Government of Norway

Norway's submission to the COP 30 Presidency Roadmap on the Transition Away from Fossil Fuels in a Just, Orderly and Equitable Manner

30. March 2026

Norway welcomes the opportunity to engage in the COP 30 Presidency led discussions on how to achieve a global climate and energy transition. The Global Mutirão decision from Belem reflects Parties' commitment to the Paris Agreement, placing science and international cooperation at the center of our efforts.

The COP30 Presidency Roadmap should be guided by the the resolve to pursue efforts to limit global warming to 1.5 °C to limit both the magnitude and the duration of any temperature overshoot as reflected in 1/CMA.8. The roadmap should also reflect the findings of the first Global Stocktake, 1/CMA.5, including paragraph 28, and the need for reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions of 43% by 2030 and 60% by 2035.

Suggested actions, knowledge and solutions must draw on the best available science, in particular from the IPCC. While responding to GST1, the Roadmap should provide insights ahead of GST2 in 2028, enabling Parties to enhance their NDCs and the implementation of them.

The Norwegian economy is integrated with global energy and industrial value chains, a point of departure shared by most countries. In particular, Norway cooperates closely with the EU on matters related to energy and climate. The need for collective efforts and solutions, building on multilateral cooperation such as the UNFCCC is key to achieving a global energy and climate transition.

Norway's NDC targets for 2030 and 2035 are to reduce emissions by at least 55% and 70–75%, respectively, compared to 1990 levels. Norway plans to fulfil the NDC for 2035 through domestic measures and in cooperation with the European Union in accordance with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. If deemed necessary, achievement of the target can be supported by Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) acquired outside the European Economic Area (EEA). Norway also seeks to fulfil the 2030 NDC through cooperation with the European Union. In addition, Norway has a long-term target to become a low-emission society by 2050, enshrined in legislation through the Climate Act together with our NDCs for 2030 and 2035. The NDCs are implemented through ambitious policies.

The long-term climate and energy transition must take place across all sectors, and within the framework of an efficient and sustainable management of scarce resources, including power, land areas, and materials.

Norwegian climate and energy policies and lessons learned

Cross-sectorial climate instruments and combination of measures

The main instruments of Norwegian climate policy are cross-sectoral. This includes taxes on greenhouse gas emissions and emissions trading. Use of these instruments will contribute to the fulfilment of emission targets at lowest cost to society. In addition to instruments that put a price on emissions, the Government uses other policy instruments to reduce barriers and correct market failures related to technology development, and in specific markets. An effective transition requires combinations of measures. Pricing emissions forms the basis as a continuous incentive to reduce emissions. Since most climate measures face multiple barriers, a single measure is rarely sufficient. Support for research and technology development is important to bring about necessary new solutions for emission cuts, and taxes and regulations can be crucial to ensure that such solutions are actually implemented. Notification of regulation, in combination with support during a transition period, can be particularly effective, as support can accelerate the impact of announced requirements and additionally increase acceptance of such requirements.

In the recent White Paper (Meld. St. 25 (2024-2025)) the government presented a framework to systemize the work to reduce Norwegian greenhouse gas emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels in Norway by developing timelines towards 2050. The timelines are a tool for assessing technological developments and policy instruments going forward and eventually setting target years for when emissions can approach zero. The purpose is to facilitate a more predictable transition, taking into account that technological maturity, barriers and transition costs will change in the coming years.

Cross-sectorial policies and sector specific policies, of which some are mentioned under, will enable us to progress in a transition away from the use of fossil fuels in Norway in key sectors towards 2050. More information on Norwegian policies and measures (PaM), is found in the Norway's first Biennial Transparency Report under the Paris Agreement.

Carbon Pricing

Carbon pricing is a cornerstone of Norway's climate policy, and about 85 percent of Norwegian greenhouse gas emissions are subject to either a carbon tax, the EU ETS allowance price, or both. The carbon price provides incentives to implement cost effective mitigation efforts. For the carbon tax, the government plans to gradually increase the tax to approximately 3400 NOK per ton CO_2 towards 2035.

Participation in the EU ETS aligns Norwegian climate action with the rest of Europe, through a level playing field and a harmonized approach across countries and sectors covered by the EU ETS. Today approximately 50 percent of Norway's total emissions fall under the scheme. Carbon pricing affects long-term investment decisions through predictability. A set cap in carbon trade systems or plans for future increases in carbon taxes, can guide investment decisions and development of new low carbon technologies and solutions.

Renewable energy and energy efficiency

Sufficient access to renewable energy production is important for Norway to become a low-emission society by 2050. Norway's energy system is characterized by a power sector that is almost entirely renewable. Hydropower accounts for the majority of the power production, in addition to around ten percent wind power, about two percent thermal and just below one percent solar power. The government is working to increase renewable capacity through upgrades of existing hydropower plants, development of wind power onshore and offshore, and improved utilization of flexibility in the power system. Strengthening and expanding the electricity grid is also a priority, as access to secure and affordable renewable electricity is also important for implementing emission reductions in a wide range of sectors.

Energy efficiency is an important element of Norway's climate and energy policy and contributes to reducing emissions and enabling a transition away from fossil fuels. The government has adopted a dedicated action plan for more efficient energy use and applies a broad set of policy instruments, including support schemes, regulatory requirements and measures to improve information and market transparency. Norway is also pursuing an ambitious policy for the electrification of the transport sector, which contributes both to emission reductions and to more efficient use of energy.

The oil and gas sector

Norway has a significant oil and gas sector. Norwegian petroleum activities are regulated through a comprehensive framework regarding incentives for emissions reductions, environmental performance and safety. Emissions from petroleum operations are declining, primarily through electrification of offshore installations and energy-efficiency measures. Norwegian petroleum production has among the lowest emissions per barrel of oil equivalent produced in the world.

The petroleum sector is subject to strong economic climate policy instruments through the CO_2 tax and participation in the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). Companies operating on the Norwegian continental shelf will contribute to reducing emissions through their participation in the EU ETS. The Norwegian petroleum industry, like other industries, will have to adapt to Norway's legally binding climate target for 2050 and to the diminished emission cap of the EU ETS, and find its place within the industrial structure of a low emission society.

To achieve energy affordability and security through the energy transition, we need a balanced approach. The world must invest both in today's energy system and in the solutions of the future. Norway – as the only significant exporter of oil and gas in Europe, is committed to being a stable and predictable supplier of oil and gas, produced with low emissions and in line with the requirements under the EU ETS.

Transition Commission

In March, the Government appointed a *Transition Commission*, following up on the political agreement in this year's national budget. The Commission's task is to prepare a strategy that will help ensure Norway's ability to achieve a sustainable transition, value creation and competitiveness. The work must be viewed in the light of prospects for lower petroleum activity in the decades ahead and international uncertainty, which may affect the location of production and trade flows. The commission will submit its report in the spring of 2027.

The transport sector - examples of policies for emission reductions

Electric vehicles policy

Norway's climate policy for transport includes carbon pricing, favorable tax treatment for electric vehicles, and regulations. This has resulted in one of the world's fastest transitions to zero-emission light-duty transport. New car sales in Norway are entirely dominated by electric vehicles. In 2025, the share of electric cars in new passenger cars was 95%. The transition of vans and heavier vehicles follows a similar pattern, assisted by support programs, tax incentives and incentives related to use.

Maritime Transport

In the maritime sector, Norway applies a combination of economic and regulatory measures. Requirements have been introduced for public procurement of domestic ferries and ferry services. Hence, public procurement has played a decisive role in commercializing battery-electric and hybrid solutions for zero or near zero emissions. The expansion of shore-power facilities in ports, supported by both climate and energy policy instruments, reduces the need for fossil fuel use during port stays. These policies contribute to a gradual, technology-driven reduction in emissions from fossil fuels in the maritime sector.

For more PaMs for the transport sector, see Norway's first Biennial Transparency Report under the Paris Agreement

Phase out of fossil heating in buildings

From January 1, 2020, the use of mineral oil for heating buildings was prohibited through a national regulation. From 2022, the ban was expanded to include the use of mineral oil for construction heating (temporary drying and curing) at construction sites. Agricultural buildings and hospitals with continuous 24-hour operations were exempt from the ban until January 1, 2025. As the temporary exemption has expired, there is now effectively a national ban on the use of mineral oil for construction heating and building heating in Norway. The measure has provided a phase out of fossil fuel use in this part of the energy system and has been followed by a broad shift towards heat pumps, district heating, and other renewable alternatives for heating buildings.

Technology development - examples of policies

Enova

Enova is one of the government's most important instruments for promoting the climate and energy transition, providing financial support to businesses and private individuals to reduce the risk associated with developing and adopting new technologies and solutions. The goal is to achieve lasting market changes so that climate and energy technologies and solutions adapted to a low-emission society over time, will be preferred without subsidies.

Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)

Norway has 30 years of operational experience with geological CO_2 storage. In 2012 the world's largest and most flexible test facility for CO_2 capture technology, Technology Center Mongstad was established. In 2025 "Longship", Europe's first full-scale CO_2 management value chain came into operation. This value chain includes CO_2 capture at industrial facilities,

and a CO_2 transport and storage infrastructure (Northern Lights) that will enable European industries to store CO_2 safely in geological reservoirs beneath the Norwegian continental shelf. Northern Lights has so far entered into contracts with capture projects in Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands. The first volumes of CO_2, originating from hard-to-abate process emissions from cement production, were injected and stored in the reservoir in August 2025.

Norway’s Climate Governance System

The Climate Change Act (2017) anchors key elements of Norway’s climate targets and climate governance system in legislation. The purpose of the Act is to promote the implementation of Norway's climate targets as part of the transition to a low-emission society in Norway in 2050, and provide transparency on the status, direction, and progress of this work. The Government reports annually to Parliament on the status and plan for the government’s climate policy in the Government's Climate Status and Plan, as well as regularly in white papers. For more details on the climate governance system, including the annual cycle with routines and milestones for developing and adopting climate policies, reference is made to the most recent Government’s Climate Status and Plan, chapter 1.2.

Just transition

Norway’s starting point for a just transition toward a low-emission society is good. The country has relatively small social disparities, a high level of trust in public institutions, and a well-organized labor market. These factors are important for carrying out the transition in a way that is, and is perceived to be, fair and legitimate for as many people as possible. The government aims to build on this solid foundation and strengthen efforts for a just transition to a low-emission society within three dimensions: just transition in working life, distributional effects, and participation and involvement. This may require both more concrete and short-term measures, as well as more long-term and transformative changes.

International cooperation - examples

Methane

Norway is a signatory of the Global Methane Pledge which has a collective target to reduce global methane emissions by 30% by 2030. Methane is a strong climate pollutant with a relatively short life span in the atmosphere. It is therefore particularly key to reduce global emissions in the near term to reduce the rate of warming and limit the overshoot period where global temperatures surpass 1.5 degrees. Internationally, Norway follows this up as a donor and board member of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, which functions as the secretariat of the Global Methane Pledge. Norway is also a board member of the World Bank’s Global Flaring and Methane Reduction Partnership and a signatory of the COP30 Statement to Drastically Reduce Methane Emissions in Global Fossil Fuel Sector, with a shared commitment to achieve near zero methane emissions across the fossil fuel sector.

International support

Norway also supports developing countries in their efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and develop climate-resilient societies, including efforts related to renewable energy. In recent years, a significant part of the growth in Norwegian climate finance has come from investments made under Norfund's development mandate and the Climate Investment Fund, as well as the mobilization of private capital. This has increased Norway's contribution to the development of renewable energy in developing countries. The main objective of the Climate Investment Fund

is to help reduce or avoid emissions by investing in renewable energy in developing countries that have large emissions from fossil power production, especially coal power. Norway has also established a sovereign guarantee scheme for renewable energy investments in developing countries. Access to guarantees can provide private sector companies and institutions increased confidence to invest in what can be challenging markets. The development of renewable energy is furthermore supported through long-term bilateral and multilateral assistance.

Public sector institutions have a key role to play in creating an enabling environment for increased investments in renewable energy, in line with national policies and plans. Norway has established a renewable energy knowledge sharing programme, Energy for Development (EfD), which facilitates peer-to-peer interaction and exchange between institutions in programme countries, Norwegian public institutions, as well as other knowledge actors.

Reform of fossil fuel subsidies offers significant economic, social and environmental benefits. Norway has been a persistent financial contributor to the Global Subsidies Initiative (GSI) within the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD). Norway also participates actively in Friends of Fossil Fuel Subsidies Reform (FFFSR). Norway is also part of the Clean Energy Transition Partnership and has developed specific guidelines for implementation. The guidelines apply in relation to development finance, business promotion and official export credits.

Article 6

Norway is also contributing to global emission reductions through bilateral cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. The efforts are being made through the Norwegian Global Emission Reduction Initiative and are in addition to allocations from the Norwegian aid budget. The funds set aside for Article 6 cooperation will contribute to reduced emissions and faster transition in developing countries by, among other things, mobilizing private capital to increase investments in renewable energy.