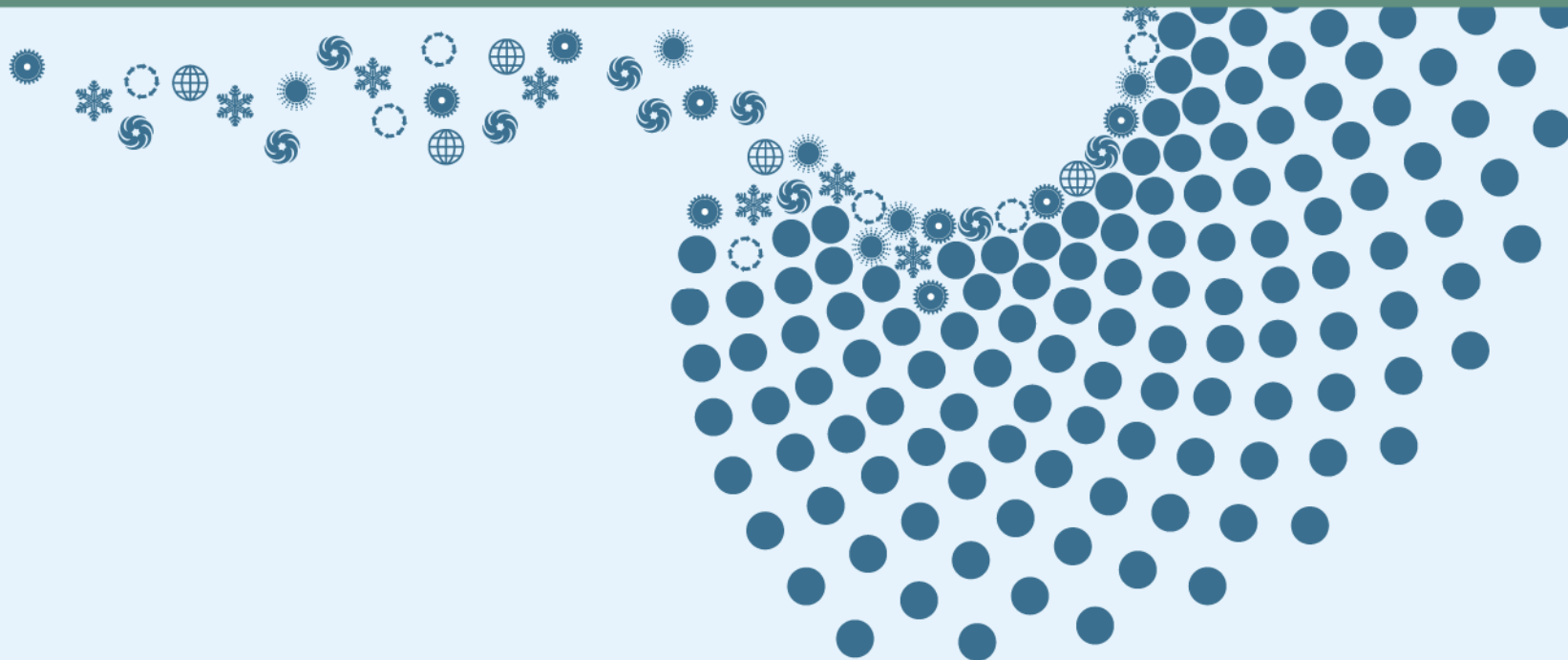
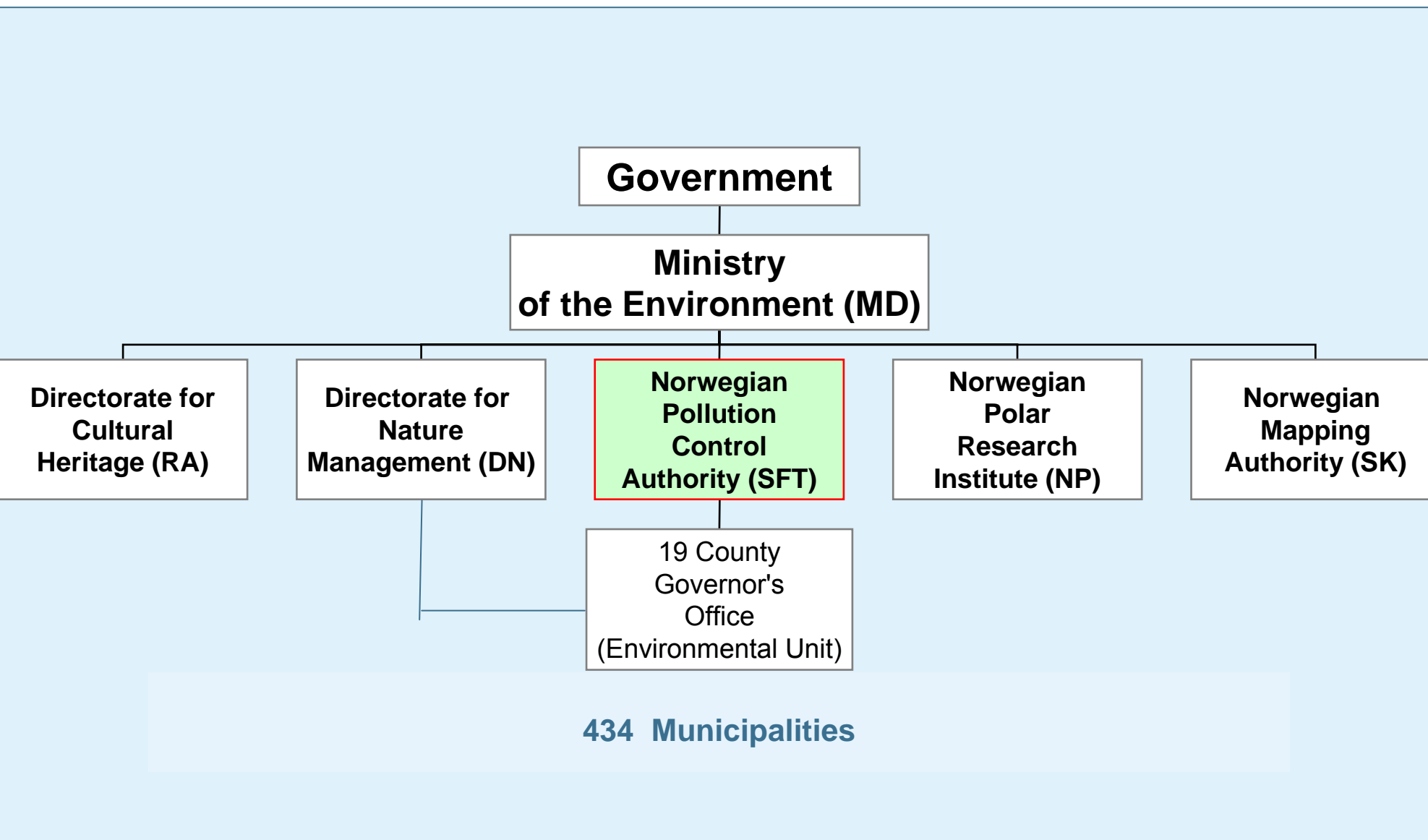


Climate Change and Pollution in Norway, Facts and Challenges

Marit Kjeldby, Director for the Department of Control and International Affairs
Norwegian Pollution Control Authority





What is the legal basis for SFT's authority?

- The Pollution Control Act
- The Product Control Act
- Regulations connected to the acts
- **EU directives and regulations**
- International Conventions and Agreements



Some of SFT's tasks and areas of responsibility

- Emissions of greenhouse gases should be reduced
- Level of recycling should be increased and discharges of waste should be reduced
- Distribution of harmful substances to health and environment should be reduced
- Management of marine and water environment should be carried out in a comprehensive and ecosystem-based way
- Harmful influence from air pollution and noise should be reduced

A competent and credible guide that speaks up about:

- the state of the environment
- the need for new measures

Norway's leading monitor of the Environment

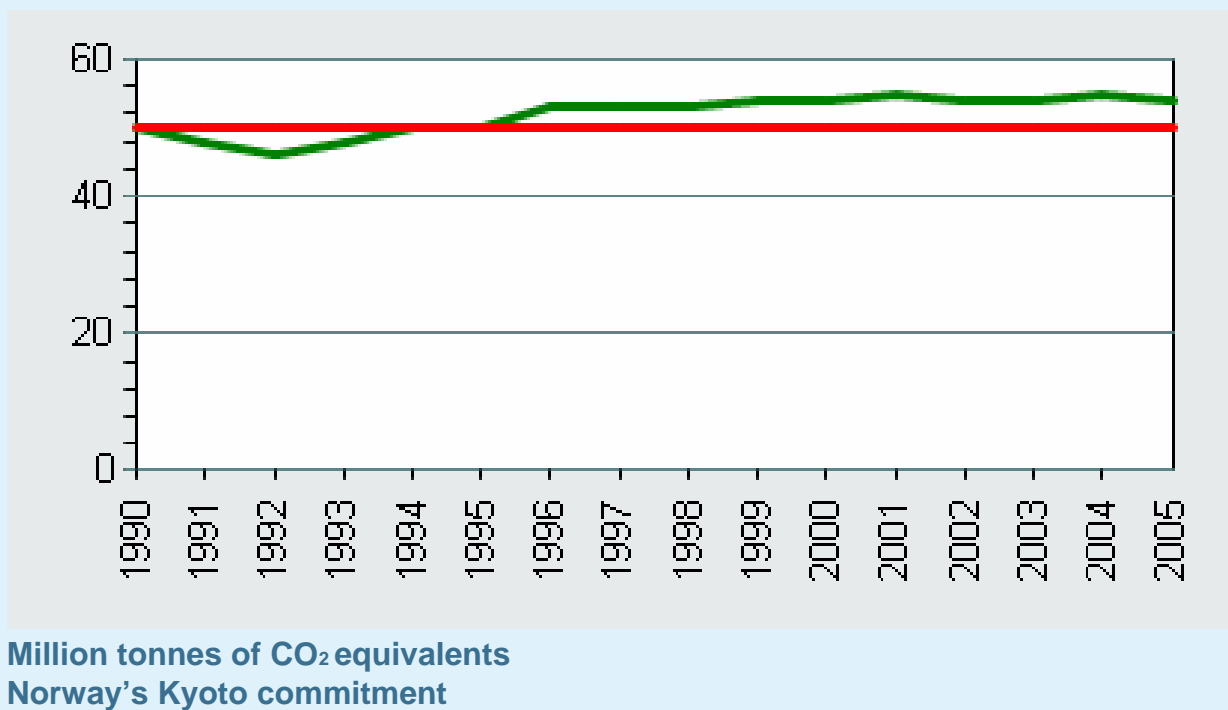
Norway ratified the Kyoto Protocol in May 2002

- and became Party when Protocol entered into force in February 2005

Climate policy and which measures to be chosen are high on the political agenda

Different sectors will be responsible for reduction of their own emissions; sectoral action plans and goals defined

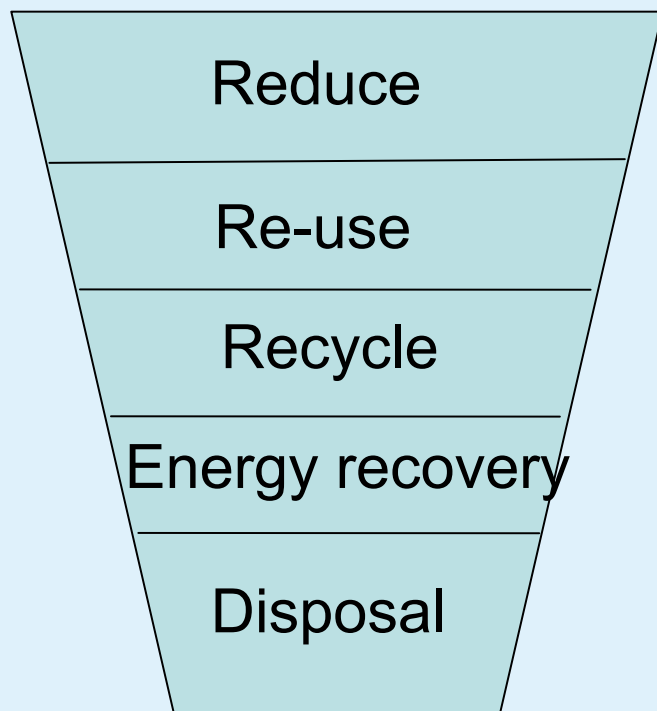
Total emissions of greenhouse gases in Norway



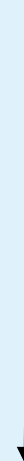
Climate Change Policy Norway

- **Emission trading scheme**
- **Taxes**
 - Carbon taxes
 - Other taxes (other compounds influencing the climate)
- **Direct regulation**
 - Waste sector
 - Permits to industrial plants
- **Agreements and voluntary measures**
- **New technologies for abatement, including Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)**
- **Energy use and use of renewable energy**
- **Local initiatives, long term physical planning, climate action plans etc.**

The Waste Hierarchy – an approach to managing waste



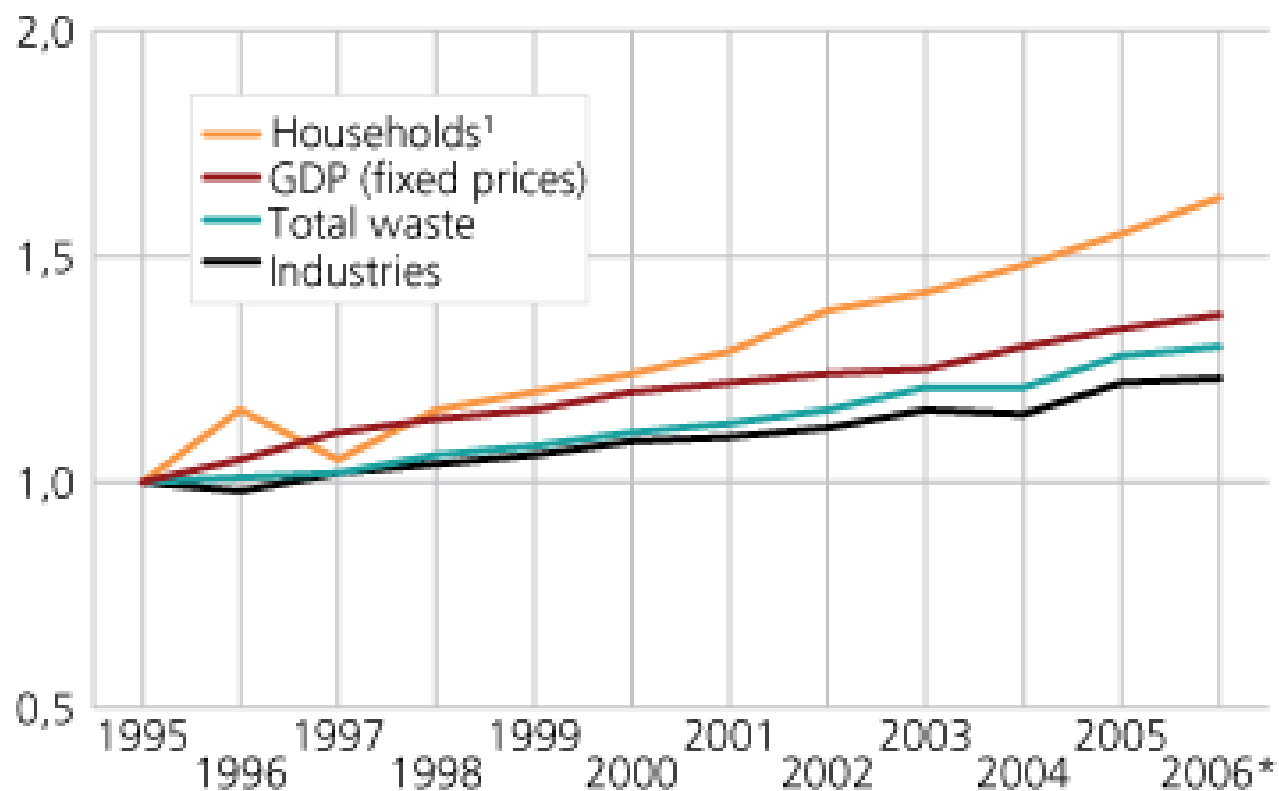
Best Environmental Option



Worst Environmental Option

Trends in waste and GDP (constant prices). Final figures 1995-2005, preliminary figures 2006. 1995=1

Index 1995=1



¹Includes scrapped cars and burning of paper.

Responsible for their own waste

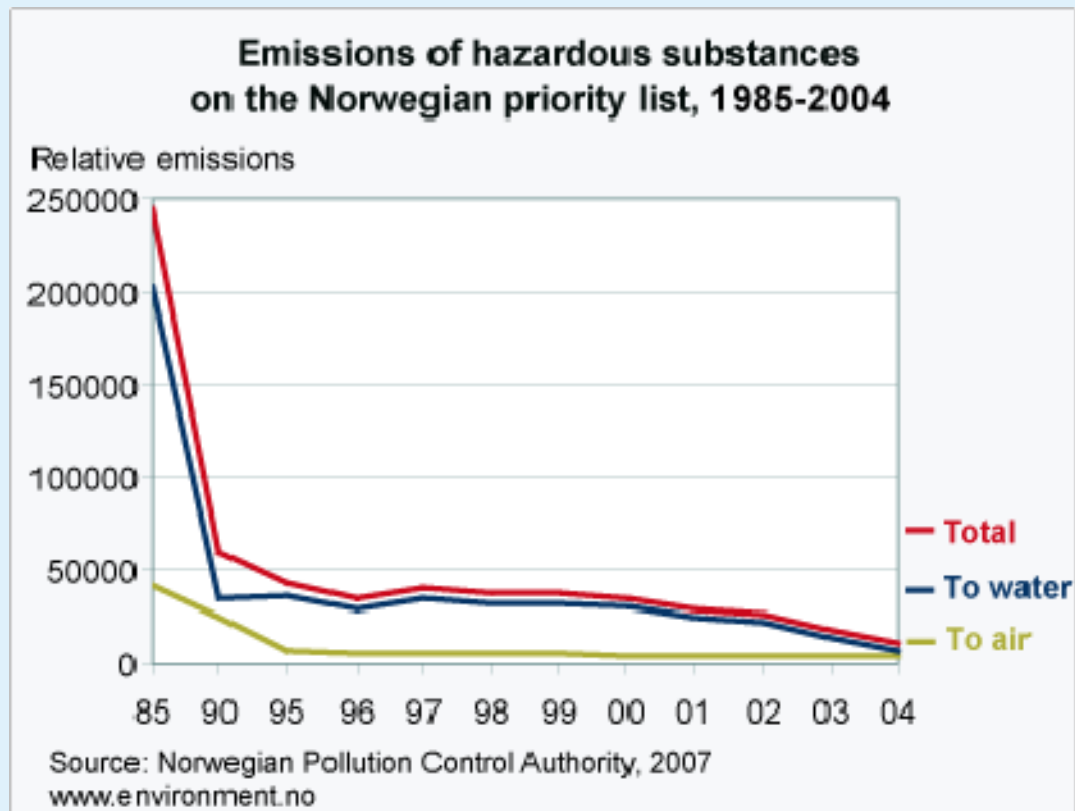
Producer responsibility:

- ◆ WEEE
- ◆ packaging
- ◆ batteries
- ◆ tyres
- ◆ PCB-contaminated insulation glasses
- ◆ car wrecks (from 2007)

Owns most recycling facilities

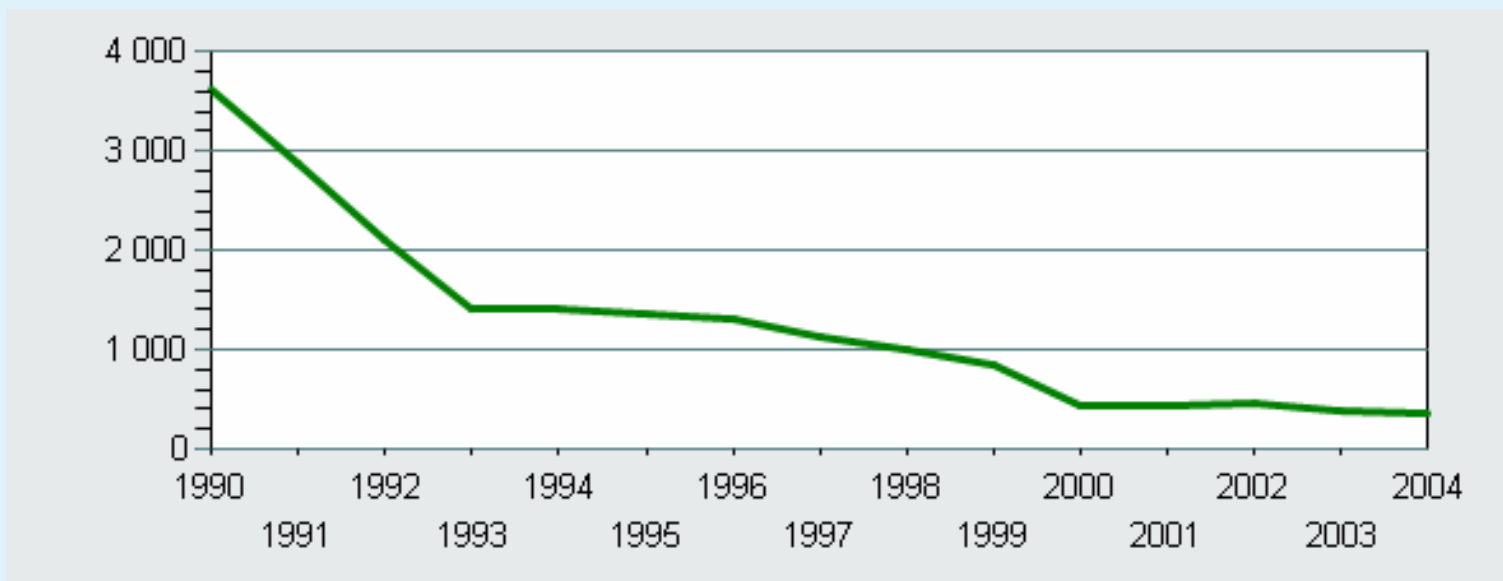


Emissions of hazardous substances in Norway



Hazardous chemicals in products 1979 – 2004

Mercury (Hg) Kilogram



Discharge permits and Compliance monitoring

Permits are issued to industries with significant risk of pollution; other activities are governed by regulations,

- Risk-based inspections and audits
- Inspection campaigns
- Self-reporting
- Investigations of accidental discharges and incidents

Integrated Management Plan for the Marine Environment

- Establishes an ecosystem-based management of all activities and industries
- Ambitious goals for maintaining and improving environmental quality
- Facilitates the co-existence of industries and environmental interests
- Followed up by coordinated and systematic monitoring and auditing





Statens forurensningstilsyn
Norwegian Pollution Control Authority

Russia
Hazardous waste,
Compliance
Monitoring

AMAP/ACAP
Minor projects

Czech Republic
Cost/benefit,

Poland
Compliance
Monitoring
etc.

Romania?

Uganda
Petroleum

South-Africa
Package
Plants,
Compliance
Monitoring,
Waste,
Hazardous
Waste



Kazakhstan
Petroleum

China
Compliance
Monitoring

Vietnam
Petroleum
(2 projects)

Mozambique
Petroleum

Madagascar
Petroleum