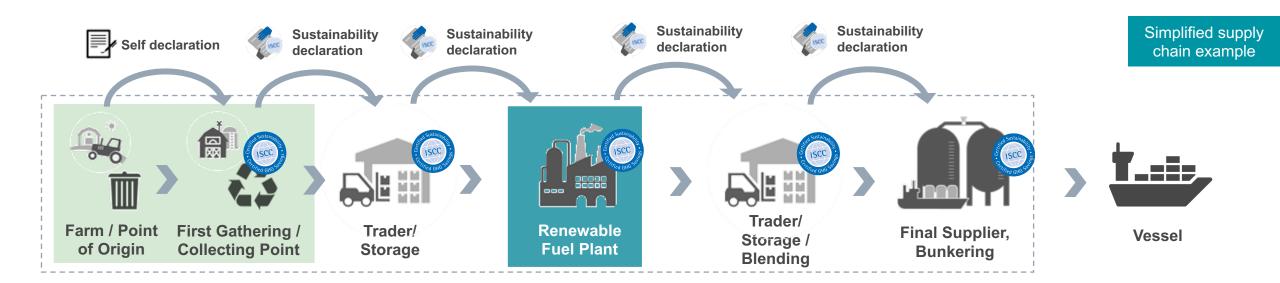
BIODIESEL

Green hydrogen and derivatives (e.g. green ammonia)

Biodiesel



Individual certification of supply chain elements allows for full traceability and accounting for complete life cycle emissions



Feedstock production & collection Emissions from feedstock cultivation Emissions from land use change Emissions savings from soil carbon accumulation Emissions from upstream transport (from collection)

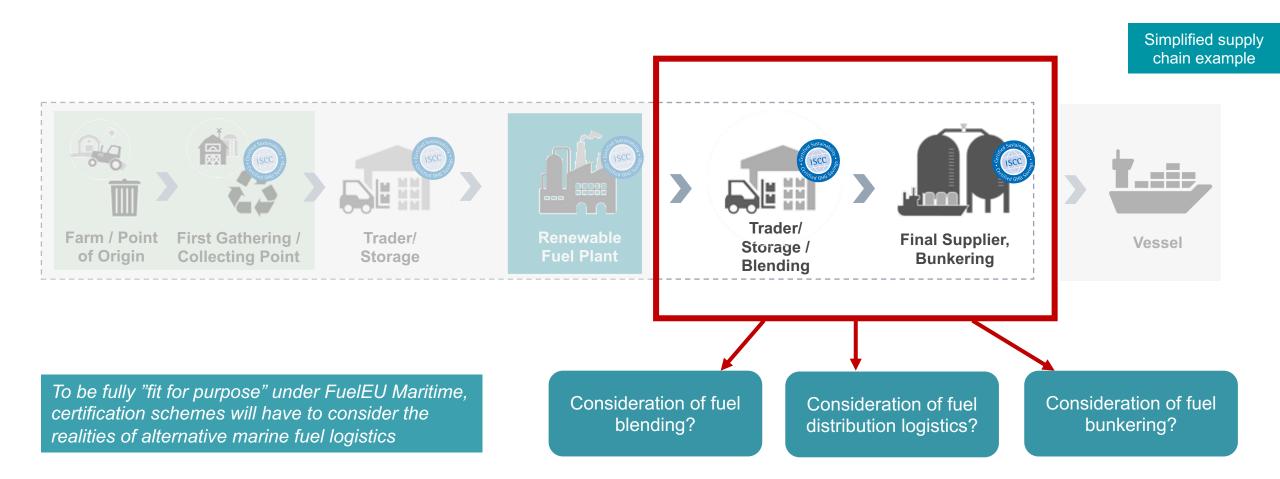
Processing & transport Emissions from processing Emissions from upstream/downstream transport & distribution Emissions savings from CCR* Emissions savings from CCS**

To calculate the **life cycle emissions value** of a sustainable fuel. GHG values are forwarded in the supply chain step by step

*CCR: Carbon Capture and Replacement

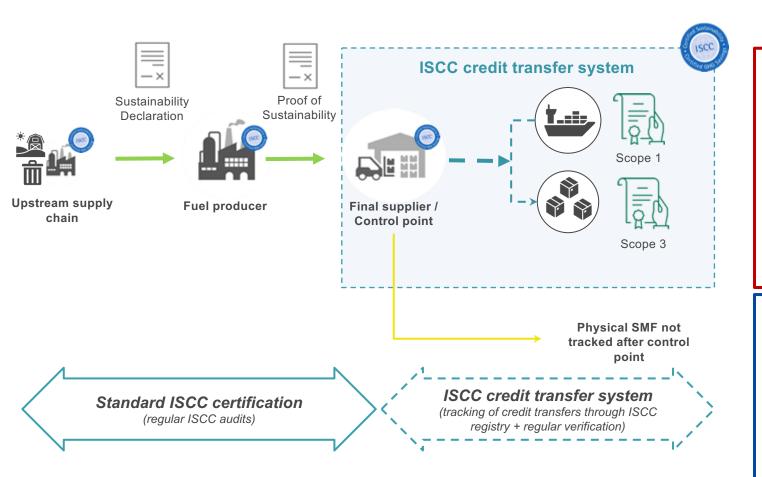
**CCS: Carbon Capture and Storage

ISCC will support the implementation of FuelEU Maritime, contributing to the development of technical elements for FuelEU GHG marine fuel certification





ISCC is developing a system to allow for full end-to-end traceability and verification of renewable fuel claims, covering claims in voluntary markets



What is the challenge?

- Ship owners and shipping end-customers (e.g. companies that have their products shipped) wish to purchase and claim emissions reductions from SMF use
- Unlike the upstream SMF supply chain, ship owners and endcustomers do not become individually certified, which creates the risk of insufficient traceability and false claims
- SMF suppliers, shipping companies and end-customers demand solutions for fully traceable end-to-end SMF transactions and verified claims

What is ISCC developing to address this?

- Robust end-to-end approach by combining the new system with the "tried-and-true" upstream ISCC certification
- Transaction and claiming process governed by clear and robust rules and be subject to credible verification
- A key piece of the puzzle will be the dedicated ISCC registry (currently in development), in which fuel volumes will be registered, transferred, claimed and verified



ISCC is dedicated to further support certification for sustainable marine fuels

