



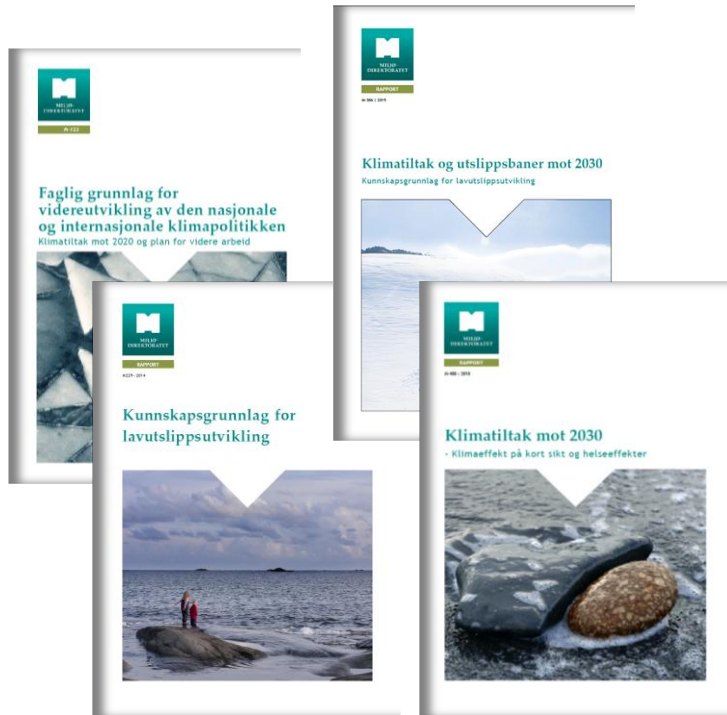
# Norwegian approach to mitigation analyses and suggestions for Latvia

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# Knowledge base for Low Carbon Transition

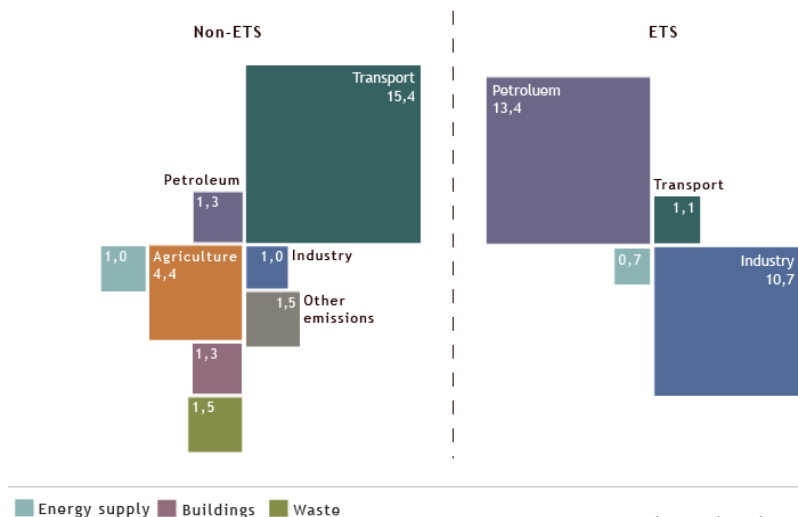


- Norwegian Environment Agency contributes to the knowledge base for low carbon transition
  - Low carbon transition towards 2050
  - Gap analyses
  - Analyses of measures
  - Emission trajectories
  - Split between ETS and non-ETS
  - Co-benefits
  - Illustration of possibilities, not advise
- The Parliament makes the decisions and the politics

# Starting point: Emission inventory

- National system with three core institutions
- Institutional arrangements with formalized agreements
- Reported annually to UNFCCC and used intensively in mitigation analyses

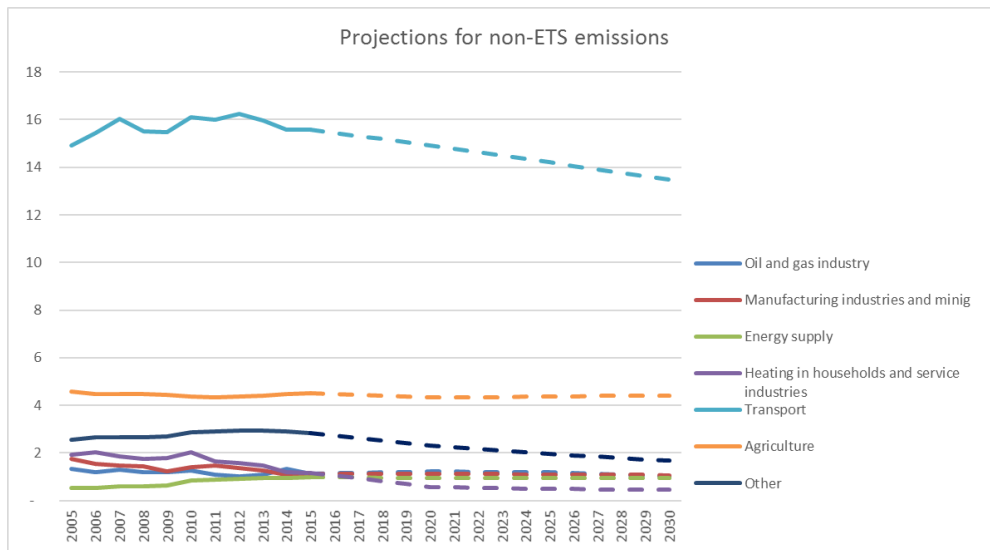
Norwegian emissions 2014  
Million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents



Source: The Norwegian Environment Agency 2016

# Next step: Updated projections

- Includes adopted policies and measures
- Responsible: Ministry of Finance
- Contributions from other ministries and directorates
- The Norwegian Environment Agency splits the projections in ETS and non-ETS emissions



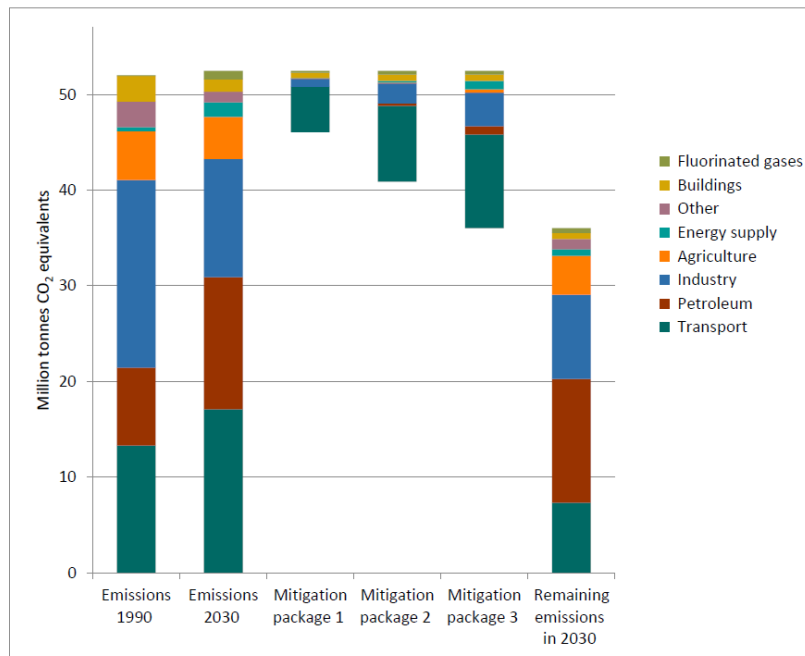
# How to get there: Targets for 2030

- White paper from 2015:
  - Reduce emissions by at least 40 percent in 2030 compared to 1990 level
  - The government aims to join the EU 2030 framework for climate policies in order for Norway and the EU to jointly fulfil their climate targets
    - ETS sector: part of EU's cap
    - Non-ETS: burden sharing between 0-40 percent reduction
- Norway's INDC

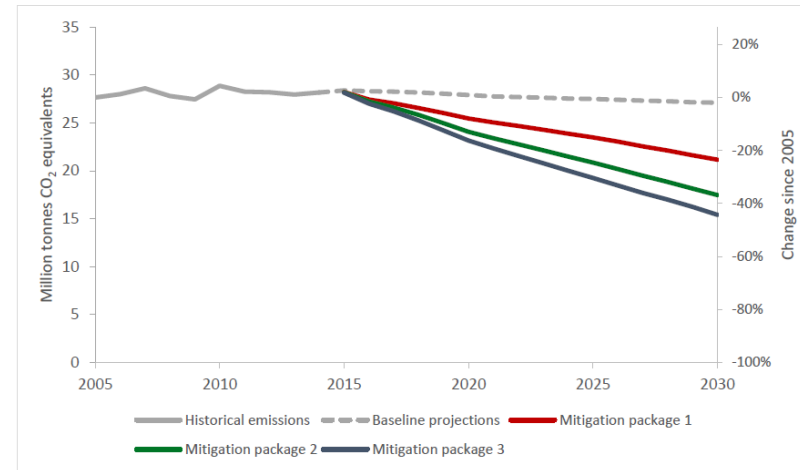
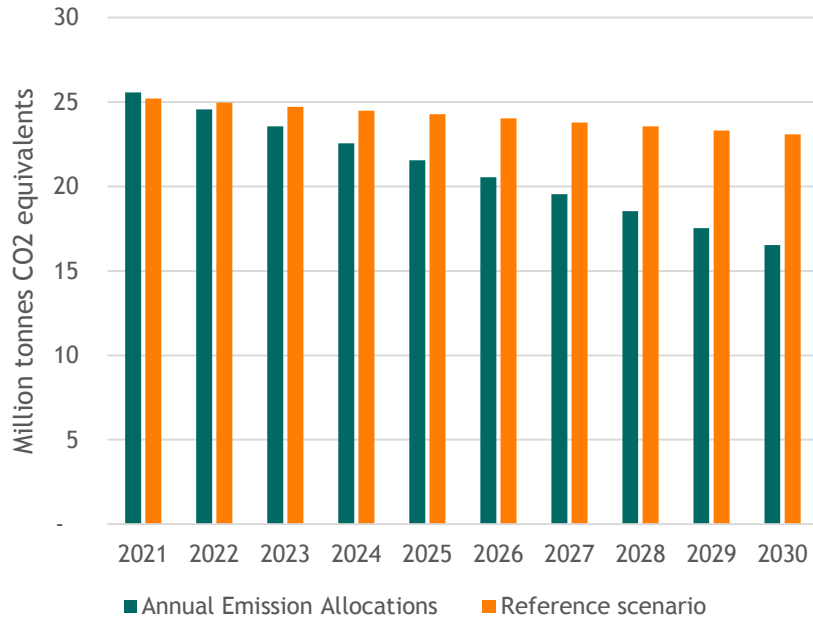


# Analyses of PAMs

- How can different sectors cut emissions?
  - Emission reductions
  - Costs
- What can be done by 2030?
- Emission trajectories for different combinations of actions
- How can this lead us to a Low-Carbon Society 2050?



# Relate mitigation analyses to targets



# Lessons learned

- Significant benefits from establishing institutional arrangements for cooperation and data deliveries for GHG inventories, PAMs and projections
- Cooperation between countries gives inspiration, knowledge exchange and possibly also cooperation on mitigation actions
- Consistency between inventory, projections and mitigation analyses is important to ensure that results can be interpreted correctly
- Distinguish between development of the knowledge base and of policies
- Stepwise approach: Not all sectors are equally important in a mitigation perspective
- Analysing GHG emission reduction potential together with health and local air quality highlights co-benefits





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