

UNFCCC  
Multilateral assessment  
SBI 46, May 2017, Bonn

# ICELAND

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*Ministry for the Environment and Natural Resources*

# National Circumstances

- Geography
  - 103 000 km<sup>2</sup>
  - Situated south of the Arctic Circle in the North-Atlantic Ocean
- Population: 338.450
  - Population density: 3,4 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>
  - Population growth: 30% since 1990
- Climate
  - Monthly temperatures:
  - January -3°C to +3°C
  - July +8°C to +15°C
- Backbone of the Economy
  - Fishing industry
  - Power intensive industry
  - Tourism

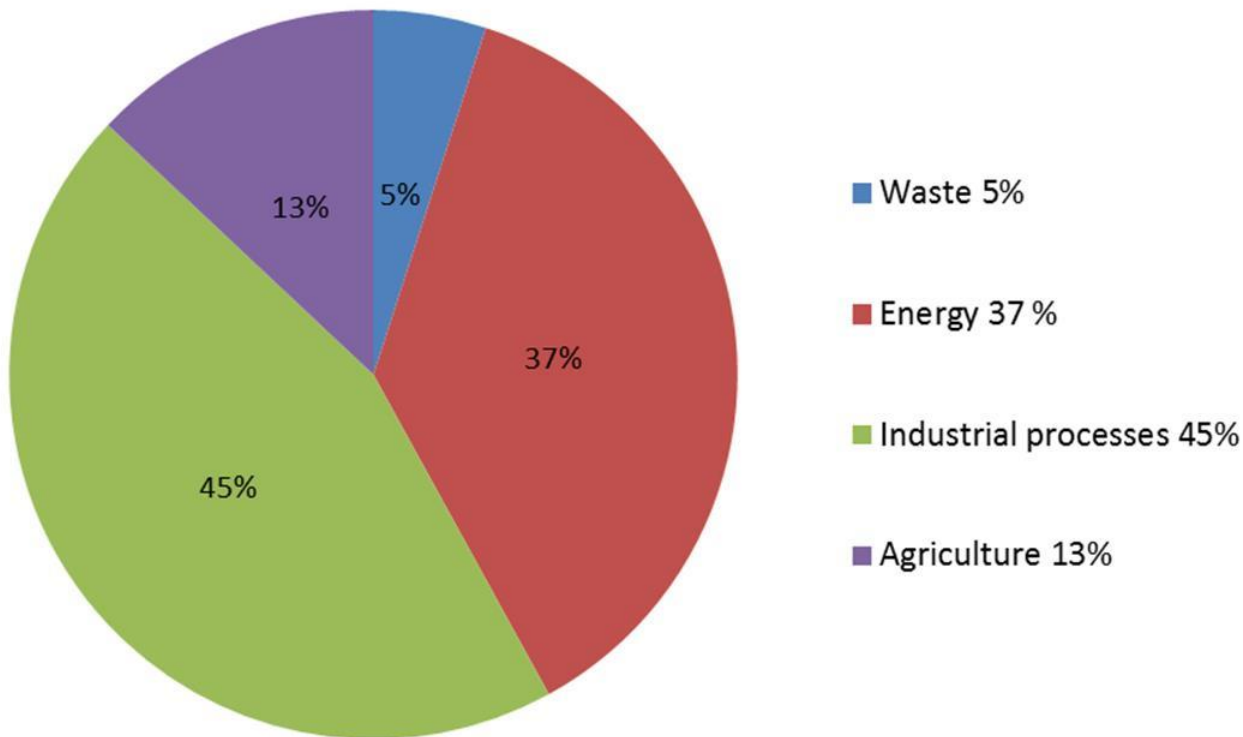


# Legal framework

- UNFCCC cornerstone of the climate policy in Iceland
- Kyoto target for 1st Commitment Period (2008-2012)
  - compared to 1990: +10% (fulfilled/complied with)
- Kyoto target for 2nd commitment Period (2013-2020)
  - compared to 1990: -20%, as part of a joint fulfilment of 29 countries EU+ IS)
- Iceland is part of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU-ETS),
  - as a part of the EEA Agreement;
- 2015 agreement with EU on Iceland's participation in joint fulfilment of Kyoto 2nd commitment period; share in non-ETS emissions
- Paris Agreement: - 40% joint target for 30 countries (EU+NO+IS)
- Climate regulation comparable to most other European countries



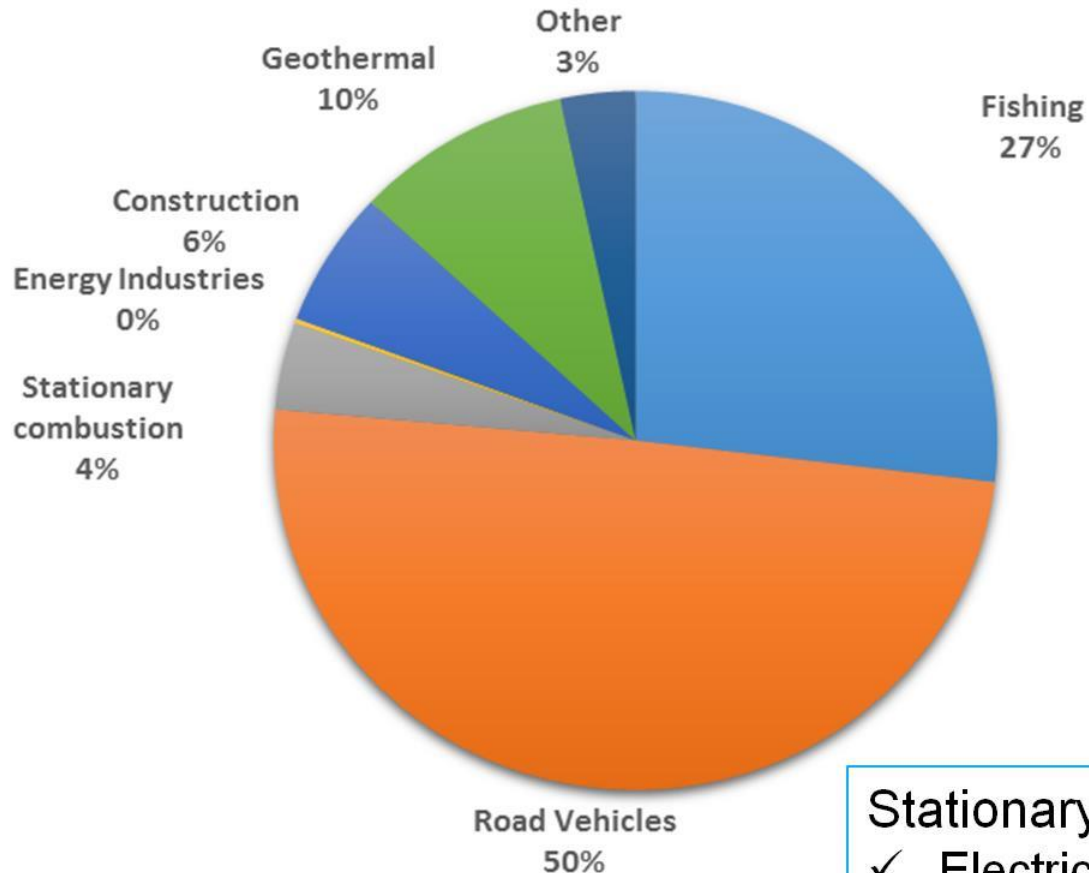
# Emissions by sectors



Total Emissions 2015: 4.600 kt



# Energy emissions by sources



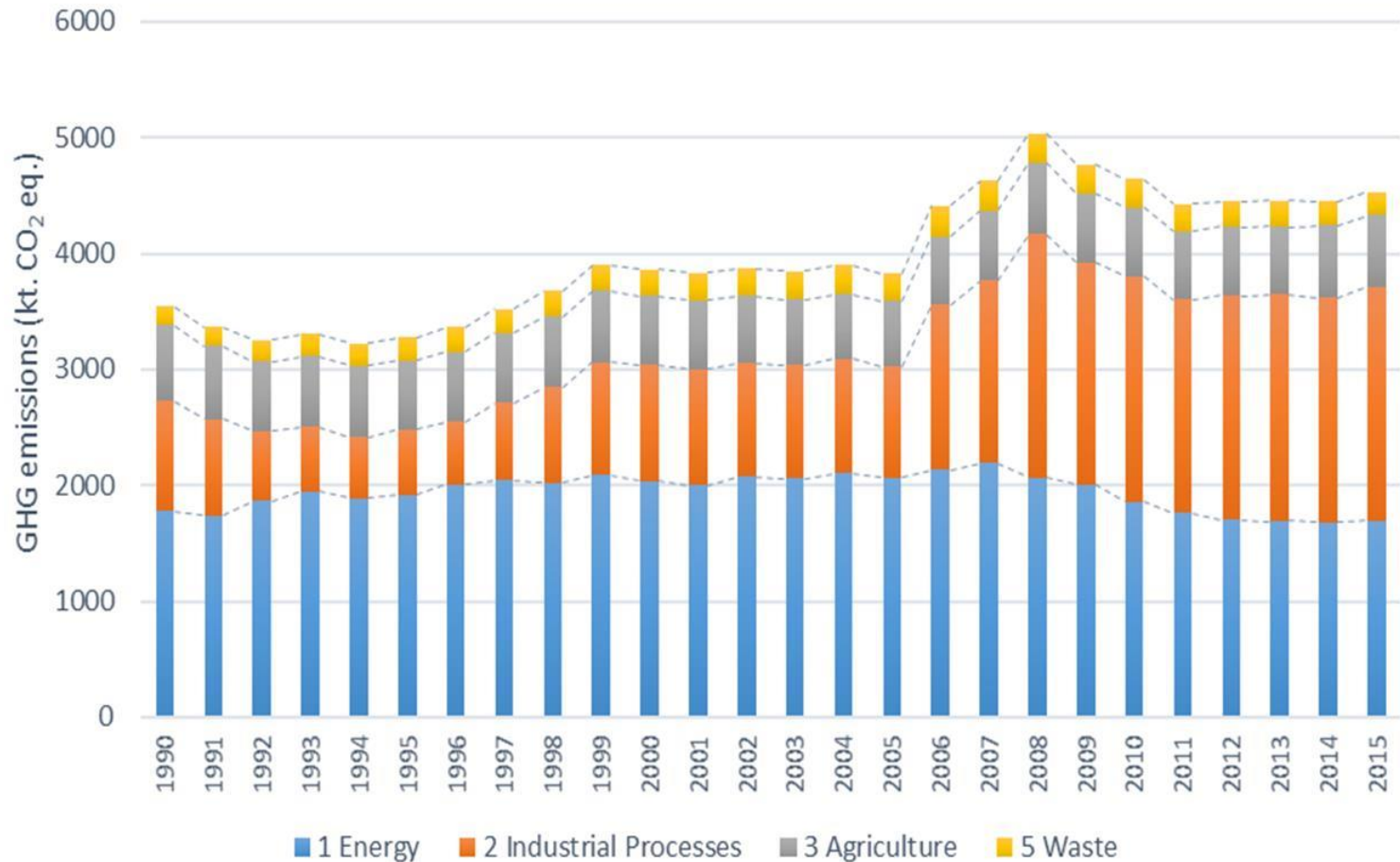
Stationary energy 100% renewable:

- ✓ Electricity
- ✓ House heating

= No low hanging fruits



# Trends in emissions





# Mitigation actions

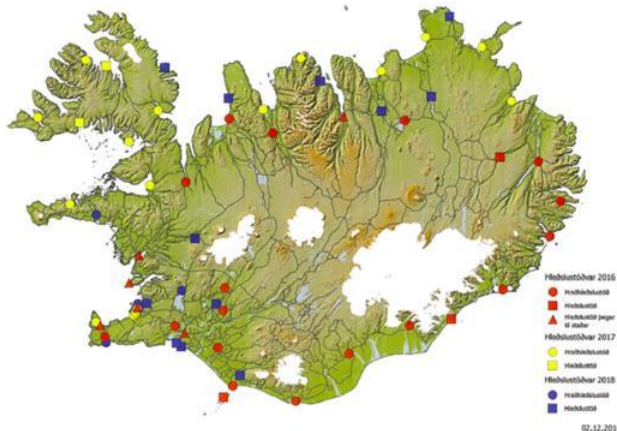
## Mitigation action plan 2010

Key actions, mainly non-ETS sector

- ✓ Application of EU-ETS to relevant sectors
- ✓ Carbon tax
- ✓ Tax incentives for low carbon and fuel efficient vehicles
- ✓ Public transport and bicycling
- ✓ Electrification of fish-meal production
- ✓ Increase afforestation and revegetation

## Special action plan 2015

- Infrastructure for electrification of transport sector
- Low-carbon fuels for fishing fleet
- Afforestation and revegetation
- Wetland restoration
- Increase public awareness of climate change



4. May 2017



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New charging stations, 2016-2018

# Status and next steps

- ✓ Status report to the Parliament
- Action Plan 2021- 2030
  - 6 Ministers sign declaration
  - Private and public sector
  - To be ready by end of 2017
- Long-term low-carbon development strategy 2050 planned (PA)



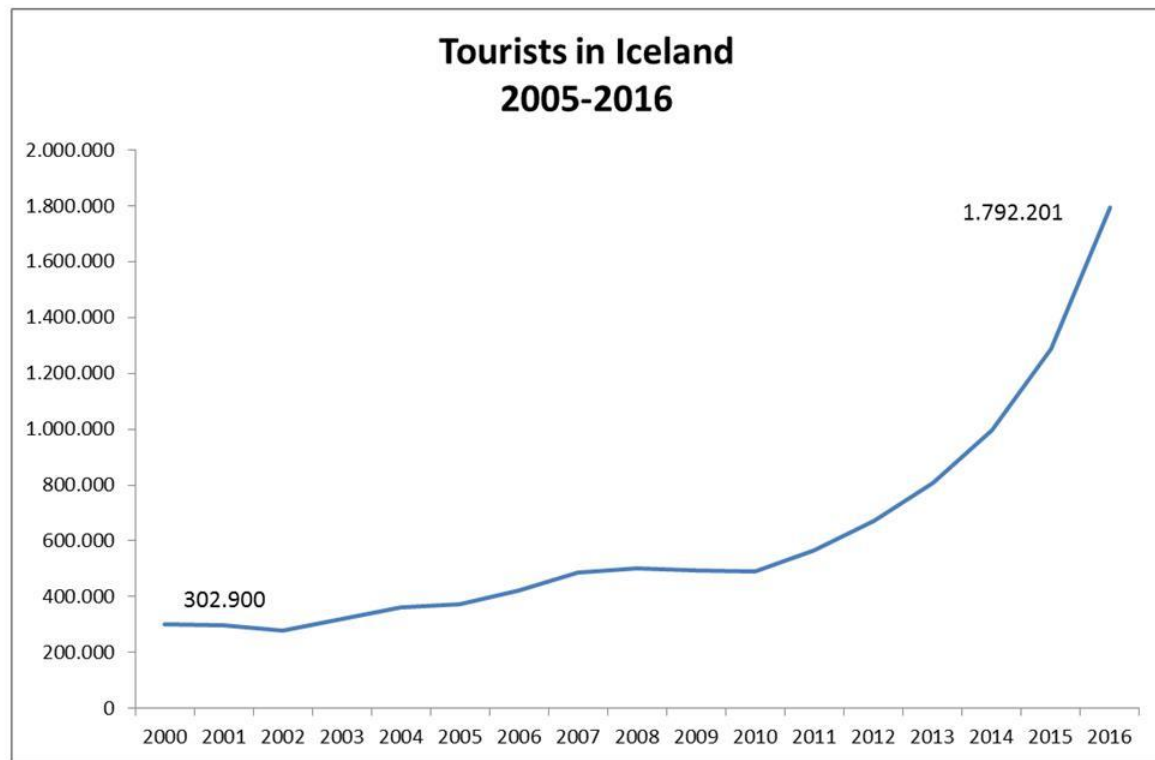
Signing of Ministerial Declaration, May 5, 2017





# Challenges

- Population growth
- High economic growth
- Huge increase in tourism
- Improving emissions projections



# Thank you



Sólheimajökull 1997



Sólheimajökull 2003



Sólheimajökull 2010

Photos: Oddur Sigurðsson



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