

ACTION ON BLACK CARBON IN THE ARCTIC

A European Union Initiative to Support International Policy Development

The Action will contribute to the development of collective responses to reduce black carbon emissions in the Arctic by:

- Supporting processes aimed at setting clear commitments and/or targets for reducing black carbon emissions from major BC sources (gas flaring, domestic heating, maritime shipping)
- Enhancing international cooperation on black carbon policy in the Arctic region – with a special focus on supporting the work of the Arctic Council and Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution and other national, regional and international initiatives, and building strong collaboration with EU strategic partners

How?

- Improving the knowledge base on black carbon emissions
- Increasing awareness and sharing knowledge
- Preparing technical advice documents and scenario analyses
- Supporting development of a roadmap for international cooperation on black carbon

Why is Black Carbon a concern in the Arctic?

Black carbon or soot is produced by incomplete burning of wood and fossil fuels. When these dark particles land on snow or ice they absorb heat from the sun, increasing rates of melting. Black carbon contributes significantly to overall warming in the Arctic.



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For further information: amap.no/eu-black-carbon-action

Implementing Partners

- Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP) Secretariat
- Carbon Limits
- Environment Agency of Austria (EAA)
- Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE)
- International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)
- Norwegian Institute for Air Research (NILU)
- Swedish Environmental Research Institute (IVL)



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