

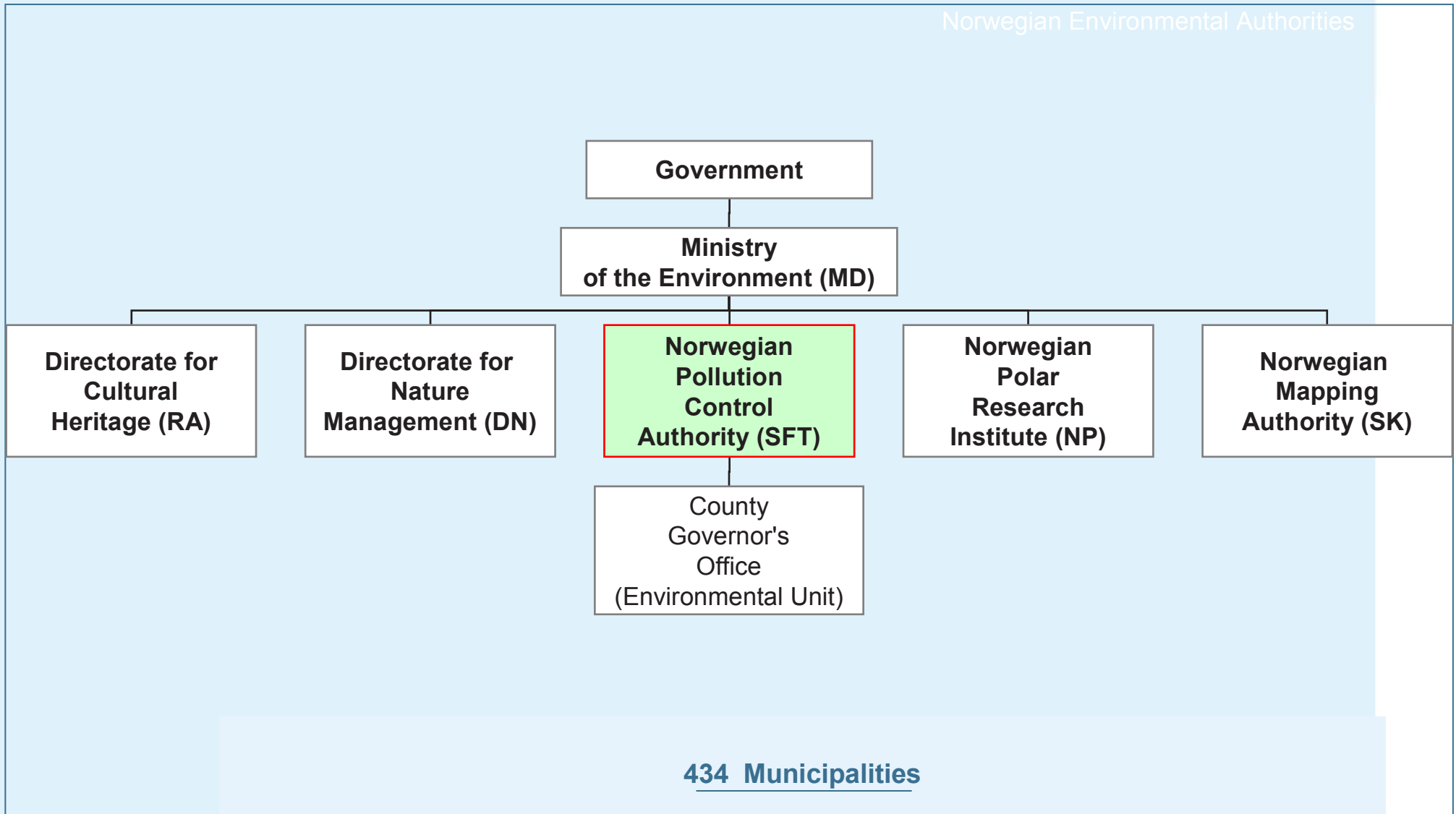
Workshop: Protection of the Environment: Climate Change, Pollution and Biodiversity  
Official Launch of the Norwegian Cooperation Programme and the EEA Financial Mechanism, 15 November 2007, Sofia

## Climate Change and Pollution in Norway - Facts and Challenges

Trygve Hallingstad, Norwegian Pollution Control Authority



Norwegian Environmental Authorities



## Norway and the EU

- Norway is a party to the Agreement of the European Economic Area (EEA Agreement)
- More than 250 EC acquis in the environment field have so far been incorporated into the EEA Agreement
- 80-90 per cent of environmental legislation in Norway comes from the EU
- Norway participates in approx 50 Commission expert groups/committees
- Nature management is not a part of EEA
- Norway participates fully in the European Environment Agency (EEA) in Copenhagen

## Legal basis for SFT's authority

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



## SFT's main environmental goals

- Emissions of greenhouse gases 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 holistic and ecosystem-based way
- Level of recycling should be increased and discharges of waste should be reduced
- Harmful influence from air pollution and noise should be reduced

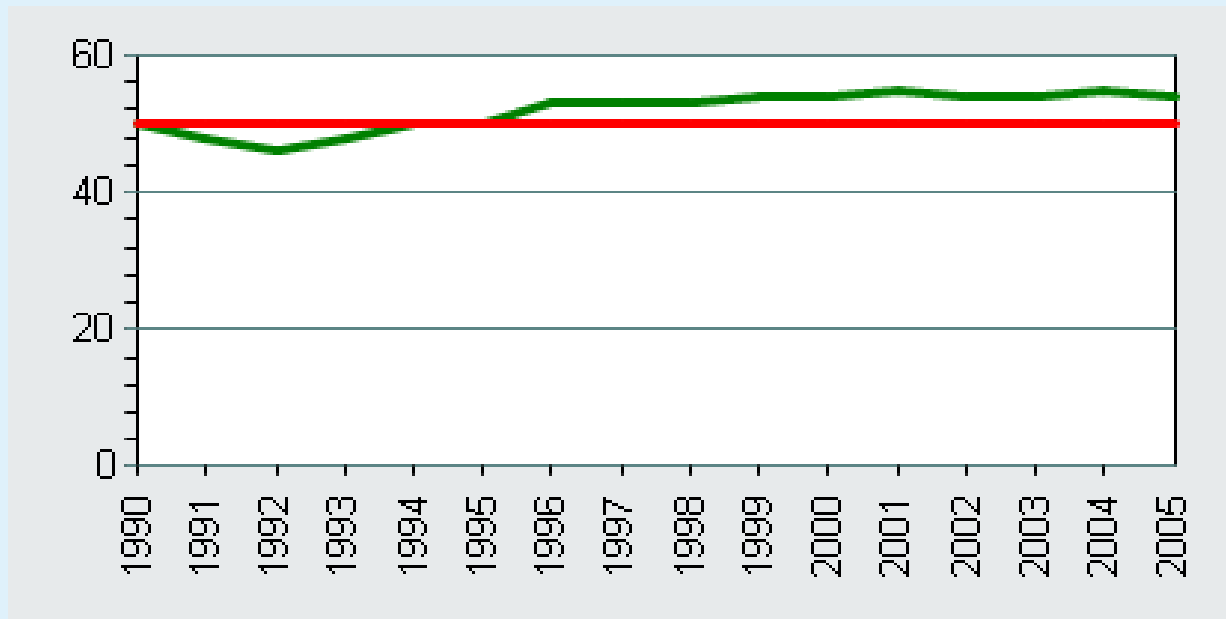
## SFT's tasks and areas of responsibility

- Enforce acts and regulations
- Carry out environment monitoring of air, soil and water
- Provide expert competence and information to MoE and the public
- Issue permits and undertake compliance monitoring of the industries
- Instruct and guide the Country Governors
- Perform international environmental co-operation

## Norway and Kyoto Protocol

- Norway's emissions increased by 8,5 per cent in the period 1990-2005
- According to Kyoto emissions should be limited to 1 per cent above 1990 level in 2008-2012
- Climate policy and which measures to be chosen are high on the political agenda
- Tough measures are needed to prevent further increase of emissions, i.a. emissions trading, Joint Implementation (JI) and Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
- Different sectors will be responsible for reduction of their own emissions; sectoral action plans and goals defined

## Total emissions of greenhouse gases in Norway



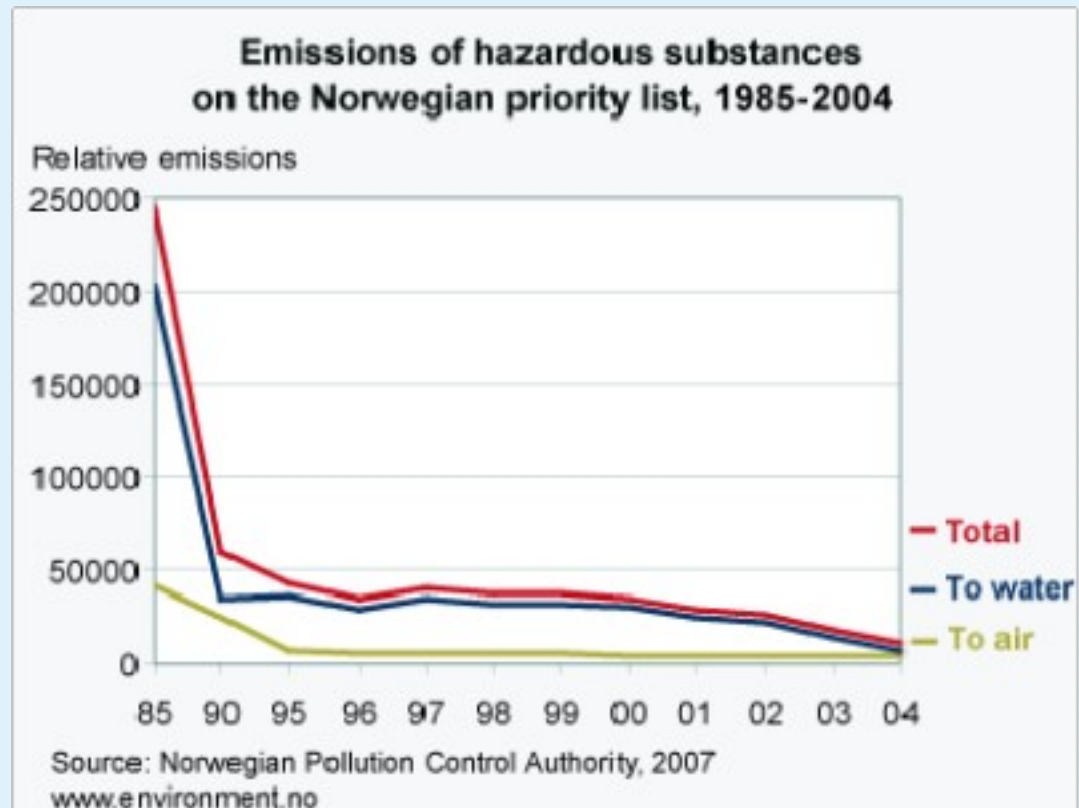
Million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents

— Norway's Kyoto commitment

# Climate Change Policy in 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.**

## Emissions of hazardous substances in Norway

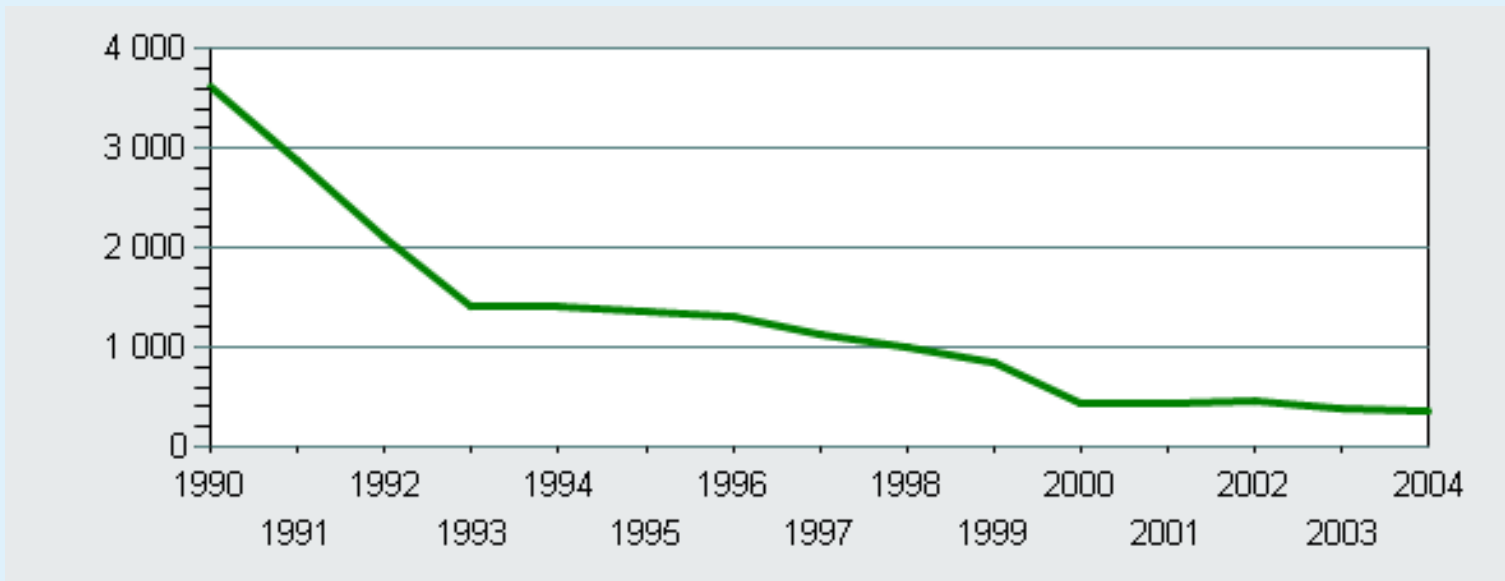


## Progress in reducing harmful substances

- Emissions of most hazardous substances on the priority list have been substantially reduced since 1985
- Largely a result of reductions in industrial emissions and emissions from products
- Norway is about to implement the REACH regulation; will offer an effective tool for further improvements

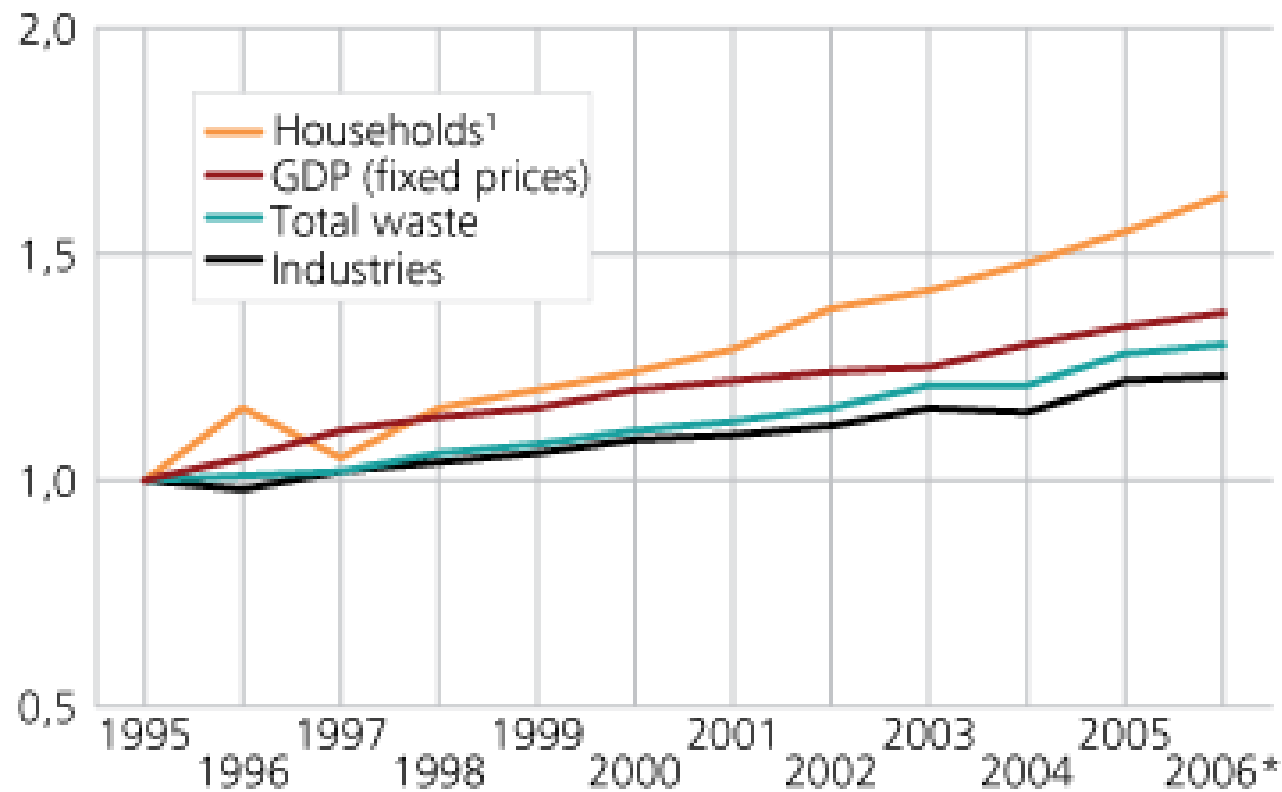
## Hazardous chemicals in products 1979 – 2004

Mercury (Hg) Kilogram



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

Index 1995=1



<sup>1</sup>Includes scrapped cars and burning of paper.

## Progress in waste policy

- Waste amounts have been rising more slowly than gross domestic product (GDP) --> total waste 18 per cent / GDP 45 per cent (1995-2005)
- 80 per cent is industrial waste; showing the most positive trend
- Household waste has been rising more than GDP

## 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

- Overall framework for existing and new activities
- Based on ambitious goals for maintaining and improving environmental quality
- Establishes a holistic and ecosystem-based management of activities and industries
- Facilitates the co-existence of industries and environmental interests
- Followed up by coordinated and systematic monitoring and auditing





**Russia**  
Hazardous waste,  
Compliance  
Monitoring

**AMAP/ACAP**  
Minor projects

**Czech Republic**  
Cost/benefit,

**Poland**  
Compliance  
Monitoring  
etc.

**Bulgaria?**  
**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