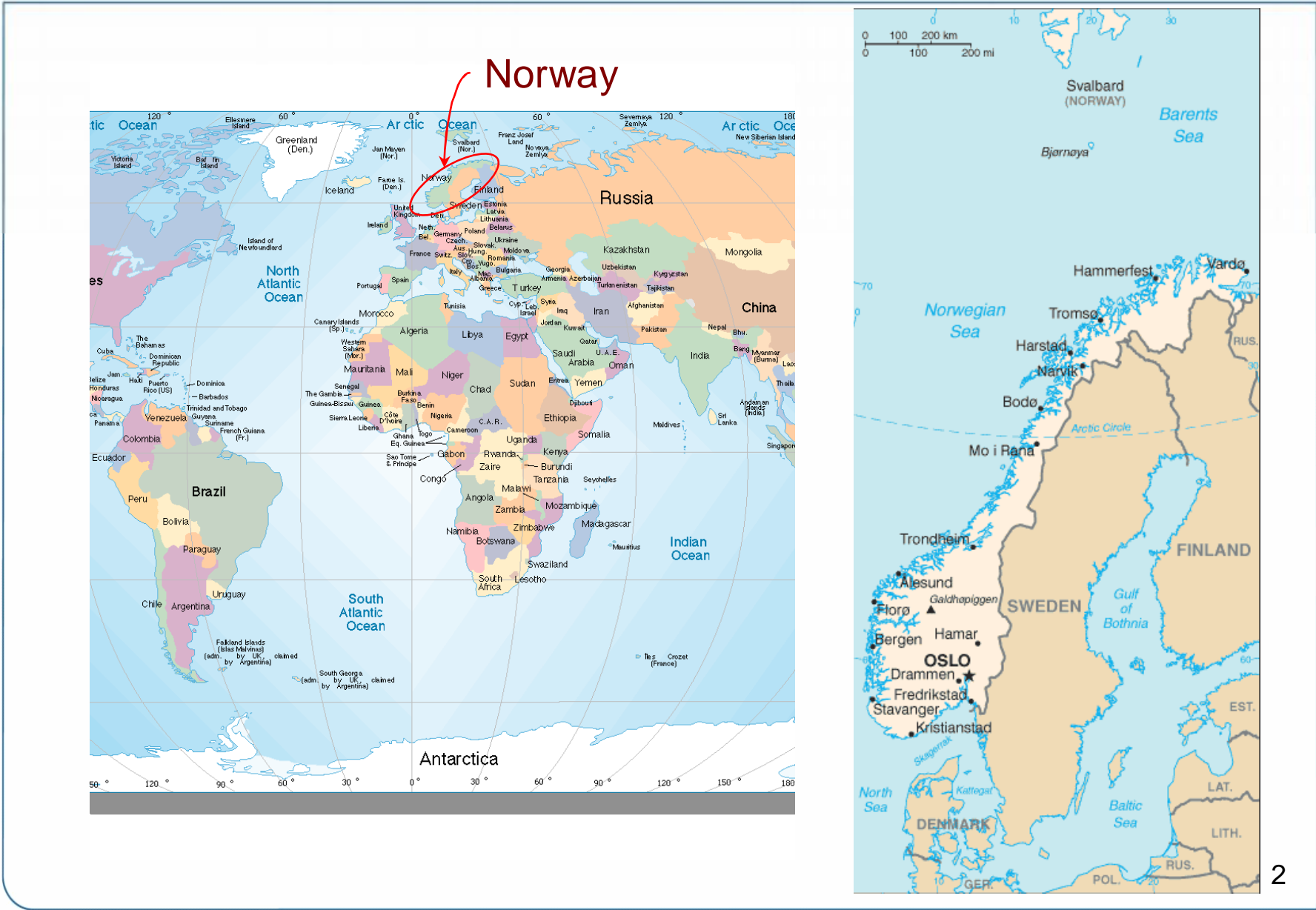
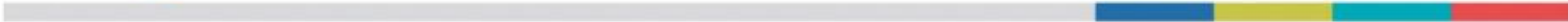


# Energy situation and climate change Policy in Norway



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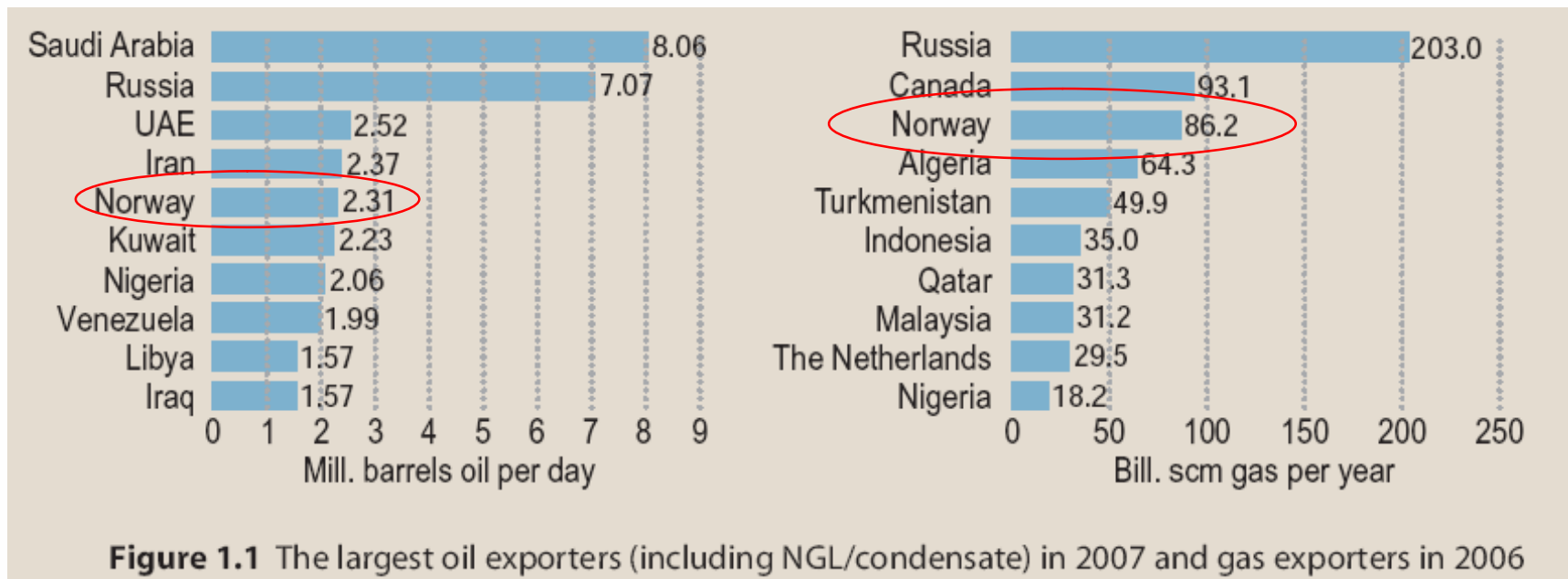




# Norway is an energy nation

Oil

gas



# Oil production



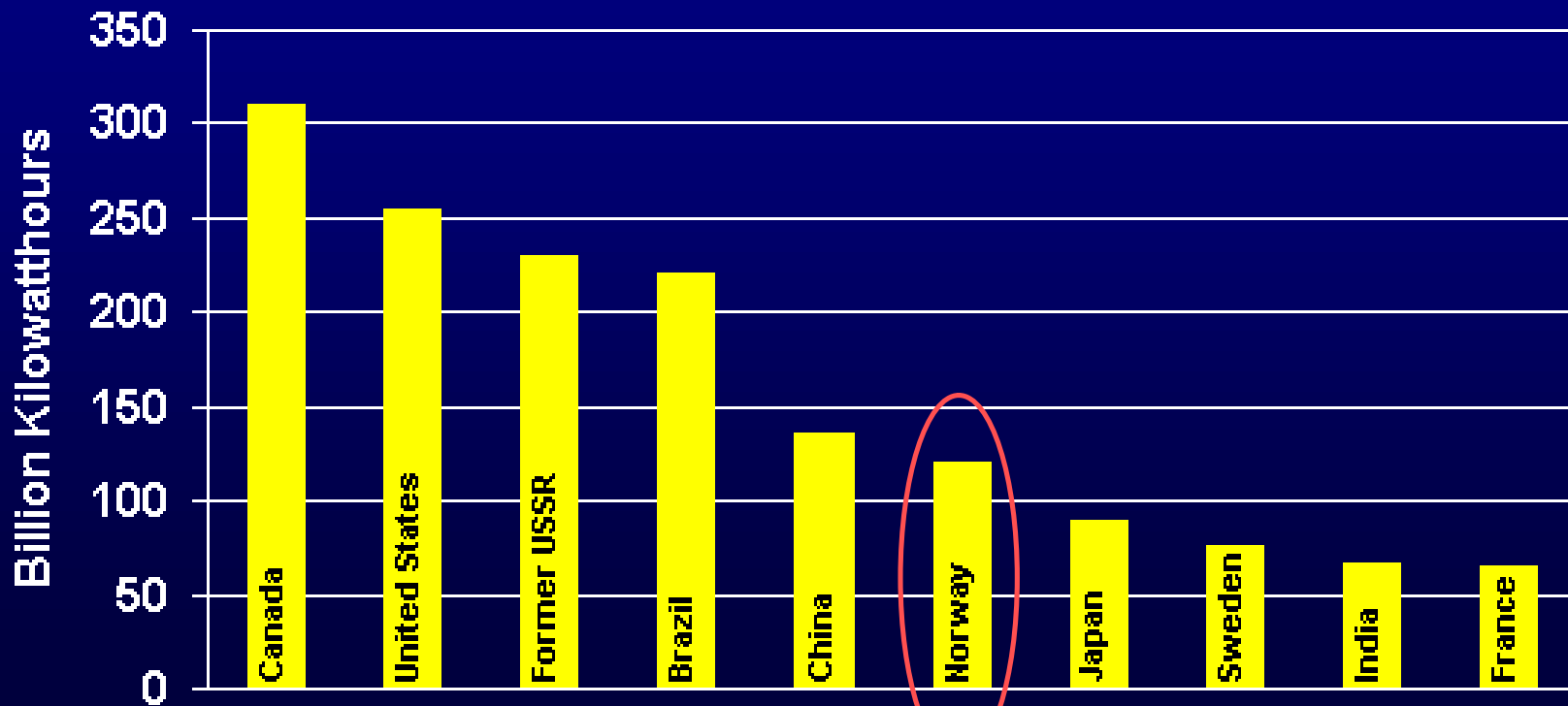
# Natural gas production



# Hydropower

Norway is No 6 in the world

## Top Hydroelectric Generating Countries



# Energy consumption

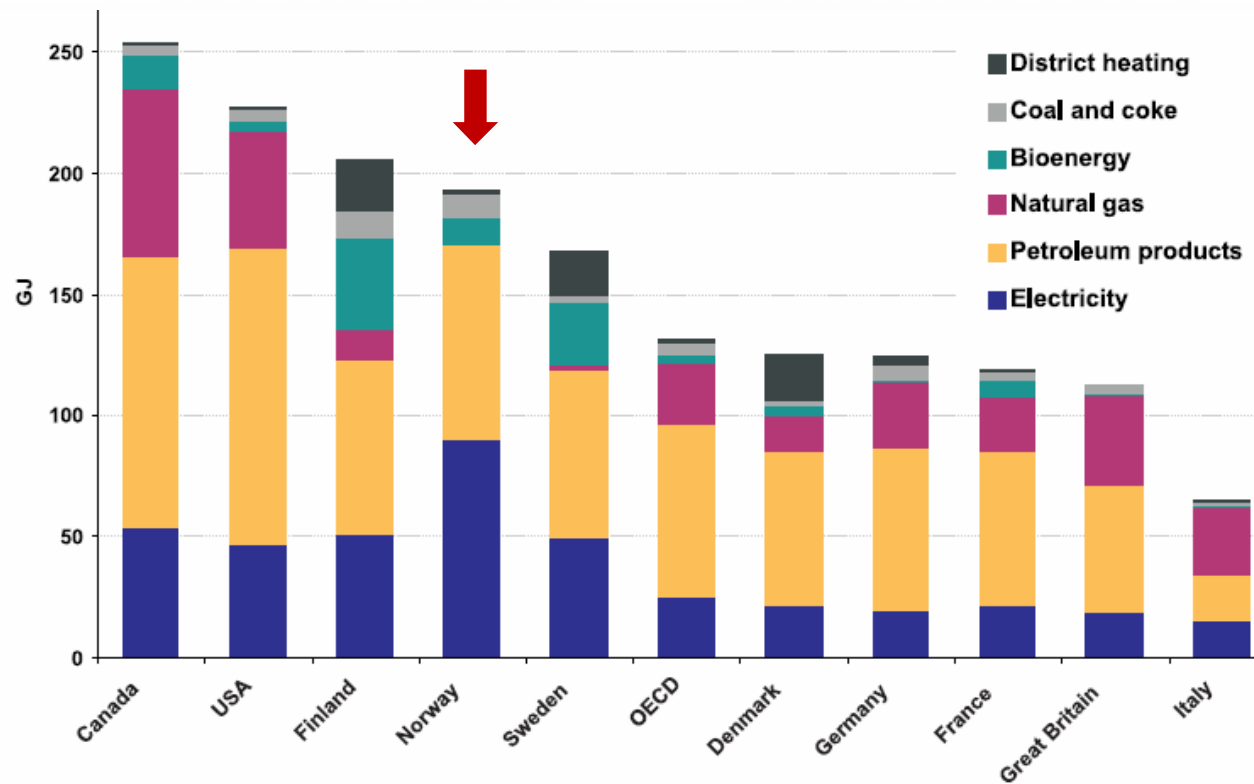


Figure 3.1 Per capita energy consumption in OECD countries, 2002

# Norwegian Climate Change Policy

## 1987: "Our common future"

The UN commission on environment and development, under the leadership of former Norwegian prime minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, launched the report "Our common future" which introduced the term "**Sustainable Development**".





# 1997 Kyoto:

Norway took on commitment to stabilize CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

Norway was one of the countries that promoted the Kyoto mechanisms :

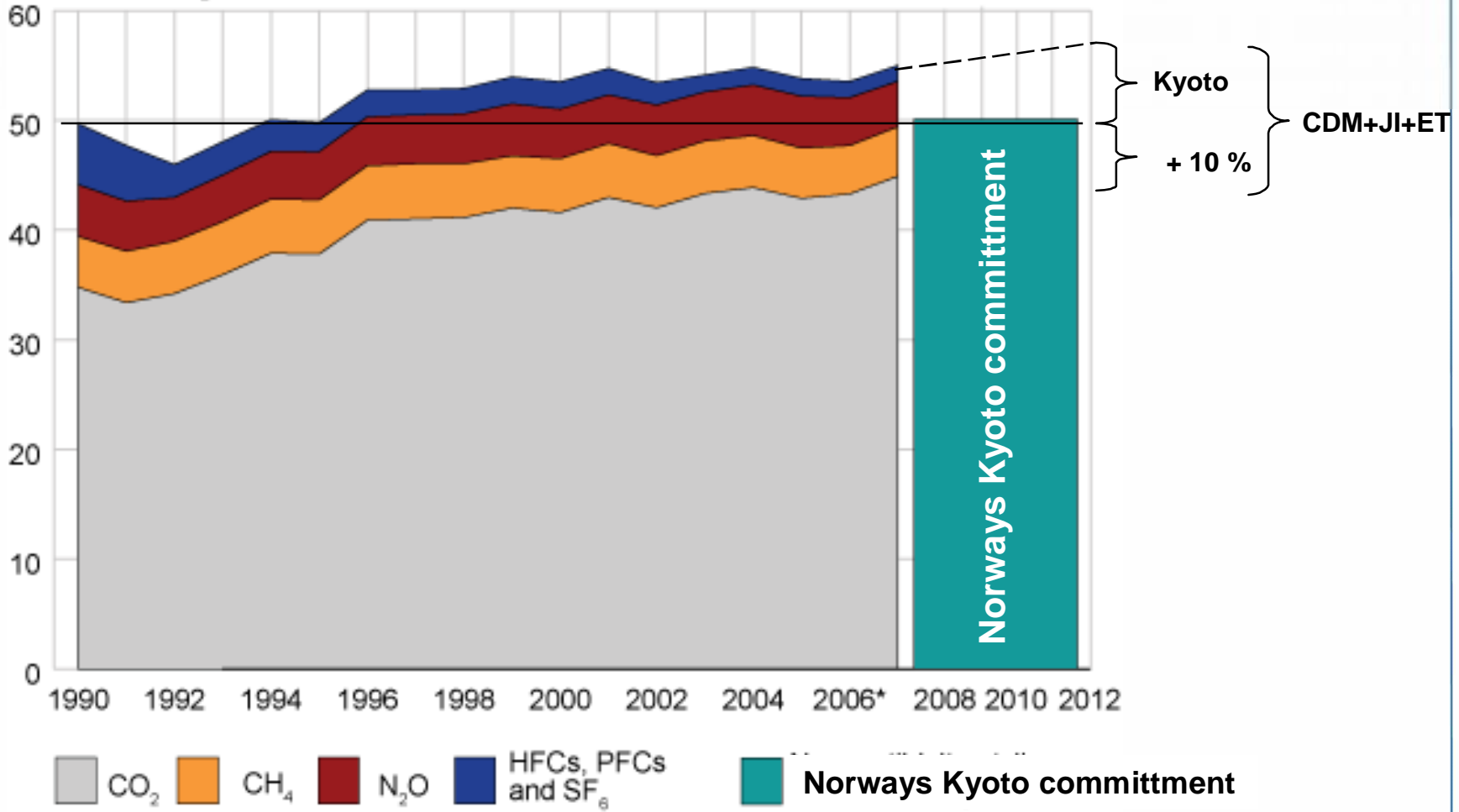
- ▣ Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
- ▣ Joint Implementation (JI)
- ▣ Emission trading

# Norwegian Climate Change Policy

- Norway is ready to become carbon neutral by 2030 as part of an ambitious agreement, where other industrial nations make substantial commitments
- Norway will over-fulfil its commitment under the Kyoto Protocol by 10 per cent, corresponding to 5 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalents annually in the period 2008-2012
- By 2020 Norway will cut its emissions by 30 per cent

**Emissions of greenhouse gases. 1990-2007\* and Norway's assigned amount 2008-2012. Mill. tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents**

Mill. tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents



Source: Emission inventory from Statistics Norway and Norwegian Pollution Control Authority.

# Norwegian Ministries involved in Climate Change Policy

GHG emissions is today exceeding the Kyoto target. Norway will fulfill the Kyoto targets by cutting Norwegian emissions, + cutting emissions abroad through emission trading, CDM and JI.

↳ **Ministry of Environment** is responsible for climate change strategy and international climate change negotiations.

↳ **Ministry of Petroleum and Energy** allocate funds to ENOVA for promotion of energy efficiency and renewable energy in Norway.

↳ **Ministry of Finance** allocates funds for purchase of carbon credits through emission trading, CDM and JI.

↳ **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** support capacity building programs in Ukraine and many other countries to promote development of climate change mitigation projects.

## Norwegian Ministry of finance buys CERs

The Ministry of Finance is authorized by the Parliament to buy of carbon credits (Certified Emission Reductions, CER, and Emission Reduction Units, ERU) from the Clean Development Mechanism, CDM, and Joint Implementation, JI.

Budget for 2009 is 600 million Euro.

The Ministry plans to buy 30 - 35 million tons CO<sub>2</sub>e for delivery 2008-2012.

## Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the development agency NORAD

The Clean Energy for Development Programme cooperates with more than 20 countries through bilateral and multilateral co-operation.

Bilateral efforts are particularly focused on areas where there is a demand for Norwegian expertise, and where Norway has a particular knowledge competence.

Assistance for capacity building and institutional development is the most important areas for bilateral energy assistance. Important areas are strengthening the framework for commercial investments, protect the environment and encourage partner countries' participation in regional energy cooperation. Responsiveness to recipient countries' wishes and needs is fundamental.

## **Examples of Norsk Energi's capacity building programs financed by Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the development agency NORAD**

**Norsk Energi implements the program "*Capacity building for climate change mitigation in Ukraine*" (2009-2011).**

**Other capacity building programs implemented by Norsk Energi in Serbia, Bosnia Herzegovina, Macedonia, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Sudan and China.**