

# Session SB64 (2026)

**Session starts:** 08-03-2026

## **Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress**

A compilation of questions to – and answers by – **Norway**  
**Exported on 27-05-2026 by the UNFCCC secretariat**

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**Title:** Cooperation on CCS

**Question From Party:** Australia

**Question raised on:** 08.04.2026 CEST

**Question Category:** Financial, technological development and transfer, and capacity-building support

**Question:** Norway's BTR (Feb 2025) notes that Norway provides funding for Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) projects abroad in cooperation with other countries and through existing programmes and institutions. Are there any further developments since the publication of the BTR in this space, including any partnerships with other countries to share Norway's expertise and experience in CCS?

**Answer:**

Since the publication of the BTR in February 2025, there have been no major new or dedicated funding initiatives specifically for CCS abroad. Norway's engagement in this area continues within existing climate, technology-cooperation, and development frameworks. Norway continues to share expertise and experience on CCS through established multilateral and bilateral platforms.

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**Title:** Transport and storage of CO<sub>2</sub>

**Question From Party:** Australia

**Question raised on:** 08.04.2026 CEST

**Question Category:** Progress towards/achievement of the NDC

**Question:** The BTR also notes that the Northern Lights project is looking to enable transport and storage of CO<sub>2</sub> from Denmark and the Netherlands. Can Norway give an update on the progress of this project? Are there any other countries involved? Does Norway have plans to include Article 6 considerations within the framework of this activity?

**Answer:**

Longship is Europe's first complete value chain for CCS, encompassing industrial CO<sub>2</sub> capture, transport, and storage. In May 2025, CO<sub>2</sub> capture started at Heidelberg Materials' cement plant in Brevik, along with ship transport to Northern Lights, and in August the first volumes of CO<sub>2</sub> from the capture facility at Heidelberg Materials in Brevik were injected into Northern Lights' subsea storage on the Norwegian continental shelf. To date, nearly 70,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> have been injected. In 2025, Northern Lights took an investment decision to expand storage capacity from 1.5 to at least 5 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per year. The investment of NOK 7.5 billion is being carried out on a commercial basis with support from the EU. Northern Lights has entered into contracts to receive CO<sub>2</sub> from Yara in the Netherlands and Ørsted in Denmark for phase 1 (expected in 2026), and Stockholm Exergi in Sweden for phase 2 (expected in 2028). Norway has entered into bilateral Memorandums of Understandings with all three countries to facilitate the cross-border transport.

When CO2 travels from one country to another, Article 6 cooperation is not relevant as the reduction or removal will be reflected in the country where the capture takes place. However, under Article 6 Norway is already engaged in cooperation with Switzerland on CDR. The agreement signed in June 2025 is meant to facilitate both transport of CO2 from Switzerland to Norway for storage, as well as market based cooperation where CO2 is both captured and stored in the same country with finance from stakeholders in the other country purchasing ITMOs; for more information see: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/whats-new/norway-and-switzerland-sign-agreement-on-cooperation-on-carbon-capture-utilisation-and-storage-and-carbon-dioxide-removal/id3109305/>

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**Title:** Indigenous perspectives

**Question From Party:** Canada

**Question raised on:** 08.04.2026 CEST

**Question Category:** Mitigation actions, policies and measures supporting NDC implementation

**Question:** How are Indigenous perspectives taken into account in setting climate targets and developing climate plans and policies, in terms of both mitigation and adaptation?

**Answer:**

Norway works to ensure that Indigenous Peoples' rights are respected and promoted in climate action, both nationally and internationally. This includes support for Indigenous Peoples participation in decision-making processes, recognition of their rights, and financing of climate measures in which Indigenous Peoples are key actors. Through the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and in cooperation with the Sámi Parliament and the Sámi Council, Norway contributes to highlighting Indigenous Peoples' contributions to both mitigation and adaptation. Under the Norwegian Constitution, Norwegian authorities are obliged to facilitate conditions that enable the Sámi people to safeguard and develop their language, culture, and way of life (Section 108). The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), Article 27, the ILO Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, and the Sámi Act oblige Norway, among other things, to safeguard the natural basis for Sámi reindeer husbandry and impose procedural obligations relating to consultation and participation in decisions that may directly affect Sámi interests. In addition to legally mandated consultations, it is also natural to involve the Sámi Parliament, Reindeer Herders Association of Norway, as well as the Saami Council in climate-related work where relevant. Climate change affects Sámi society particularly severely, impacting both reindeer husbandry and other nature-based livelihoods. The Government acknowledges this and, in both the Climate White Paper (Report to the Storting No. 25 (2024–2025)) and the white paper on climate adaptation (Report to the Storting No. 26 (2022–2023)), has recognized that the Sámi are especially hard hit by climate change, and that Sámi knowledge and experience should be incorporated to a greater extent into climate adaptation efforts."

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**Title:** GHG Inventory methodologies and mitigation measures

**Question From Party:** Canada

**Question raised on:** 08.04.2026 CEST

**Question Category:** National inventory report

**Question:** What processes do you have in place to ensure inventory methodologies effectively reflect changes in activities/practices resulting from mitigation measures?

**Answer:**

Norway does not have a full system in place for this, but has several processes in place where information on the needs is gathered. Statistics Norway has an advisory committee on energy and emission statistics to ensure that Statistics Norway captures the need of the most important users of energy and emissions statistics. The Norwegian Environment Agency (NEA) annually reports on potential emission reductions, identifying barriers and measures in Norway. This, together with assessment of possible policy instruments by NEA and other

agencies/directorates, normally consider how mitigation measures can be reflected in the greenhouse gas inventory. Further, the potential quantified impact of mitigation measures is important for the annual Climate Status and Plan that summarises the government's climate policy and in the development of national projections of emissions. In the agricultural sector, in 2019 a technical committee on agricultural greenhouse gas emission (Teknisk beregningsutvalg for klimagassutslipp i jordbruk) on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, published its final report. This document pointed out possible ways to improve the emission inventory to better reflect mitigation measures and where enhanced knowledge is needed. The Norwegian Government and the agricultural organisations have in 2019 entered into a letter of intent about reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing the carbon sink from agricultural activities with 5 million tonnes CO2 equivalents for the period 2021-2030. As part of this deal, recommendations from the technical committee on agricultural greenhouse gas emission will be followed up on an annual basis. In addition, information that can contribute to the improvement of the state of knowledge for activity data or emission factors in the national emission inventory will be pointed out/highlighted.

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**Title:** New technologies in GHG Inventory development

**Question From Party:** Canada

**Question raised on:** 08.04.2026 CEST

**Question Category:** National inventory report

**Question:** How have you been able to leverage new technologies such as artificial intelligence to improve GHG inventory development?

**Answer:**

Norway does currently not use artificial intelligence (AI) to prepare its greenhouse gas inventory. We are open to explore potential application of AI for instance in automating quality checks and identifying anomalies in large datasets.

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**Title:** Tracking support for climate-relevant activities that promote technology transfer and capacity building

**Question From Party:** Canada

**Question raised on:** 08.04.2026 CEST

**Question Category:** Financial, technological development and transfer, and capacity-building support

**Question:** Like Norway, Canada is also seeking to improve how it tracks climate-relevant activities that promote technology transfer and capacity-building. Is Norway in the process of establishing a method since the submission of its BTR1? If so, can Norway share some details on what that process entails?

**Answer:**

While Norway highlighted methodological challenges in relation to tracking climate relevant activities that promote technology transfer and capacity building in the BTR, we do not currently have a dedicated process to overcome these challenges. The OECD has proposed a voluntary methodology for tracking TA/CB activities in BTR reporting, based on a combination of criteria in the CRS statistical codes. However, when tested on Norwegian aid statistics, the methodology did not identify the relevant activities with sufficient accuracy. As it stands now we still need to rely on a time consuming manual review should we wish to capture such elements in a comprehensive manner.

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**Title:** methodology for oil and gas sector emissions, including fugitive emissions

**Question From Party:** Canada

**Question raised on:** 08.04.2026 CEST

**Question Category:** National inventory report

**Question:** What methodologies does Norway use to ensure transparency and consistency in reporting emissions from the oil and gas sector, including methodologies used to address fugitive emissions?

**Answer:**

Most of the combustion of natural gas in the Energy sector is related to extraction of oil and gas on the Norwegian continental shelf. The data source for the amounts of gas combusted, distributed between gas turbines and flaring, is data reported to the Norwegian Environment agency from the operators, in addition to the Norwegian Offshore Directorate. These figures include natural gas combusted in gas turbines on the various oil and gas fields as well as on Norway's four gas terminals onshore. Emission figures of CO<sub>2</sub> from the largest gas consumers, e.g., offshore activities, gas terminals, and petrochemical industry, are figures reported by the plants. The data are of high quality, due to the Norwegian system of CO<sub>2</sub> taxation on fuel combustion. Emissions of CH<sub>4</sub> and NMVOC from cold venting and diffuse emissions for each oil and gas production field are reported annually to the Norwegian Environment Agency from the field operators. For some vents, the emissions are measured using flow meters. Emissions that cannot be measured are determined using emission factors, by process simulation, using tailor-made software or by other adequate methods. All quantification methods used to establish vented methane emission inventories are subject to uncertainties, ranging from a few percent to several tens of percent for single sources. Diffuse emissions (leaks of natural gas directly into the atmosphere) are quantified according to the "OGI leak / no leak" method, where high-sensitivity IR cameras are used to detect small gas leaks. All the facilities on the Norwegian continental shelf are scanned with such cameras on an annual or semi-annual basis. This is also the case with the onshore oil and gas facilities (refineries and gas terminals). For further information, see Norway's National Inventory Document (NID) available at <https://unfccc.int/second-biennial-transparency-reports>.

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**Title:** Article 6 cooperation

**Question From Party:** Canada

**Question raised on:** 08.04.2026 CEST

**Question Category:** Mitigation actions, policies and measures supporting NDC implementation

**Question:** What approaches does Norway use to reflect Article 6 cooperation in tracking progress toward its climate targets?

**Answer:**

Norway will account for cooperation with the EU in meeting the 2030 NDC, and in the event that this is not sufficient to meet the NDC also for cooperation with countries outside of The European Economic Area. The accounting approach will follow the rules for single year ghg targets in the decision 2/CMA.3 from Glasgow. Further details on how these rules will be applied will be described in Norway's forthcoming Initial Report under Article 6.

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