



**Country: Norway**

### **Topic A: Improving the NDCs**

A Nationally Determined Contribution is a country's outline of their post-2020 climate actions. These were required upon ratifying the Paris Agreement. Through its NDC, Norway has committed to reducing its emissions by at least 40% by 2030, compared to emissions in 1990. Norway's intention is to fulfil this target jointly with the European Union.

Norway is relying on international cooperation on emissions reductions, emissions trading (particularly the EU Emissions Trading System) and project-based cooperation to meet its NDC.

Domestically, Norway's climate policy priorities are: reducing emissions from the transport sector (carbon taxes, electric car incentives), strengthening Norway's role as a supplier of renewable energy (hydropower in particular), the development of low-emission industrial technology and clean production technology, environmentally sound shipping and carbon capture and storage.

Norway is cognizant of the fact that not all emissions can be traded away, and thus aims to reduce its reliance on purchasing emissions quotas and focus more on domestic emissions reductions. Norway is interested in discussing tax incentives to electrify industry and public transport domestically and across Europe. Norway hopes that the expansion of its already well-established hydro-power sector can be utilised to supply electrified systems.

### **Topic B: North–South relations, the Green Climate Fund, and Loss and Damage**

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) exists to help societies that are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change to adapt and limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. These societies, largely in the 'global south', include the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and African States. At the end of 2016, the GCF had developed a 35-project portfolio worth \$1.5 billion. The GCF's funding comes mainly from developed countries.

While the GCF covers mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, 'Loss and Damage' concerns compensation for its effects. Article 8 of the 2015 Paris Agreement recognised "the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change." The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage is due to produce a technical paper on financing it by 2019.

Norway has contributed \$271 million to the Green Climate Fund. This is the third-highest contribution per capita, following closely after Luxembourg and Sweden. Norway is committed to implementing the Paris Agreement, which includes Article 8 on Loss and Damage. It will wait for the conclusions of the Warsaw International Mechanism.

Norway sees the Green Climate Fund as an excellent mechanism for mitigating climate change and improving North-South relations, and is proud of its contributions to the fund. Norway is dedicated to the prevention of further loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, but will oppose any loss and damage mechanism involving financial reparations for the effects of climate change. This would only serve to further exacerbate north-south tensions and incentivise northern countries to abandon international agreements on climate change entirely.