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The European Carbon Trading System and what Owners need to know

Marine Money – Panel Discussion

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The EU-ETS integrating the maritime sector



Start of the EU-ETS

Covered only CO₂ from power generators and energy-intensive industries with mostly free allocated allowances.

2005

Proposal to extend EU-ETS to the Maritime Sector
Start of the 4th and final Trading-Period.

2021

2018

Start of the MRV-Regulation

From 2018 shipping owners have to monitor, report and verify carbon emissions of their ships.

2024

Start with 40 percent of CO₂ emissions To be surrendered in 2025.





Cap

The cap on available emission allowances continues to decrease annually by 4.2%.



Trade

Trading brings flexibility that ensures emissions are cut where it costs least to do so.



Phase in Period: 2024 – 2026 (40 % / 70 % / 100 %)

100 % of the emissions at berth in EEA ports

All ports under the Jurisdiction of an EU Member State

Characteristics of the **ETS** extension

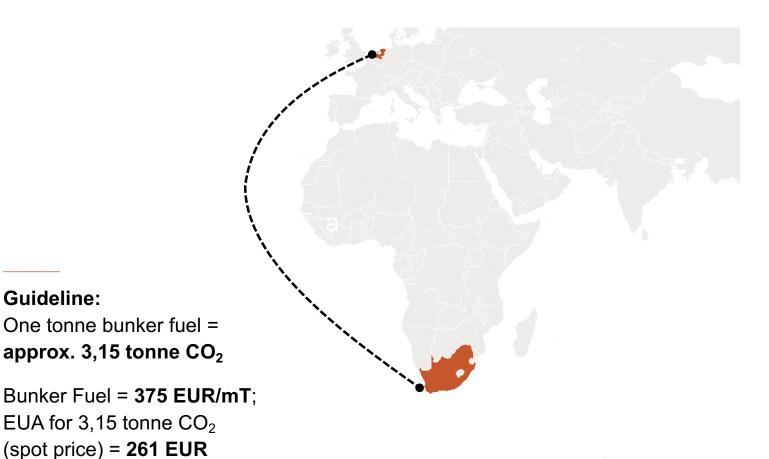
100 % of emissions from voyages between EEA ports

Ships above 5000 gross tonnage

50 % of emissions from voyages to or from EEA ports

Impact on your cost calculations





At the current level, the energy consumption of a ship would cost 70 % more (only 50 % for extra EU voyage).

Guideline:

Panel Discussion





Philipp Niesing

Managing Director at MPC Containerships since Oct 2018 and in charge for its asset management and regulatory affairs. Additionally he is heading the Marine Decarbonization Solutions team of the MPC group.



Matthias Pechmann

Head of the Commodity Flow Desk of RWE Supply & Trading GmbH.



Arne Christian Rahner

Director at Berenberg and Head of its Finical Markets Division, Oversees all Sales and Trading activities in FX and FI Cash and Derivative products and has a deep background in hedging solutions for corporate treasurers.



Andrew Fischer

Director at Berenberg with more than 25 years of experience in capital markets research. He is covering both the global and pan-European sector as well as carbon and power markets.

Three things to be ready





1. Increasing cost structure

The expenses for the Carbon Emission Allowances must be included in the cost planning from now on.



2. Technical set-up

Your company needs a national emissions trading account to trade emissions allowances. The booking of the allowances takes place from account to account. You can register as a company via the Union Register (DEHSt).



3. Business operation structures

Business procedures such as voyage routes, control processes and the like need to be reviewed and adjusted if necessary.