The Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP) is one of six working groups (WG) established under the Arctic Council. AMAP is tasked with monitoring the levels of contaminants present in the Arctic environment and people as well as assessing their effects on a continuous basis, and reporting these results regularly. This presentation provides an overview of the human biomonitoring data reported in the 2015 Human Health Assessment Report from all eight Arctic countries. Levels of contaminants are declining in the monitored Arctic populations, but not consistently across the Arctic. Certain populations are experiencing more rapid declines than others, and certain populations have concentrations that are remaining stable or are still increasing. Most Arctic populations described in this chapter continue to experience elevated levels of these contaminants compared to other populations monitored worldwide, for example, mercury, where 7 to 85% of Inuit women 18 to 39 years of age in Arctic Canada and Greenland exceed the Canadian provisional blood guidance value of 8 ug/L established for children and women of childbearing age. There are certain contaminants, like perfluorinated compounds (PFCs) and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) which are still increasing in Arctic populations, and require more investigation to find the predominant and important sources of exposure. Most of these data have been collected over the last twenty years and are from all 8 circumpolar countries. Coordinated, international biomonitoring must continue in the future to determine if levels of these contaminants, and others, are changing in Arctic populations. This is especially important for those populations still showing elevated levels.