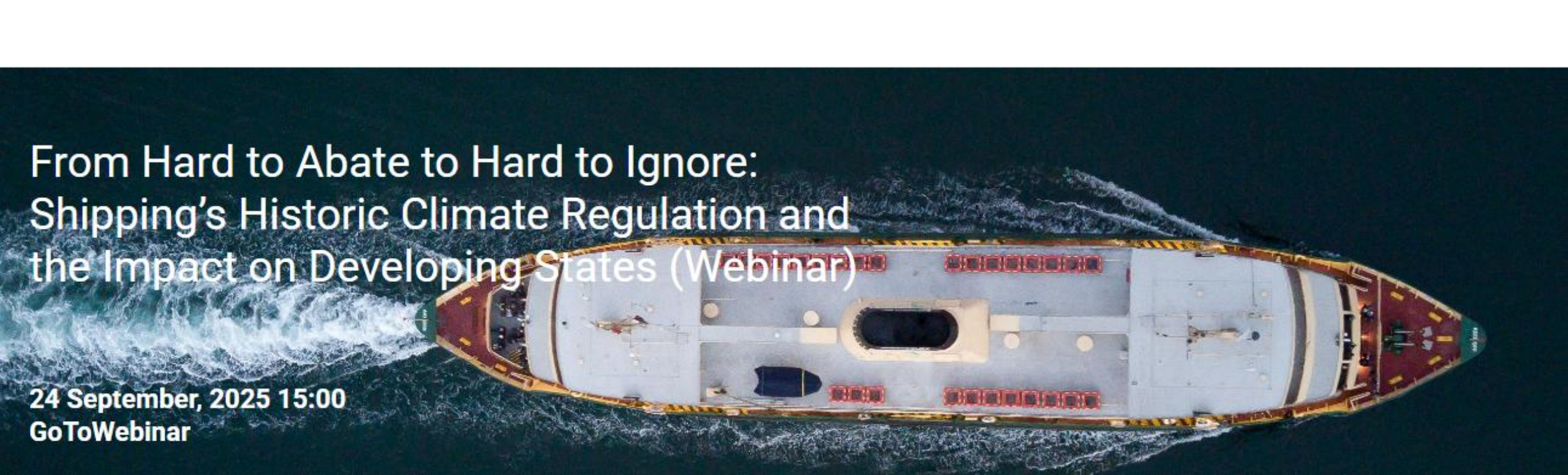




From Hard to Abate to Hard to Ignore: Shipping's Historic Climate Regulation and the Impact on Developing States (Webinar)

24 September, 2025 15:00
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Mærsk Mc-Kinney Møller Center
for Zero Carbon Shipping



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Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency is dedicated to accelerating the uptake of energy efficiency policies, implementation, and finance at a global scale. It works towards the prime responsibility of doubling the global energy efficiency improvement rate by 2030, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 7.

Speakers



Joe Bettles

is a Climate Policy and Analysis Manager at the Mærsk Mc-Kinney Møller Center for Zero Carbon Shipping in Copenhagen.

Joe currently leads a project at the Center to support industry understanding of the IMO's Net Zero Framework and the development of effective guidelines. His work aims to drive innovation, reduce compliance barriers, and accelerate the transition to low- and zero-emission shipping.

Speakers



Lisa Sachs

is the Director of the Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment, Columbia University.

She is a globally recognized expert in the ways that laws, policies and business practices shape global investment flows and affect sustainable development. She works with governments around the world, regional and international development organizations, financial institutions, companies, civil society organizations and academic centers to understand the inter-relations of investment flows and sustainable development, and to influence investment policies and practices to promote the SDGs and the Paris Agreement.

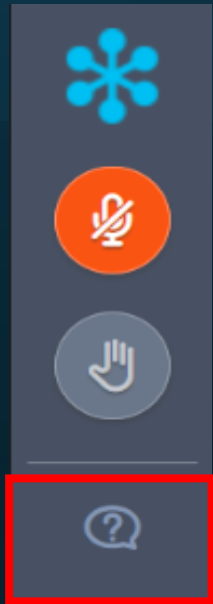
Speakers



Gabriela Prata Dias

is the Head of the Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency (UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre) and head of Section on Business Models and Finance.

Q&A Session



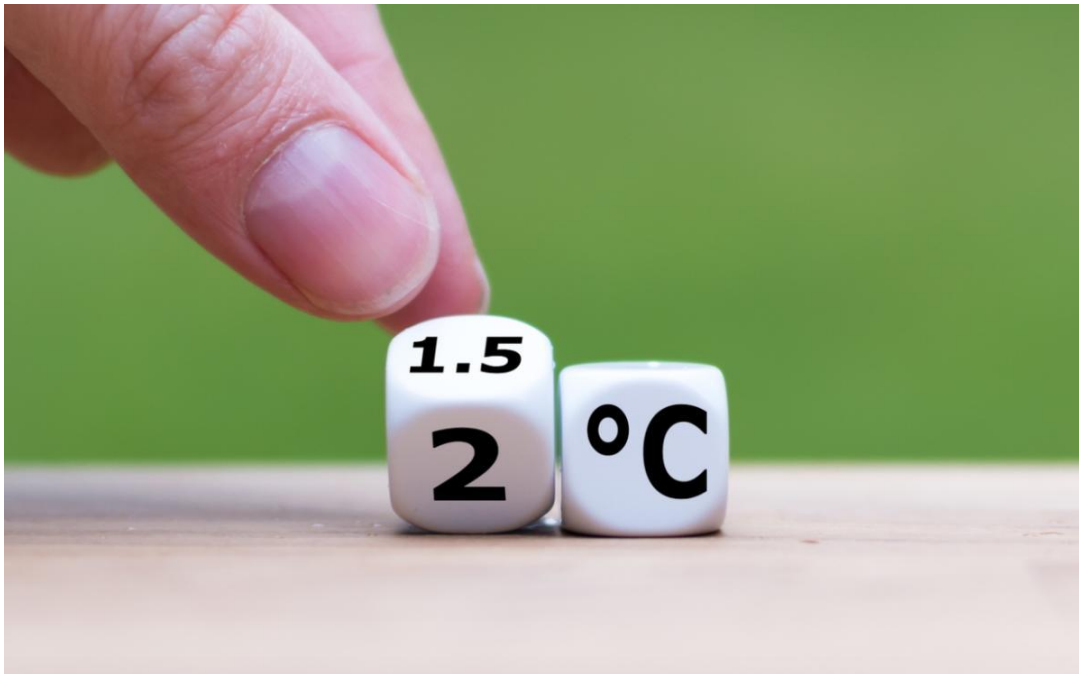
Use the dedicated icon to
send us your questions

All Eyes on the New NDCs

- In July 2025, about 20 countries officially submitted updated NDCs
- Most countries plan to submit their new NDCs by September 2025
- Nearly all include 2035 mitigation measures, with most adopting economy-wide emission reduction targets as guided by the Paris Agreement global stocktake
- The 2025 NDC Synthesis Report will summarize collective progress ahead of COP30, covering all submissions received by end of September



Pathways and Sectoral Gaps to 1.5°C



- Current policies & NDCs fall short: emissions must decline before 2030 to keep 1.5°C within reach
- Power sector remains largest emitter in 2023 (15.1 GtCO₂e), followed by transport (8.4), agriculture (6.5), and industry (6.5)
- By 2035, global emissions must drop 37% for 2°C or 57% for 1.5°C (vs 2019 levels)
- Achieving 1.5°C requires a sixfold increase in mitigation investment due to energy and development demand in emerging economies

From *Hard-to-Abate* to *Hard-to-Ignore*

- Transports 80% of global trade and average distances increased with manufacturing shifts to East Asia.
- Contributes 2–3% of global emissions (~911 MtCO₂e annually).
- Pathways to reduce emissions: energy efficiency, operational optimization, and adoption of zero/low-emission fuels (biofuels, hydrogen, methanol, ammonia).

Mitigation potentials (GtCO ₂ e)	2030	2035
Shipping (energy efficiency and optimization, and a shift to low- and zero-emission fuels)	0.2	0.4

Emissions Gap Report 2024

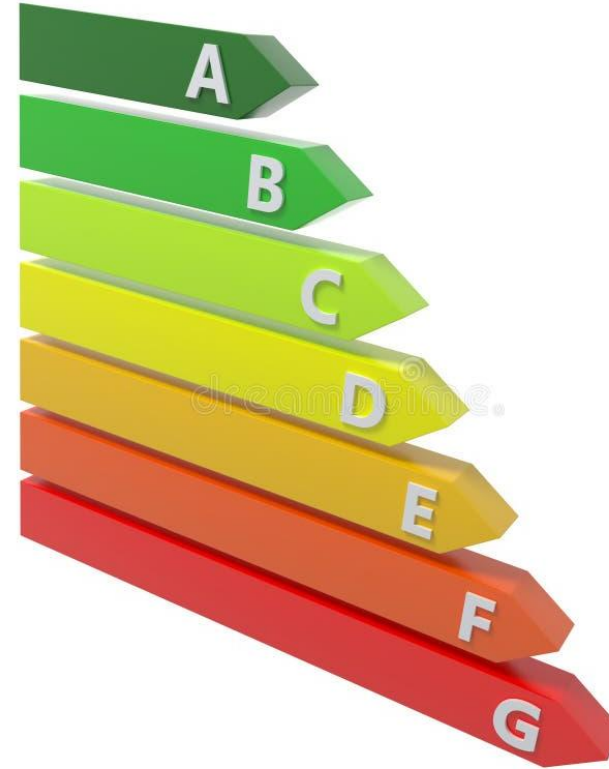


Energy efficiency: the “First Fuel” for Shipping

- Shipping parallels other sectors: standards, codes, electrification → could inform shipping regulations.
- New IMO sector regulation set forth: Is it sufficiently ambitious or is it groundbreaking?

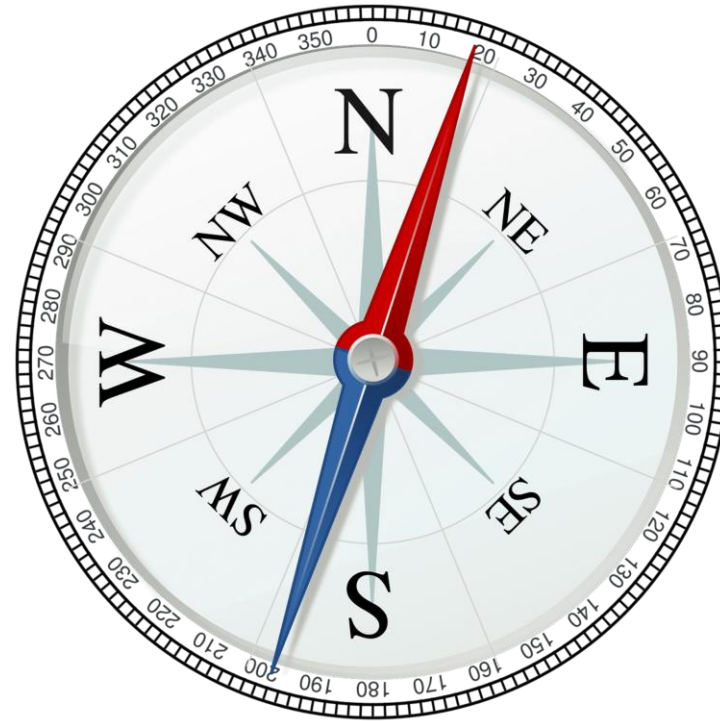
Decarbonizing the shipping sector - Governments' role:

- Increase ambition at IMO & integrate shipping in domestic climate targets.



Groundbreaking Regulation

- First global, legally binding climate regulation for an industry sector.
- Introduces a global marine fuel standard to reduce GHG fuel intensity and a pricing mechanism.
- Supports a just and equitable transition, including finance, technology transfer, and capacity building



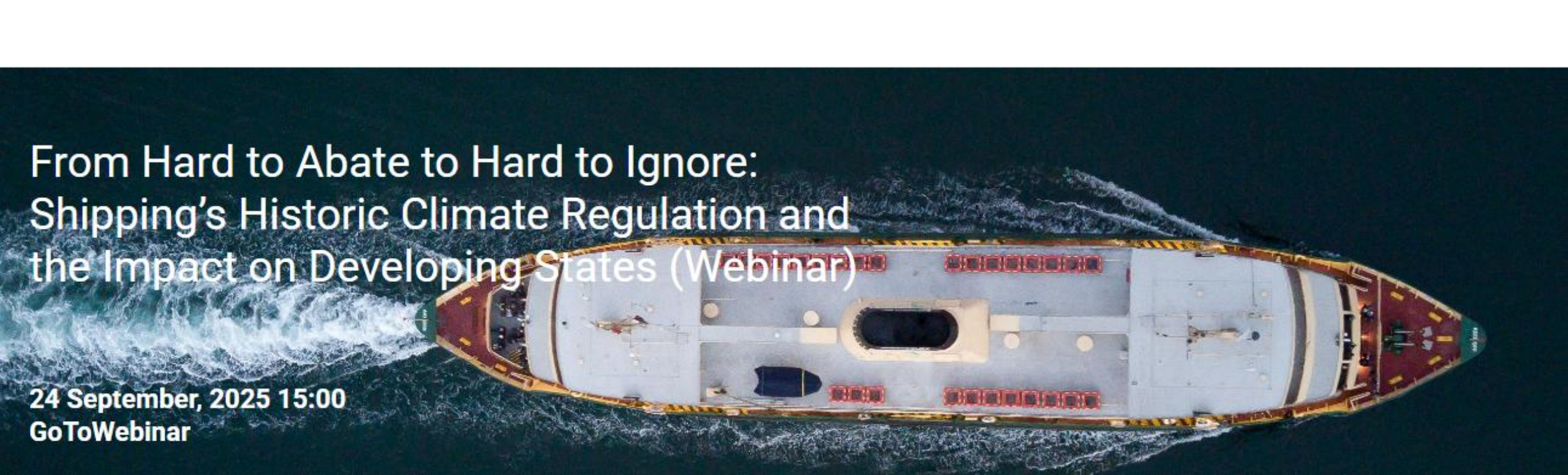
Unlocking Potential: Emerging and Developing Economies

- Special attention and support to vulnerable states: SIDS and LDCs.
- Capacity-building, technical cooperation, and financial assistance on shipping technologies.
- Includes mechanisms to addressing limited knowledge, administrative capacity, and financial resources.



Objectives for today

Highlight	Highlight the status of the IMO NZF as it progresses towards adoption in October.
Unpack	Unpack the NZF's architecture and its potential to create significant demand for sustainable low-emission marine fuel.
Discuss	Discuss how support for a just and equitable transition is embedded in the regulation—and what this could mean for developing economies.



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