



## *Norwegian Climate Policy: Goals and national implementation*

*Norwegian climate policy is based on the goal of limiting the average rise in global temperature to no more than 2° C above the pre-industrial level.*

During the first commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol (2008–2012), the Government will:

- strengthen Norway's Kyoto commitment by 10 percentage points, corresponding to nine per cent below the 1990 level.
- ensure that a substantial proportion of Norway's emissions reductions are achieved through domestic action.

Furthermore, the Government is designing Norway's climate policy to achieve the following long-term targets:

- reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions by the equivalent of 30% of our 1990 emissions by 2020. Provided that major emitting Parties agree in Copenhagen on adequate emission reductions that are in line with the two-degree goal, Norway is prepared to reduce global emissions by the equivalent of 40% of its 1990 emissions by 2020.
- carbon neutrality by 2050. If an ambitious global climate agreement is concluded, we will aim to achieve this by 2030.

The Government considers that a realistic target is to reduce emissions in Norway by 15–17 million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents from the business-as-usual level for 2020, when CO<sub>2</sub> uptake by forests is included. This

means that about two thirds of the cuts in total emissions by 2020 would be made in Norway.

At present, about 70% of Norwegian emissions are either covered by the emissions trading scheme or subject to a CO<sub>2</sub> tax. Norway has also included emissions of N<sub>2</sub>O from nitric acid production in the emissions trading scheme. Certain sources of emissions cannot be incorporated into the emissions trading scheme or be made subject to a CO<sub>2</sub> tax. In such cases, the Government will use other policies and measures.

Examples are Government support for new renewable energy developments and energy efficiency projects, new stricter building regulations and promotion of public transport. Action plans have also been drawn up for the following sectors: petroleum and energy, transport, the manufacturing industries, primary industries, waste management, and the public sector.

Norway is strongly engaged in efforts to develop and deploy carbon capture and storage (CCS) as a global climate mitigation measure. We have already gained valuable experience from CO<sub>2</sub> storage at the Sleipner field in the North Sea and at the Snøhvit field in the Barents Sea. The Government is also cooperating with industry on the implementation of CCS at the gas-fired power plants at Mongstad and Kårstø, and is contributing financially to these projects.