



FINANSDEPARTEMENTET

Innovative policies and governance - Norway's Agenda for Sustainable Development

***G8-UNESCO World Forum on Education, Research and
Innovation: New Partnership for Sustainable Development***

Trieste, Italy May 12

Deputy Minister Roger Schjerva

The role of the Ministry of Finance

- SD linked to central policy processes and documents
- Ministry of Finance responsible for policy coordination
- Ministry responsible for green taxes
- Ministry and a committee of deputy ministers coordinate work on sustainable development
- Ministries are responsible for follow up within their fields
- Acclaim for the organisational solution



Sustainable development – solidarity and environmentally responsible economic development

The Brundtland-Commission (1987):

“a form of development that meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”



Policy areas

1. International cooperation to promote sustainable development and combat poverty
2. Climate change, the ozone layer and long-range air pollution
3. Biological diversity and the cultural heritage
4. Natural resources
5. Hazardous chemicals
6. Sustainable economic and social development
7. Sami perspectives on environmental and natural resource management

Sustainable development indicators

International cooperation to promote sustainable development and combat poverty:

1. Norwegian development assistance as percentage of gross national income
2. Trade with Africa, by LDC-countries and other African countries

Climate change, the ozone layer and long-range air pollution:

3. Norwegian emissions of greenhouse gases compared with the Kyoto target
4. Percentage of Norway's land area where the critical load for acidification has been exceeded

Biological diversity and the cultural heritage:

5. Bird index – population trends of nesting wild birds
6. Rivers and lakes with clearly good ecological status
7. Localities in coastal waters with clearly good ecological status
8. Standards of maintenance of protected buildings

Sustainable development indicators cont.

Natural resources:

9. Energy use per unit gross domestic product
10. The size of the spawning stock of Northeast Arctic cod, relative to the precautionary reference point
11. Irreversible losses in biologically productive areas

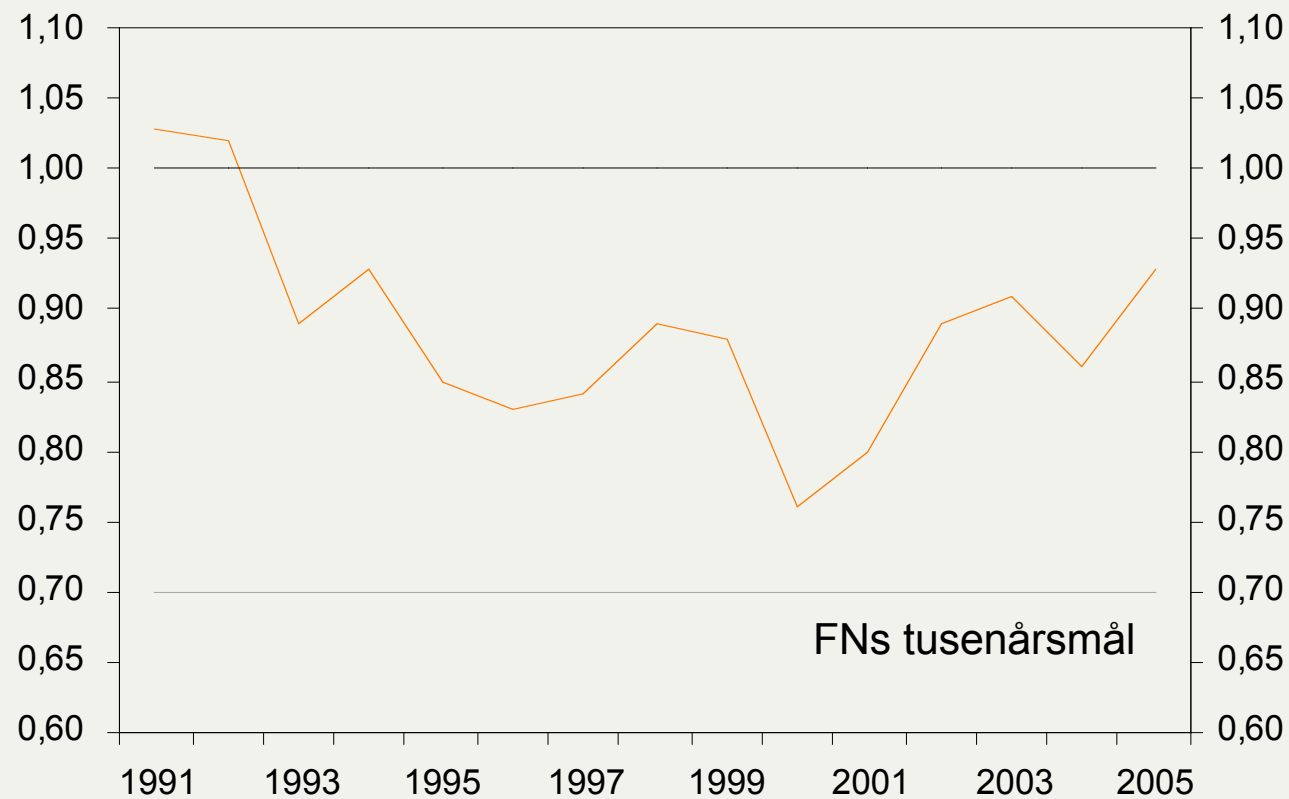
Hazardous chemicals:

12. Household consumption of hazardous substances

Sustainable economic and social development:

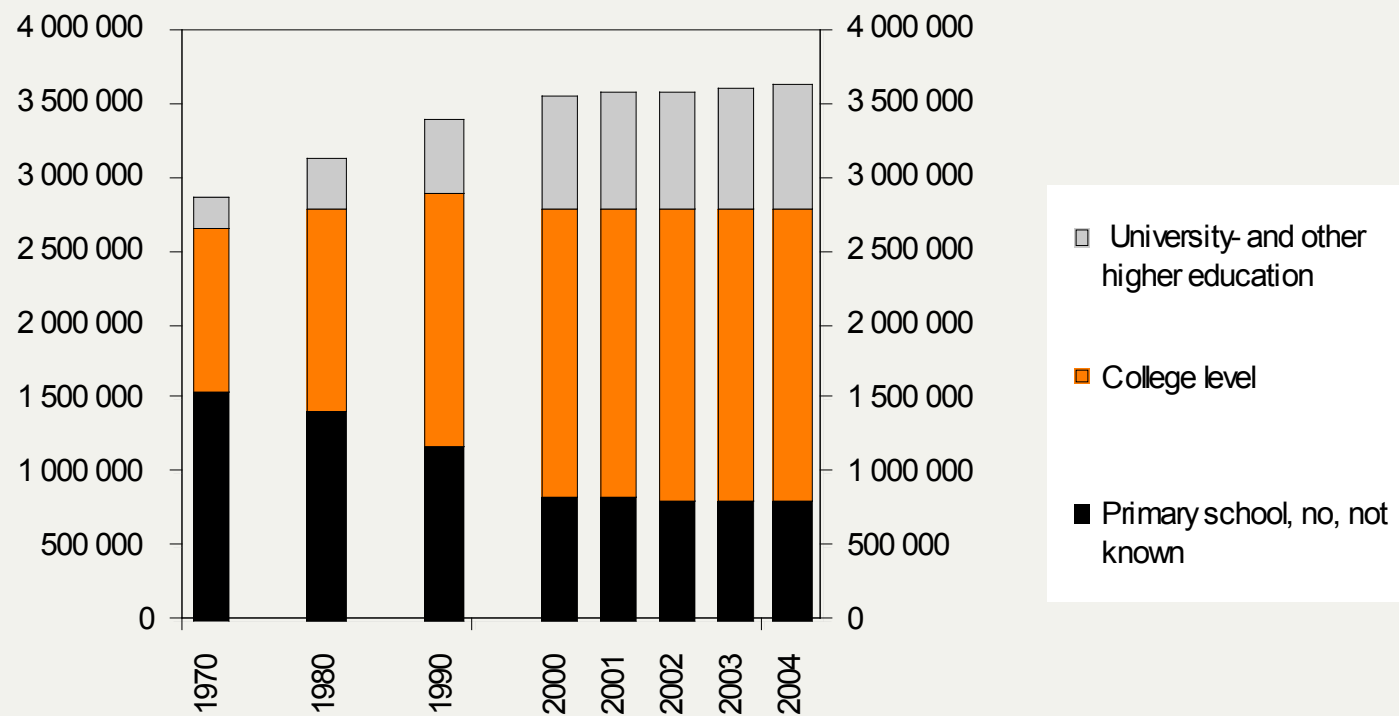
13. Net national income per capita, by sources of income
14. Petroleum adjusted savings
15. Generational accounts: need for tightening of public finances as share of gross domestic product
16. Population by highest level of education completed
17. Long-term unemployed persons and disability pensioners
18. Life expectancy at birth

Indicator 1 – Official development assistance Percentage of GNI



Figur 7.1

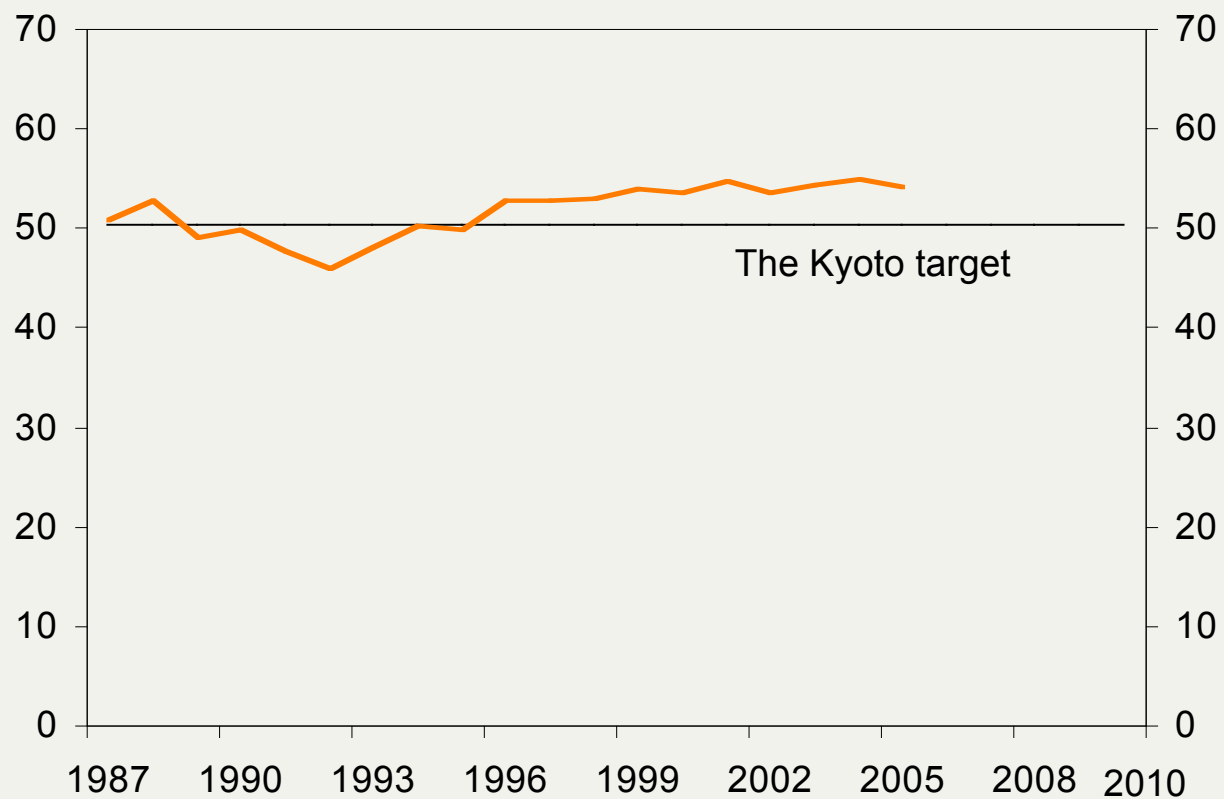
Level of education



Figur 7.14

Norwegian emissions of greenhouse gases and the Kyoto target

Million tonnes CO₂ equivalents



What are our targets?

- Limit the increase in global temperature to 2 degrees
- Work for a broader more ambitious agreement post Kyoto
- Exceed Kyoto obligation by 10 pst
- Reduce emissions with 30 pst by 2020
- Curbe emissions both "at home" and abroad
- Achieve carbon neutrality by 2050
- Develop technology for capture and storage of CO₂ (CCS)

Carbon capture and storage - CCS

- Fossil fuels play an important role for many years
- **Carbon capture** on 4900 power plants can reduce global CO₂ emissions by 40 per cent
- Norway aims to develop technology
- Technology advances quickly and costs are falling

The Government Pension Fund Global - investing in the future

- Shares in close to 3 500 companies
- Long term perspective
- Petroleum wealth should benefit future generations
- A sound return in the long term
- Investments should not contribute to unethical acts including severe environmental damages

***Meeting the Funds ethical obligations:
Two mechanisms:***

- The exercise of ownership rights
- The exclusion of companies

Oil for development

- Oil revenues do not always improve people's lives
- Norway has 40 years of experience with oil income
- Revenues benefit the whole people
- Norway wants to share the experiences
- Aim: To help reduce poverty and improve living conditions for the population



Conclusions

- Efficient and ethical use of resources are crucial in the work for sustainable development
- It is essential to engage Ministries of Finance in the work for sustainable development.