ARCTIC COUNCIL

Arktiska rådet – bakgrund

NV seminarium om kortlivade klimatpåverkande ämnen och luftkvalitet, 19 juni 2023

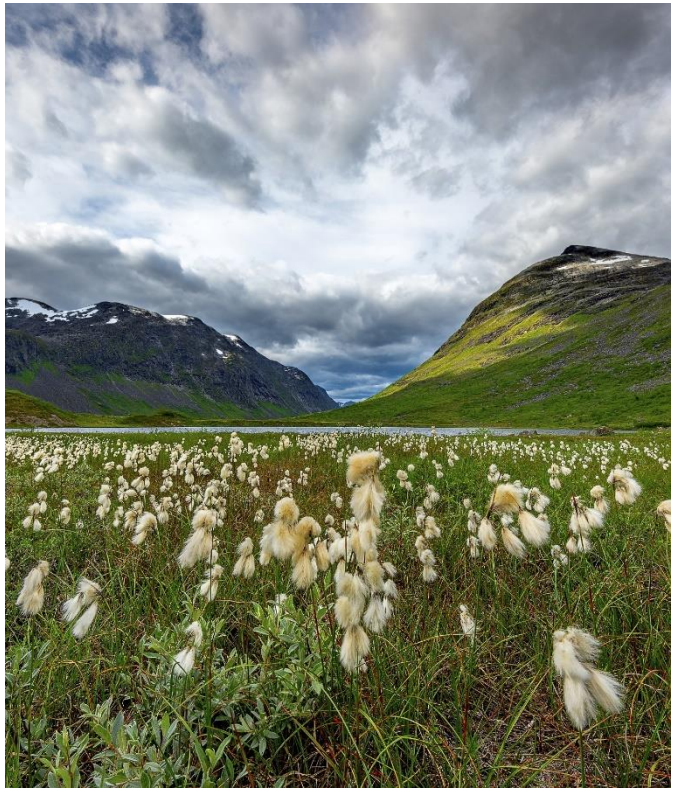
Tove Lundeberg och Kristian Silver,
Naturvårdsverket

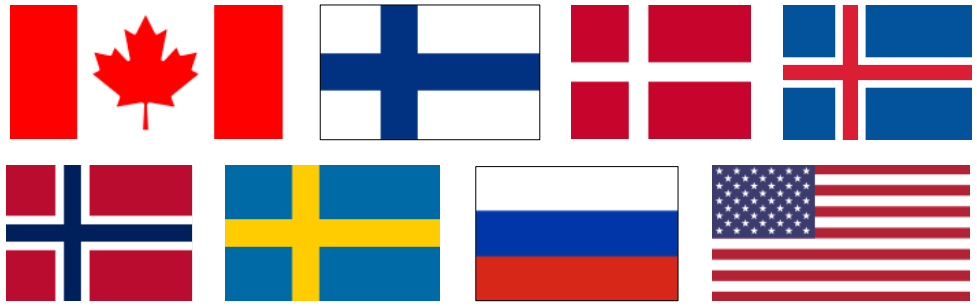
ARCTIC COUNCIL

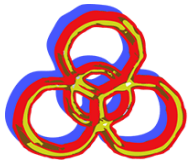
Hållbar utveckling

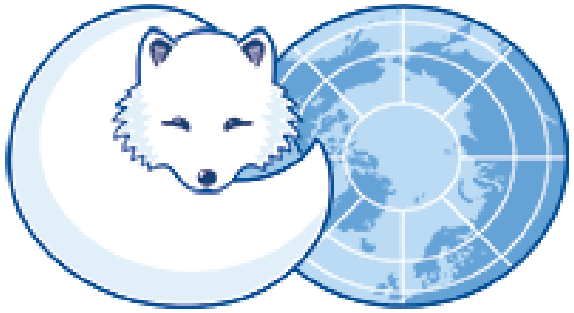
Arktiska rådet är det ledande mellanstatliga forum som främjar samarbete i gemensamma arktiska frågor, särskilt i frågor om hållbar utveckling och miljöskydd i Arktis.

Skydd av miljön









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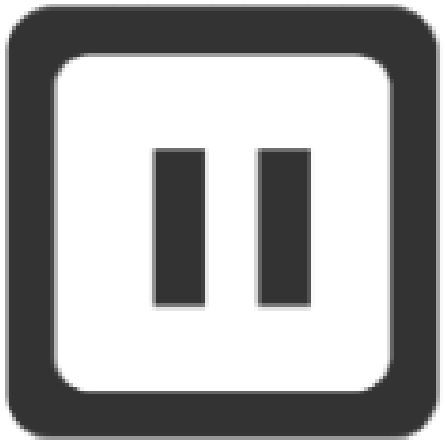
ACAP ARCTIC CONTAMINANTS ACTION PROGRAM

CAFF Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna

PAME Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment

Sustainable Development Working Group

EPPR Emergency Prevention, Preparedness and Response



Invasion i Ukraina feb 2022

RU var ordförande

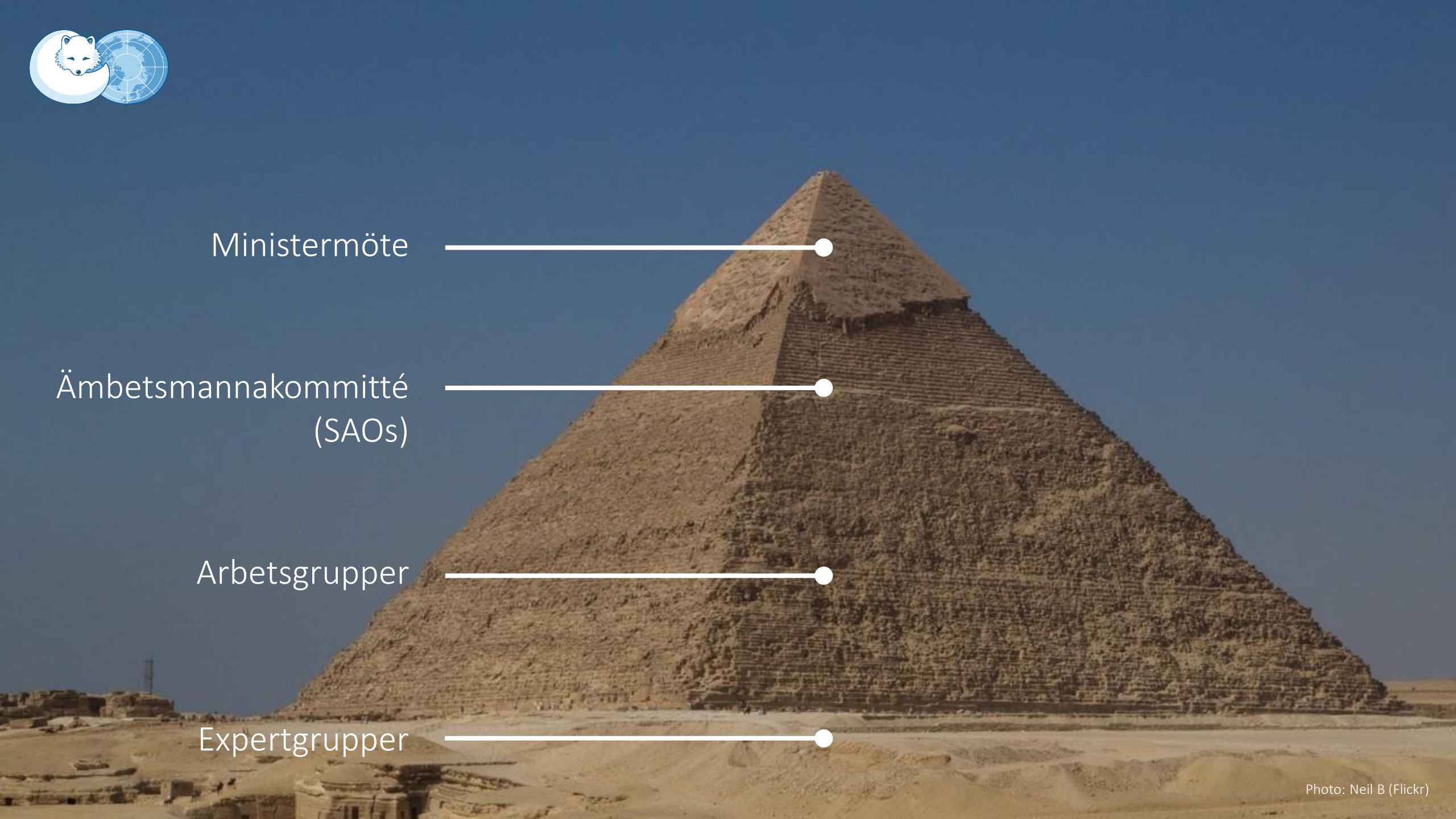
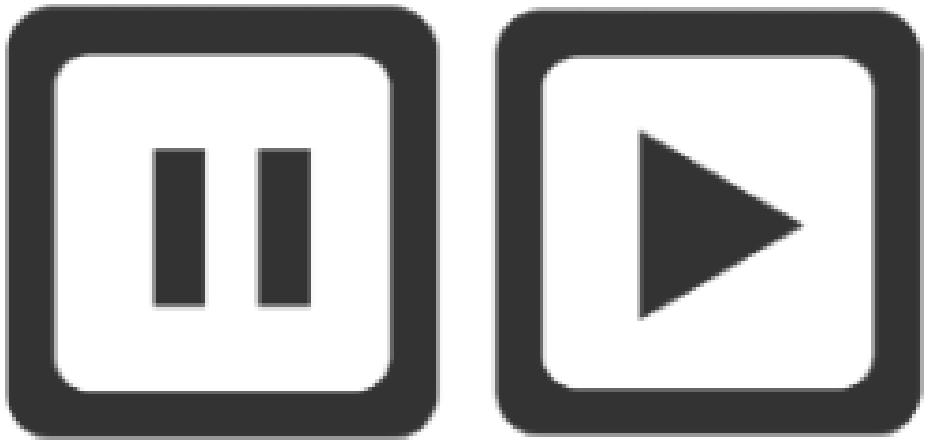


Photo: Neil B (Flickr)



Återupptagande av vissa projekt från juni 2022

Ministermöte 11 maj 2023

6 år nordisk ordförandeskapstrojka

Mandat

Ta fram utvärderingar av miljön i Arktis som är vetenskapligt baserade och relevanta för beslutsfattande.

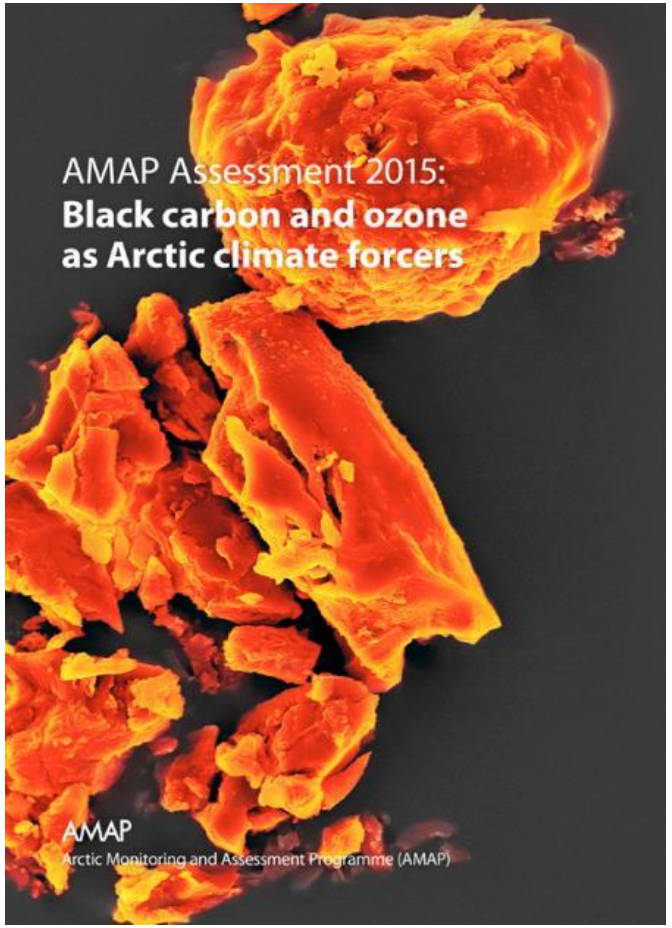
- Följa och utvärdera miljötillståndet
  - Klimatförändringar
  - Föroreningar
  - Människors hälsa
- Källor, transportvägar, trender, effekter, prognoser
- Sammanfattningar för beslutsfattare
- Rekommendationer

Expertgrupper

- POPs
- Hg
- Radioaktivitet
- Människors hälsa
- Klimat
- Kortlivade klimat-påverkande ämnen
- Plast och mikroskräp


AMAP Assessment 2015:
Radioactivity in the Arctic
2021 AMAP
MERCURY
ASSESSM
SUMMARY FOR PO
ARCTIC MONITORING & ASSES
AMAP
AMAP Assessment 2018:
Arctic Ocean Acidification
AMAP
Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP)
AMAP Assessment 2020:
POPs a
Emerg
Influe
AMAP
AMAP Assessment 2018:
Biologi
Contam
Wildlife
AMAP
AMAP Assessment 2021:
Human Health in the Arctic
AMAP
Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP)
Snow, Water,
Ice and
Permafrost
in the Arctic
(SWIPA)
2017
AMAP
ARCTIC CLIMATE
CHANGE UPDATE 2021:
KEY TRENDS AND IMPACTS
SUMMARY FOR POLICY-MAKERS
ARCTIC MONITORING & ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME
AMAP

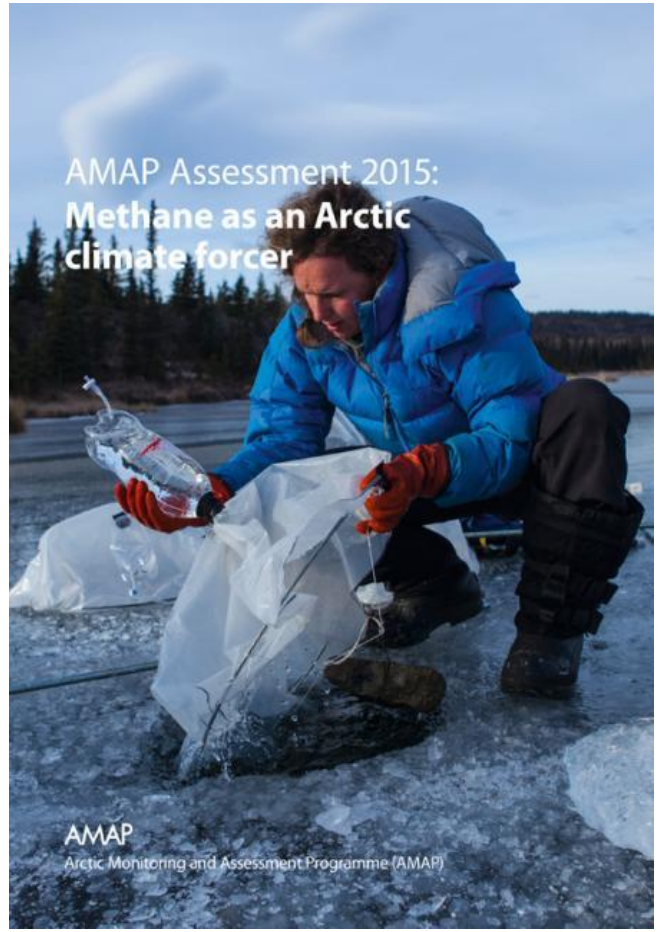
Conclusions and recommendations (2015):

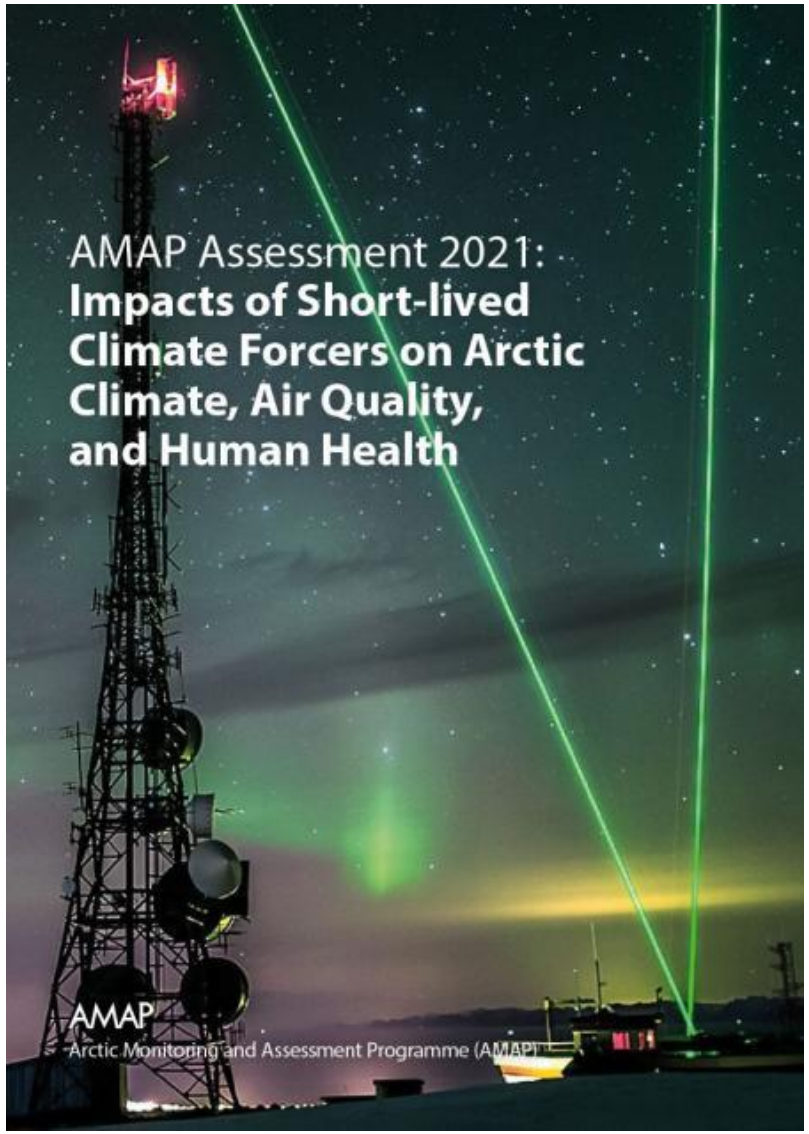


- Implementation of maximum technically feasible emission reductions globally for all three SLCPs could reduce projected Arctic warming by up to half a degree C by 2050. ***Actions by the Arctic States could make a large contribution to this effort.***

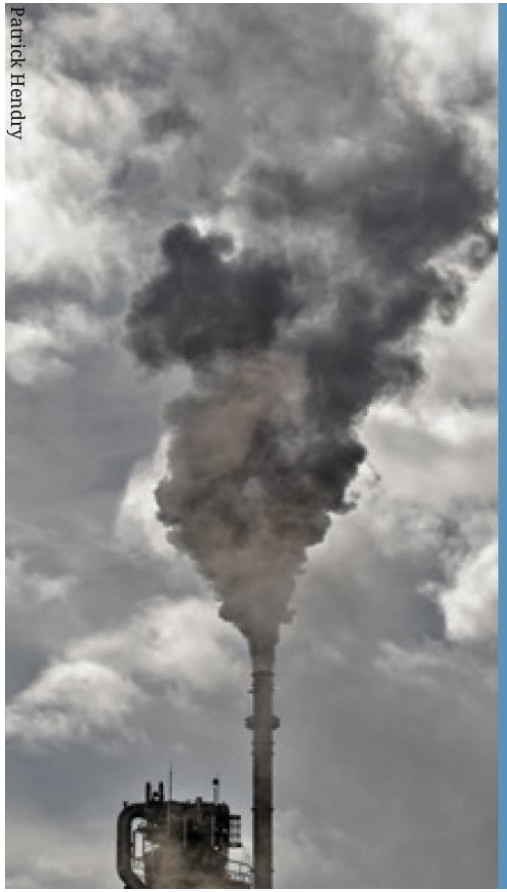
- A significant share of Arctic warming is a result of SLCPs emitted outside of the Arctic countries. ***Fully effective mitigation efforts require engagement of non-Arctic countries.***

- Consider SLCP mitigation options in an integrated manner that takes into account SLCPs, greenhouse gases, and co-emitted air pollutants. ***Include in this integrated work the assessment of the cost-effectiveness of measures.***





Från Summary for Policymakers (2021):



COMPARING 2015 AND 2021 METHODS FOR ASSESSING CLIMATE IMPACTS OF SLCFs

The AMAP 2015 SLCF assessments separately modelled each SLCF to estimate the potential of changes in methane and black carbon emissions to affect Arctic climate and to compare impacts of different regional emission sources. AMAP's 2021 SLCF assessment uses a greater number of models that incorporate improved knowledge of regional climate sensitivities and more detailed representation of the processes that alter climate. It is furthermore based on updated emissions inventories and projections and includes more attention to changes in emissions of, in particular, sulfur dioxide. As a result, it has been possible to provide a more nuanced picture of how the integrated effect of SLCFs change over time and to accurately place the impact of reducing SLCFs into context of the impact of reducing emission of carbon dioxide. The simulated reduction in Arctic warming impact in 2050 from the implementation of maximum feasible SLCF emission reductions in the current assessment (0.16 °C per decade from methane and 0.26 °C per decade from black carbon radiative forcings) are comparable to temperature impacts estimated in AMAP's 2015 SLCF assessments.