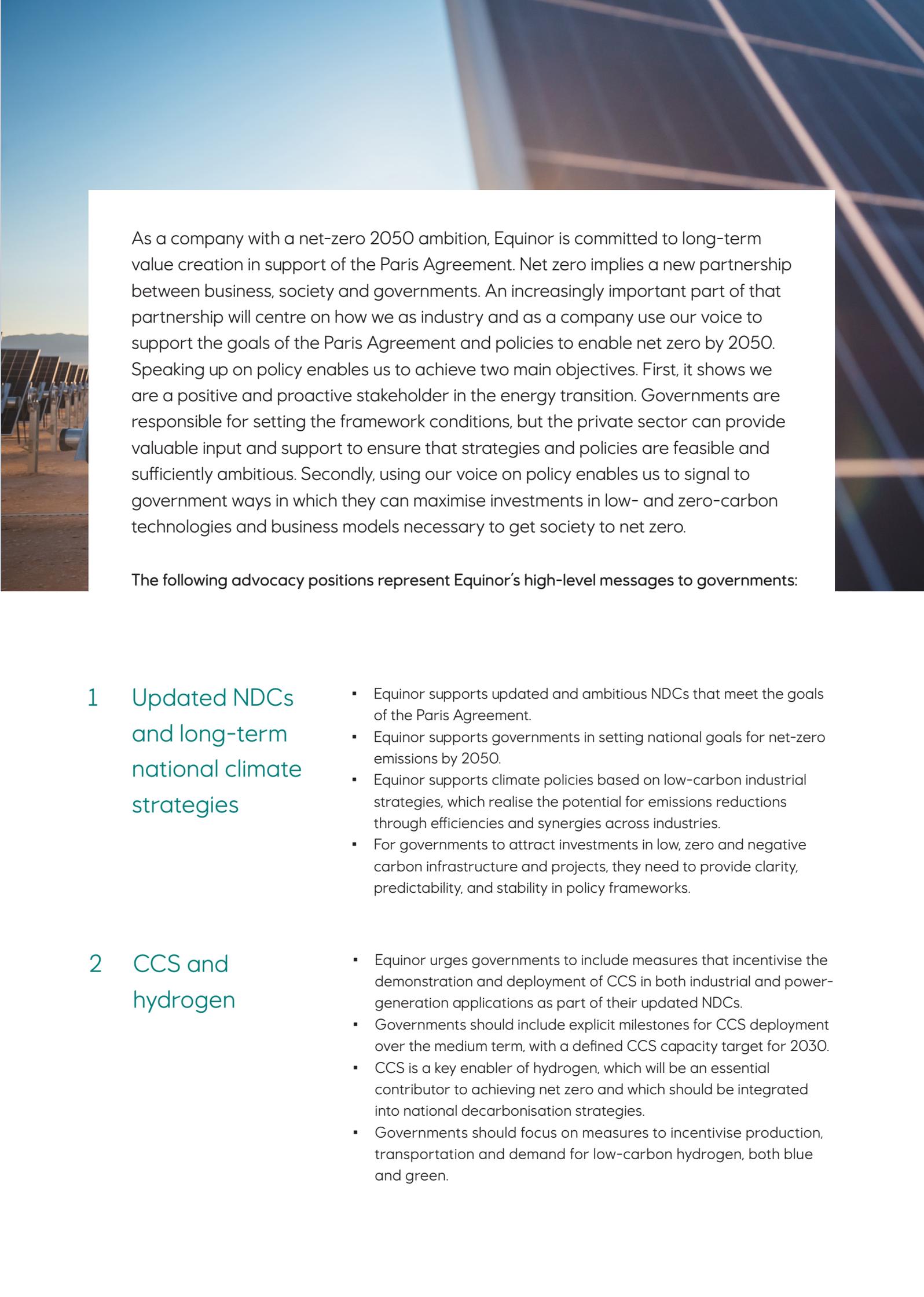




equinor

# Our climate policy positions





As a company with a net-zero 2050 ambition, Equinor is committed to long-term value creation in support of the Paris Agreement. Net zero implies a new partnership between business, society and governments. An increasingly important part of that partnership will centre on how we as industry and as a company use our voice to support the goals of the Paris Agreement and policies to enable net zero by 2050. Speaking up on policy enables us to achieve two main objectives. First, it shows we are a positive and proactive stakeholder in the energy transition. Governments are responsible for setting the framework conditions, but the private sector can provide valuable input and support to ensure that strategies and policies are feasible and sufficiently ambitious. Secondly, using our voice on policy enables us to signal to government ways in which they can maximise investments in low- and zero-carbon technologies and business models necessary to get society to net zero.

The following advocacy positions represent Equinor's high-level messages to governments:

## 1 Updated NDCs and long-term national climate strategies

- Equinor supports updated and ambitious NDCs that meet the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- Equinor supports governments in setting national goals for net-zero emissions by 2050.
- Equinor supports climate policies based on low-carbon industrial strategies, which realise the potential for emissions reductions through efficiencies and synergies across industries.
- For governments to attract investments in low, zero and negative carbon infrastructure and projects, they need to provide clarity, predictability, and stability in policy frameworks.

## 2 CCS and hydrogen

- Equinor urges governments to include measures that incentivise the demonstration and deployment of CCS in both industrial and power-generation applications as part of their updated NDCs.
- Governments should include explicit milestones for CCS deployment over the medium term, with a defined CCS capacity target for 2030.
- CCS is a key enabler of hydrogen, which will be an essential contributor to achieving net zero and which should be integrated into national decarbonisation strategies.
- Governments should focus on measures to incentivise production, transportation and demand for low-carbon hydrogen, both blue and green.

### 3 Offshore wind

- Equinor encourages national governments to include offshore wind and other ocean-related measures in their updated NDCs.
- As part of their NDCs, governments should establish ambitious, realistic capacity targets for offshore wind deployment within a defined timeframe.
- Particular focus should be paid to the potential for floating offshore wind technology, which can expand the number of countries able to access offshore wind.
- As an emerging technology, floating offshore wind requires a specific set of policy support mechanisms initially, including dedicated frameworks for de-risking investments.

### 4 Nature-based solutions

- Equinor believes that nature-based solutions (NbS) will play a key role in the achievement of the net zero by 2050 goal of the Paris Agreement.
- Equinor encourages countries to incorporate NbS into their NDCs to realise a greater level of ambition in their national targets.
- NbS measures should deliver social, environmental and biodiversity benefits.
- NbS credits should be based on sound, verifiable measurement and accounting standards.

### 5 Carbon pricing

- Carbon pricing is a key enabler of the energy transition. It promotes efficiency and incentivises investments in low-carbon technologies and business models.
- The most transparent and efficient approach to carbon pricing is through market-based mechanisms such as carbon taxes or cap-and-trade systems.
- In cases where market-based mechanisms are not possible or effective, targeted non-market-based carbon mitigation measures such as performance standards are also appropriate.
- In cases where some regions set a higher level of decarbonisation ambition than others and where inter-regional linkages of market mechanisms is not possible, there is a legitimate case for a carbon-border adjustment mechanism to prevent carbon leakage.