



# The Climate Policy Declaration

The Norwegian CEO Climate Policy Forum



# From vision to practical solutions



In order to develop a comprehensive contribution to the challenges relating to energy and climate change, the Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise (NHO) has established the Norwegian CEO Climate Policy Forum. The Forum consists of top level executive officers, representing Norwegian business and industry.

From the spring of 2008 until the autumn of 2009, the Norwegian CEO Climate Policy Forum will work towards a specification of the contributions Norwegian business and industry can offer short-term (1–4 years), medium-term (2020) and long-term (2050) within different sectors. The Norwegian CEO Climate Policy Forum will also be taking a close look at what is required in terms of policy frameworks, technology development and collaboration in order to meet the goals.

Our efforts will be based on the fundamental attitudes expressed in “the Climate Policy Declaration”.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "Paul-Chr. Rieber". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Paul-Chr. Rieber  
President of the NHO

# The Norwegian business and industry sector will create solutions

The Norwegian business and industry sector has an important role to play when practical solutions to complex energy and climate change challenges are to be developed and implemented.

- The Norwegian business and industry sector will play an active part in the development of practical measures throughout the value chain from research and development, pilot and demonstration projects to commercial products and system solutions.
- The Norwegian business and industry sector will contribute to the creation of a common, realistic understanding of the practical solutions needed, their costs, a realistic timeframe for implementation and their affect on Norwegian business and industry and society in general.
- The Norwegian business and industry sector holds the opinion that the best solutions will be achieved through good interaction with the authorities, research institutions and the general public.

A climate policy programme for Norway must have a long-term perspective and be knowledge-based. The challenges relating to climate change will involve considerable costs, and the most cost-effective solutions must therefore be selected. At the same time, new business opportunities are

being created within the fields of energy efficiency, energy production from renewable energy sources, climate friendly transport solutions and carbon capture and storage.

Increased effort in relation to research and development is a prerequisite for the development of new and competitive industry. Future directed technologies require support in the early stages to speed-up innovation and create a business and industry sector for the future.



# The measures must have global effect

The action plan developed by the Norwegian Pollution Control Authority and the Norwegian Commission on Low Emissions shows that significant greenhouse gas emission reductions in Norway still can be realised at acceptable costs. The Norwegian business and industry sector would like to contribute to the realisation of such emission reductions. In addition, the climate policy and the climate policy measures must be linked to international solutions. The Norwegian gas, power and process industry and Norwegian technology suppliers can offer significant contributions to cost-effective, global emission reductions. Norwegian business and industry are well positioned to help resolve the global challenge relating to climate change.

- The Norwegian power supply is based on renewable hydro power. Norway is still in possession of an abundance of renewable energy resources which can be developed, including new, renewable sources.

- Norwegian enterprises have a high level of competence, developing and offering climate and energy efficient solutions for use within construction, transport and infrastructure.
- The Norwegian process industry has during the last 10-15 years reduced emissions per produced unit and currently holds world class standard when it comes to low emissions.
- The Norwegian oil and gas production is world-leading with regard to low emissions from production.
- There is still sufficient resource basis for further development both in more mature areas and in the High North.



# All parties concerned have their own role to play and must contribute

Markets and solutions are developed through interaction between the business and industry sector, the authorities, research institutions and the consumers/the general public.

## **How the business and industry sector will contribute:**

The business and industry sector will develop the best solutions when markets are characterised by innovation and competition. Technology constitutes a decisive factor both in relation to innovation, and with regard to utilising the best available technology. The business and industry sector aims to:

- Ensure that the best available, commercial technologies, individual components and systems are being utilised as quickly as possible both locally and globally. The business and industry sector will contribute actively towards the identification and removal of barriers preventing rapid implementation.
- Make an offensive effort in relation to energy efficiency, including the raising of competence for the actors within the different sectors and with regard to further development and implementation of technologies and systems.
- Strengthen long-term technology development within the area of energy efficiency, renewable energy, carbon capture and storage.

- Include climate assessments and climate costs in all investment decisions and offer products that in a lifecycle perspective will yield low energy consumption and low emissions. Demonstrate through product information and labelling schemes the options that are available to environmentally-conscious consumers.
- Increase corporate awareness as to how each individual enterprise both directly and indirectly contribute to climate change. Raise awareness of the corporate effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and in collaboration with the employees initiate common measures at the workplace.

## **How the authorities can contribute:**

Political frameworks must promote innovation and cost-effective solutions, and balance national and global measures and effects. Rules and framework conditions must be clarified sufficiently early to ensure that the business and industry sector is granted predictability and adequate time to develop solutions.

In particular the Norwegian Authorities should aim to:

- Create the most effective emission trading system based on an international climate agreement towards 2020, approved by as many countries as possible. Quantified emission obligations must be adjusted to fit the development level of different countries with schemes for technology transfer, financing and use of project-based mechanisms.
- Ensure that the Norwegian business and industry sector is granted the same conditions and support schemes as that of their EU competitors. Go for voluntary agreements between the business and industry sector and the authorities. Contribute to ensuring that the EU selects its means in such a way as to prevent carbon leakages and unnecessary corporate relocations to areas with lower environmental standards.
- Give the Norwegian business and industry sector an active role in the development and implementation of emission-reduction projects abroad, as the Norwegian Authorities in the years ahead will be spending substantial amounts of money on foreign emission trading, forest measures and development aid.
- Develop national plans for energy efficiency for all sectors. For buildings the introduction of a labelling scheme must be given priority. The labelling schemes must be based on the buildings' estimated energy needs in order for the scheme to be trustworthy and gain the acceptance of consumers.
- Introduce different stimuli directed at the development and early implementation stages of production, including means other than the purely market-based ones, to create a commercial basis for further

development of the Norwegian business and industry sector. Start using new technology within the field of energy efficiency, renewable energy and carbon capture and storage. For end users, technology-neutral and cost-effective solutions must be facilitated.

- Include climate assessments in public procurement procedures and planning processes which serve to determine how society, area use, infrastructure and transport solutions are being developed.

#### **How consumers and the general public can contribute:**

Markets are developed through demand from consumers and the general public. The primary contribution from consumers and the general public will be to purchase products which in a lifespan perspective will yield low energy consumption and low greenhouse gas emissions. Altered consumer habits can be achieved through:

- Increased knowledge about how human activities and the everyday decisions influence energy consumption and climate gas emissions
- Stimulating to energy saving, energy efficiency and energy conversion
- Developing incentives for use of environmentally-friendly products and services, thereby creating a competitive foundation for the further development of this type of markets
- Increased comprehensive understanding of the dilemmas and choices both on a national and global scale that are linked to socio-economic development, energy and climate change



## The Norwegian CEO Climate Policy Forum consists of representatives from:

Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise

AS Backe

Aker ASA

Avantor

Bussen Trafikkselskap AS

Det Norske Veritas (DNV)

DnBNOR

Eidsiva Energi

Halliburton AS

Norsk Hydro ASA

Norske Skogindustrier ASA

Orkla ASA

Posten Norge AS

SAS Norge

Scandic Hotels AS

Schenker AS

Siemens AS

Sintef

Skanska AB

Statkraft AS

StatoilHydro ASA

Tekna

Toyota

Umoe AS

Yara ASA

YIT Building Systems AS

Østensjø Rederi AS

Wilhelm Wilhelmsen ASA