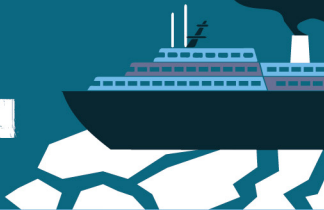


# International shipping emissions contribute to global climate heating and Arctic sea ice melting



Over 1 billion tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e per year =  
about 3% of global annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions come from shipping.

If shipping was a country it would be  
the 6th biggest emitter of CO<sub>2</sub>e

The Paris Agreement requires parties to reduce all emissions 'economy-wide' - shipping is not excluded. To limit heating to 1.5° C, shipping must increase efficiency by 7% annually and 77% by 2030, compared to 2008.

IMO's greenhouse gas strategy requires international shipping to reduce emissions by at least 50% by 2050 while pursuing efforts towards phasing them out as soon as possible. It is not ambitious enough.

The current IMO proposal for urgent short-term measures could see shipping's already high emissions of 1 billion tonnes a year of CO<sub>2</sub>e rise by as much as 16% by 2030.

Action needed urgently:

- (1) align IMO ambition with the Paris Agreement's 1.5° C goal,
- (2) reduce black carbon emissions from ships, especially those in or near the Arctic,
- (3) maximise the energy efficiency of existing ships.

To protect the last of the Arctic summer sea ice, IMO must adopt reduction measures to set the maritime sector's emissions on a pathway compatible with the Paris Agreement's goal of keeping warming below 1.5° C.

