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National Commitments and Targets

The **National Commitments** pathway aims to show what will happen if national commitments are met. This requires translating policy commitments into quantitative targets that can be modelled in the FABLE Calculator. Teams have reviewed key policy documents to set up these targets for the food and land use system (agricultural production and trade, climate, biodiversity, food security and dietary recommendations).

In some cases, policy commitments lack clear quantification. **FABLE teams have proposed quantitative targets that are derived or inspired from these national commitments. These are in the yellow column.**

Please provide your feedback regarding these quantitative targets using our [public consultation form](#).

CODE	Policy area	Policy ambition	FABLE team's proposed quantitative national targets	Justification and references	Assumption (A) or Official Source (OS)
1	FOOD				
1a	Food	Undernourishment	<i>No quantitative target</i>	The Nordics and SDG 2: Tracking Progress (qery.no)	A
1b	Food	Overweight / obesity	<i>No quantitative targets</i>	Norway aims to implement measures to improve the diet of the population. Overweight and obesity in Norway - NIPH (fhi.no)	A
1c	Food	Diet-related disease	<i>Reduce red meat (from 800 g/week to 350 g/week) and dairy from 800 g/day to 250-500 g/day), increase fish intake from 30 g/day to 42-64 g/day, and fruit and vegetables from 300 to 500-800 g/day (New Nordic Dietary health recommendations NNR22).</i>	NNR22 Nordic Nutritional Recommendations – Norway rejected environmental sustainability which recommended less than 350g red meat and decided to only focus on health recommendations (350 g/week). NNR committee (2023) Nordic Nutrition Recommendations 2023 Integrating environmental aspects	OS

1d	Food	Other food related targets	<i>Reduce food waste by 25% by 2025 and by 50% by 2030</i>	Bransjeavtalen om reduksjon av matsvinn: Hovedrapport 2020 - regjeringen.no	OS
2	CLIMATE MITIGATION				
2a	Climate mitigation	Total GHG emissions reduction (by Gas or in CO ₂ e - if in CO ₂ e indicate what is the global warming potential factor used to convert non-CO ₂ emissions into CO ₂ -)	<i>The NDC commits Norway to reduce GHG emissions with 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels, and by 90-95% by 2050. In addition, Norway aims to be climate neutral from 2030 and become a low-emission society by 2050.</i>	Assessment and recommendations OECD Environmental Performance Reviews: Norway 2022 OECD iLibrary (oecd-ilibrary.org) Nytt norsk klimamål på minst 55 prosent - regjeringen.no Klimaendringer og norsk klimapolitikk - regjeringen.no	OS
2b	Climate mitigation	Agriculture GHG emissions reduction	<i>Reduce GHG emissions by 5 Mt CO₂-eq over a 10-year period 2021-2030, of which about 2,58 Mt will be reduced within the agricultural sector itself through the implementation of methane blockers, improved feed, breeding improved fertilizer management, and agronomic measures.</i>	<p>In June 2019, the government and farmers' organizations signed a voluntary agreement to reduce GHG emissions by 5 Mt CO₂-eq between 2021 and 2030.</p> Assessment and recommendations OECD Environmental Performance Reviews: Norway 2022 OECD iLibrary (oecd-ilibrary.org) Norges Bondelag (2020) Landbrukets klimaplan 2021-2030	OS
2c	Climate mitigation	Land use and land use change GHG emissions reduction	<i>Part of the same 5 Mt reduction agreement (see 2.b), a ban on wetland conversion, increased use of capture crops, and use of biochar is estimated to reduce food production linked emissions by up to 1,375 Mt CO₂e by 2030 (Note: while part of the contribution from agriculture, these emission reductions will appear in the land use sector, not in agr. sector)</i>	UNFCCC - Farmers union climate agreement and climate plan Les klimaplanen her - Norges Bondelag (bondelaget.no)	OS

2d	Climate mitigation	Reduce or halt deforestation	<i>No quantitative target</i>		
2e	Climate mitigation	Other climate mitigation related targets	<i>Following the same 5Mt climate agreement between agriculture and government (see 2b, 2.c), the agricultural sector will further contribute to emission reductions in the energy sector, with an estimated reduction of 1,045 Mt CO2e by 2030, through increased use of biogas and reduced fossil fuel use in agriculture (heating, machines)</i>	Les klimaplanen her - Norges Bondelag (bondelaget.no)	OS
3	BIODIVERSITY				
3a	Biodiversity	Reduce or halt loss of natural ecosystems	<i>Following the Montreal-Kunming agreement, 30% protection and 30% restoration by 2030 of combined marine and land areas. In addition: FAO main points (see column to the right)</i>	Norway endorsement of IPBES target: World's countries reach agreement on conservation of marine biodiversity in the high seas - regjeringen.no Parliamentary White Paper 14 (2015-2016) Nature for life — Norway's national biodiversity action plan. FAOLEX (1) A more accurate management of nature; (2) A climate-adapted nature management; (3) Strengthening the municipalities' competence on biodiversity; (4) Efforts for endangered nature; (5) Preservation of a representative selection of Norwegian nature; (6) Knowledge-based management; and (7) Tailor-made solutions for the various ecosystems.	OS
3b	Biodiversity	Promote afforestation	<i>We do not expect afforestation/reforestation.</i>	The total forest area has not changed very much since 1990 (UNFCCC, 2020b) and we expect this trend to continue. Since 1990, 1,648 km ² has been deforested in Norway but there is also natural regrowth with forest in the mountains and some afforestation. UNFCCC. (2020b). National Inventory Submissions 2020.	A

3c	Biodiversity	Expand protected areas or 'Other effective area-based conservation measures' (OECMs)	<p><i>Following the Montreal-Kunming agreement 30% protection and 30% restoration by 2030 of combined marine and land areas.</i></p>	<p>Recent findings (Miljødirektoratet, 2020) show that while Norway is getting closer to the goal of protecting a representative share of Norwegian nature, a considerable number of threatened species are located outside protected areas (and are close to the most populated areas, linked to expansion pressures).</p> <p>Montreal – Kunming Agreement Miljødirektoratet 2020 - Most threatened species near populated areas</p>	OS
3d	Biodiversity	Expand cropland area under agroecological practices	<p><i>New strategy (2018-2030) is to stimulate organic production in line with demand.</i></p>	<p>The national target for 15% organic produce by 2020 was abandoned. Cropland under agroecological practices is steadily reducing – reduced by 18% since 2011 to the low point today at 4.6% of agricultural area.</p> <p>Organic agriculture statistics and strategies: Økologisk jordbruk går tilbake - SSB National strategy for organic agriculture (2018-2030)</p>	OS
3e	Biodiversity	Reduce or halt use of agrochemicals and other agricultural practices that harm biodiversity	<p><i>No quantitative target</i></p>	<p>Pollution national targets, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pollution must not harm health and the environment. 2. The use and discharge of chemicals on the priority list must stop. <p>Miljøstatus – Contamination</p>	OS
3f	Biodiversity	Other biodiversity related targets	<p><i>3 biodiversity related national targets:</i></p> <p><i>1.1 Ecosystems must be in good condition and provide ecosystem services.</i></p> <p><i>1.2 No species and habitat types shall be eradicated, and the development of threatened and near-threatened species and habitat types shall be improved.</i></p>	<p>Norway has 24 climate- and environmental targets, listed on the National Environmental Agency website</p>	OS

			1.3 A representative selection of Norwegian nature must be preserved for future generations.		
4 NITROGEN & PHOSPHOROUS					
4a	Fertilizer use	Limit N use	Livestock manure must not exceed 17 kg of total nitrogen per acre	<p>Norwegian law: “There must be sufficient available area for the spreading of manure, normally a minimum of 4 acres of fully cultivated or surface-cultivated land per manure animal unit (GDE). For areas that are defined as vulnerable areas according to the EU’s Nitrates Directive, the supply of livestock manure must not exceed 17 kg of total nitrogen per acre.”</p> <p>Nitrogen til nytte i jordbruket Rapport Ldir Mdir 22 2023.pdf (landbruksdirektoratet.no)</p> <p>Around 2,500 rivers and streams have a high to medium degree of impact from agriculture, and there has been a fivefold increase in nitrogen input to the Oslo Fjord in 150 years, mainly from agriculture and drainage, leading to undesired eutrophication and algae-blooms. Climate change with increased occurrence of torrential rain and warmer water in summer has a reinforcing effect.</p> <p>Plan for Oslo fjord</p> <p>Forskrift om husdyrgjødsel - Lovdata – following EU nitrate directive</p> <p>Nitrate directive: Nitratdirektivet: beskyttelse mot vannforurensning fra nitrat i landbruk europolov</p> <p>European taxonomy and Nitrate directive: Nitrates (europa.eu)</p>	OS
4b	Fertilizer use	Limit P use	A phosphorus limit of initially 3.0 kg of phosphorus per hectare per year, and then 2.1 kg of phosphorus per hectare per year (about the timing, see the “Justification” column)	<p>New proposal for “Fertilizer spreading area requirements.”</p> <p>1) A phosphorus limit that includes phosphorus from both organic fertilizers and mineral fertilizers.</p> <p>2) A phosphorus limit of initially 3.0 kg of phosphorus per hectare per year, and then 2.1 kg of phosphorus per hectare per year.</p>	OS

				<p>a) Entry into force of the limit of 3.0 kg of phosphorus per hectare per year simultaneously with the entry into force of the regulation. In Rogaland, entry into force of this limit only two years after entry into force of the regulation.</p> <p>b) Two options for the entry into force of a limit of 2.1 kg of phosphorus per hectare per year (both options must be investigated): in Rogaland 8 or 12 years after the entry into force of the regulation, and in the rest of the country 6 or 10 years after the entry into force of the regulation.</p> <p>Landbruk24 - NIBIO will investigate the consequences of new spreading area requirements.</p>	
4c	Fertilizer use	Other N and P related targets	<p>Limit autumn plowing</p> <p>Increase coastal vegetation</p>	<p>209511-kld-tiltaksplan-web.pdf (regjeringen.no)</p> <p>Erosion in the riverbanks contributes to a lot of particles in the Oslofjord. Today's requirements for edge vegetation are not always well enough followed up, and there is a need to lift this work further. Autumn plowing contributes to increased runoff to water and waterways. Until 2012 there were regional regulations in parts of the then Østfold/Akershus provinces which set a limit on how much the farmers could plow in autumn. These regional regulations were abolished in 2012. The abolition of the plowing ban may have contributed to more runoff from arable land that is exposed over the winter. In recent years, the area containing stubble throughout the winter increased again in this area. The use of regional regulations will provide better regional administration increasing the opportunity to implement regulations that can reduce runoff to vulnerable watercourses.</p>	A
5	WATER				
5a	Water	Limit water use	<p><i>No quantified targets – Local targets are set during periods of drought</i></p>	<p>Improving operational efficiency of water services.</p> <p>Assessment and recommendations OECD Environmental Performance Reviews: Norway 2022 OECD iLibrary (oecd-ilibrary.org)</p>	

5b	Water	Other water-related targets	<p><i>Achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water bodies (including marine waters up to one nautical mile from shore)</i></p>	<p>The Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC is an EU directive that commits European Union member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water bodies (including marine waters up to one nautical mile from shore). It is a framework in the sense that it prescribes steps to reach the common goal rather than adopting the more traditional limit value approach. The water directive is anchored in national laws (Planning and Building Act, the Pollution Act, the Water Resources Act, and the Natural Diversity Act).</p> <p>A level of “Good water quality” is assessed using criteria for groundwater chemical and ecological status (in annex, page 38 and following)</p> <p>EU water directive Vanndirektivet / vannforskriften - NVE EUR-Lex - 02000L0060-20090625 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)</p>	
6 ECONOMY					
6a	Economy	Self-sufficiency	<p><i>Increase self-sufficiency from 40% to 50%</i></p> <p><i>The growth ambition of 75% of national produce of fruit and vegetables</i></p>	<p>Various reports on how to increase self-sufficiency, mainly revolve around 1. decreasing cattle, increasing grains, and increase Norwegian consumption of national produce (Mittenzwei & van Oort) or 2. maintain cattle, increase potatoes, and increase Norwegian.</p> <p>Also, vegetable production aims for a lift, with a growth ambition of 75% consumption of national produce mainly through increasing demand for Norwegian produce and a focus on public procurement (3).</p> <p>Target increased self-sufficiency to 50%: Svar på skriftlig spørsmål om sjølforsyning - regjeringen.no</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hvordan øke selvforsyningsgraden i norsk jordbruk? 2. Oppskrift på økt norsk selvforsyning - Norges Bondelag (bondelaget.no) 3. Landbruksdirektoratet - The green sector towards 2035 	

NORWAY

6b	Economy	Farmers' income	<i>Closing the income gap for farmers</i>	Agriculture and Food Minister - Answer a written question about a plan to close the income gap.	
6c	Economy	Agricultural exports	<i>No quantitative target</i>		
6d	Economy	Timber exports	<i>No quantitative target</i>		
6e	Economy	Employment in agricultural sector	<i>No quantitative target</i>		