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44 leading experts on ocean circulation; Rahmstorf, Stefan; Uotila, Petteri

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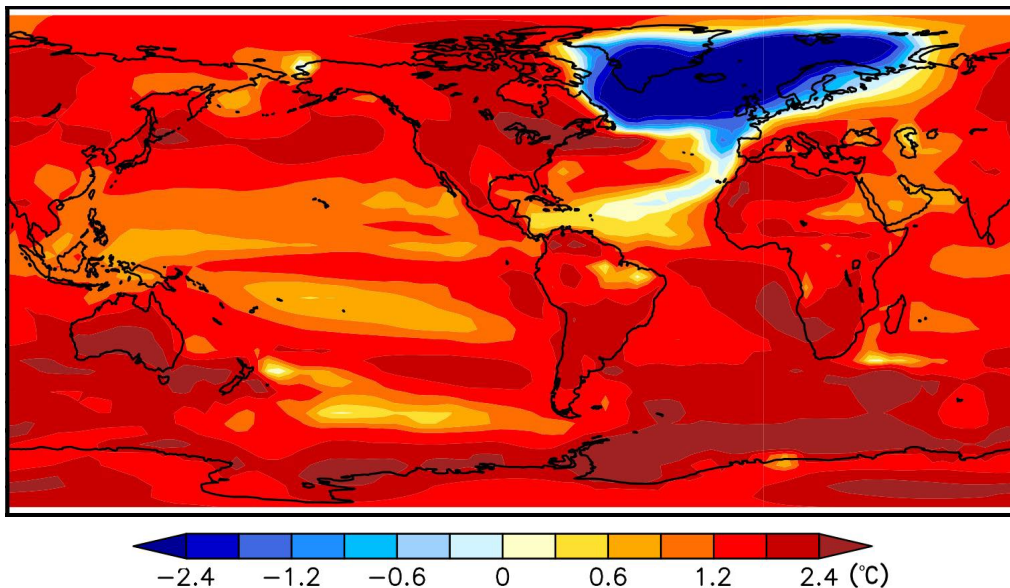
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Open Letter by Climate Scientists to the Nordic Council of Ministers

Reykjavik, October 2024

We, the undersigned, are scientists working in the field of climate research and feel it is urgent to draw the attention of the Nordic Council of Ministers to the serious risk of a major ocean circulation change in the Atlantic. A string of scientific studies in the past few years suggests that this risk has so far been greatly underestimated. Such an ocean circulation change would have devastating and irreversible impacts especially for Nordic countries, but also for other parts of the world.



Annual mean temperature change in an idealised future CO₂ doubling scenario in which the AMOC has fully collapsed. Source: Science¹.

Science increasingly confirms that the Arctic region is a "ground zero" for tipping point risks and climate regulation across the planet. In this region, the Greenland Ice Sheet, the Barents sea ice, the boreal permafrost systems, the subpolar gyre deep-water formation and the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) are all vulnerable to major, interconnected nonlinear changes². The AMOC, the dominant mechanism of northward heat transport in the North Atlantic, determines life conditions for all people in the Arctic region and beyond and is increasingly at risk of passing a tipping point.

Tipping point risks are real and can occur within the 1.5-2°C climate range of the Paris Agreement³. The world is currently heading well beyond this range (> 2.5°C). In the Synthesis report of the IPCC (2023) it is stated with high confidence that the likelihood of abrupt or

irreversible changes in the climate system will increase with the level of global warming, and similarly the probability of outcomes that may be considered low-likelihood but are associated with potentially very large adverse impacts increases⁴. The IPCC further specifies that “risks associated with large-scale singular events or tipping points ... transition to high risk between 1.5°C - 2.5°C” of global warming.

A recent OECD report has concluded that “*the current scientific evidence unequivocally supports unprecedented, urgent and ambitious climate action to tackle the risks of climate system tipping points.*”⁵

Regarding the risk of tipping the ocean circulation in the Atlantic, the IPCC concludes that “*there is medium confidence that the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation will not collapse abruptly before 2100, but if it were to occur, it would very likely cause abrupt shifts in regional weather patterns, and large impacts on ecosystems and human activities.*”⁴

Recent research since the last IPCC report does suggest that the IPCC has underestimated this risk and that the passing of this tipping point is a serious possibility already in the next few decades⁶⁻⁹.

Despite significant research into the possibility and mechanisms of a collapse, the probability of such an occurrence remains highly uncertain. The purpose of this letter is to draw attention to the fact that only “medium confidence” in the AMOC not collapsing is not reassuring, and clearly leaves open the possibility of an AMOC collapse during this century. And there is even greater likelihood that a collapse is *triggered* this century but only fully plays out in the next.

Given the increasing evidence for a higher risk of an AMOC collapse, we believe it is of critical importance that Arctic tipping point risks, in particular the AMOC risk, are taken seriously in governance and policy. Even with a medium likelihood of occurrence, given that the outcome would be catastrophic and impacting the entire world for centuries to come, we believe more needs to be done to minimize this risk.

The impacts particularly on Nordic Countries would likely be catastrophic, including major cooling in the region while surrounding regions warm (Figure)¹. This would be an enlargement and deepening of the ‘cold blob’ that already has developed over the subpolar Atlantic Ocean^{10,11}, and likely lead to unprecedented extreme weather. While the impacts on weather patterns, ecosystems and human activities warrant further study, they would potentially threaten the viability of agriculture in northwestern Europe¹².

Many further impacts are likely to be felt globally, including a shift in tropical rainfall belts, reduced oceanic carbon dioxide uptake (and thus faster atmospheric increase) as well as major additional sea-level rise particularly along the American Atlantic coast, and an upheaval of marine ecosystems and fisheries¹³.

Recognizing that adaptation to such a severe climate catastrophe is not a viable option, we urge the Council of Nordic Ministers to (a) initiate an assessment of this significant risk to the Nordic countries and (b) take steps to minimize this risk as much as possible. This could involve leveraging the strong international standing of the Nordic countries to increase pressure for greater urgency and priority in the global effort to reduce emissions as quickly as possible, in order to stay close to the 1.5 °C target set by the Paris Agreement.

Sincerely, the signatories (see next page)

Open Letter by Climate Scientists to the Nordic Council of Ministers

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