

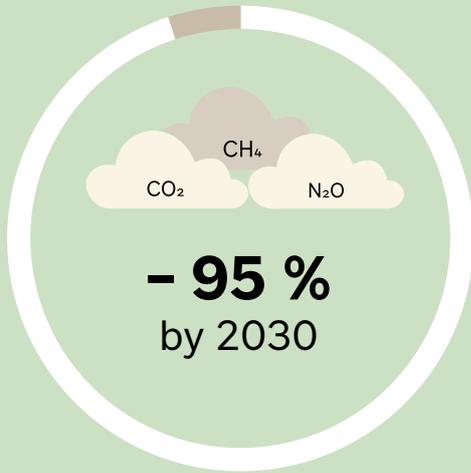


Oslo

Climate Strategy for Oslo towards 2030

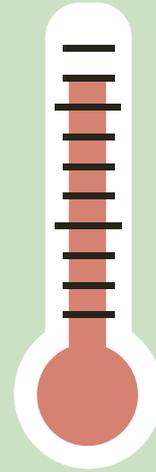
Short version

Climate goals for Oslo



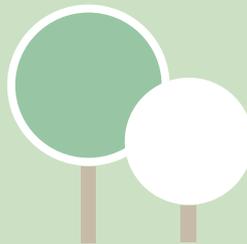
Direct emissions

Oslo's greenhouse gas emissions in 2030 will be reduced by 95 per cent compared with 2009, and by 52 per cent by 2023



Climate resilience

Oslo's capacity to withstand climate change will be strengthened towards 2030, and the city will be developed so that it is prepared for the changes projected by 2100



Forests and land use

Oslo's natural environment will be managed in such a way that natural carbon storage in vegetation and soil are protected and the greenhouse gas removal in forests and other vegetation increase by 2030



Energy

Oslo's total energy consumption in 2030 will be reduced by 10 per cent compared with 2009



Indirect emissions

Oslo's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions generated outside the municipality will be substantially lower in 2030 than in 2020

Climate Strategy towards 2030

Oslo will be a city that produces no greenhouse gas emissions and that can better address climate change. In May 2020 the City Council adopted a new climate strategy towards 2030 that shows how these goals will be achieved.

Under the Paris Agreement, almost every country in the world has undertaken to keep the global temperature rise well below 2 degrees Celsius and to pursue efforts to limit temperature rise to 1.5 degrees. It is still possible to limit global warming in line with the Paris Agreement. Stopping dangerous climate changes demands an unprecedented turnaround. The proportion of the world's population living in cities will dramatically increase by 2050. This makes cities the key to achieving the climate goals. The climate strategy gives Oslo a basis on which to act in accordance with the Paris Agreement.

Transforming Oslo into a zero-emission city in just one decade is a major challenge. Although we have already come a long way with technology and policy measures, the transition to a zero-emission city calls for both societal changes and new technological solutions.

Vision for a climate-friendly Oslo

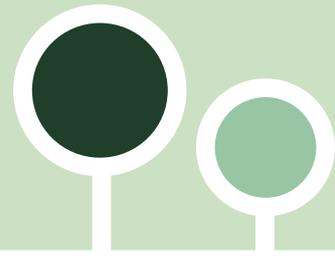
In 2030 Oslo will be a city with almost no emissions of greenhouse gases. Oslo's transition to a climate-adapted, zero-emission city will help create a healthy, pleasant and well-run city with a low level of social inequality and cleaner air and water. Oslo is an arena for innovation, testing and commercialisation of new climate change solutions, with climate and business policies that mutually reinforce each other. Oslo is driving a change of pace in environmental and climate policies both nationally and internationally. Oslo is influencing the scale and speed of emission reductions in other cities and countries by sharing our solutions and experiences. By 2030 at the latest, Oslo will be a "carbon-negative city", meaning that it will contribute to reducing the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere by means of biological and industrial carbon capture and storage technologies.

16 Priority Areas

The City of Oslo has selected 16 areas of priority to make it easier for individuals and enterprises to make climate-friendly choices every day. The priority areas reflect strategic and long-term decisions.



Land use



1

The City of Oslo will manage the forest areas in and around Oslo (Marka) in such a way as to protect the carbon stocks in the forest and enable nature to adapt to climate change. This will preserve the ability of these areas to contribute towards preventing the adverse impacts of climate change.

2

Oslo will preserve and restore its watercourses, fjord, parks and outdoor recreation areas. Oslo will develop the city from the city centre outwards and densify around public transport hubs.

With climate change Oslo will experience higher temperatures and more frequent, and intense precipitation, increasing the risk of stormwater, floods, droughts and heatwaves, and storm surges. It is therefore important to preserve the city's parks and forest areas and to reopen streams and rivers. Oslo will avoid measures that lead to deforestation or reduces the carbon removal capability of its land areas. We will cooperate with central government to restore peatlands and become a peat-free municipality.

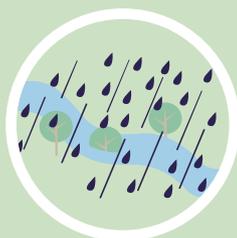
Our city is growing, and how we build it has fundamental and long-term impacts on how much we travel and how. For example, we must be able to reach facilities such as sports centres and libraries on foot, by bicycle or by public transport. At the same time, we must build our city in climate-resilient ways.

Climate change increases the risk of:



Stormwater and urban flooding

Because the city's stormwater runoff cannot handle heavy rain



River floods and landslides

Caused by increased flooding of rivers and streams



Droughts and heatwaves

Caused by higher average temperatures



Storm surges

Caused by sea level rise

Transport



3

Walking, cycling and public transport will be the preferred modes of travel in Oslo. Vehicle traffic will be reduced by 20 per cent by 2023 and by one-third by 2030 compared with 2015.

4

All private cars on Oslo's roads will be emission-free in 2030. All public transport will be emission-free in 2028.

5

All vans will be emission-free. All heavy transport in Oslo will be emission-free or use sustainable renewable fuel by 2030.

6

Almost all port operations and traffic on the fjord will be emission-free.

Transport accounts for around half of Oslo's direct emissions of greenhouse gases. The combined effect of measures such as toll road fees and restrictions on parking and driving options must make it possible to achieve the goals of cutting greenhouse gas emissions and reducing vehicle traffic. We will give priority to walking, cycling and public transport over private cars by speeding up construction of cycling infrastructure, making public transport more affordable, prioritising universal design, and expanding the public transport service in the outer districts and across the city.

Motorised transport will transition to zero emissions, biogas or sustainable biofuel. This will be achieved by investing in charging and energy stations and by making it far more affordable to park electric vehicles than



fossil-fuel vehicles. Oslo will be a pilot city for zero-emission heavy transport. Oslo will gradually designate commercial parking spaces and taxi ranks in the city centre for zero-emission vehicles, and will apply to central government for approval of a pilot project to establish an environmental zone that only allows zero-emission private and commercial vehicles. Oslo now has electric buses and boats. By 2028 the entire public transport service will be emission-free, and from 2020 it will no longer emit greenhouse gases.

The Port of Oslo is preparing to become a zero-emission port, and charging infrastructure for ships is being installed. Goods transport will be made more efficient by reloading goods to zero-emission vehicles at consolidation centres.

Building and construction



7

Building and construction activities in Oslo will be fossil-free and thereafter emission-free by 2030.

This priority area concerns how we can build new housing and buildings without producing greenhouse gas emissions. Building and maintenance activities currently account for around one-fifth of Oslo's greenhouse gas emissions.

To further develop its efforts, Oslo will build in climate-friendly ways and earmark resources for innovative tenders and development projects for zero-emission vehicles and machinery. Oslo will collaborate with other cities to demand zero-emission construction machinery and create a market for this technology, and will strengthen cooperation with industry to promote zero-emission buildings and construction projects. Oslo will also call on the government to introduce stronger policy instruments and opportunities to set requirements for zero-emission construction activities.



Waste



8

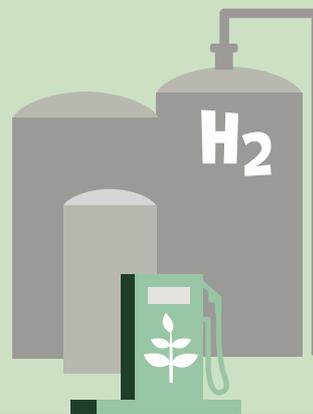
Oslo will have a circular waste and wastewater management system based on reuse, material recycling and energy recovery that does not produce greenhouse gas emissions.

Our waste, and the waste we import, are incinerated in Oslo's waste incineration plants. These plants produce around one-fifth of Oslo's greenhouse gas emissions. Oslo will work towards reducing the amount of waste and increasing the level of material recycling. Oslo has an action plan for reducing the use of plastics. Our waste processing plants produce biogas used for transport.

Oslo is looking to implement carbon capture and storage at the Klemetsrud waste incineration plant. By capturing the emissions and storing the carbon below ground, Oslo could remove CO₂ from the atmosphere. Around half the waste that is incinerated at the Klemetsrud plant consists of biological waste from plants, etc. If this carbon can be captured and stored, Oslo can become carbon-negative.



Energy



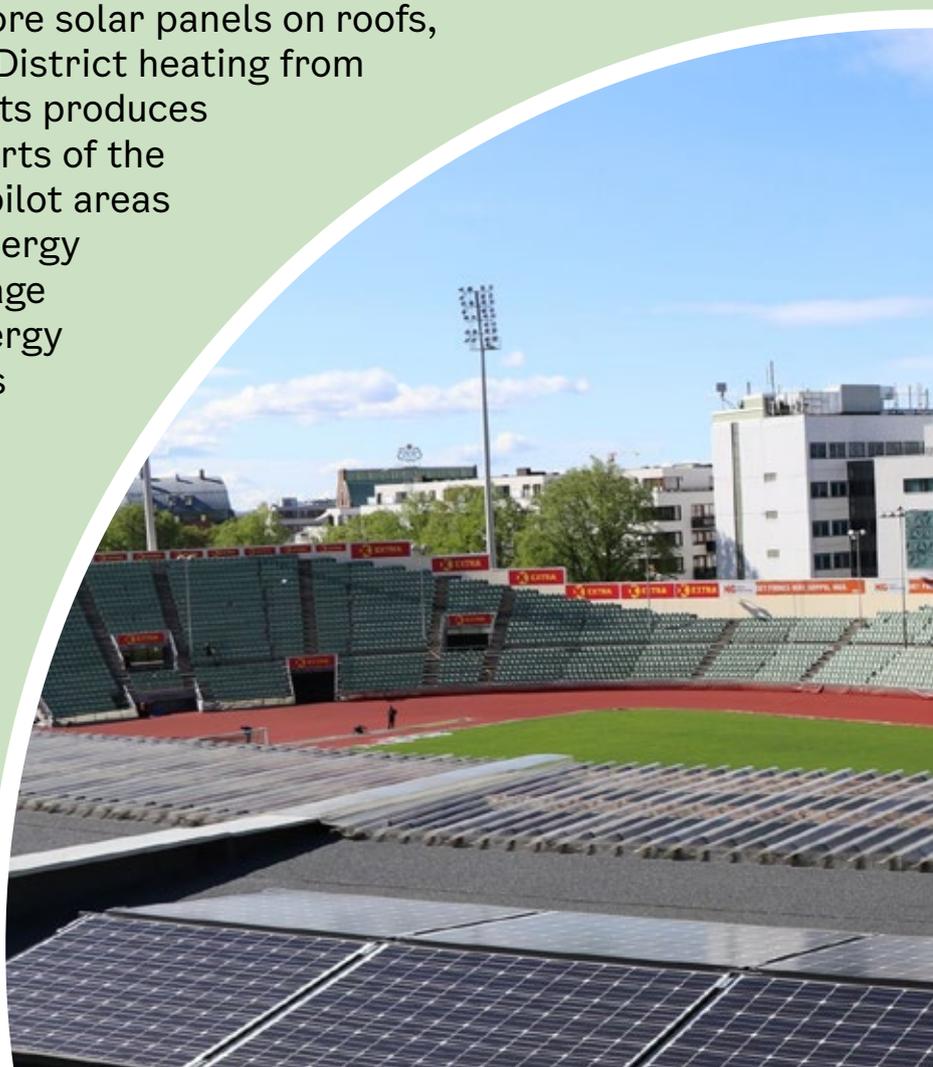
9

A larger share of of Oslo's energy will be produced locally, and a variety of energy solutions will complement and supplement each other.

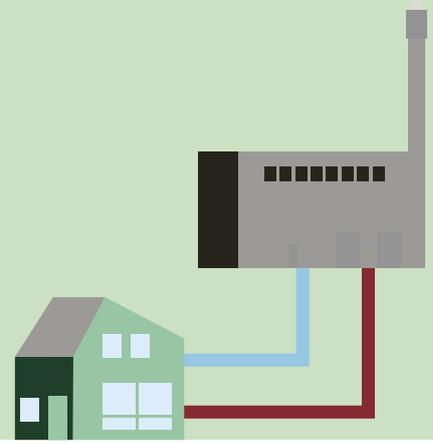
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Oslo's buildings will use electricity and heat efficiently and reduce their energy consumption

The energy goal applies to energy for buildings and transport combined. Oslo will use less energy, produce more energy locally, install more solar panels on roofs, and use energy more flexibly. District heating from Oslo's waste incineration plants produces renewable energy for large parts of the city. Oslo will facilitate more pilot areas with flexible and innovative energy solutions such as energy storage and smart management of energy consumption. Furuset is Oslo's pilot area for flexible and innovative energy solutions.



Consumption



11

The City of Oslo will facilitate reduced and more climate-friendly consumption by its inhabitants and business community. The City of Oslo will itself procure goods and services with low greenhouse gas emissions. Oslo will limit emissions associated with the consumption of building materials in building and construction projects.

Consumption in Oslo will be steered towards climate-friendly choices, and systems put in place to facilitate less food waste and more reuse and sharing. Oslo will facilitate more climate-friendly diets, seek to improve domestic and international train connections, and conduct information activities to help inhabitants make climate-friendly consumer choices. Any buildings that are built will last longer; they will be more flexible and be built from climate-friendly materials, and can be used for multiple purposes over time. This will reduce the carbon footprint of each building. Moreover, Oslo will develop quantifiable targets for the city's consumption-based emissions.



Climate governance



12

The City of Oslo will encourage climate-friendly behaviour by its inhabitants and business community by means of communication, dialogue, training and cooperation.

13

The City of Oslo will facilitate climate-friendly innovation and restructuring through close cooperation with the city's business community, researchers, organisations and inhabitants.

14

The City of Oslo's system of climate governance will be further developed. Climate targets will guide the City of Oslo's budgets, and the climate budget will be incorporated into its annual budgets. All relevant decisions will take into account emission reductions and climate change.

15

The City of Oslo will cooperate more closely with central and regional governments and with other cities to ensure that it becomes a zero-emission city with the capacity to withstand future climate change.

16

The City of Oslo will seek international collaboration to gain knowledge about the best climate change solutions, share experiences, and disseminate climate change solutions that can swiftly reduce emissions.



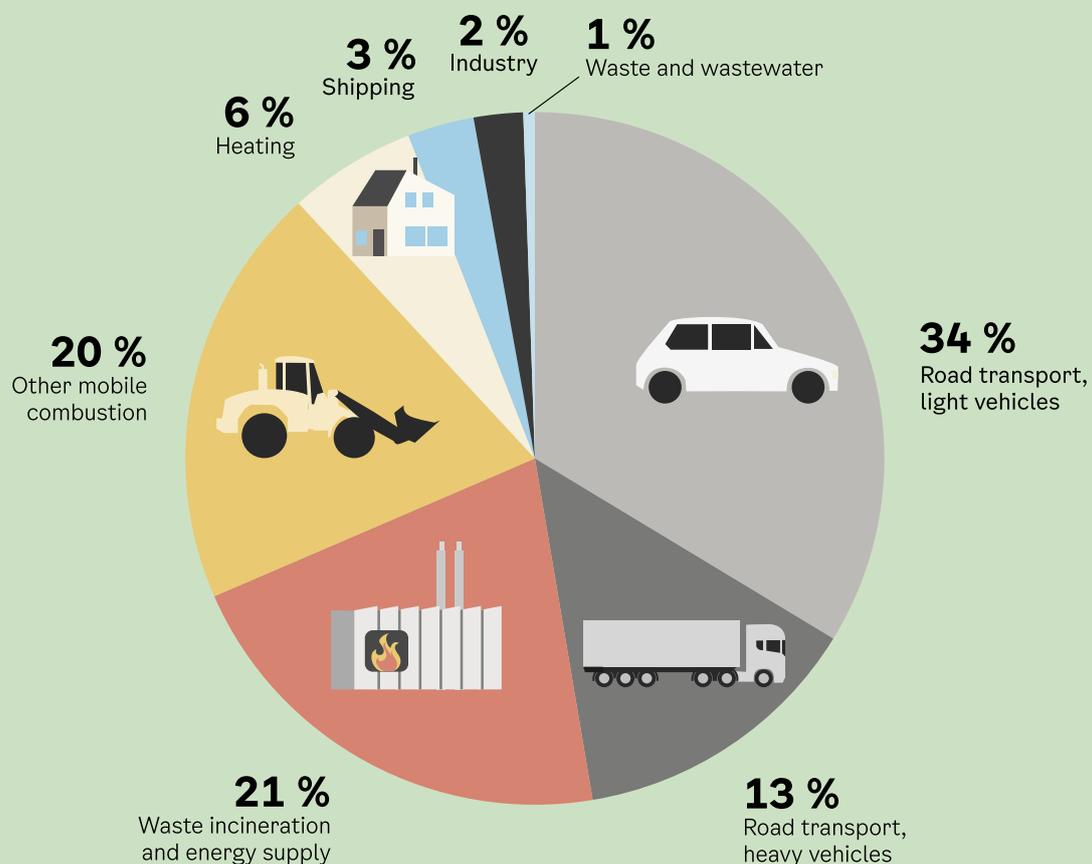
Oslo must cooperate with many actors in the city to achieve its goals. Together with central government we can identify new ways of governance, and together with organisations and the business community we can find new climate-friendly solutions and policy instruments that work. The business community plays a key role in creating and adopting the new technological solutions and business models needed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and make us more climate-resilient. *Næring for klima* is Oslo's network for dialogue and cooperation between the City of Oslo and Oslo's business community on achieving the climate goals. Oslo wants to be an arena for developing, testing and demonstrating new climate change solutions. The City of Oslo will lead the way by reducing emissions from its own activities and making good decisions for building a climate-resilient city.

By 2030, the children starting school in 2020 will be starting upper secondary school. By that time, Oslo will be a zero-emission city. The schools must therefore provide children and adolescents with competence in sustainable development and in taking care of themselves and nature. As a city, Oslo will learn from climate change solutions implemented elsewhere around the world and share its own climate change solutions and experiences so that they can have impacts beyond its own boundaries.

Greenhouse gas emissions in Oslo in 2018

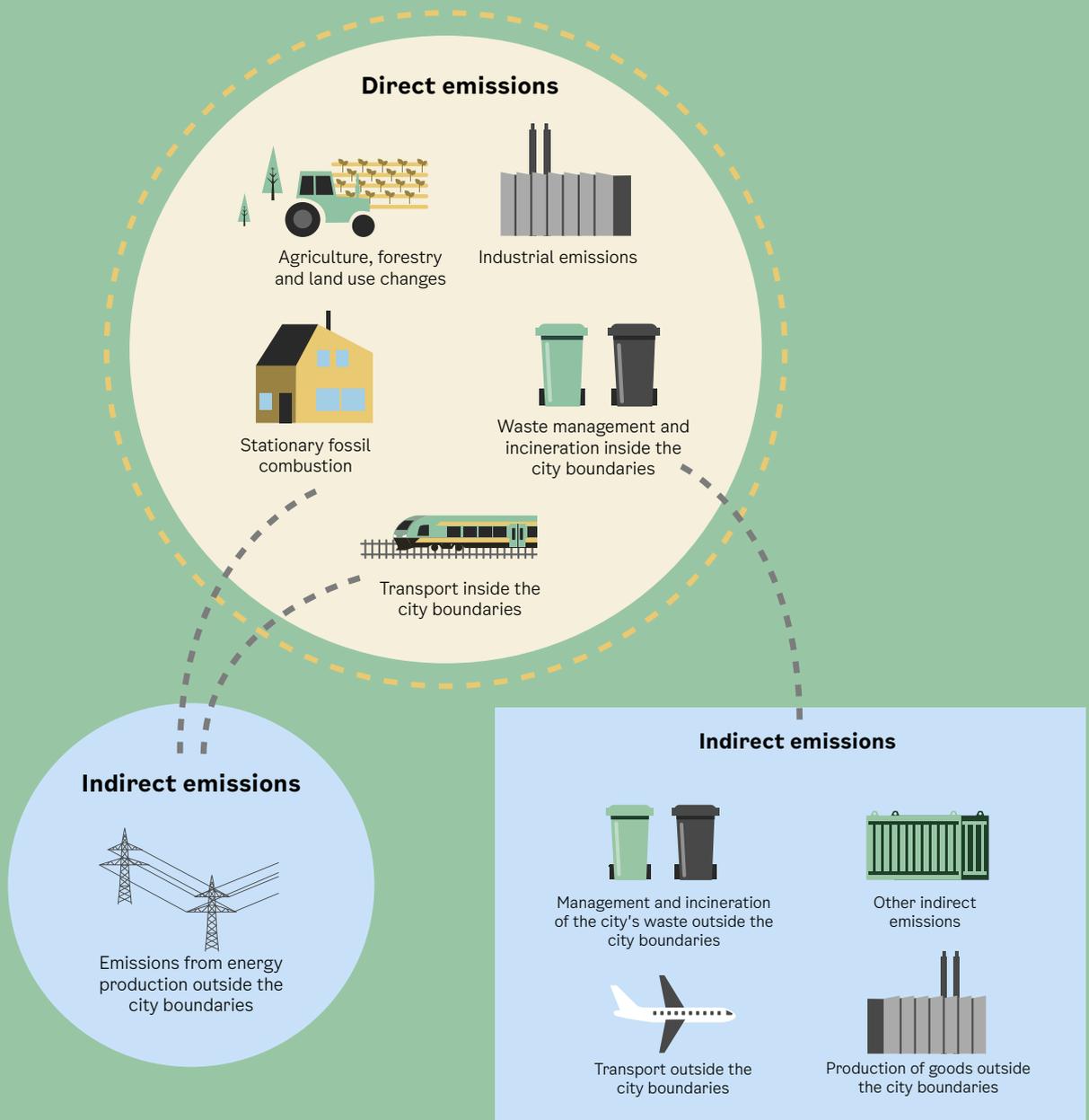
– direct emissions

In 2018 road traffic was the dominant source of greenhouse gas emissions in Oslo, accounting for almost 50 per cent of the city's total emissions. Waste incineration and energy supply accounted for around 20 per cent of emissions. Emissions from other mobile combustion, predominantly from building and construction activities, accounted for 20 per cent of emissions in 2018.



Direct vs indirect emissions

Oslo has set the goal of reducing its direct emissions by 95 per cent by 2030. Another goal is to reduce its share of emissions produced outside the municipality (indirect emissions), and the city will facilitate reduced and more climate-friendly consumption among its inhabitants and the business community. More climate-friendly consumption will reduce both direct and indirect emissions.





City of Oslo,
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