



# Joint STIP Declaration – A4E & European Shipowners | ECSA

Ahead of the Implementation Dialogue meeting of Commissioner Tzitzikostas with airlines and shipowners on the European Sustainable Transport Investment Plan (STIP), A4E and European Shipowners | ECSA reaffirm their commitment to the energy transition to net-zero and highlight the need to prioritise the production and accelerate the availability of affordable clean maritime and aviation fuels for our hard-toabate transport sectors.

According to the Draghi Report, around 100 billion EUR in investment is needed annually for the energy transition of European shipping and aviation. The Clean Industrial Deal identifies aviation and shipping as one of the most difficult industries to decarbonise, specifically calling on the upcoming STIP to outline short- and medium-term scalable measures to prioritise support for clean fuels for shipping and aviation.

Against this background, European Shipowners | ECSA and A4E call on the Commission to prioritise investments in production, distribution, and affordability of clean, safe, and affordable maritime and aviation fuels for the energy transition.

A4E and European Shipowners | ECSA put forward the following recommendations for an ambitious and concrete STIP:

## • Make clean fuels available for shipping and aviation

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) agreed in April on its IMO Net-Zero Framework. European Shipowners welcome this critically important development, as shipping requires one regulatory framework at the international level and full harmonisation of the EU legislation with the IMO climate agreement. The transition of international shipping to net zero is expected to create demand for clean fuels at the international level. Thus, the IMO measure will be an opportunity for European energy producers to make these fuels available in the market as long as the necessary investments are made.

The 41st ICAO Assembly marked a historic milestone by adopting a long-term global aspirational goal (LTAG) for international aviation to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2050, aligning with the Paris Agreement. ICAO's global framework for SAF, LCAF, and other cleaner energies sets a collective ambition to reduce international aviation  $CO_2$  emissions by 5% by 2030. While the EU has taken a leadership role through the ReFuelEU Aviation Regulation, mandates alone are not enough. Governments must now take urgent action to accelerate the availability of affordable SAF, enabling the necessary investments to scale up production and ensure that sustainable flying remains accessible to all. Delivering on Europe's climate targets while keeping the continent connected will require coordinated efforts across industry and policymakers and significant investments.

#### • Invest EU and national ETS revenues in the decarbonisation of shipping and aviation

EU ETS revenues generate around €10 billion from shipping and aviation annually for the EU and EU/EEA Member States. These revenues must be reinvested in the energy transition of shipping and aviation, as long as the two sectors are paying under the EU ETS.

Several Member States, including France and Germany, have recently pledged to earmark revenues for maritime and aviation decarbonisation, particularly for clean fuel production. Therefore, a requirement to





direct the national ETS revenues from shipping and aviation for the decarbonisation of these sectors should be introduced in STIP.

## • Strengthen production capacity and bridge the price gap

The current regulatory framework presents an opportunity for European fuel suppliers to establish a strong industrial base in Europe for clean fuel production for shipping and aviation, in line with the objectives of the Competitiveness Compass and the Clean Industrial Deal. A 40% mandate for clean fuels and technologies produced in Europe in line with the Net Zero Industry Act will provide certainty to energy producers and manufacturers.

STIP should support the production and affordable uptake of SAF and low- and zero-carbon maritime fuels, by de-risking offtakes, narrowing the price gap with conventional fuels, stabilising prices, and unlocking large-scale investment. This should tackle the uncertainty arising from the high production costs of these fuels, long-term offtake commitments required, and market volatility, which are currently hindering the delivery of large volumes of renewable and low-carbon fuels from projects in the EU. Funding should go beyond state-of-the-art projects and ensure the scale-up and deployment of clean fuels and technologies already available on the market.

#### • Priority access for aviation and shipping

Priority access to clean fuels should be given to shipping and aviation.

# • Simplification

Administrative burden should be limited to ensure that SMEs, which are the backbone of the shipping sector, can apply to the Innovation Fund calls and access this support. This could be achieved by revising the criteria to apply to the Innovation Fund, which currently does not deliver either for shipping or aviation, particularly in the context of fuels production projects.

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#### About us

**European Shipowners | ECSA** represents 22 national shipowners' associations based in the EU and Norway. European shipowners control 35% of the global commercial fleet, contribute 127.8 billion euros per year to the EU GDP and provide 1.4 million people with careers both on board and ashore. ES|ECSA strives for a regulatory environment that fosters the international competitiveness of European shipping, to the benefit of the EU.

**Airlines for Europe (A4E)** is Europe's largest airline association. Based in Brussels, A4E works with policymakers to ensure aviation policy continues to connect Europeans with the world in a safe, competitive and sustainable manner. With a modern fleet of over 3,700 aircraft, A4E airlines carried over 771 million passengers in 2024 and served nearly 2,800 destinations across Europe and the wider world. Each year, A4E members transport more than 54 million tonnes of vital goods and equipment either by freighters or passenger aircraft. Follow us on Twitter @A4Europe.