SUSTAINABILITY RESEARCH
INVESTMENT RESEARCH

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Climate targets and emissions performance of around 120 Nordic companies

Nordic climate compass: Bridging the Green Gap

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Nordic Climate Compass: Executive summary

High proportion of companies have implemented emission reduction targets

- In this report, we highlight a concept we call the **Nordic Climate Compass,** where we analyse the green transition from a value chain perspective. In total, we monitor and evaluate the transition progress of c.120 Nordic companies across 10 different industries.
- When scrutinising the performance in 2025, we see no signs of Nordic companies abandoning their climate targets. The great majority (**94%)** of the assessed companies have climate targets. Some **73%** of the analysed companies have mid-term targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative, SBTi, and around half of the companies have scope 3 targets.
- Interestingly, the clear majority of companies - **65% -** reduced their direct scope 1 and 2 emissions y/y in 2025, while **48%** reduced their absolute scope 3 emissions y/y. Some **66%** of companies are on track towards their own mid-term targets for their own emissions while **37%** are on track towards their value chain targets.
- Looking at target implementation, c.**77%** of companies in our universe target value chain decarbonisation. We note that the share of companies targeting absolute scope 3 reduction has increased compared with the previous year, with **56%** in 2025 vs **49%** in 2024.

The largest investment areas are energy supply and transport

- For the Nordic companies to meet their climate targets, active measures across the value chain are required. This includes circular design and longevity, electrification, low carbon materials and transportation.
- In turn this requires access to fossil-free energy at competitive prices. For more information about the climate transition of the Nordic utility sector, we refer to our publication ***Nordic Climate Compass: Utilities – The electrification of everything*.**
- Policy support (national and EU) is needed to level the playing field between technologies. Early movers that have invested in low-carbon products need long-term support to sustain demand at viable prices. Companies in high-emitting sectors that are yet to invest need long-term revenue and demand certainty to make the investment case bankable.
- The EU commission estimates the financing need for Europe's green transition at c.**EUR1.2 trillion** a year. To put this in perspective, the average green investment level between 2011-2020 was EUR764bn. Consequently, to meet the transition targets, annual green investments in the EU would need to increase by around 60%.
- The largest investment areas are clean energy supply, transport and building energy efficiency, reflecting key sources of emissions in the EU.

Source: Company data, Danske Bank Sustainability Research

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Emission basics – Emission categories

Sources of emissions

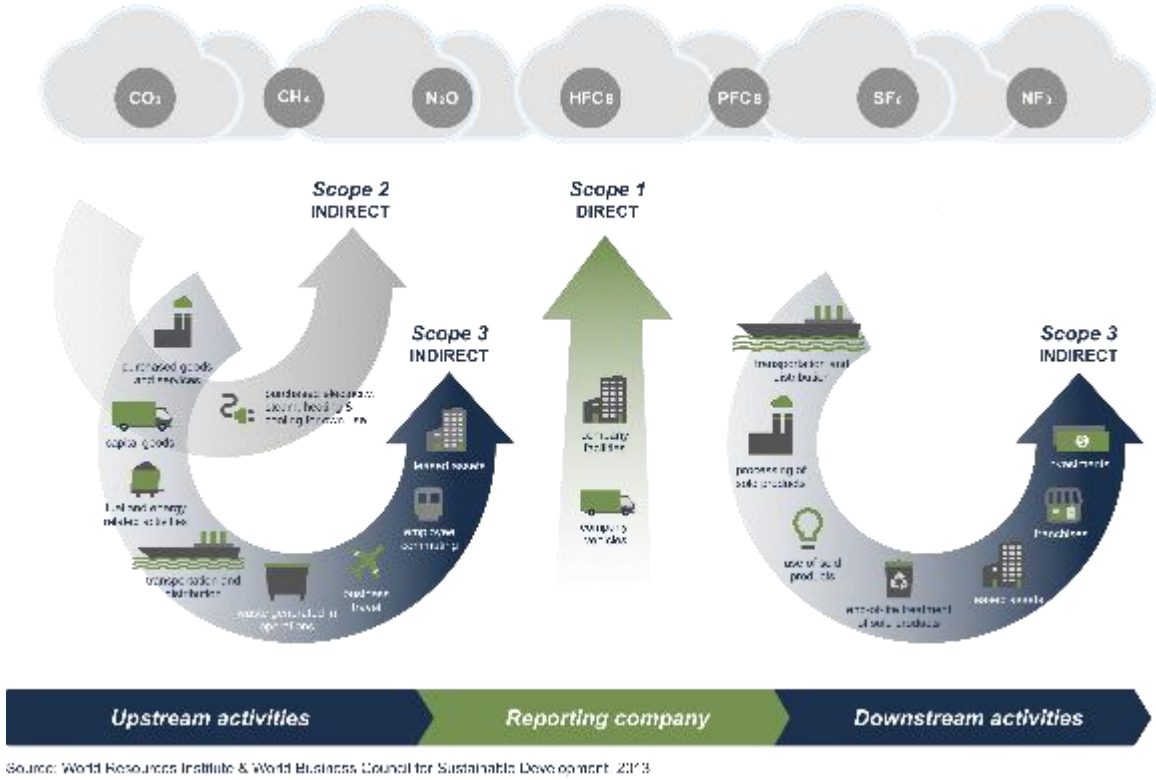
Scope 1 Direct emissions from own operations (company-owned sources)

Scope 2 Indirect emissions from energy use

Scope 3 Indirect emissions from up- and downstream value chain. Scope 3 emissions are divided into 15 categories. We highlight key categories that tend to have the largest impact on a company's footprint below.

Upstream emissions	Downstream emissions
Purchased goods and services	Transport and distribution
Capital goods	Processing of sold products
Fuel and energy-related activities	Use of sold products
Transportation & distribution	End-of-life treatment of sold products
Waste generated in operations	Leased assets
Business travel	Franchises
Employee commuting	
Upstream leased assets	

The emissions value chain: Scope 1, 2 and 3



Source: World Resources Institute & World Business Council for Sustainable Development, 2013

Emission basics – SBTi

The Science Based Target initiative, SBTi

- The SBTi is an independent third-party organisation providing a framework for companies to set emission targets aligned with a 1.5-degree or well-below 2-degree scenario.
- Companies can have their near- and long-term targets validated by the SBTi.
- Carbon credits do not count as reduction towards the targets.

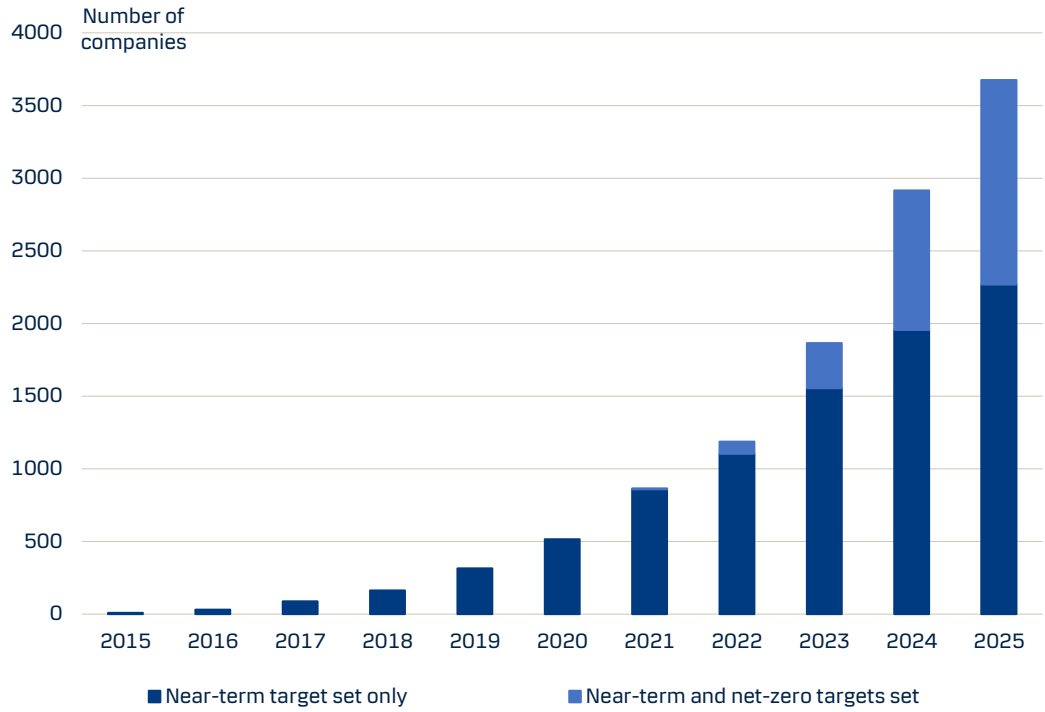
Near-term targets

- Target year 5-10 years from base year.
- Must cover 95% of scope 1&2 emissions.
- When scope 3 make more than 40% of total emissions, it must set scope 3 reduction targets or supplier engagement targets covering 67% of scope 3 emissions.

Long-term targets

- Net-zero ambitions.
- Must cover 95% of scope 1&2 and 90% of scope 3.

Aggregated number of companies with SBTi validated targets globally



Source: SBTi, Danske Bank Sustainability Research

Emission basics – Carbon credits

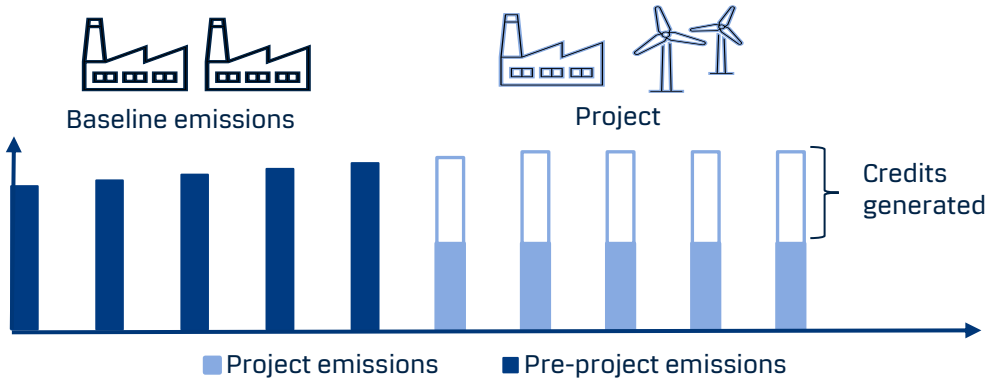
What is a carbon credit?

- A carbon credit is a tradeable instrument conveying a claim to avoided emissions or enhanced removal of emissions.
- A carbon credit is usually equivalent to one metric tonne of CO2 avoided/removed and is certified by governments or independent certification bodies.
- Examples of carbon credit activities include renewable energy development, carbon capture or avoided deforestation.

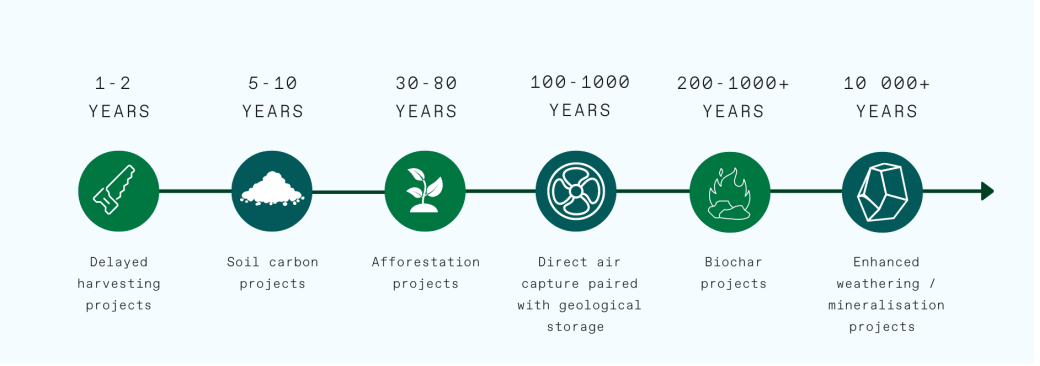
Additionality and Permanence – Key for integrity of carbon offsets

- A carbon project is *additional* if reductions/removals would not occur without revenue from the sale of carbon credits, i.e. benefit would not occur in a business-as-usual scenario.
- *The baseline* is the emissions that would have occurred without a carbon removal project. The credits are generated by subtracting the project emissions from the baseline.
- *Permanence* refers to how long the CO2 will be kept out of the atmosphere.

Baseline and carbon credit example



Permanence by type of carbon project



Source: Arbonics, Danske Bank Sustainability Research

Investment and policy needs



Decarbonisation challenges and solutions

Key decarbonisation challenges and solutions for the Nordic transition

Nordic decarbonisation faces a combination of complex challenges

- The Nordic corporate universe's climate transition faces complex challenges, many of which stem from the value chain.
- The product use phase accounts for a large share of the climate impact, which is why availability and price point of low-carbon fuels is key. One of the main challenges is the energy mix in the electricity grids. For corporates to reach their decarbonisation targets, increased deployment of renewable energy as well as implementation of low-carbon grid infrastructure will be required.
- As the climate footprint of raw materials is considerable, companies will need to develop strategies for life-cycle design and construction to maximise material efficiency. By doing so, companies can also reduce the geopolitical risks associated with volatile raw material supply chains.
- Policy support at both the national and EU level is needed to level the playing field between different technologies. The EU CBAM and ETS will put a price on carbon, aiming to make low-carbon materials and fuels more competitive. However, we believe additional support will be needed to make some decarbonisation measures financially viable for corporates.
- The development of carbon capture and storage (CCS) solutions as well as transport also faces challenges. CCS will be required for countries and corporates to deliver on their decarbonisation ambitions, but the technology is yet to reach large-scale implementation. The pipeline of announced projects is large, but due to question marks around policy and financial viability, some project progress is likely to be delayed.

Transition challenges and solutions

1

Energy mix / electrification

The deployment and availability of fossil-free energy at competitive prices is key for the long-term decarbonisation of the Nordic corporate universe.

2

Levelling the playing field

Policy support as well as carbon pricing is needed to level out the playing field between different solutions and technologies. A combination of policies that reward low impact solutions and policies that limit emissions are likely most effective.

3

Circular material flows

Increased focus on circularity and material optimisation necessary to reduce value chain impact. Input materials, including steel, cement and plastics, are a main source of emissions.

4

Carbon Capture and Storage/Utilisation

CCS solutions will be required to tackle hard-to-abate emissions and to help deliver on the set decarbonisation trajectories in the medium term.

A green transition requires a transformation to circular business models

The introduction of the EU's circular economy Act scheduled for the end of 2026

Limit resource use by keeping materials in use for as long as possible, maintaining product and material value, and limiting waste

Circular ways of working

Circular design & production

- Design and produce products and materials with long-term value and lower waste generation
- Make products redundant or replace with radically different product or service

Circular use

- Life extension during user phase to retain the resource value and reducing waste

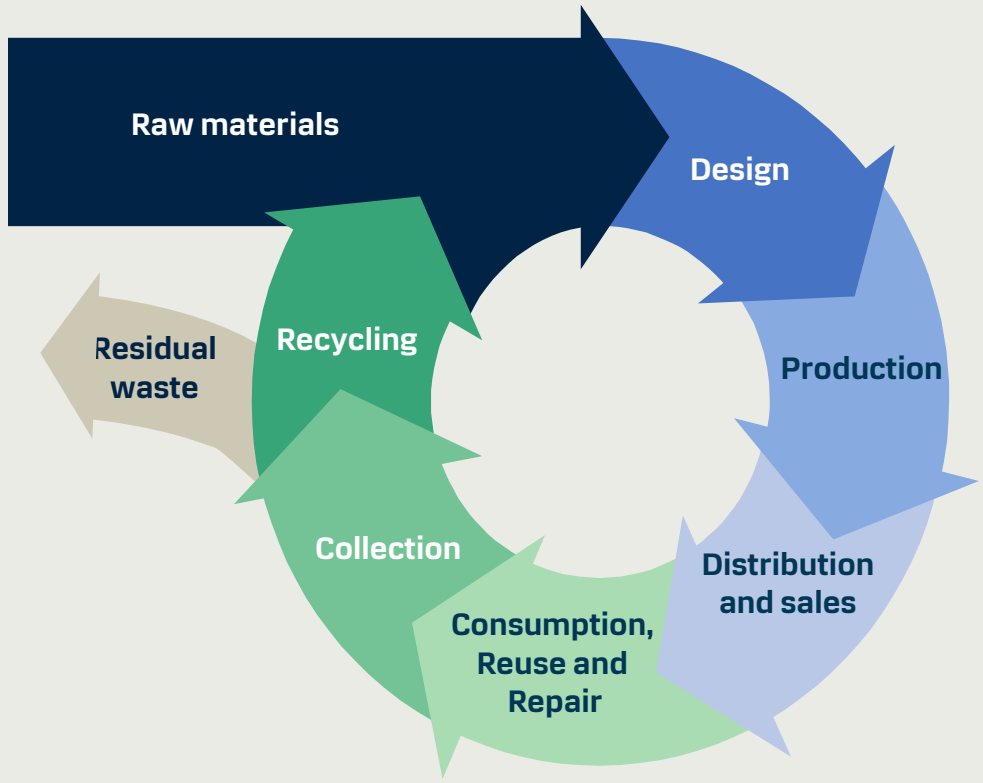
Circular value recovery

- Capture value from products and materials in the after-use phase

Circular support

- Support circular economy business models through digital tools and applications, advisory services and education

Circular economy



Source: European Parliament, promotion of the circular economy - Ministry of the Environment; Rambøll

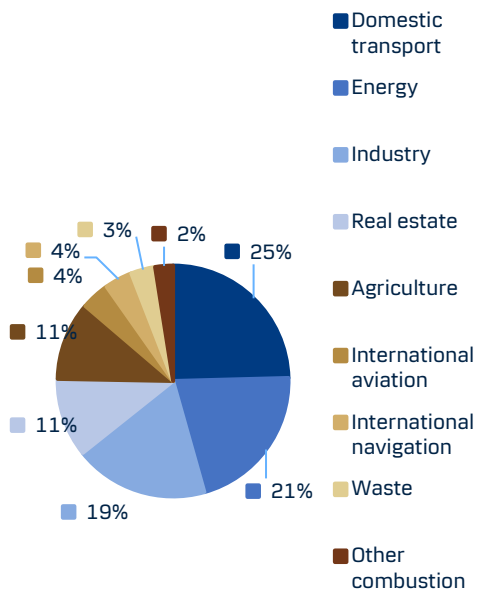
Increased investment levels required in high emitting sectors

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Investments needed in the energy system

- In 2025, ECB president Christine Lagarde said the financing need for Europe's green transition is estimated at c.**EUR1.2 trillion** a year, equal to c.8.3% of 2023 GDP. This includes decarbonising industry, transport and energy supply.
- To put the number in perspective, the average green investment level between 2011and 2020 was EUR764bn in the EU, according to the commission.
- The commission's July 2025 proposal for the financial framework for 2028-34 includes a 35% spending target on climate and environment objectives, equal to c.EUR700bn to support green investments.
- The largest investment areas are clean energy supply, transport and building energy efficiency, reflecting the key sources of emissions in the EU.

EU emissions split by sector 2024



Increased investments needed in most sectors

- The decarbonisation of the power sector and increased electrification is a prerequisite for the climate transition of other energy-intensive sectors. More details on future energy supply and demand and the consequent investment needs in the Nordic utility sector can be found in our report *Nordic Climate Compass - The electrification of everything*.
- In addition to investments in the energy system, the European commission has estimated the investment needs for other key sectors in its 2025 climate action progress report.
- **Residential real estate**: EUR215bn annually in renovation and replacing heat systems, nearly twice the annual investment level in 2011-2020.
- **Industry**: EUR40bn annually to decarbonise steel, cement and chemicals. A six-fold increase compared with the previous decade's investment levels.

EU annual investment gap by sector

Sector (EURbn)	2011-2020 average	2021-2030 average	Investment gap
Industry	5	40	700%
Residential real estate	115	215	86%
Services	30	80	167%
Agriculture	15	30	100%
Transport	549	754	37%
TOTAL	**764**	**1,241**	**62%**

Source: EEA, EU Climate progress report 2025, ECB, Danske Bank Sustainability Research

Transition policies must reward early movers and de-risk new investment

Two categories of companies require different measures

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1 Early movers

Measures that secure market uptake for low-carbon products

Position: Invested in low-carbon production, products and processes in response to policy signals

Key risk: Insufficient demand – low-carbon products carry a cost premium and uptake depends on policy follow-through

Policy need: Long-term predictable measures that create and sustain demand at viable prices.

Selection of potential measures

Measure	Examples
Purchase incentives	Subsidies, tax credits and bonus-malus schemes that narrow the price gap, e.g. EV purchase subsidies and heat-pump grants
Green public procurement	Inclusion of low-carbon requirements and criteria in public tenders, including for vehicles, steel, cement and construction
Standards and mandates	Binding product requirements, e.g. CO_2 standards for new cars, sustainable fuel blending mandates and energy efficiency limits for buildings
Carbon pricing	A predictable EU ETS price path and a stable phase-in of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM).
Enabling infrastructure	Timely roll-out of enabling infrastructure removing barriers for adoption, e.g. charging networks, grid connections and port facilities supporting storage and supply of alternative fuels.

2 Yet to invest

Measures that de-risk the investment case and assure future demand

Position: Final investment decisions on large, long-lived transition capex still pending

Key risk: Uncertain returns – future demand, product prices, input costs and policy durability are unclear

Policy need: Long-term revenue and demand certainty that makes the investment case bankable

Selection of potential measures

Measure	Examples
Power purchase agreements (PPAs)	Long-term fixed-price electricity contracts that lock in energy costs for industrial buyers and revenues for producers (potentially backed by state guarantees)
Carbon contracts for difference (CCfDs)	The state covers the cost gap to conventional production against an agreed CO_2 strike price, e.g. Germany's 15-year Klimaschutzverträge
Two-sided CfDs and fixed-premium auctions	Guaranteed revenue per unit produced, e.g. CfDs for renewable power and the European Hydrogen Bank's fixed premium per kg of renewable hydrogen
Public guarantees and blended finance	State loans, loan guarantees and export credit that lower the cost of capital for large projects, e.g. Swedish nuclear power facilities
Capex grants and long-term roadmaps	Investment grants (e.g. EU Innovation Fund, Sweden's Industriklivet) combined with legislated long-term targets that limit regulatory risk

Nordic corporate universe target implementation and performance



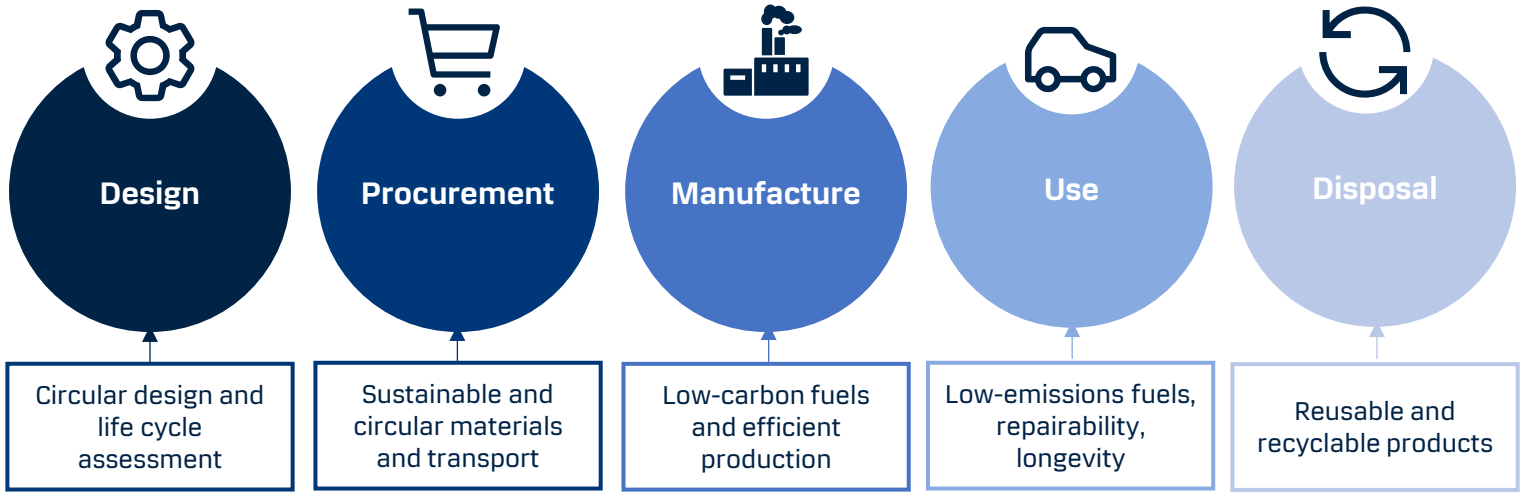
All stages of companies' value chains contribute to their footprints

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Value chain emissions

- Emissions stem from all areas of a company's value chain, with some activities accounting for a larger share of the total emissions.
- To understand a company's footprint and the potential decarbonisation challenges it faces, it is important to understand its activities and value chain.
- As we will discuss, the up- and down-stream activities tend to account for a large share of the footprint.
- A combination of measures, targeting different areas of the value chain, is often required to reduce emissions and deliver on climate transition targets.

Example of corporate value chain activities that generate emissions and related solutions



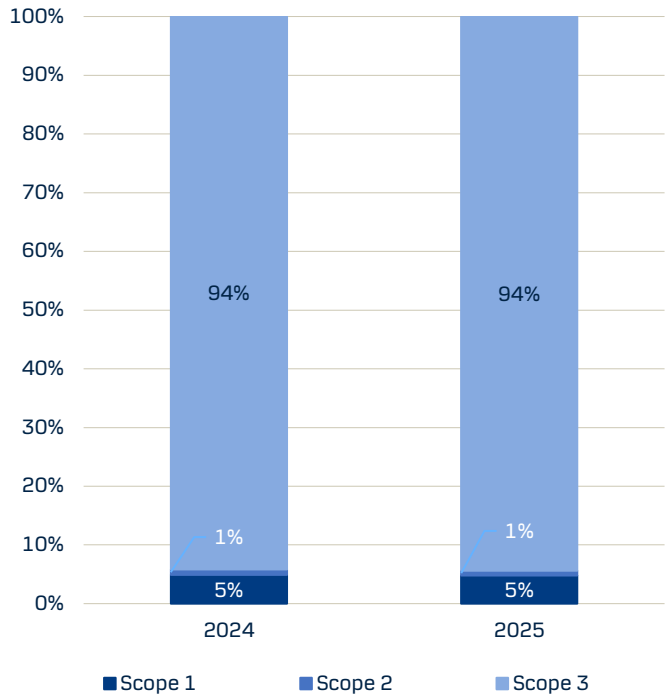
The majority of the climate footprint stems from the value chain

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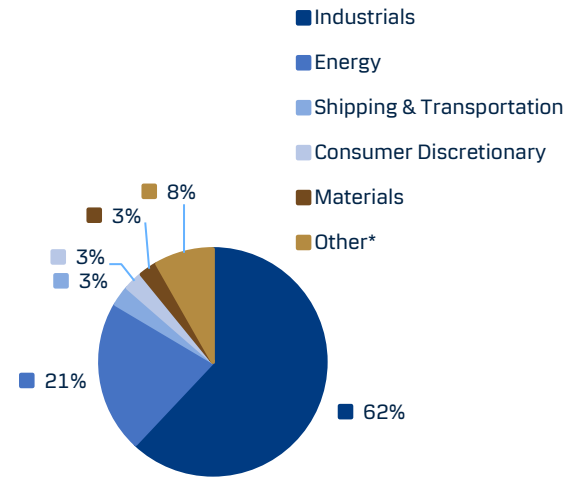
Scope 3 makes around 94% of universe aggregated emissions

- Aggregating the emissions from our Nordic universe (c.120 companies), we note that scope 3 accounts for around 94% of the total footprint.
- As a reminder, scope 3 represents the companies' value chain emissions, including both upstream and downstream activities. These emissions can partly be outside of the companies' direct control.
- Zooming in on the scope 3 emissions, the industrial sector accounts for the largest share, followed by energy.

Universe aggregated emissions split by scope 2024-25



Aggregated scope 3 split by sector



* Other: TMT, Real Estate, Service, Seafood, Healthcare, Consumer staples, consumer goods, materials and basic materials

Source: Company data, Danske Bank Sustainability Research

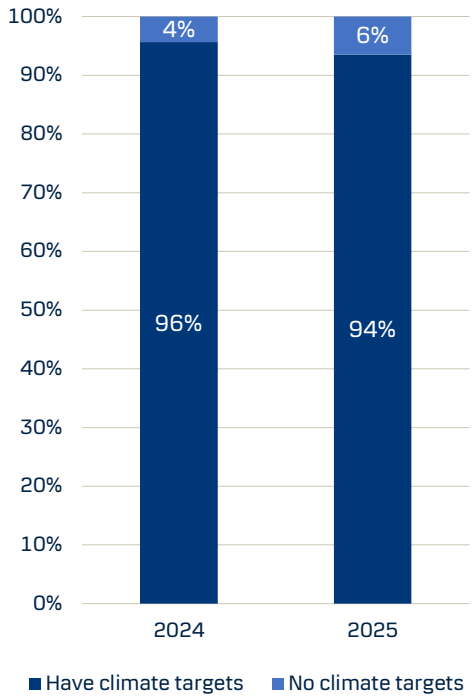
No signs of Nordic companies abandoning their climate ambitions

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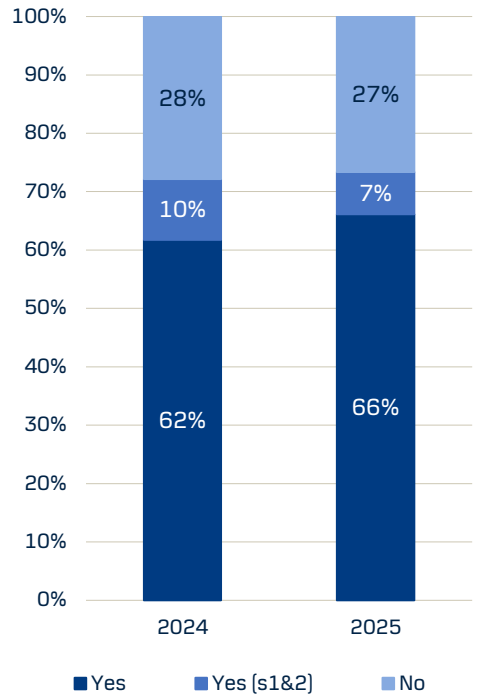
Scope 1&2 decarbonisation ambitions are standard in the Nordics

- The great majority (94%) of the companies in our universe have climate targets covering own emissions. Most of the remaining companies are in the process of developing targets.
- Long-term, 66% target net-zero across the value chain with an additional 7% aiming to reach net-zero in own emissions.
- Around 34% of the companies targeting net-zero aim to reach it by 2050, around 30% between 2040-45 and the reminder between 2030 and 2035.

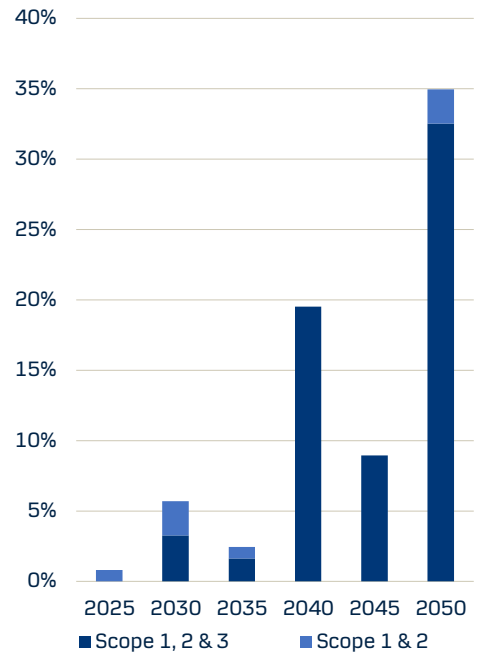
Almost all companies have climate targets



73% also have long-term targets



Companies with neutrality targets split by target year



Source: Company data, Danske Bank Sustainability Research

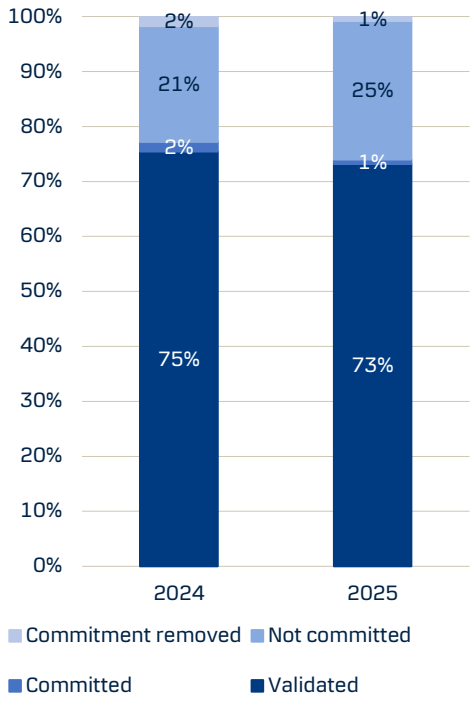
High proportion of companies also have SBTI-validated targets

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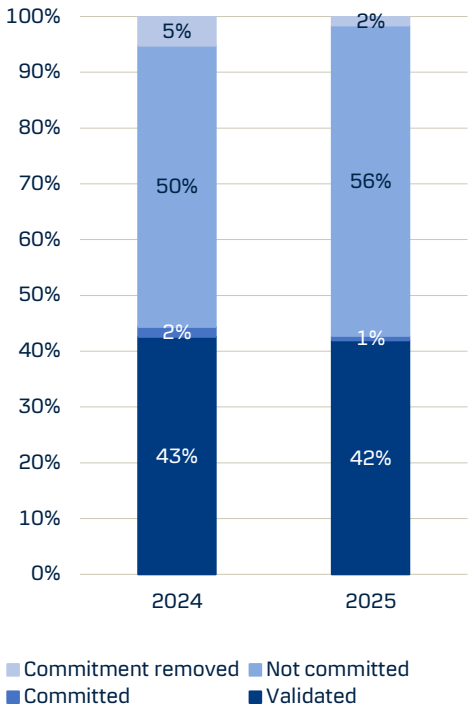
73% of companies have validated targets

- 73% of companies have mid-term targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative, SBTi. As a reminder, 94% of companies have targets.
- 42% also have long-term neutrality targets validated by the SBTi.
- Commitment implies a company is committed to set targets in line with the SBTi trajectories within two years. If a company fails to submit targets in line with the trajectories within the timeframe, the commitment will be removed.

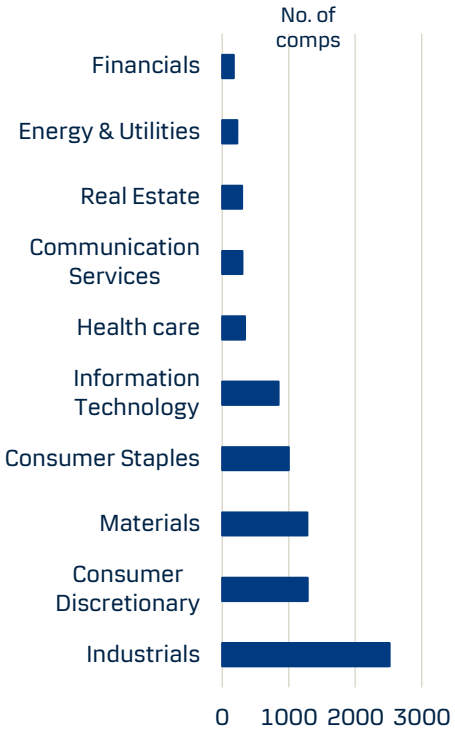
Our universe: Mid-term SBTi validation



Our universe: Long-term SBTi validation



Global SBTi validation split by sector



Source: Company data, SBTi, Danske Bank Sustainability Research

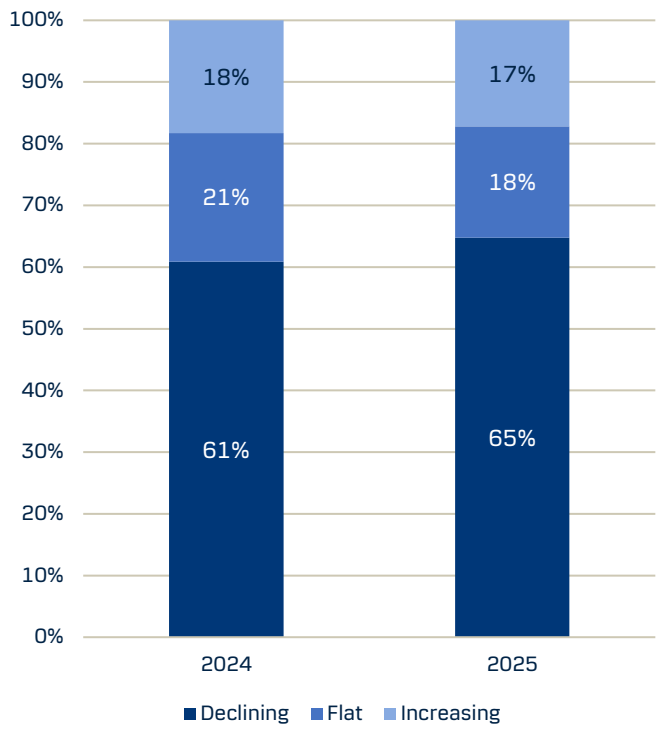
Declining emissions in own operations y/y in 2025

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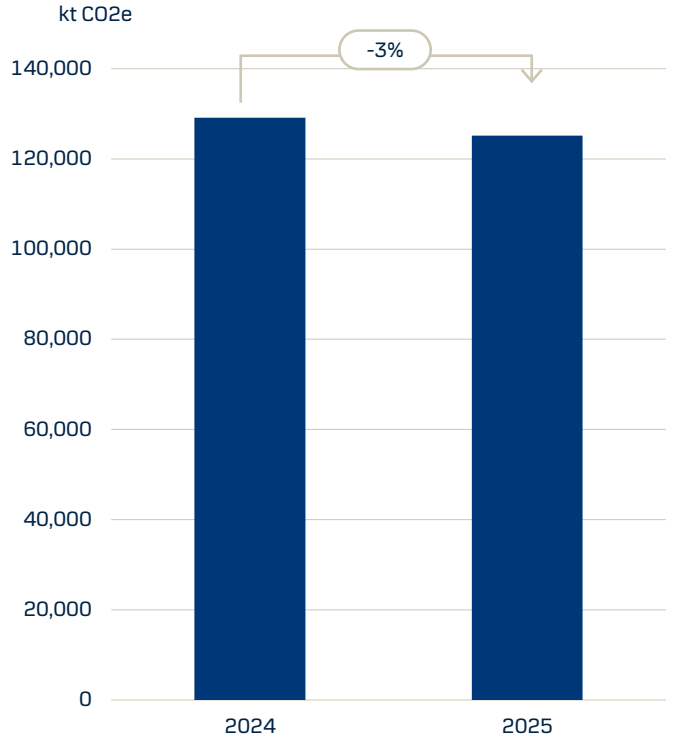
Progress is happening - reduced emissions and improved targets

- Around 65% of companies reduced their direct emissions between 2024 and 2025 and c.18% disclosed emission levels in line with the previous year.
- On an aggregated level, emissions declined by 3% between 2024 and 25. To put it into perspective, the universe's aggregated net sales increased by c.2% in 2024/25.

Scope 1+2 levels 2024/2025 trend



Aggregated scope 1+2 2024-25



Source: Company data, Danske Bank Sustainability Research

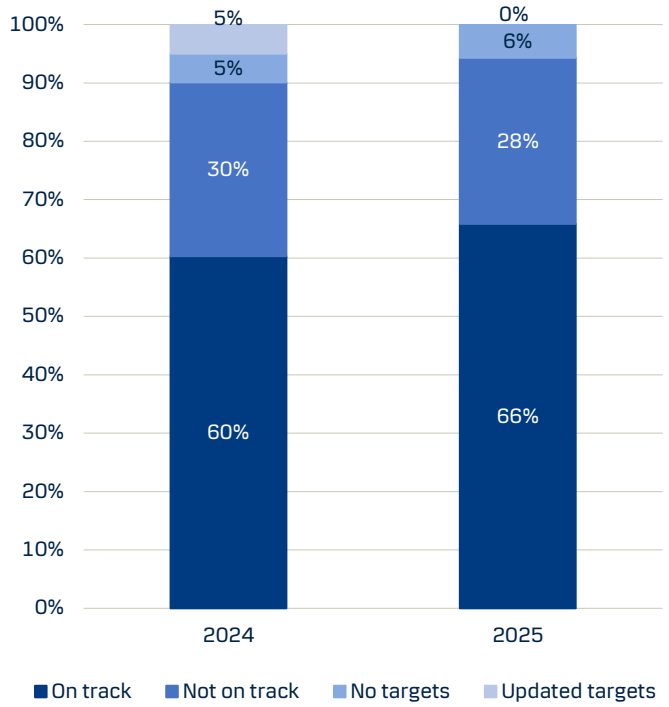
Strong delivery on climate ambitions for own operations

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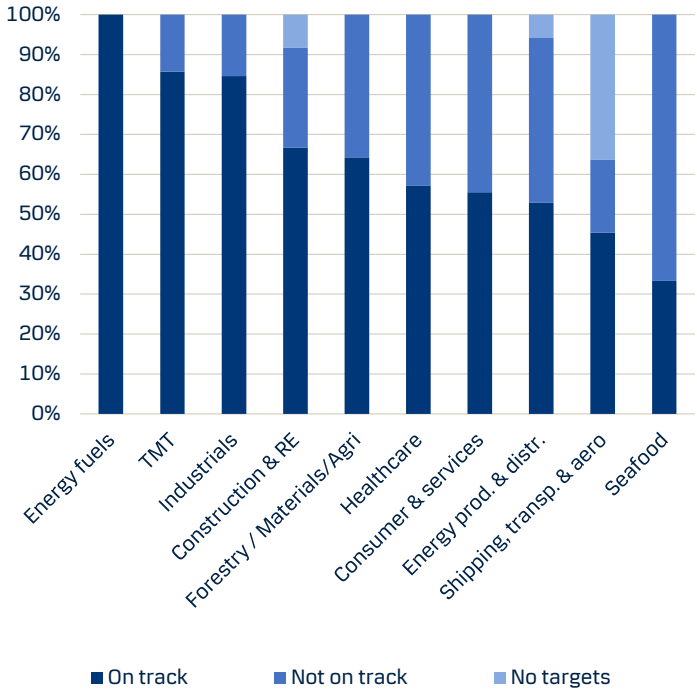
Progress is happening - reduced emissions and improved targets

- 66% of companies are on track towards their mid-term targets for own emissions (scope 1+2), assuming a linear reduction, as of 2025.
- 28% of companies have updated or adopted new scope 1 and 2 targets and are yet to report progress towards the targets.

Progress towards mid-term targets for own emissions



Progress towards mid-term target by sector



Source: Company data, Danske Bank Sustainability Research

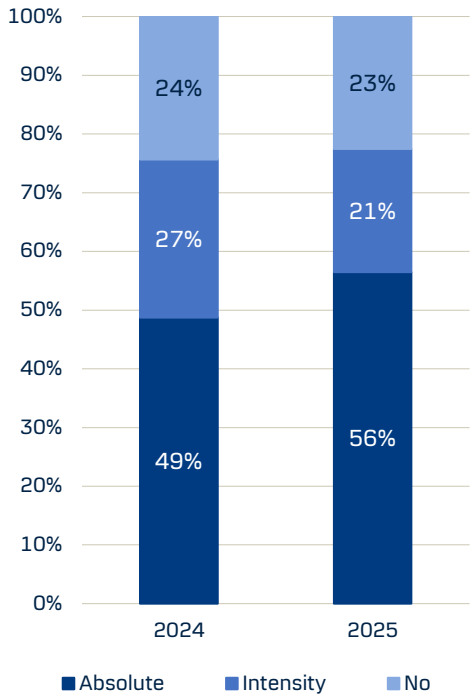
Majority of value chain emissions are covered by climate targets

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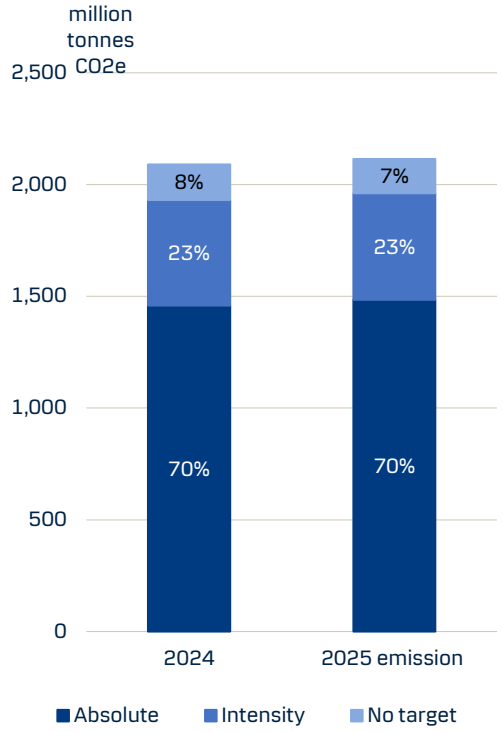
Absolute target implementation is increasing

- Looking at target implementation, c.77% of companies in our universe target value chain decarbonisation. We note that the share of companies targeting absolute scope 3 reduction has increased compared with last year, with 56% in 2025 vs 49% in 2024.
- In total, 70% of aggregated 2025 value chain emission are covered by an absolute climate target and an additional 23% is covered by an intensity-based target.
- Of the companies reviewed in the seafood, TMT, service, consumer goods and consumer staples sectors, all have absolute scope 3 targets.
- Target implementation is also high in the consumer discretionary, telecom and materials sectors, where all reviewed companies have an absolute or intensity-based scope 3 target.

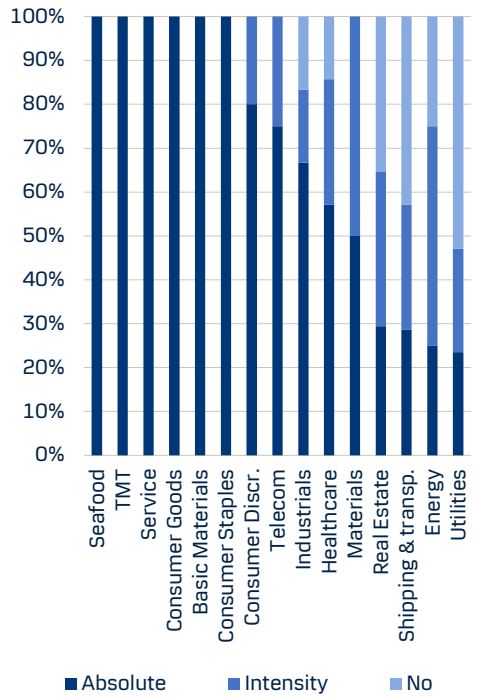
Scope 3 target implementation



Aggregated 2025 scope 3 emissions covered by target



Scope 3 target implementation by sector



Source: Company data, Danske Bank Sustainability Research

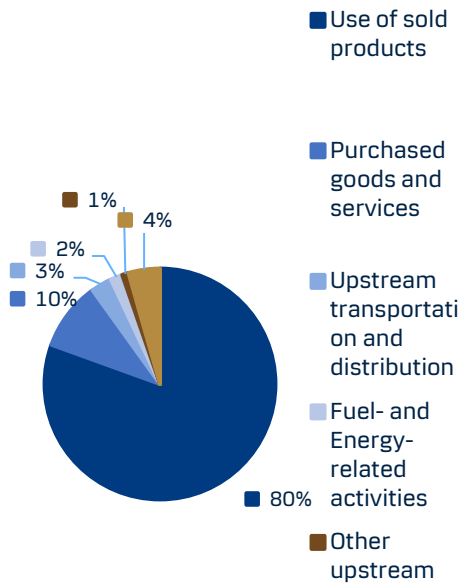
Scope 3 disclosure quality is improving

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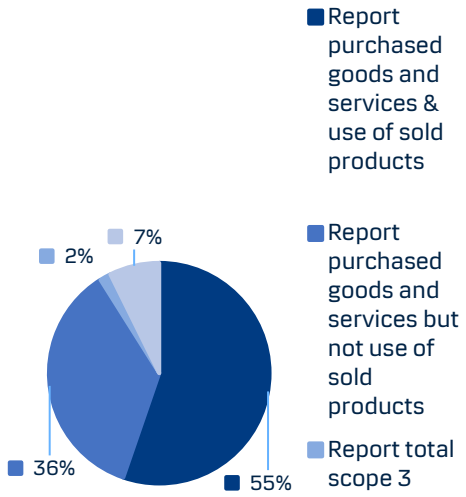
More detailed emission disclosures

- The quality of climate reporting varies between companies, in terms of both transparency on up- and downstream emissions and to what extent activity and spend-based calculation methods are used.
- Purchased goods and services is the main source of upstream emissions for most companies. In 2025, 91% of companies in our universe disclosed their emission levels for the category. More than half of companies also disclosed emissions related to the product use-phase, the main source of downstream emissions.
- The activities contributing to the value chain footprints tend to vary by sector. In 2025, downstream activities accounted for the majority of scope 3 for most sectors. This is despite only 55% of companies including the use of sold products, the key source of downstream emissions, in their 2025 disclosure.

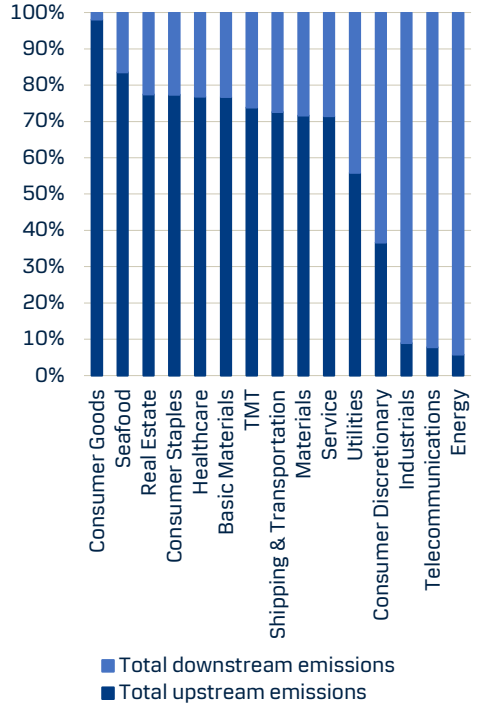
Aggregated 2025 scope 3 split by category



Quality of scope 3 reporting



2025 split of aggregated up- and downstream emission levels



Source: Company data, Danske Bank Sustainability Research

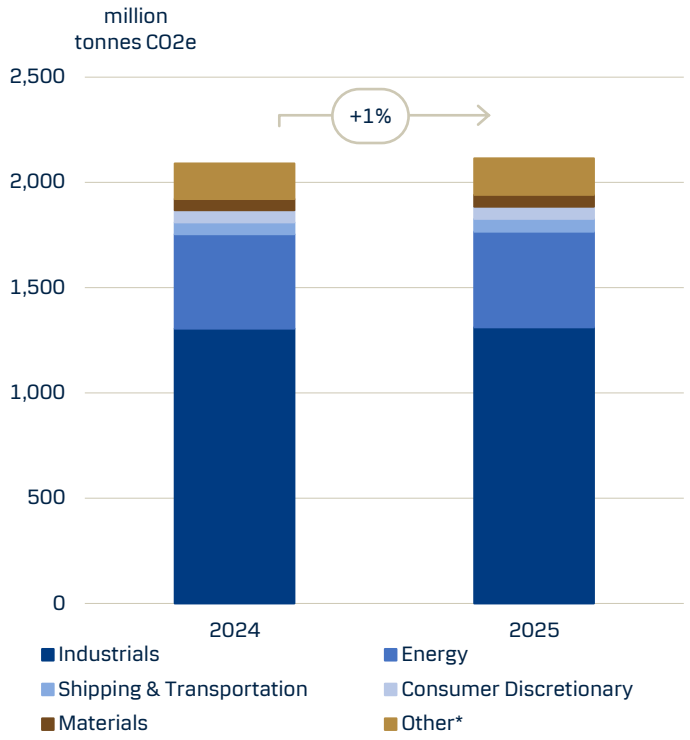
Significant value chain emissions for industrial and energy sectors

ESG Insights

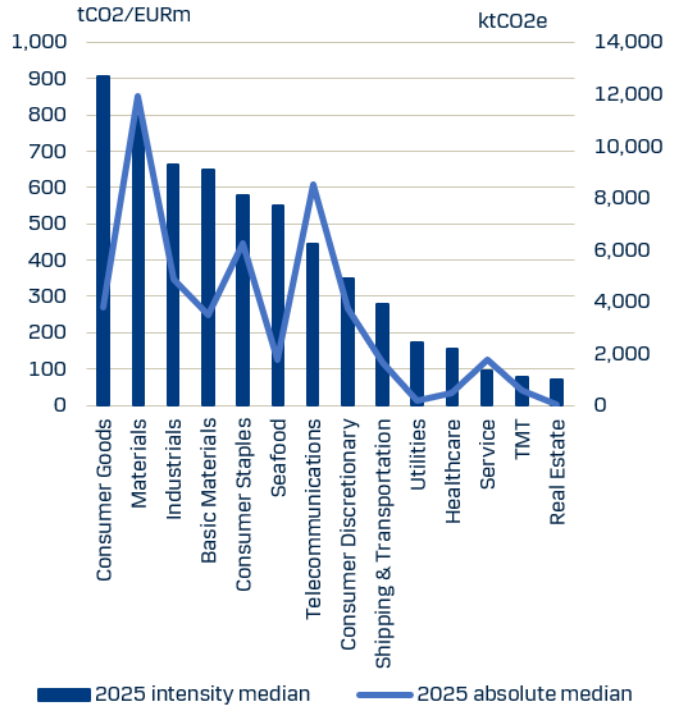
Slight increase of scope 3 emissions y/y

- The total aggregated universe scope 3 emissions was 2.1 billion tonnes in 2025, roughly the same level as in 2024. The industrial sector accounted for 62% of scope 3 emissions, followed by the energy sector at 21%. Consumer Goods had the highest scope 3 intensity median in 2025, followed by Materials and Industrials.
- Materials and Telecommunications are the companies with the highest median absolute emission levels.

Aggregated scope 3 emission development 2024-25



Median emission levels by sector 2025



*Other: TMT, Real Estate, Service, Seafood, Healthcare, Consumer staples, consumer goods, materials and basic materials
Source: Company data, Danske Bank Sustainability Research

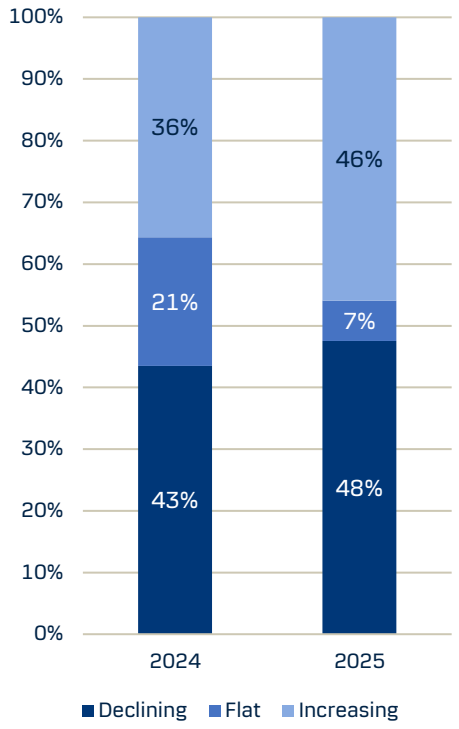
More companies are on track to deliver on their value chain climate ambitions

ESG Insights

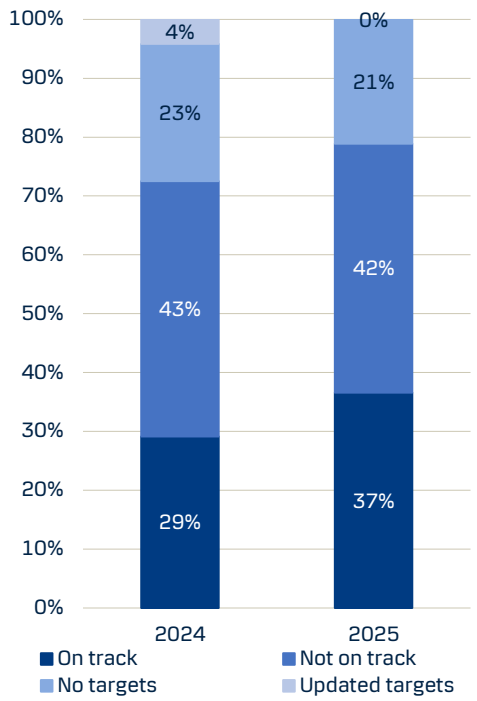
Decarbonisation is happening

- Between 2024 and 25, 48% of companies in our universe reduced their value chain emissions.
- We assess 37% of the companies in our universe to be on track towards their value chain climate targets in 2025. These companies cover 33% of the aggregated 2025 scope 3 emissions.
- 42% of companies, covering 42% of 2024 aggregated scope 3 emissions, are not on track towards their scope 3 reduction target as of 2025, according to our assessment.

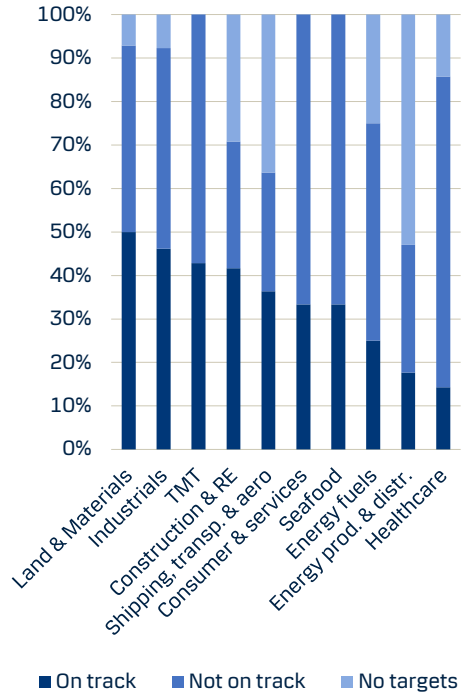
Scope 3 levels 2024/25 trend



On track towards mid-term scope 3 targets



Scope 3 target progress by sector



Source: Company data, Danske Bank Sustainability Research

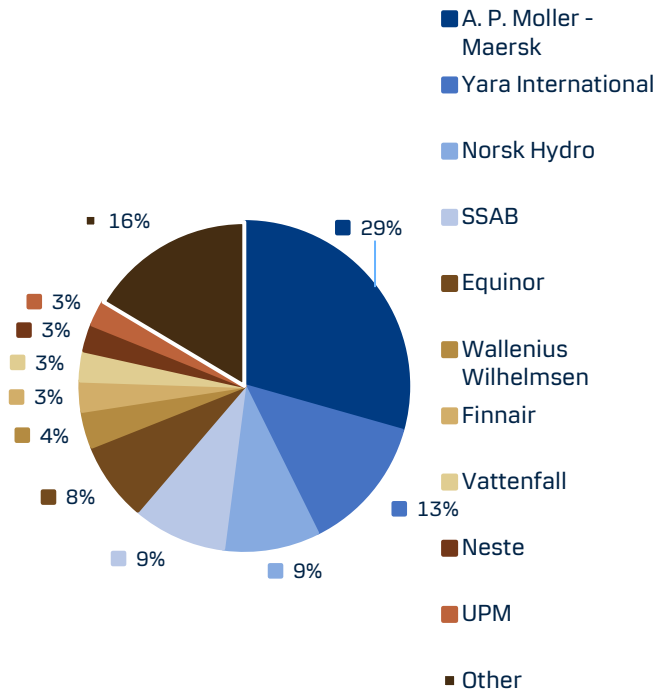
Electrification and energy mix are key for the transition

ESG Insights

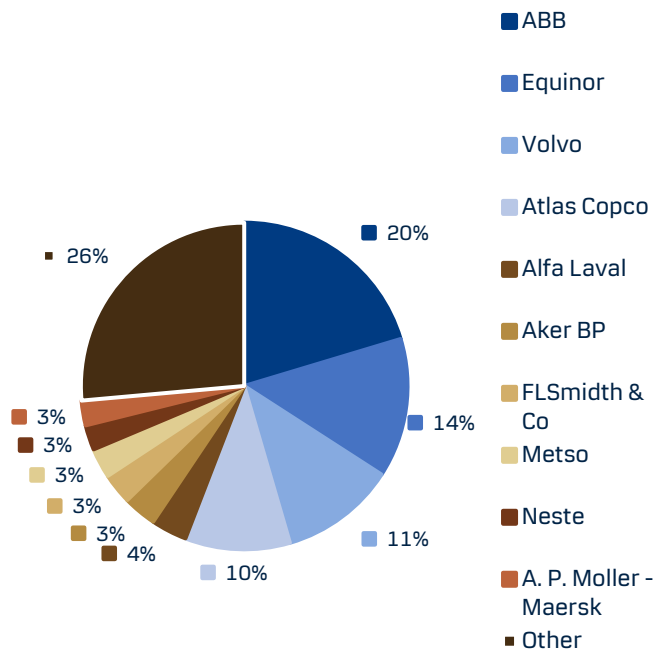
Sectors are facing different challenges

- Depending on a company's activities, the main part of its footprint stems from either own operations or the value chain.
- Companies with the majority if their footprint in own operations tend to operate high up in the supply chain, such as materials and energy generation, or in the transport sector. The main decarbonisation measures for these companies include electrification, as well as transitioning to circular materials and low-carbon fuels.
- For companies with most of the footprint in the value chain, the emissions tend to stem from the use of their products. For these companies, increasing product efficiency, electrifying the product portfolio and enabling circularity are key decarbonisation measures.

Own emissions: Top emitters 2025



Value chain emissions: Top emitters 2025



Source: Company data, Danske Bank Sustainability Research

Appendix



Danske Bank

Denmark: Broad toolkit anchored in CO_2 taxation and tendered CfDs

Selection of frameworks that are in place and potential incoming measures

Category	In place – Selection of instruments	Under discussion / in the pipeline – Selection of instruments
1 Early adopters – measures that secure market uptake for low-carbon products		
Purchase incentives	40% registration tax, in addition to a special basic reduction (DKK 161,300 in 2026), granted to EVs. Low-emission vehicles are granted smaller reduction. Reduced ownership tax for zero-emission cars.	Registration tax to be fully phased in for zero-emission vehicles by 2036.
Green public procurement	Voluntary in most cases, even though some environmental requirements are compulsory.	-
Standards and mandates	Mandatory life-cycle CO_2e limits for buildings (average 7.1 kg/m²/yr) as well as for the construction process.	Limits tighten to 6.4 (2027) and 5.8 kg/m²/yr (2029)
Carbon pricing and leakage protection	EU ETS plus industry CO_2 tax phased in from 2025 to DKK 750/t (non-ETS) and DKK 375/t (ETS) by 2030; passenger air tax from 2025	Livestock CO_2e tax from 2030: DKK300/t rising to DKK750/t by 2035, with 60% deduction
Enabling infrastructure	State support for Hydrogen backbone 1 connects hydrogen production and power-to-X hubs for export to Germany (c.3.2 GW transport capacity)	Bornholm Energy Island (≥3 GW), a Danish-German energy hub of offshore wind transmitting electricity to Denmark and Germany.
2 Yet to invest – measures that de-risk the investment case and assure future demand		
Power purchase agreements (PPAs)	Market-based corporate PPAs; no state-backed PPA guarantee scheme identified	EU-level EIB PPA guarantee pilot (€500m) available
Carbon contracts for difference (CCfDs)	CCS Fund: DKK28.7bn per-tonne subsidy 2029–44 (fossil and biogenic CO_2); NECCS fund awarded 3 biogenic projects (2024)	-
Two-sided CfDs and fixed-premium auctions	Offshore wind: 20-year two-sided CfDs – Vattenfall won 1.8 GW (Aug 2026). PtX tender: 10-year fixed premium, >280 MW	North Sea I South (≥1 GW) CfD tender, bid deadline autumn 2028
Offtake guarantees and demand aggregation	State risk reduction for companies booking capacity in the hydrogen pipeline to Germany	-
Public guarantees and blended finance	EIFO (export credit agency and promotional bank) provides loans, guarantees and risk capital, incl. for renewables	-
Capex grants and long-term roadmaps	Climate Act: 70% GHG cut by 2030; grants for replacing oil and gas heating (REPowerEU)	Green Area Fund to support land conversion alongside the agricultural CO_2e tax

Source: ACEA, Motorstyrelsen, Nordic sustainable construction, Danish government, Energistyrelsen, EIFO , EC, Danske Bank Sustainability Research

Sweden: Strong support for nuclear power

Selection of frameworks that are in place and potential incoming measures

ESG Insights

Category	In place – Selection of instruments	Under discussion / in the pipeline – Selection of instruments
1 Early adopters – measures that secure market uptake for low-carbon products		
Purchase incentives	Targeted EV premium for low-income households in rural areas	-
Green public procurement	Authorities should consider environmental criteria, where justified by the procurement's nature, but there is no general mandatory green award criteria.	Proposed SEK500m in 2026 to reimburse government agencies for fossil-free purchases
Standards and mandates	Fuel GHG reduction obligation cut to 6% for 2024-26. Climate declarations required for new buildings (no limit values)	Building limit values proposed from 2030. Proposal to increase fuel obligation rejected by government (May 2026)
Carbon pricing and leakage protection	Carbon tax applied to fossil fuels (on top of EU ETS). Temporary reduced carbon tax on petrol and diesel July-November 2026.	-
Enabling infrastructure	Different funding models have been applied, but the government and local municipalities have supported certain infrastructure projects in relation to the green transition	-
2 Yet to invest – measures that de-risk the investment case and assure future demand		
Power purchase agreements (PPAs)	Large market-based corporate PPA market (onshore wind since early 2010s); no state guarantee	EU-level EIB PPA guarantee pilot available
Carbon contracts for difference (CCfDs)	Bio-CCS (BECCS) reverse auction: SEK36bn budget for 2026-46, 15-year contracts; Stockholm Exergi awarded c.SEK20bn	-.
Two-sided CfDs and fixed-premium auctions	New nuclear: state loans and two-way CfDs for up to c.5,000 MW	Several state-aid applications for new nuclear received in 2026
Offtake guarantees and demand aggregation	Initiative whereby ten regional airports jointly procured Sustainable Aviation Fuel, SAF, from St1 in March 2026.	Revenue guarantee for domestic e-fuels proposed, but not currently under consideration
Public guarantees and blended finance	State credit guarantees for large green industrial investments (SEK80bn framework in 2025); programme paused in 2026.	-
Capex grants and long-term roadmaps	Industriklivet grants for feasibility studies to full-scale industrial projects, incl. bio-CCS; net-zero target 2045	-

Source: Swedish government, Boverket, ACEA, Nordic energy research, RISE, Riksgälden, Energimyndigheten, Danske Bank Sustainability Research

Finland: Support centred on investment tax credits

Selection of frameworks that are in place and potential incoming measures

Category	In place – instruments and sectors covered	Under discussion / in the pipeline – Selection of instruments
1 Early adopters – measures that secure market uptake for low-carbon products		
Purchase incentives	Zero-emission cars are exempt from registration tax. Scrapping premium scheme available for purchasers of new cars 2026–27 (€2,500 for a new BEV)	-
Green public procurement	Voluntary in most cases, even though some environmental requirements are compulsory	A March 2026 government resolution has set strategic ecological procurement objectives through 2035
Standards and mandates	Biofuel distribution obligation of 19.5% in 2026. Building climate declaration and carbon limit values requirements from 2026	Distribution obligation phased in to reach 34% by 2030
Carbon pricing and leakage protection	National carbon tax on fuels in addition to the EU ETS.	The carbon tax on transport fuels will be reduced at the beginning of 2027 to support households.
Enabling infrastructure	2026 Electricity Market Act eases grid build-out through several targeted measures.	Gasgrid plans to develop a national hydrogen transmission network in the 2030s. The Nordic-Baltic hydrogen corridor, NBHC, is a planned cross-boarder hydrogen network currently in the feasibility study stage.
2 Yet to invest – measures that de-risk the investment case and assure future demand		
Power purchase agreements (PPAs)	Market-based PPAs; no state-backed PPA guarantee scheme identified	EU-level EIB PPA guarantee pilot available
Carbon contracts for difference (CCfDs)	-	-
Two-sided CfDs and fixed-premium auctions	No national CfD scheme; Finnish projects signed European Hydrogen Bank fixed-premium grants (Jan 2026)	-
Offtake guarantees and demand aggregation	Private long-term offtake for domestic e-methane, but no nationwide state purchasing guarantee	-
Public guarantees and blended finance	Business Finland energy aid for large demonstration projects (2026 call: renewable fuels, energy storage)	-
Capex grants and long-term roadmaps	Tax credit for large clean-transition investments: €2.3bn awarded to 40 projects; carbon-neutrality target 2035	Extension proposed May 2026: 20% credit, max €150m per company, min. €50m investment; needs EU approval

Source: ACEA, Finnish Government, Gasgrid, NBHC, Business Finland, Danske Bank Sustainability Research

Norway: EV support maturing out, focus shifting to industry

Selection of frameworks that are in place and potential incoming measures

Category	In place –Selection of instruments	Under discussion / in the pipeline – Selection of instruments
1 Early adopters – measures that secure market uptake for low-carbon products		
Purchase incentives	EV VAT exemption on first NOK300k of price. EV tolls capped at 70% of full rate	VAT benefit for new EVs to be fully phased out from 2027
Green public procurement	30% climate/environment weighting as main rule in public tenders. New public vehicles zero-emission since 2022. Only zero-emission city buses may be purchased from 2025	-
Standards and mandates	Mandatory climate declaration for all new buildings.	Targets for 2030: all new heavy vans and 50% of new lorries zero-emission
Carbon pricing and leakage protection	EU ETS (via EEA) and national carbon-tax. The national carbon tax is among the highest in the world. In addition, Norway applies a road usage tax on fuels	Steady increase of carbon price towards NOK 3,400/t by 2035. Carbon-tax to be phased in for some industry from 2027.
Enabling infrastructure	Fast chargers every 50 km on main roads. Longship CCS chain (Brevik capture, Northern Lights storage) in operation	Hafslund Celsio capture planned from 2029
2 Yet to invest – measures that de-risk the investment case and assure future demand		
Power purchase agreements (PPAs)	Eksfin guarantees long-term PPAs for wood processing, metals and chemicals.	-
Carbon contracts for difference (CCfDs)	No CCfD. CCS supported via direct state grants (c.NOK 22bn for Longship construction and operation)	-
Two-sided CfDs and fixed-premium auctions	Offshore wind: CfD for Sørlige Nordsjø II. Norwegian projects in European Hydrogen Bank	Utsira Nord floating wind state-aid auction (cap NOK 35bn); 30 GW offshore wind ambition by 2040
Offtake guarantees and demand aggregation	Norway has applied public procurement in Northern Norway, whereby hydrogen has been required to provide at least 85% of the energy for two vessels.	-
Public guarantees and blended finance	Eksfin long-term financing and guarantees for CCS, hydrogen and ammonia projects	-
Capex grants and long-term roadmaps	Enova grants for industrial decarbonisation and hydrogen technology	-

Source: ACEA, Norwegian government, Norwegian Ministry of Transport, Eksfin, OECD, Danske Bank Sustainability Research

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