

NORWAY

CONTEXT OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT 1.

Urban population

population

Functional Urban Area population*

45%

Average urban growth

5.215

2.348

Share of urban

population

*Data source: European Commission (2023), FUA and eFUA methodology: OECD/European Commission (2020)

Building data

Building stock

Built before 1989

Annual construction

thousand dwellings

Annual construction rate

Residential

Non-residential

2,694

79%

28.1

1%

thousand dwellings

(2023)

120

million m²

5.19 million m²

(2022)

(2022)

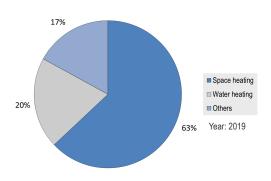
4%

Energy & emissions data

1990	2021	+/- rate
151		14.4%
1990	2021	+/- rate
1.4	0.02	-99%
	151 1990	151 1990 2021

^{**}Data source: IEA Countries & Regions²

Energy consumption by end-use (Residential)



Non-residential buildings	2022
Final energy consumption (PJ/year)	124.5
GHG emissions (MtCO2/year)	0.3

Heating degree days***

3,248.2

Degree (°C) Days (2020)

Reference degree day: 16 degree (°C)

Cooling degree days***

3.1

Degree (°C) Days (2020)

Reference degree day: 21 degree (°C)

***Data source: IEA Weather, Climate and Energy Tracker³

http://data.europa.eu/89h/2ff68a52-5b5b-4a22-8f40-c41da8332cfe, https://doi.org/10.1787/d58cb34d-en

https://www.iea.org/countries

https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-tools/weather-climate-and-energy-tracker



2. GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Who does what

Ministries/Agencies re		







Ministry of Petroleum and Energy



Ministries/Agencies responsible for each policy area

Building code	Governmental buildings	Housing policy in general	Financial incentives for BEE	Behaviour change for BEE
A B C D E	ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE
BEE standard	Act/law for BEE regulation	Whole life carbon	Energy policy in general	NDC
ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE	ABGDE

Local governments' authority to customise BEE standards

Local governments can customise national standards. Local governments cannot adjust national standards, but the standards differ across regions depending on the local climate.
but the standards differ across regions depending on the local climate. Local governments cannot adjust national standards.

All building codes, standards or requirements are uniform across the entire country.

Neighbourhood level

The national government is tracking progress on decarbonisation efforts at the local level

approach/planning



Capacity building

Government funding programmes to train/enhance skills for SMEs

Designing for ZEB	_	Insulation	
Calculation for energy performance of buildings	_	Installation of energy efficient equipmen	nt 🗕
Calculation for life cycle CO2 of buildings		Other	



Actions undertaken by the national government to support local governments for BEE policy implementation	Actions undertaken b	v the national	government to	support local	governments for BEE	policy im	plementation
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Co-ordinating regional networks for knowledge exchange and support	
Providing funding for training	
Distributing toolkits and guidelines	
Developing online platforms to share best practices	
Hosting annual conferences focused on BEE policy implementation	
Offering grants to hire consultants	
Collaborating with research institutes offering specialised courses on BEE practices	
Creating incentive programmes to reward local governments	
Supporting the Implementation of local regulations	
Establishing mentorship programmes	
Other	

3. GOALS AND POLICY FOCUS

Policy areas covered in the goals and existing commitments

	Zero emission for new buildings	Zero emission for existing buildings	Renewable energy for new buildings	Renewable energy for existing buildings	Whole-life cycle carbon reduction
NDC	_	_	_	_	_
LT-LEDS	_	_	_	_	_
Ministerial plan	_	_	_	_	_

Quantitative targets included in long-term goals

	Fossil fuel-free buildings		District heating/cooling
台	Insulation		Heat pumps
溢	Rooftop PVs	->- ≪≪	Solar heating of water
0	Other renewable energy	크는	Other

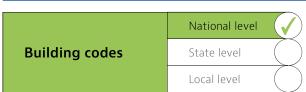


Policy focus for decarbonising buildings (Top 3)

Current focus Future priorities Passive design to reduce heating demand Passive design to reduce heating demand Energy efficiency on heating Energy efficiency on heating Passive design to reduce cooling demand Passive design to reduce cooling demand Energy efficiency on cooling Energy efficiency on cooling Switching energy to sustainable energy Switching energy to sustainable energy Renewable energy Renewable energy Embodied carbon Embodied carbon Circularity of building materials Circularity of building materials **Energy poverty** Strategies to reduce poverty and inequality via decarbonising buildings Stronger financial support for decarbonising public housing for low-income people Financial support to buy zero-energy/emission homes Financial support to renovate their homes to zero-energy/emission Allowing partial retrofits to ease financial burden on upfront cost Provide energy efficient appliances (e.g. LED) Energy bill coupon Energy coach/consultation Other S_M Low-income in Elderly in Households with more than 3 children Note: Policies targeting specific households

4. DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY INSTRUMENTS

Standards and regulations for decarbonising buildings



Type of buildings covered by the mandatory energy efficiency code

Residential buildings	
New	✓ All □ Only large units
Renovated	✓ All □ Only large units
Non-residential buildings	
New	✓ All □ Only large units
Renovated	✓ All □ Only large units

Elements of building codes (new buildings)

ciements of building codes (new buildings)	
Insulation/heat transmission coefficient	✓
Primary energy consumption	
Primary fossil-fuel energy consumption	
Energy efficiency of equipment	√
Operational carbon reduction	
Whole life cycle carbon	
Comprehensive green building assessment	_
Other	✓



Stricter standards for public buildings than private buildings			♠ For new construction	
	Public buildings		Public housing	
Energy efficiency	Α,	٦.		
Zero energy/emission	_	_		
Renewable energy	^	٦.		
Embodied carbon/life cycle	_	_		
Locally sourced & recycled materials	_	_		
Certificates/labeling programme for built environment	✓			
Types of certificates/programme		Target for Manda	tory EPC	
Energy Performance Certificate (EPC)	√	New buildings	New buildings (residential)	
Energy labelling on passive house		New buildings	(non-residential)	_
Energy labelling on annual energy consumption	√	Existing buildin	Existing buildings for renovation	
Comprehensive built environment certification	√	Existing buildings for sales/rent		√
Labeling for whole life carbon emissions	_			
Standardised calculation methods for embodied carbon/LCA	\checkmark			
Database of CFP/EPD		☐Governmental	 ☐ Non-governmental	1
Grant for using the following materials		☐ Low-carbon		Reused
Policy tools for reusing building materials				
Mandatory declaration	✓	✓ Public	✓ Residential	✓ Non-residentiai
Limit value on CO2 emissions		□ <i>Public</i>	☐ Residential	□ Non-residentia
Minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) regulation for existing buildings		☐ All buildings	☐ Residential (rent) ☐	
Climate resilience				
& Extreme heat adaptation measures implemen	nted in the build			
Strategic orientation of main building facades		□Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Light coloured and reflective materials		□Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Green roof		□Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Green facades	_	□Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	5
Other	✓			
▲ Floods/storms adaptation measures impleme	nted in the build			
Lowest liveable floor above ground level		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentive	
Roof drainage system		Regulations	☐ Financial incentive	
Hip-roof		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentive	
Hurricane straps		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentive	
Impact-resistant glass		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentive	
Backup generators		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentive	
Microgrids	_	☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentive	S
Publicly available geographic database with climrisk information	ate		te system on climate r	esilience
Flood risk	✓	Resilience to flo		<u> </u>
Heat wave		Resilience to he	75°	_
Storm		Other		_
Wild fire				
Other				
Care	1 1	This survey is desi	and for national anyon	amants