Black Carbon Emissions from Arctic Shipping: A Review of Main Emitters and Time Trends

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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

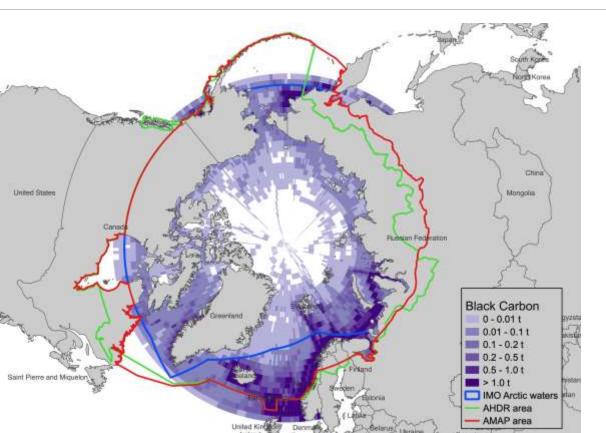
Tracking changes in BC shipping emissions over time



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

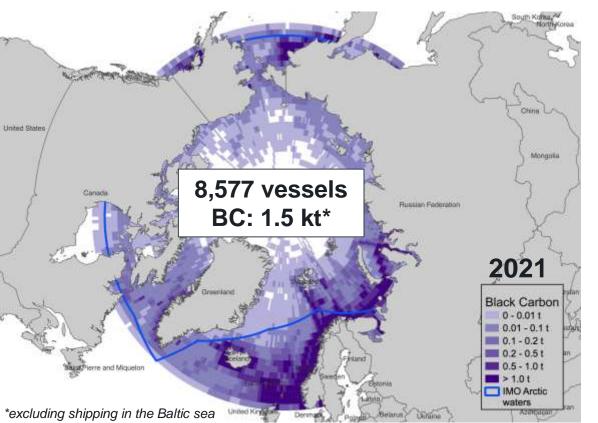
As defined by the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program and by the Arctic Human Development Report.

Geographic Arctic

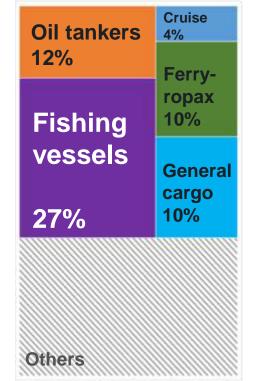
Black carbon emissions



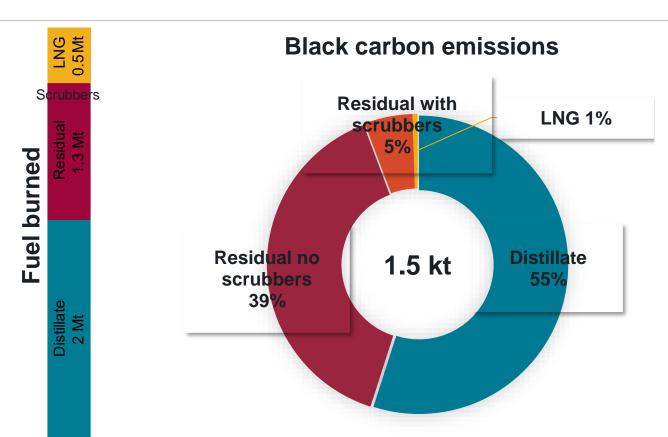
Geographic Arctic. Black carbon emissions



Black carbon emissions

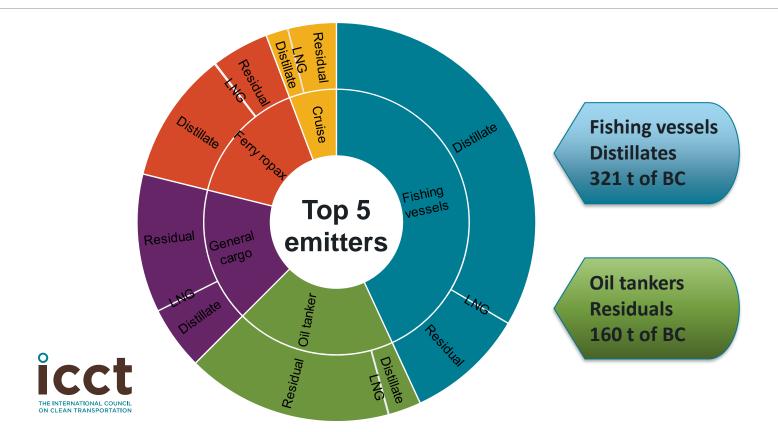


Geographic Arctic. Black carbon emissions



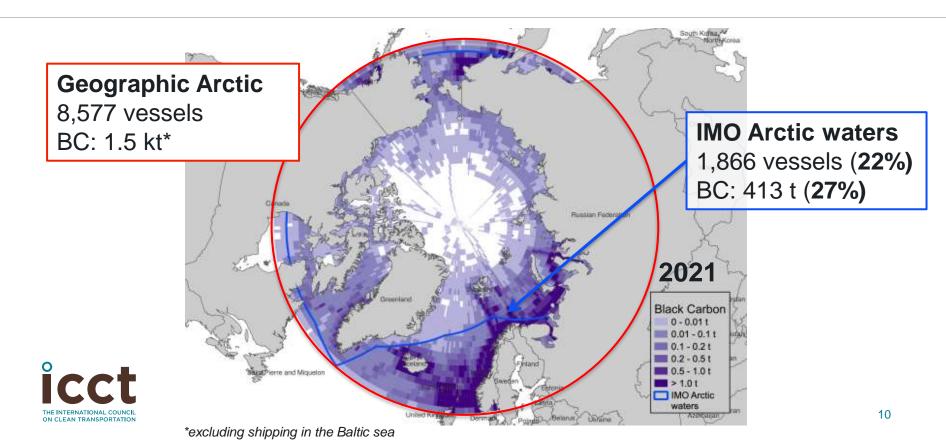


Geographic Arctic. Black carbon emissions

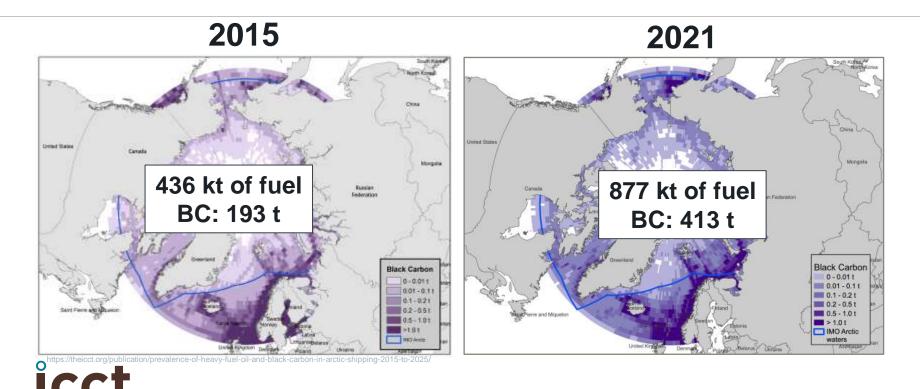


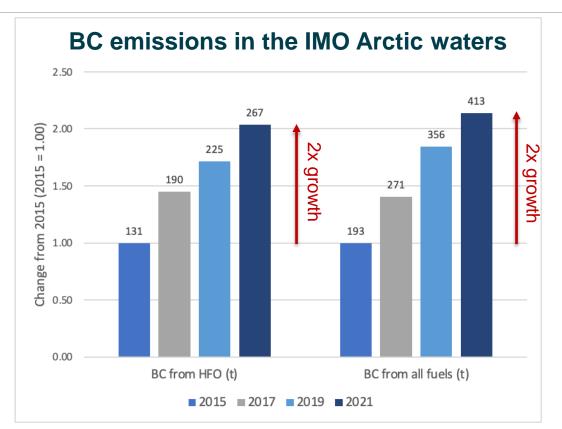
Time trends in black carbon emissions





ON CLEAN TRANSPORTATION





BC emissions

2015

Residual: 68% Distillate: 32%

LNG: 0%

2021

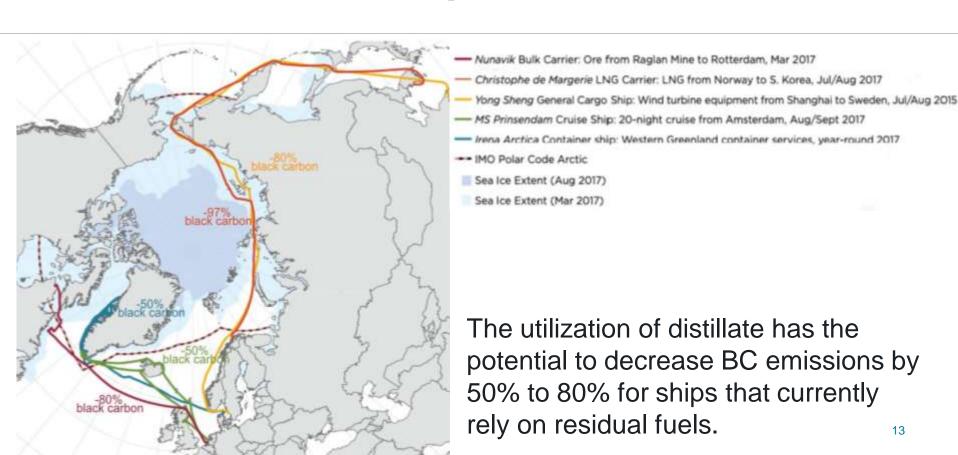
Residual: 64%

Distillate: 35%

LNG: 1%



Switch to distillate: potential benefits



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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



