



EU Action on Black Carbon in the Arctic

Implementing the European Union initiative in support of International Action on black carbon in the Arctic

Northern Dimension Forum
19 November 2018, Brussels

Russel Shearer (AMAP Secretariat)



Technically feasible black carbon reduction potential

- Up to three quarters of global anthropogenic BC emission could be eliminated by 2030
- Arctic warming could be reduced by 0.25 °C by 2050 by full global implementation of maximum technically feasible emission reductions measures



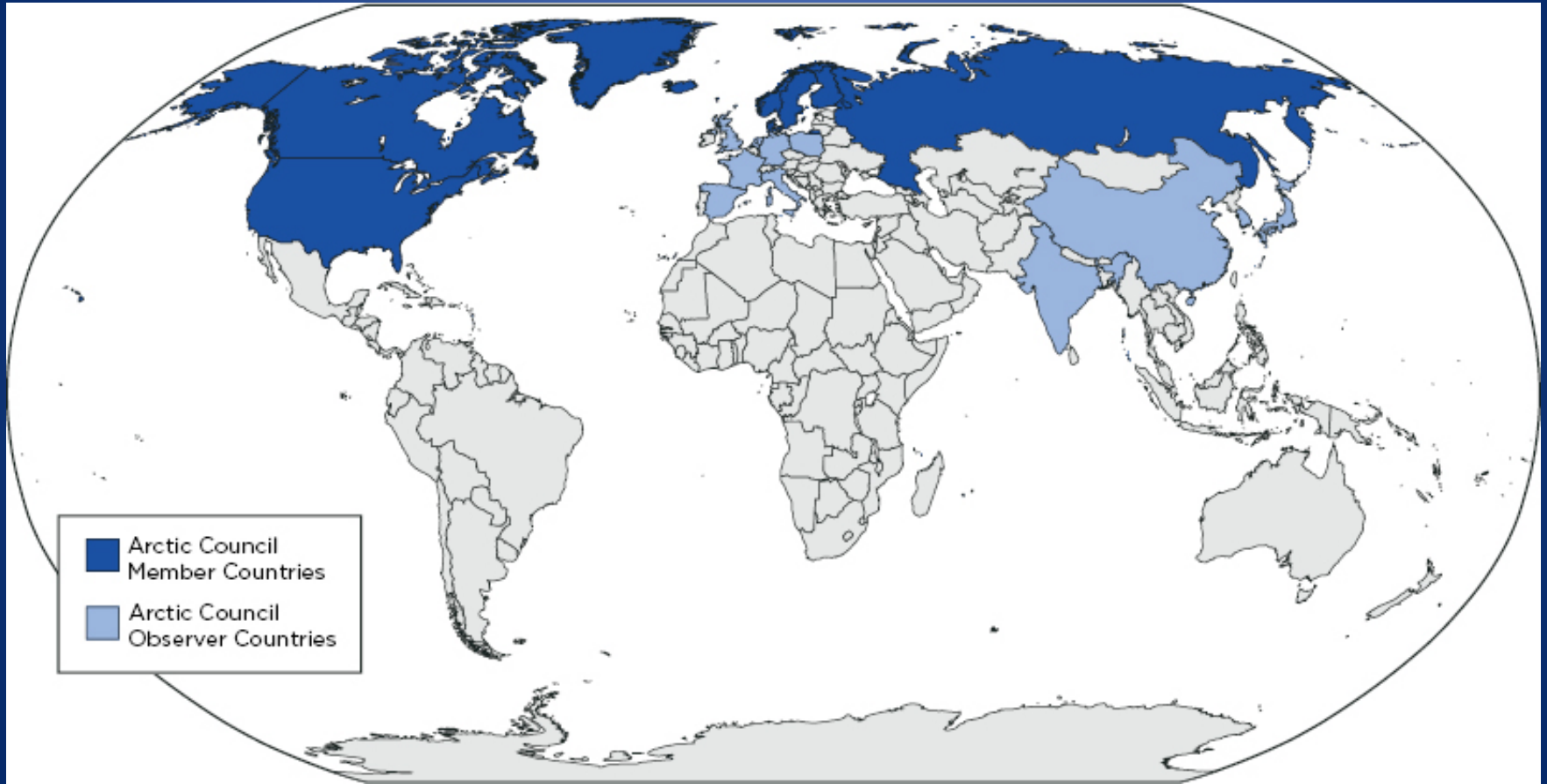


Objectives of Action

- To contribute to the development of collective responses to reduce black carbon emissions in the Arctic and to the reinforcement of international cooperation to protect the Arctic environment.
 - Support, promote and enhance the process of setting clear commitments and/or targets on major BC sources with the potential to affect the Arctic (gas flaring, domestic heating, maritime shipping);
 - Move forward a process leading to enhanced international cooperation on black carbon policy in the Arctic region

Arctic focus; Black carbon only (not methane)

Regional context for the Action



Arctic Ministerial Declaration May 2017

The aspirational collective goal:

- *“Recognizing that several Arctic states have already drastically reduced emissions, Arctic States resolve to collectively further reduce black carbon emissions by at least 25-33 percent below 2013 levels by 2025”*



Partnerships: Key to Success

Inter-programme cooperation/ coordination:

- UN ECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP)
- Arctic Council
- Climate and clean Air Coalition (CCAC)
- UNFCCC/IPCC

Strategic partners

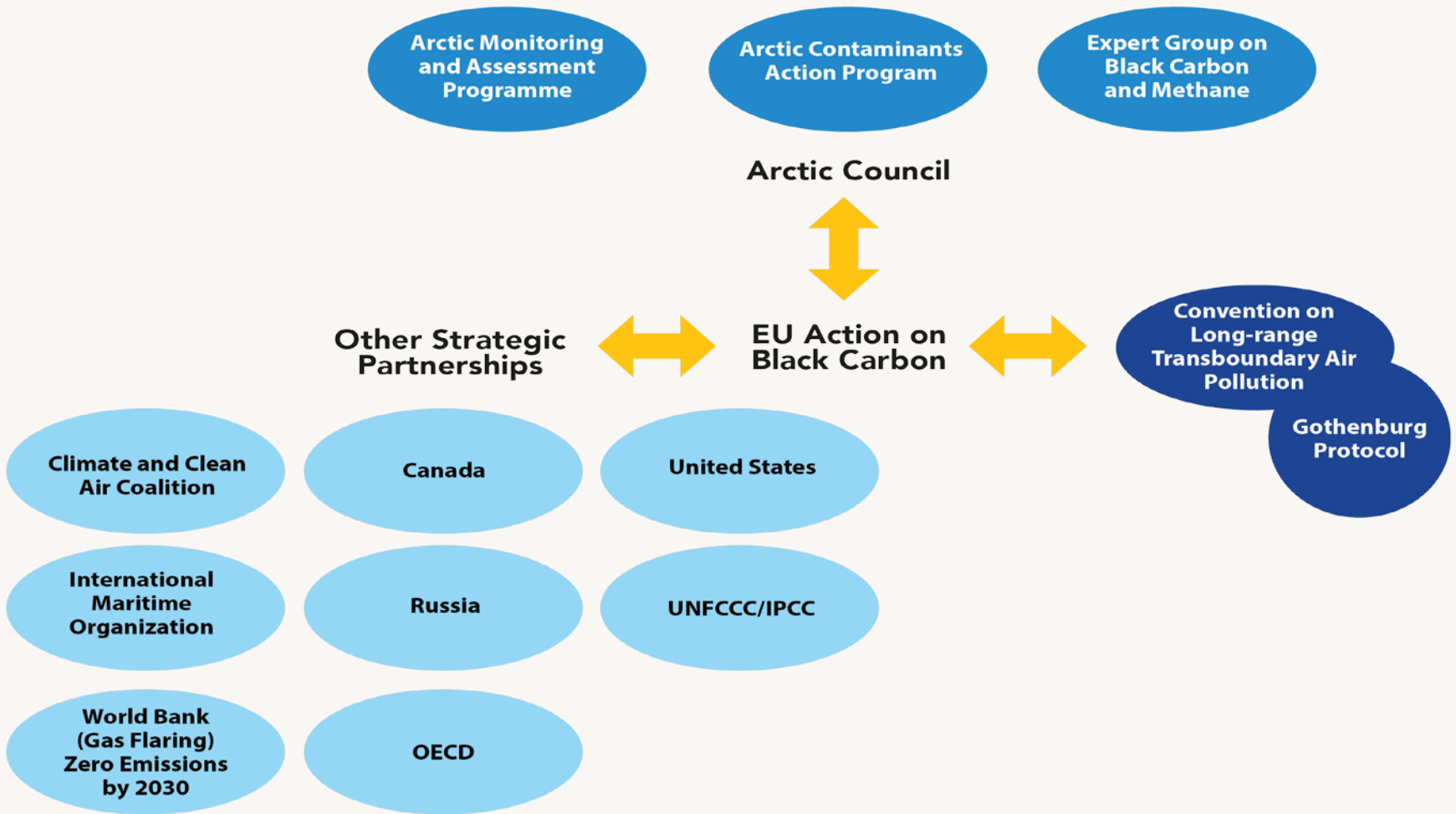
- Informal consultations to build collaboration and make links with national action plans, etc.

Commonality of member countries
Limited resources (expertise)

	Arctic Council	LRTAP
Coordination	AC, AMAP WG	Executive Body
Monitoring (trends and effects)	AMAP WG	EMEP-CCC, TFMM
Modelling	AMAP EGs (SLCFs, POPs, Hg, etc.)	TFHTAP, MSC-E, MSC-W, TFEIP, CIAM, TFMM
Scientific assessment (SO _x , NO _x , SLCFs (BC, CH ₄ , O ₃ , etc.), POPs, Hg)	AMAP assessment groups (SLCFs, POPs, Hg, etc.)	WGE, TFEIP,
SLCP (policy)	AC EG BCM	TFEIP, CEIP
Integrated assessment	AMAP assessment groups (SLCFs, POPs, Hg, CEG, HHAG, etc.)	TFIAM, CIAM



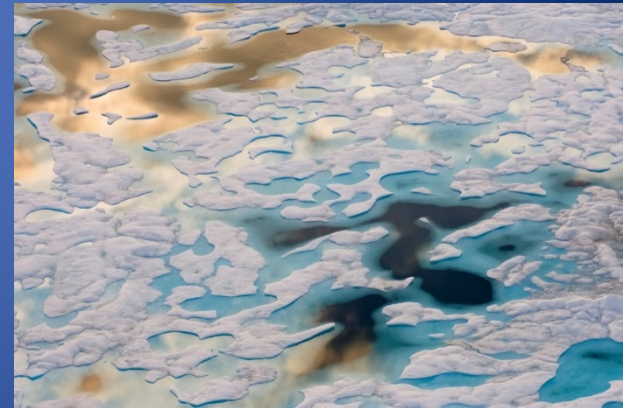
The EU Action connects efforts to reduce black carbon emissions



Because black carbon lasts only a few days or weeks in the atmosphere, reducing emissions can act as a rapid brake on Arctic warming, helping to slow the rate of change while nations implement long-term strategies.

Organization and Implementation plan

- EU Partnership Instrument - 1.5 million EUR over 3-year implementation period (2018-2021)
- Coordinated by AMAP Secretariat; key partners SYKE, IIASA, UBA/CEIP, IVL, NILU, Carbon Limits
- Four work-packages developed to reflect desired 'results'.



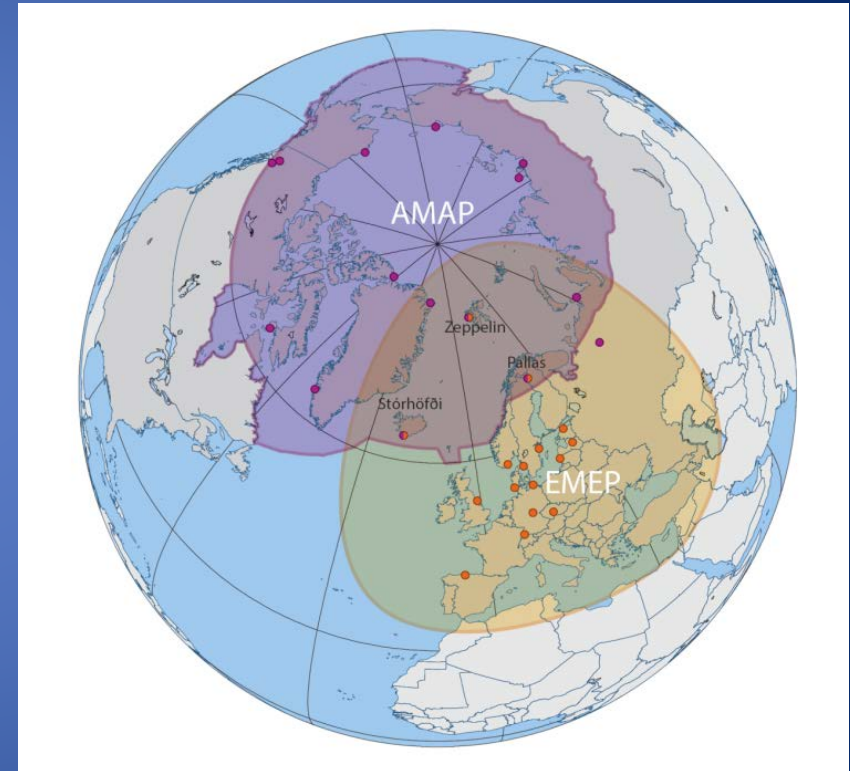
1. Improved knowledge base on BC emissions

- Mapping observing systems [datasets for validation of models]
- Mapping reporting/inventory systems
- Mapping of technical advice
- Developing next generation emissions / scenario datasets

Identification of gaps

Coordination of work under AC

EGBCM, CLRTAP EMEP, CCAC and IPCC



2. Increased awareness and shared knowledge

- 3 Technical reports / Datasets for use in multiple activities / 2 Technical workshops
- Contribution to work to update climate (and co-effects) impact assessments
- Interagency consultation (informal) and strategic partners (Canada, Russia, USA)
- Visibility Actions targeting policy fora



EU Ambassador: Arctic Sets Cornerstone Issues of Cooperation With Russia

RUSSIA 02:18 16.02.2018

MOSCOW (Sputnik) - The European Union's policy priority on cooperating with Russia in the Arctic is the environment and climate change issues, EU Ambassador at Large for the Arctic, Marie-Anne Coninx told Sputnik on Thursday.

"The priority [is] working together on the issues, which are directly related to the Arctic, and which is in the field of environment, climate change, and other issues of common interest," the ambassador said.

Earlier on in the day, Coninx met Deputy Chairman of the Federation Council Committee on federal structure, regional policy, local government and Northern Affairs, Alexander Akimov. During the meeting she pointed out that the European Union was interested in development of the Northern Sea Route.

"We are very much interested in the Northern Sea Route, and its developments. I had a very positive, very constructive meeting with Rosatom and with [Rosatom's CEO] Mr [Alexey] Lihachev, being here on the first day of my visit, and this is also an area where we see a possibility of increased cooperation," the ambassador stated.

The European Union and Russia are also interested in cooperation in addressing the black carbon issue, according to Coninx.

"Within the Arctic Council we are supporting a major project in addressing black carbon, black carbon is a serious problem. So there we are looking for partners to join the program. And the second program is in the framework of the Northern Dimension where the Northern

Environment Finance Cooperation, NEFCO, is working also on addressing black carbon emissions in North West Russia, toxic waste in Krasnyy Bor [andfill]," the ambassador added at the meeting with Akimov.



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EU Envoy to Russia: European Approach to JCPOA Close to Positions of Moscow

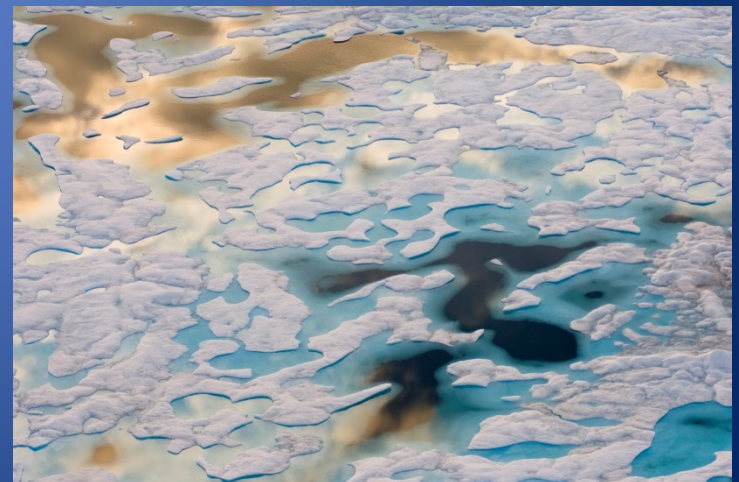


Relevant Events 2018

2018	EVENTS	LOCATION
February 5	Canadian Collaboration Meeting	Ottawa, Canada
February 19-21	CLRTAP - EMEP Bureau Meeting	Madrid, Spain
March 19-21	Saltsjöbaden VI Conference	Gothenburg, Sweden
May 2-4	1 st EUA-BCA Technical Workshop held at IIASA	Laxenburg, Austria
May 22-25	UN-ECE - CLRTAP – 56 th Session of Working Group on Strategies and Review (WGSR) Meeting	Geneva, Switzerland
May 29-31	IPCC Expert Meeting on Short-Lived Climate Forcers, including black carbon.	Geneva, Switzerland
June 13	2 nd EU-Canada Collaboration Meeting	Ottawa, Canada
September 10-14	4 th Joint Session of the EMEP Steering Body and WG on Effects and 41 st Session of Implementation Committee	Geneva, Switzerland
September 20-21	AC's Expert Group Black Carbon and Methane Meeting	Helsinki, Finland
October 11-12	Arctic Environment Ministers meeting (focus area on SLCFs)	Rovaniemi, Finland
October 25-26	Arctic Science Ministerial meeting	Berlin, Germany
November 13-15	AMAP SLCF EG meeting	Bologna, Italy
November 15-16	2 nd EUA-BCA Technical Workshop	Bologna, Italy
December 3-14	Arctic Council side-event on black carbon at UNFCCC COP-24	Katowice, Poland
December 10-14	CLRTAP Executive Body – 38 th Meeting (Extensions to Gothenburg Protocol)	Geneva, Switzerland

3. Analytical and technical advice documents and scenario analysis

- Overview of information currently available
- Best available technology (BAT) (economically achievable) Guidance e.g., gas flaring
- Analytical and technical advice documents
- Scenario analyses



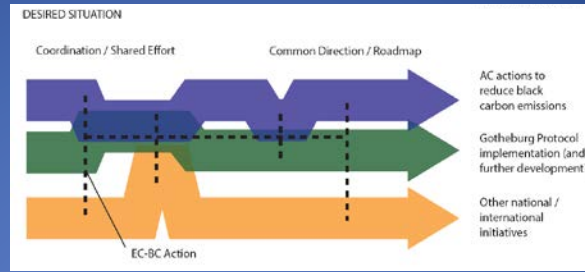
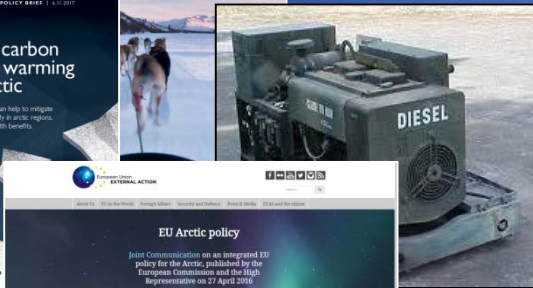


4. Roadmap for international cooperation on black carbon

- Summaries for Policy-makers
- Assess National regulations – regional initiatives – global action
- Alignment of policy initiatives
- Urgency of actions – e.g. 1.5 C report
- Co-effects and Co-benefits (climate impacts; air quality and human health benefits; integrated air pollution strategies)
- Assess Costs and Degree of implementation of agreed measures



Bridging/complementarity of EU Action with other international initiatives



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.

The Action is implemented through the EU Policy and Assessment Programme (EU-PAP) for Arctic Regions, for Action Implementation during 2016-2020.

For further information, visit ec.europa.eu/clima/policy/action-on-black-carbon

Implementing Partners:

- Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP) Secretariat
- Carbon Link
- International Agency of Arctic (IAAC)
- International Environment Institute (IEI)
- Norwegian Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IAS)
- Swedish Environmental Research Institute (MIV)

This project is funded by the European Union





Check EUA-BCA Website:

www.amap.no/EU-black-carbon-action