



NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF  
CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT



# Multilateral Assessment Norway

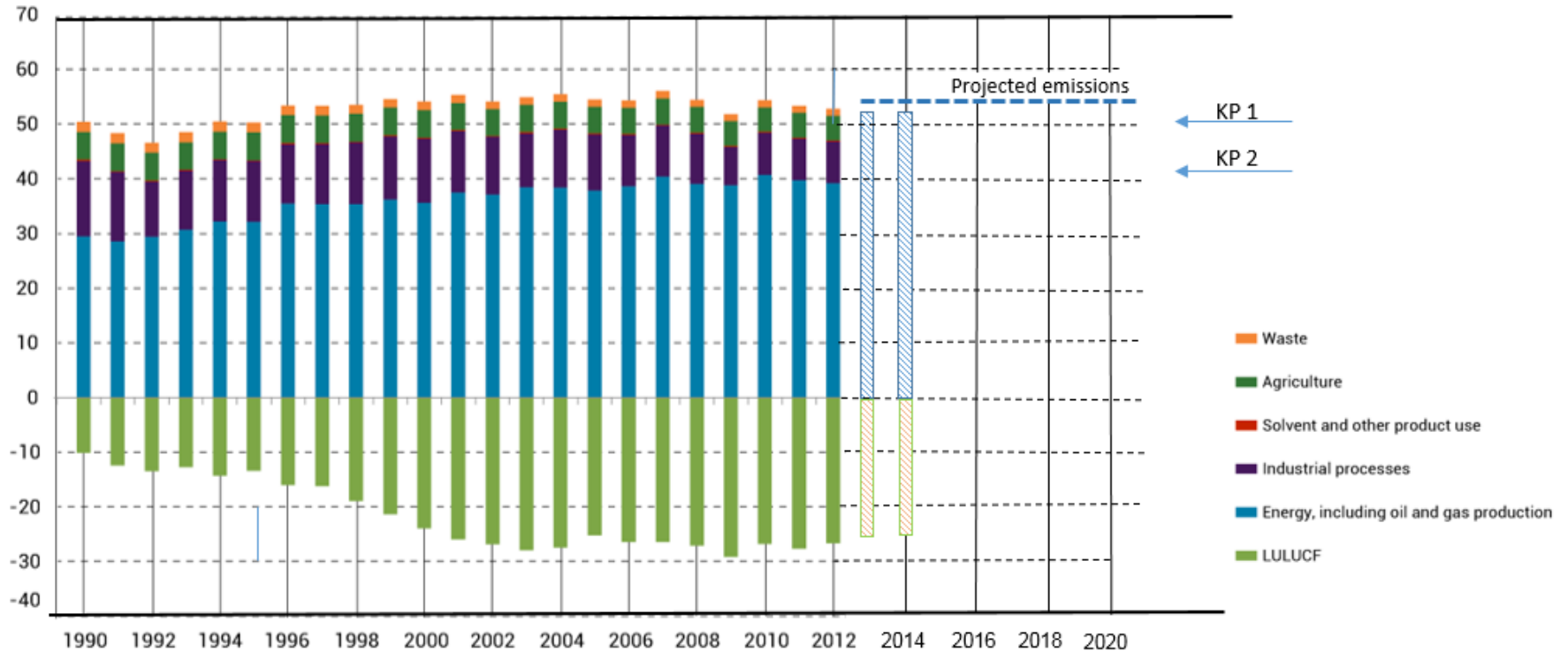
Progress in achieving targets

Bonn, 5th June 2015



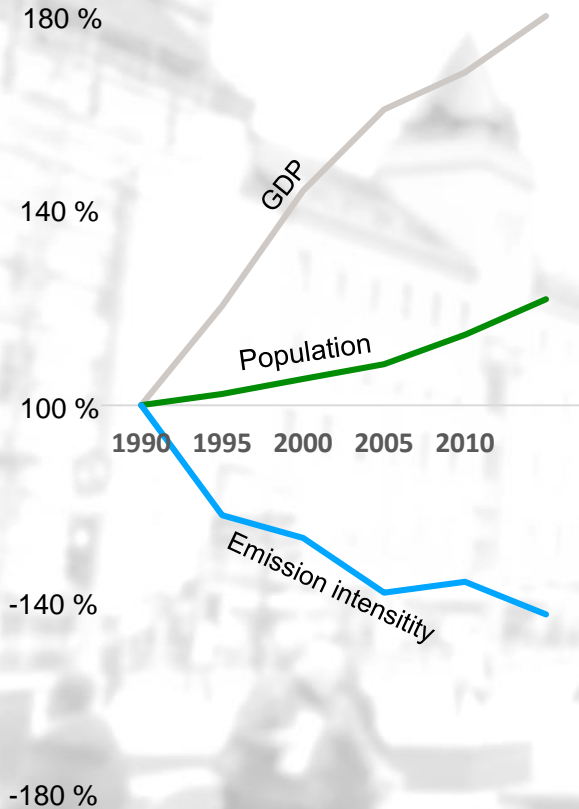
# Total emissions and projections

1990 - 2020



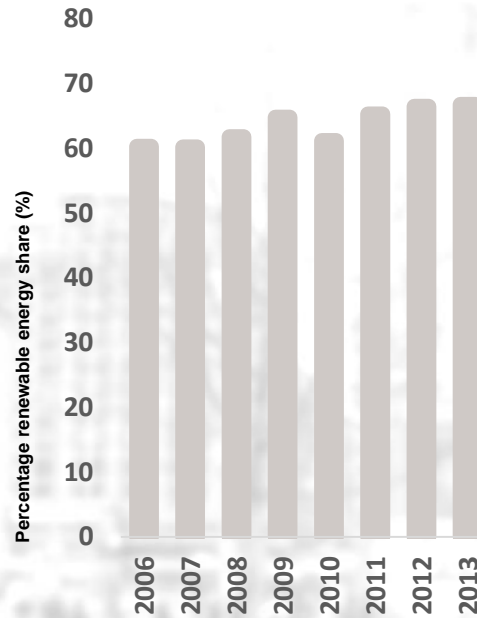
## National trends

Change from 1990



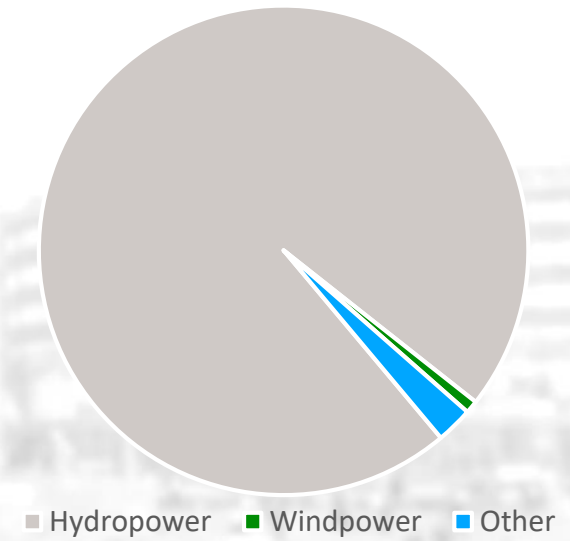
## Norwegian renewable share

Percentage share 2006- 2013



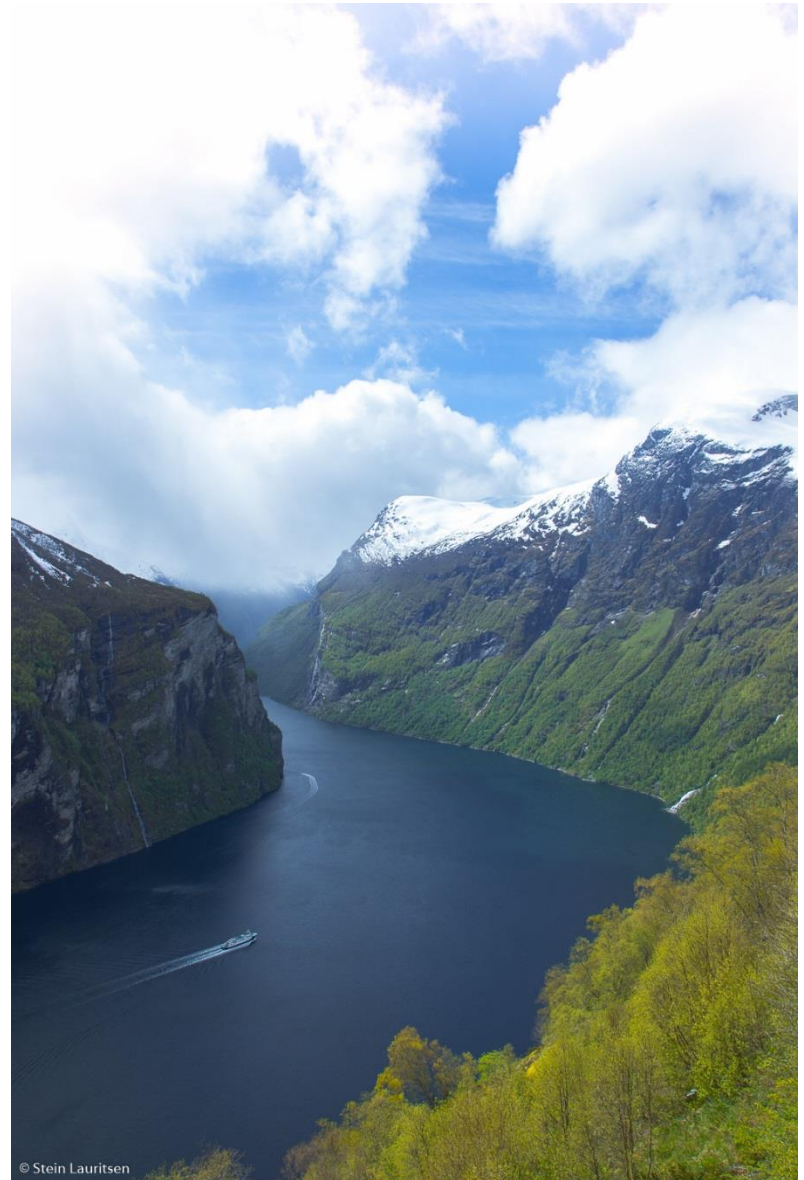
## Electricity generation

Average share 2006- 2013



# Norwegian climate policy

- Founded on
  - The UN Convention on Climate Change
  - The Kyoto Protocol
  - IPCC reports
- Comprehensive set of policies and measures
- Emission reductions in developing countries and emerging economies
- Principles:
  - Polluter pays principle
  - Effectiveness
  - Cross-sectoral economic instruments
  - Cost effectiveness



# Policies and measures: Overall policy context

- The Storting sets the overall national climate policy
- The government implements and administers the most important policies and measures
- The Ministry of Climate and Environment have the cross-sectoral responsibility
- Other Ministries are responsible for their sectors
- Local government responsible for policies at local level
- Private sector consultations

# European policy framework

- European Economic Area (EEA): EU + EEA EFTA states (Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein)
  - EEA EFTA states participate in the Internal Market with the EU
  - Implementation of EEA relevant EU legislation, including legislation relevant for GHG emissions
  - European Emission Trading Scheme covers around 50 % of Norway's emissions – entails transfers and acquisition of AAUs, CERs and ERUs

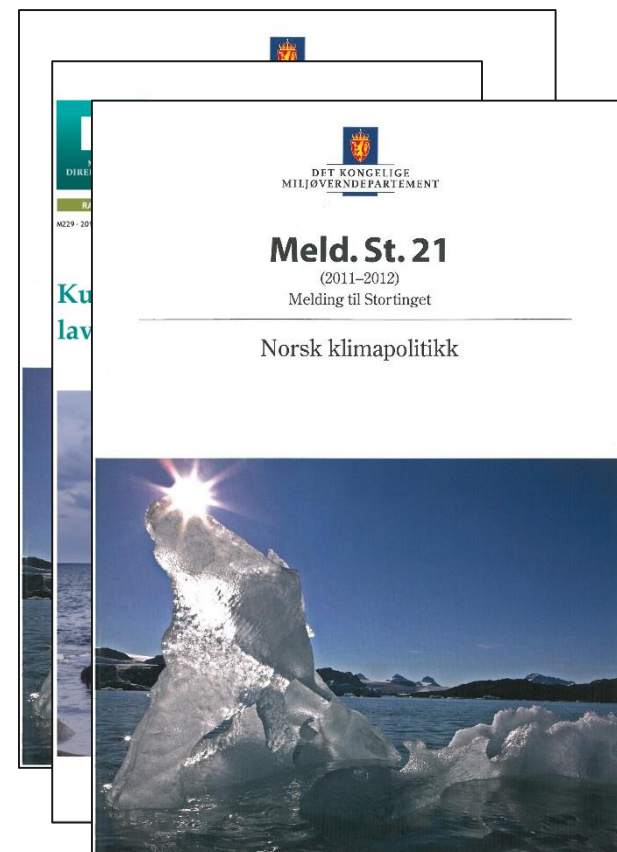




# Recent domestic policy framework

- **2007** White Paper "Norwegian Climate Policy"
- **2008** Broad political climate agreement between the government parties and opposition parties
- **2011** New White Paper "Norwegian Climate Policy"
- **2012** Broad political climate agreement between government parties and opposition parties
- **2013** Solberg Government Platform

In parallel, various technical assessments of possibilities to reduce emissions and enhance sinks, including "Climate Cure 2020" from 2010

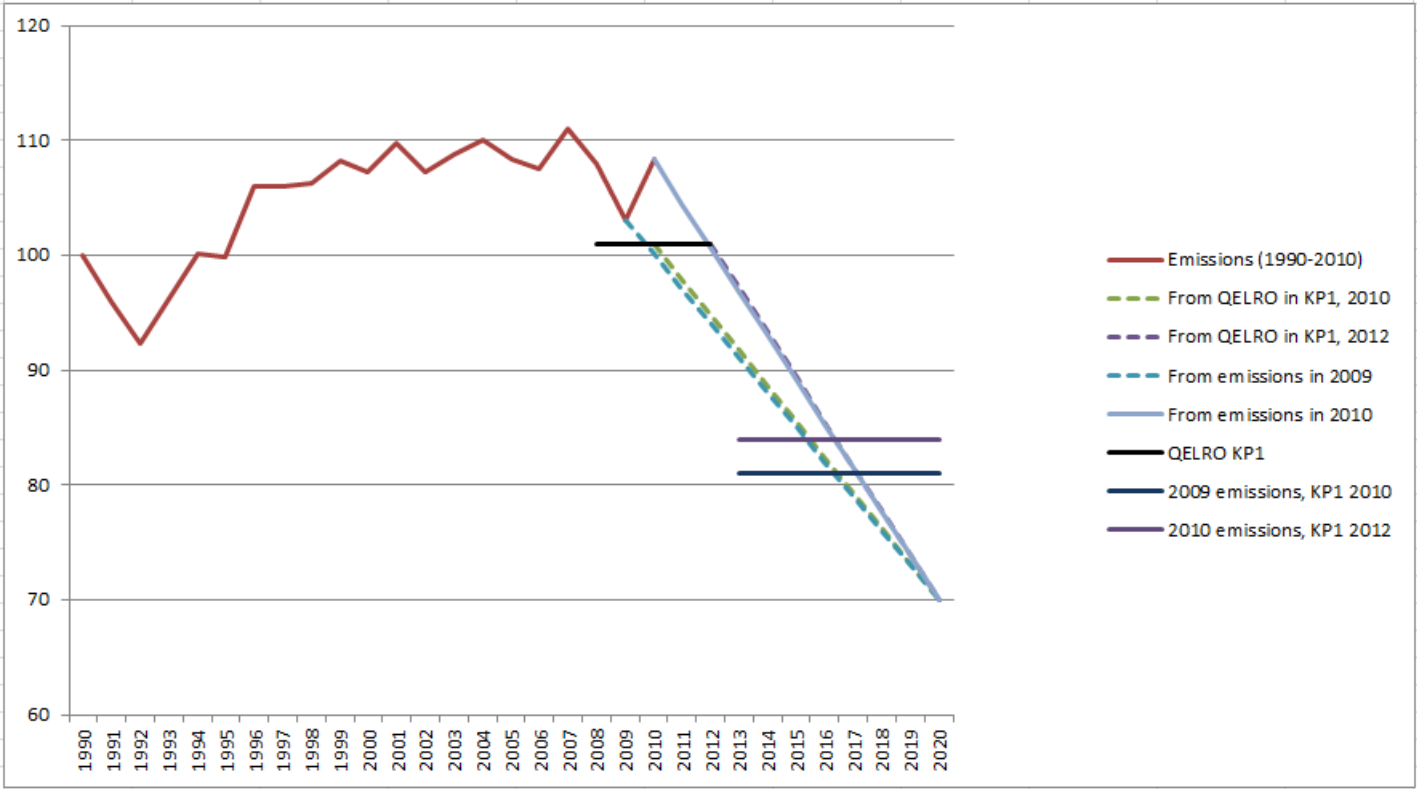


# Norwegian emission targets

- Reduce global greenhouse gas emissions equal to 30 % of Norway's 1990 emissions by 2020
- 30 % target operationalised through commitment under the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (2013-2020): Annual emission budget 84 % of 1990 emissions
- Moving to 40 per cent reduction in 2020 if contributing to global, comprehensive agreement where major emitting Parties agree on emissions reductions in line with two degree target.
- Carbon neutrality 2050, or 2030 if part of ambitious climate agreement
- Long term objective to become low emission society by 2050
- INDC: 40 % in 2030, pursues joint fulfilment with EU

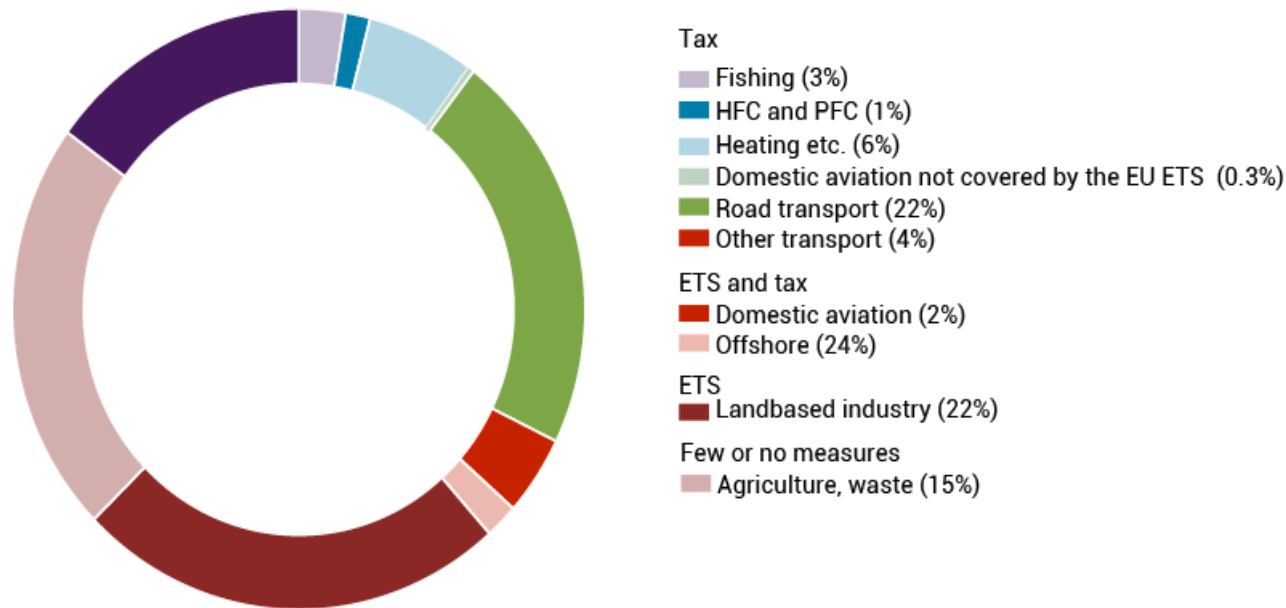


# Norway's commitment under the second Kyoto period (2013-2020)



# Economic measures by sector

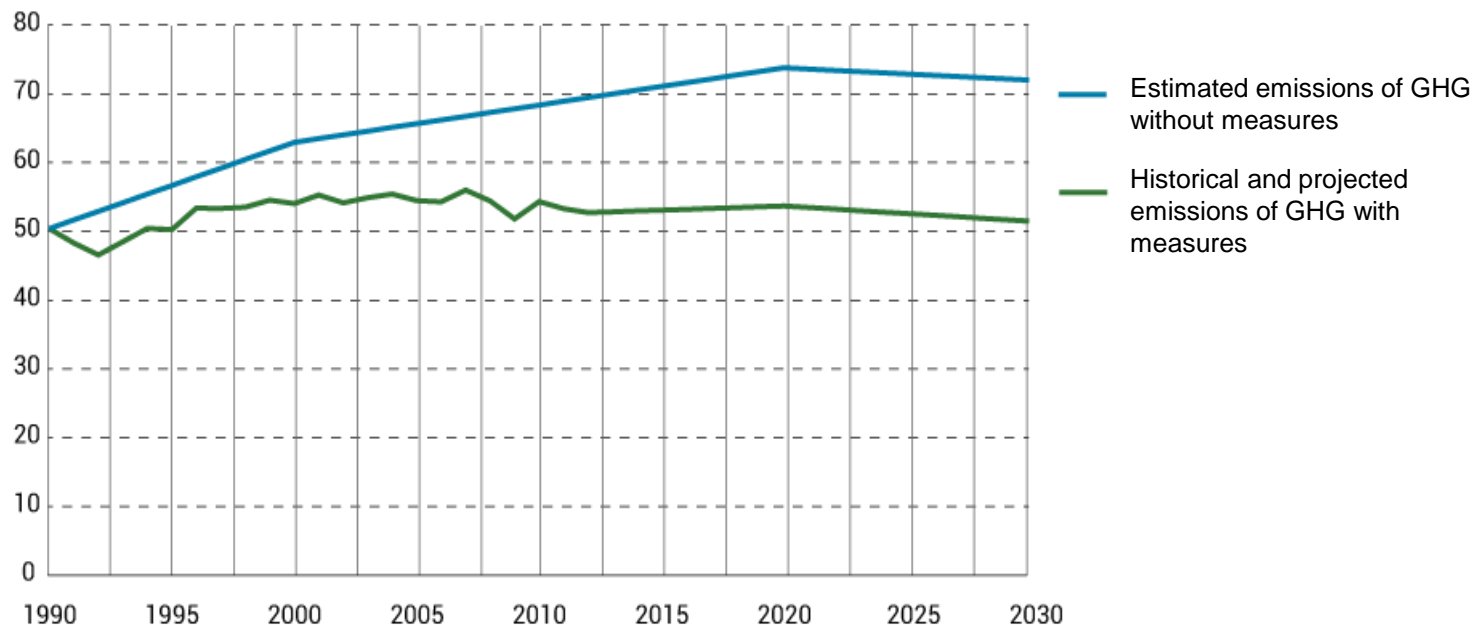
## 4.1 ECONOMIC MEASURES BY SECTOR



SOURCE: Statistics Norway/Norwegian Environment Agency/Ministry of Finance, 2015

# Projected effects of policies and measures

## 5.3 EMISSIONS WITH AND WITHOUT REMOVALS, MILLION TONNES CO<sub>2</sub> EQUIVALENTS



SOURCE: Statistics Norway/Norwegian Environment Agency/Ministry of Finance, 2015

# Reaching 30% in 2020 by closing 90 Mt gap in KP 2

- Domestic measures
- Acquisition of AAUs and CERs/ERUs through ETS (as in KP 1)
- Purchase program 60 Mt, expected delivery of concluded contracts
  - 33 Mt from vulnerable projects
  - 4-5 Mt from new projects
  - To be contracted 22-23
  - Expanded if need be
- LULUCF KP rules: no significant contribution expected

# Thank you!

