Black carbon emissions from Arctic shipping: A Review of Main Emitters and Time Trends

Liudmila Osipova, Ph.D. April 13th, 2023

I.osipova@theicct.org



Objectives

Quantifying and mapping BC shipping emissions in the Arctic

Analysis of the different types of ships and fuels that contribute to BC emissions in the Arctic

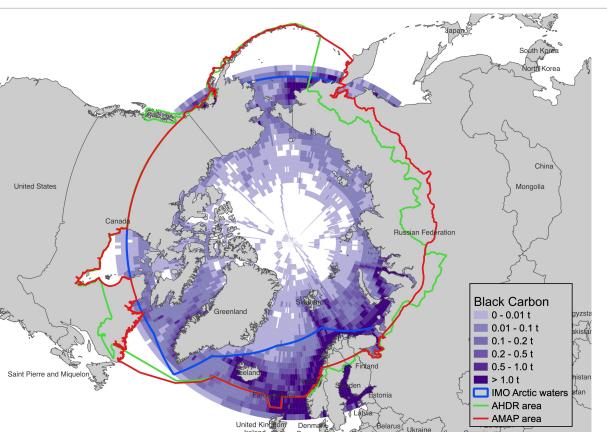
Tracking changes in BC shipping emissions over time



Arctic definitions



Arctic definitions



The Geographic Arctic
At or above 58.95°N

The IMO Arctic Waters
As defined in the Polar
Code

AMAP and **AHDR** boundaries

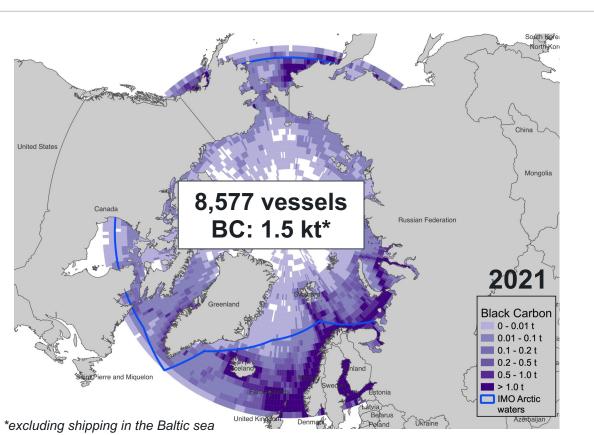
As defined by the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program and by the Arctic Human Development Report.

Geographic Arctic

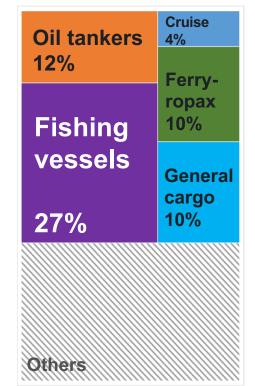
Black carbon emissions



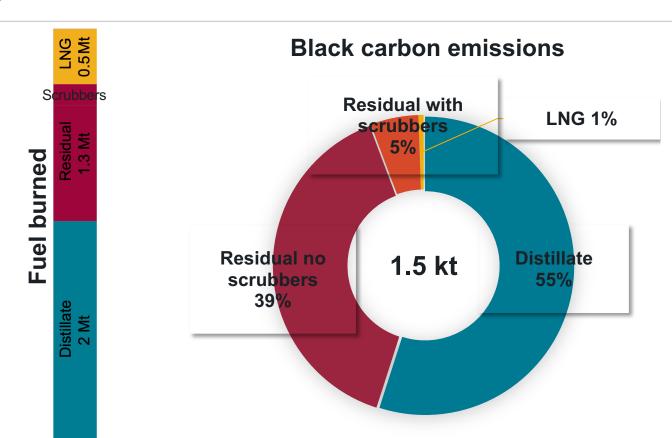
Geographic Arctic. Black carbon emissions



Black carbon emissions

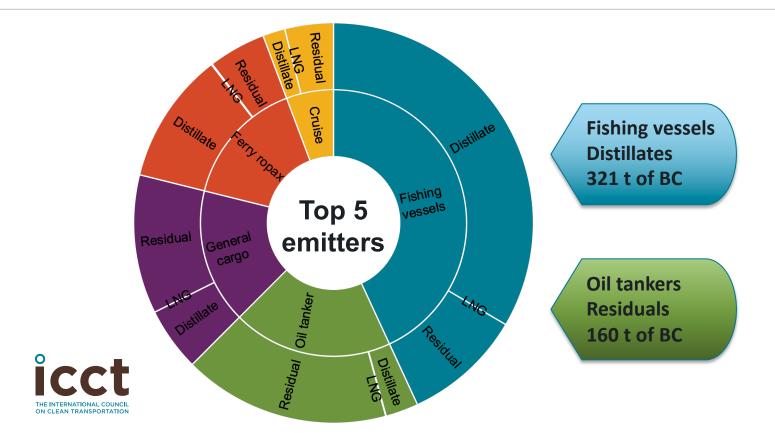


Geographic Arctic. Black carbon emissions



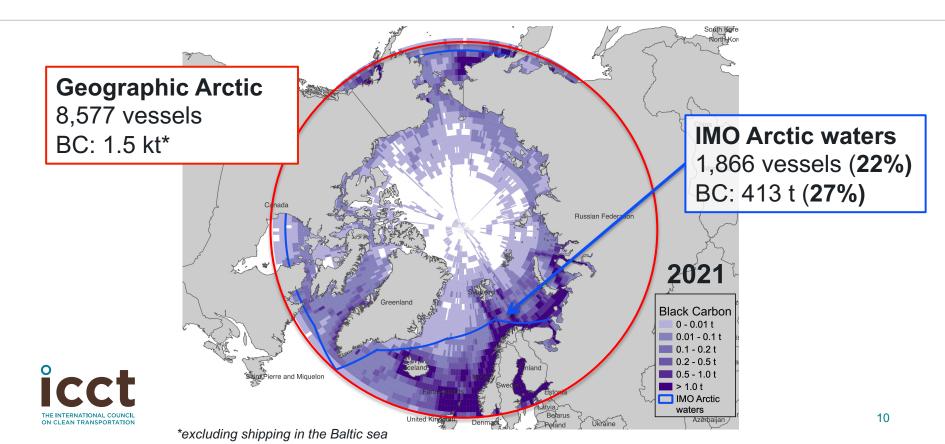


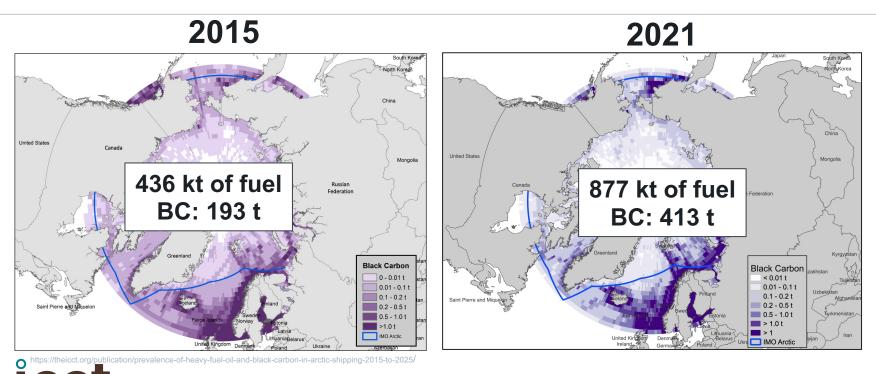
Geographic Arctic. Black carbon emissions



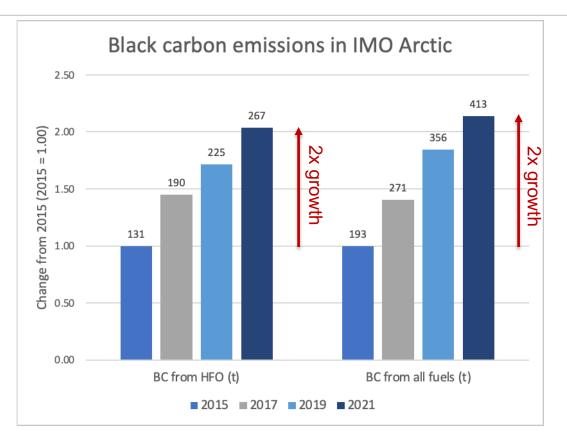
Time trends in black carbon emissions











BC emissions

2015

Residual: 68% Distillate: 32%

LNG: 0%

2021

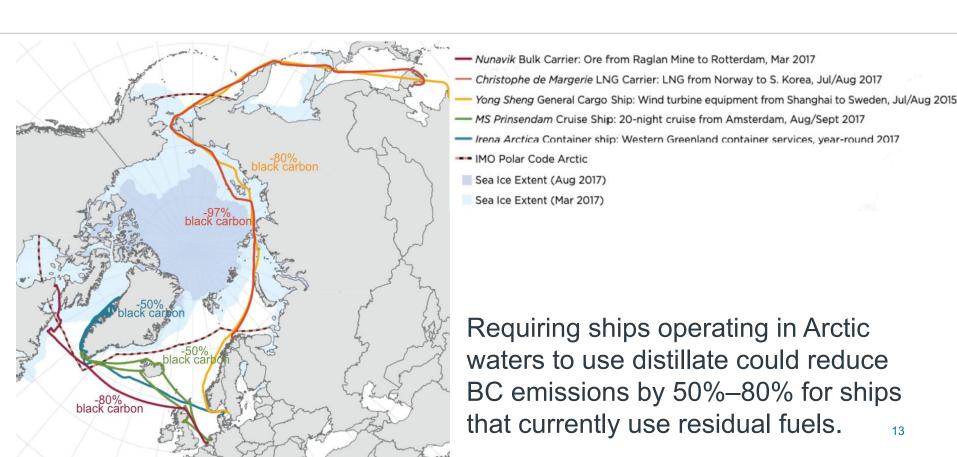
Residual: 64%

Distillate: 35%

LNG: 1%



Switch to distillate: potential benefits



Summary and Conclusions

Geographic Arctic

8,577 ships emitted
1.5 kt of black carbon
in the Geographic
Arctic in 2021

Top black carbon emitters are fishing vessels, oil tankers, and cargo ships, contributing 50% of emissions mainly from burning distillate fuels

IMO Arctic waters

IMO's Polar Code covers only 22% of vessels and 27% of black carbon emissions in the Geographic Arctic

BC emissions in IMO Arctic Waters have doubled since 2015, with residual fuels being the biggest contributor



