



Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and British Foreign and Commonwealth Office Diplomatic cooperation to fight climate change Set of priorities

The United Kingdom's Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Norway's Minister of Foreign Affairs are committed to combining their diplomatic resources to meet the systemic threat posed by climate change to our global foreign policy goals, by creating the political momentum needed to limit the average rise in global temperature to no more than 2°C above the pre-industrial level. The impact of unchecked climate change on food production, availability of water, access to energy and state stability would undermine the basis of global security and prosperity.

To achieve a 2°C target, enhanced diplomatic efforts are needed to create the political conditions required to reach a legally binding regime on climate change under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol. This set of priorities identifies areas for coordinated strategic diplomatic efforts with regard to various initiatives and mechanisms. In Norway, these initiatives will be followed up by the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in line with their respective responsibilities. In the UK, they will be developed by the Department of Energy and Climate Change with support from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Department for International Development and other government departments as appropriate.

1. Ensuring an ambitious and legally binding climate regime

Norway and the UK strongly support the Copenhagen Accord, and will work within the UNFCCC towards the further development of a legally binding regime. Norway and the UK will both promote the importance of adopting such a regime towards other countries.

-Increased reduction commitments. The UK and Norway see it as crucially important to limit global warming to no more than 2°C compared with the pre-industrial level, and will support the emission reduction commitments beyond 2012 that are needed to achieve this goal. As part of a global and comprehensive agreement for the period beyond 2012, under which major emitting parties agree on emission reductions in line with the 2°C target, Norway has offered to increase its emission reduction target for 2020 to 40% compared with 1990. Similarly, as part of a global and comprehensive agreement for the period beyond 2012, the EU has reiterated its conditional offer to move to a 30% reduction by 2020 compared to 1990 levels, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and that developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities. Norway and the UK regard increased emission reduction commitments as a positive and important signal in the climate negotiations.

- **Financial incentives.** We are working to ensure prompt delivery of contributions from developed countries to help meet the commitment set out in the Copenhagen Accord to provide immediate short-term funding for developing countries of up to \$30bn over three years (2010-2012), and a commitment to work to provide long-term financing of \$100bn a year by 2020. We are working with recipients to ensure this finance promotes market and non-market based incentives and mechanisms, including, but not limited to, incentives for technology transfer, capacity-building, carbon capture and storage, REDD+ and adaptation. The UK and Norway will also work with other contributors to improve coordination and to each report our climate change spending transparently to the UNFCCC, including at the end of 2010, 2011 and 2012.

2. Promoting carbon capture and storage (CCS)

If we are to reach the 2°C target, we need a broad and comprehensive portfolio of mitigation options, but given the mitigation potential offered by carbon capture and storage technologies (in both the production and use of energy and in industrial processes) our two countries recognise that global deployment of CCS by 2020 is essential.

To this end our countries will continue to cooperate with the aim of strengthening international public and political recognition of the 2020 global deployment timeframe for CCS.

Our two countries' ongoing activities on CCS will be supported by strategic diplomatic undertakings in various fields:

We will invite other like-minded partners to join in partnership with the aim of accelerating the global demonstration and deployment of CCS and support a set of high ambition principles, including:

- to recognise the CCS imperative, as a precondition for energy security and climate security;
- to commit to deliver the IEA/CSLF objective, endorsed by the G8, to launch 20 commercial scale demos in 2010 (including credible financing plans and an accelerated timetable for the plants to be operational by 2015) and to support the IEA roadmap goal of 100 plants operational by 2020;
- to commit to work with emerging economies: to enable them to host at least 4 of the initial 2015 demos; to facilitate the necessary conditions, and to encourage their adoption of the 2020 timetable;
- to call on major industrialised countries to commit similarly;
- to pledge to work together for a UNFCCC architecture, including financial mechanisms and sectoral agreements, designed to accelerate the deployment of CCS.

- **CCS capacity-building.** The UK and Norway have provided fact-based capacity-building for interested countries, based on their needs. Through this they are seeking to strengthen the host country's ability to undertake carbon capture and storage projects, which will be planned and implemented in coordination with other ongoing activities in this field. Both countries support the ongoing work on developing new mechanisms in this field, including the new capacity building programme of the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF) and the recently established World Bank trust fund for CCS capacity building.

- **Promoting CCS in the EU.** Under the EEA and Norway Grants scheme, the Norwegian Government will provide at least EUR 160 million over five years for CCS projects in selected EU member states. The UK intends to mobilise its diplomatic resources within the EU to support this effort. Furthermore, working through the North Sea Basin Task Force, Norway and the UK will continue efforts to establish a clear, shared vision of the potential role of the North Sea in the future deployment of CCS across Europe, with a strategy for its delivery, including the role and nature of demonstrators.

- **Supporting demonstration of CCS in developing countries.** The UK and Norway support action to provide assistance to developing countries to support at least four industrial scale CCS demonstrations by 2015-2020, also part of the MEF CCS Action Plan. To this end, the UK has supported the EU-China Near Zero Emissions Coal project (NSEC) with £3m in phase I and will provide £6m in phase II as part of a package of funding from other European countries.

- **Implementing legal instruments.** Norway and the UK will encourage all signatories to ratify the latest amendments to the OSPAR Convention and the London Protocol that allow for CO₂ storage in offshore geological structures and offshore transportation of CO₂ across borders.

3. Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation

The negotiations to establish a mechanism for reducing emissions from the forest sector in developing countries (REDD+) came close to completion in Copenhagen, and a decision was adopted on REDD+ methodologies. The Copenhagen Accord calls for the immediate establishment of a mechanism for REDD+. Also in Copenhagen, a total of USD 3.5 billion was pledged by six countries for REDD+ in the period 2010–2012, including Norway (USD 1 billion) and the UK (USD 480 million). This, combined with the call for early action on REDD+ in the Bali Action Plan, provides a good starting point for scaling up our efforts on REDD+ in 2010.

In consultation with the UNFCCC Secretariat and a large number of forest and donor countries, an inclusive and transparent process has been proposed, starting with a ministerial meeting in Paris in March, and culminating in a high-level meeting in Oslo probably in late May to adopt an interim REDD+ partnership arrangement. As key countries in the REDD+ field, Norway and the UK will take an active role in this work in collaboration with important tropical forest countries and other donors. Through this process Norway and the UK should work to build support from developed countries for finance in the period 2012 – 2020, and to encourage developing countries to come forward with ambitious REDD+ offers which are both necessary for the long term success of a REDD+ mechanism. The UK will be invited by the Norwegian Prime Minister to discuss the way forward on REDD+ together with other key countries.

4. Promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency

The UK and Norway will continue to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency, both multilaterally and bilaterally, as a means of increasing energy security and fighting climate change. Renewable energy is crucial for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in parallel with a low-emission society. We must reduce emissions while maintaining economic growth, and we support combinations of public and private sector actions to boost these goals.

The UK and Norway will continue their close cooperation on preventing duplication of efforts between bodies and institutions that promote renewable energy and energy efficiency, such as the Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP), the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Scaling-up Renewable Energy Program in the World Bank.

The North Seas Offshore Grid Initiative has the potential to make a major contribution to the development of offshore wind generation for both our countries. The UK and Norway will therefore work together and with other signatories to the Initiative to agree a Memorandum of Understanding on a strategic working plan for the development of this network.

For
the British Foreign and
Commonwealth Office

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Little".

For
the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Kingdom of Norway

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jan Ole Solheim".