Government of Norway

## Submission from Norway on Belém Mission 1.5

June 2026

Norway welcomes the opportunity to engage in the Belém Mission to 1.5, and to provide input to outline key opportunities, barriers, and actionable solutions to keep 1.5 °C within reach and strengthening adaptation and resilience in a changing world. Suggested actions and solutions must draw on the best available science, in particular from the IPCC.

The Paris Agreement is the main framework for global climate action, with its core deliverables on NDCs, NAPs and BTRs forming a Paris Agreement cycle fully in motion informed by the GST. The Belem Mission to 1.5 can be an important tool to support and strengthen the implementation of these core deliverables of the Paris Agreement.

While recognizing that the architecture of the Paris Agreement is working, and so far, has helped move the projected warming from above 4 °C to 2.3 °C if the NDCs are fully implemented, there is an urgent need to accelerate implementation, strengthen international cooperation and enhance ambition to keep 1.5 within reach.

The Mission should therefore be guided by 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, knowing that that the risks and impacts of climate change will be much lower at the temperature increase of 1.5 °C compared with 2 °C.

The Mission should also reflect the findings of the first Global Stocktake, 1/CMA.5, including paragraphs 28 to 36, 55, 56 and 59, and the need for reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions of 43% by 2030 and 60% by 2035. While responding to GST1, the Mission should provide insights ahead of GST2, enabling Parties to enhance their mitigation and adaption efforts.

Recognizing different capacities, experiences, and starting points, Norway would like to underline the importance of initiatives and arenas for knowledge sharing and capacity building relating to the NDCs and NAPs, including the NDC-partnership and NAP global network.

### Key opportunities, barriers, and actionable solutions to support the NDCs

Keeping 1.5 within reach will require rapid and extensive global emission reductions, as well as significant measures to increase removals in ecosystems. All major sectors such as energy, industry, transport, buildings, agriculture and forestry, and other land use should contribute. Forestry, agriculture, and other land use must also contribute to increasing the removal of greenhouse gases. While recognizing the need for economy wide approaches, Norway would like to highlight the following key opportunities, barriers, and actionable solutions and related national experiences.

## Cross-sectorial climate instruments and combination of measures

An effective transition requires clear and stable policy frameworks. While recognizing that an effective transition requires a combination of measures, carbon pricing is effective in promoting implementation of low-cost emissions reductions[1]. Soon, if policies under development are fully implemented by 2030, nearly one third of global GHG emissions could be covered by an ETS or carbon tax, according to the World Bank[2], which represents a positive momentum. Putting a price on emissions is not only creating incentives for decarbonization but can also generate revenues.

In our national context, carbon pricing is a cornerstone of Norway's climate policy, and about 85% 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% 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.

## Clean energy

Emission from energy accounts for approximately 75% of global emissions[3]. A global energy transition should support pathways aligned with keeping 1.5 within reach. This will require, i.a., to speed up the uptake and investments of renewable energy, increase energy efficiency, and increase the electrification of end-uses such as in transportation. To achieve this, solutions include continued technology development and transfer, increase in investment through clear and stable policy frameworks - including long-term policy signals and de-risking to mobilize private capital, and removal of bottlenecks. In addition, strengthened demand-side policies for efficiency and electrification to drive uptake in sectors such as transport, buildings, and industry.

In our national context, 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 10% wind power, about 2% thermal and just below 1% 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

[1] IPCC, WGIII, chapter 13.
[2] World Bank – State and Trends of Carbon Pricing 2025
[3] The energy sector is central to efforts to combat climate change - Spotlight - IEA

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.

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[4] 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 with 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

## Methane emissions

Reducing emissions of short-lived climate pollutants, and especially methane, is critical to keep 1.5 °C within reach and to limit both the magnitude and the duration of any temperature overshoot. Methane alone accounts for around 30% of the current rise in global temperatures, and rapid reductions using existing, low-cost measures could avoid up to 0.2 °C of warming by mid-century[5]. To achieve emission reductions at scale globally, actionable solutions are necessary to reduce methane emissions across key sectors, including fossil fuels, waste, and agriculture. As the UN Secretary General has pointed out in his June 2026 Call to Action on Methane, the fossil fuel sector in particular has many low-hanging fruits, such as fixing leaks

[4] Norfund - The Norwegian Investment Fund for Developing Countries
[5] UNEP- content

and eliminating routine flaring and venting, strengthening methane surveillance, leak detection and repair and developing a marketplace for near-zero methane fossil fuels. The waste sector also has a near-term potential by e.g. building circular low-methane waste systems and phasing out open dumping and uncontrolled landfills.

Norway is a signatory of the Global Methane Pledge which has a collective target to reduce global methane emissions by 30% by 2030. Internationally, Norway follows this up as a donor and board member of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, which functions as the 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. Norway has been a pioneer in our national work to reduce methane emissions from oil and gas, and we also share our regulatory experiences with select developing countries under Norway's Energy for Development programme. In other sectors nationally, methane emissions from Norwegian livestock have declined slightly over recent decades, largely due to advances in animal breeding, welfare, and feeding practices. In the waste sector, Norway has had a long-term reduction due to a decrease in emissions from waste treatment.

## Forests and land use

Forest and sustainable land use provides a large share of the solutions needed to reach the Paris Agreement goals. Tropical forests represent a significant mitigation opportunity to enhance rapid reductions and reduce global temperature rise, as well as potential for enhanced removals through restoration. Conservation of high-carbon ecosystems (e.g., peatlands, wetlands, rangelands, mangroves and forests) deliver immediate benefits. To achieve emission reductions at scale and halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation by 2030, the value of the ecosystems provided by forest must be recognized. Producers of sustainably produced commodities and products must get a price that reflects the cost of sustainable production. There is also a need for increased policy coherence across sectors such as agriculture, land-based energy-production, infrastructure and minerals extraction, reflecting the importance of sustainable land use. Policy challenges must be addressed nationally, regionally and through international cooperation. Actionable solutions at the international level include properly implemented, nature-based solutions such as JREDD+ and TFFF as mutually reinforcing approaches to address both mitigation, adaptation, as well as resilience and other benefits and ecosystem functions beyond carbon. With regard to the proposal for a new mechanism for restoration, this is already covered by the scope of both REDD+ and TFFF, and risks spreading scarce resources further. Restoration also needs to be seen in the integrated perspective applied in these approaches, as restoring forests without reducing deforestation, and without high social and environmental safeguards, will not meet our goals. For the Roadmap to halt deforestation by 2030 Norway further recommends building on, inter alia, the FCLP Forest Finance Roadmap, for analysis of drivers, policy instruments to address them, as well as financial instruments, including domestic finance and repurposing of subsidies. Norway also recommends clearer reference to the territorial management and the traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples, people of African descent, as well as local communities, consulting with a view to obtain their free, prior and informed consent, and backed up by secure tenure rights**.** Please also see the Norwegian submission

to the COP30 presidency Roadmap for Halting and Reversing Deforestation and Forest Degradation by 2030.

## Key opportunities, barriers, and actionable solutions to support the NAPs

Efforts must be accelerated to ensure that all countries both develop and submit National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and move towards implementation, in line with decision 1/CMA.5. While progress has been made on planning, significant gaps remain in implementation. Key barriers include institutional and capacity constraints, insufficient access to data and climate information, and limited access to finance. Addressing these barriers will be essential to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity.

In this context, the Belém Mission to 1.5 can play an important role in supporting countries to strengthen implementation and address key barriers. Norway would like to highlight the following areas where the Belém Mission to 1.5 can have impact.

### Healthy ecosystems and nature-based solutions

Healthy ecosystems and nature-based solutions reduce climate risks by buffering against floods, droughts and other climate-related hazards, while also contributing to mitigation. They can serve as a first line of defence against climate impacts and provide essential ecosystem services such as food, water and protection for communities.

Strengthening ecosystem resilience requires reducing pressures on ecosystems from land-use change, fragmentation and degradation. Addressing these pressures requires integrating climate risks and ecosystem functions into land-use decisions on infrastructure, settlement and resource use.

Enabling this requires stronger coordination across sectors and levels of government, improved data and mapping systems, and regulatory and policy frameworks that support sustainable land and resource management. Scaling up conservation, restoration and sustainable management of forests and other ecosystems remains essential.

Norway supports these efforts in developing countries through its international climate and development assistance, including work on forest conservation, sustainable land use, and nature-based solutions that strengthen climate resilience, food security and livelihoods.

### Traditional knowledge

Indigenous Peoples live in close interaction with nature and have developed knowledge systems based on long-term observation and use of ecosystems. This provides an important foundation for climate adaptation, particularly in managing variability, uncertainty and change. Ensuring that this knowledge informs adaptation efforts requires meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples, people of African descent, and local communities in decision-making processes and its integration into planning and policies.

In Norway, the Sámi people have developed such knowledge through traditional nature-based livelihoods, including reindeer herding, fishing, hunting and gathering. As part of national work

on climate vulnerability and adaptation, Sámi knowledge holders have been actively involved to complement scientific knowledge. This work shows that adaptation depends on flexibility in land use, access to sufficient and connected areas, and the ability to adjust practices in response to changing conditions. At the same time, climate change, increasing pressures on land and resources, and regulatory frameworks can constrain this flexibility and limit the use and transmission of traditional knowledge.

## Data and knowledge

Access to relevant and actionable climate data is essential for effective adaptation planning and implementation. However, gaps in data availability and the capacity to use such data remain key barriers to adaptation. Climate services and early warning systems are essential to address these gaps, by providing reliable and user-oriented weather and climate information. Early warnings of climate-related events such as droughts, floods and storms enable timely and preventive action, helping to reduce damage to lives, livelihoods and ecosystems, and supporting sectors such as agriculture and fisheries in becoming more resilient to climate variability and change.

Strengthening these systems requires improved data collection, monitoring and analysis, as well as ensuring that information is accessible and tailored to different users. This includes building capacity to analyse and apply climate data and promoting data sharing across sectors and borders.

In Norway, climate data and services are provided through national institutions, including the Norwegian Meteorological Institute and the Norwegian Climate Service Centre. These efforts are part of broader international cooperation, including through the World Meteorological Organization, which enables the global exchange of climate data and supports the development of climate services for adaptation.

## Governance and climate risk integration

Effective adaptation requires strong governance and the integration of climate risk into planning and decision-making. The development of national strategies for climate adaptation finance, building on NAPs, can help attract investments in climate adaptation. In addition, incentives such as regulations and standards can help make commercial investments climate robust, including in sectors such as agriculture, water and infrastructure.

For Norway’s national climate adaptation work, integrating climate risk into planning and decision-making processes is key. Through the Norwegian Climate Services Centre, downscaled climate scenarios and regional climate profiles are made available to support municipalities and other actors in assessing climate risks. National policies and standards promote the integration of climate risk considerations into planning and risk assessments, helping to ensure that infrastructure and land use are adapted to future climate conditions. These efforts contribute to climate-related risks being reflected in the decisions of different actors, including investment decisions.

Globally, Norway supports the whole value chain of climate services and early warning systems, from data observations and monitoring to “the last mile” – bringing impact-based

forecasts to end-users, including local communities in vulnerable countries. To this end, Norway is a strong supporter of the Early Warning for All initiative.