

Norwegian Grandparents demand Norwegian oil and gas production to be phased out and point out the need for renewable energy.

Petter Wiberg 07.05.2026

Two resolutions demanding a radical turnaround in Norway's policy on climate and energy were passed unanimously at last week's annual general meeting of the Grandparents' Climate Campaign in Bergen.



BKA General Assembly 2026

Photo: H. Wiik / BKA

Phasing Out Norwegian Oil And Gas

Grandparents Climate Campaign remains firm in our demand that Norway must phase out the production of oil and gas, both on the Norwegian continental shelf and abroad.

The parliament must as soon as possible adopt a plan for the complete phasing out of Norwegian oil and gas extraction, both on the Norwegian continental shelf and abroad

THE PARLIAMENT MUST DECIDE TO STOP ALL NORWEGIAN OIL EXPLORATION

The oil and gas industry has been valuable for our country. It has brought wealth to the state and society and provided a good livelihood for many people, and Norway has built up great wealth in the sovereign wealth fund through both oil and gas exports and investment returns.

But the Norwegian oil industry has also come at a high cost in terms of loss of life and health for many oil workers and divers. The oil industry has also caused pollution and extensive environmental destruction both on the Norwegian continental shelf and abroad.

The main cause of the climate crisis is the use of fossil energy, and far more oil and gas reserves have already been discovered than can responsibly be extracted.

The Norwegian fossil fuel industry makes a significant contribution to climate change. Norway is the world's fourth-largest producer of fossil gas and the 11th-largest producer of oil and gas overall.

It is completely senseless to continue searching for new reserves, especially when oil exploration today is taking place in particularly vulnerable areas of great importance for marine life and food supplies.

Nevertheless, Norway is investing heavily in what is the main cause of the climate crisis — fossil energy. In 2025, we invested 270 billion kroner in oil and gas extraction. In total, we invest six times as much in the oil industry as in all other industries combined.

Unfortunately, the government and the parliamentary majority show little willingness to change oil policy. Questions concerning the fossil fuel industry are increasingly being pushed aside in public political debate, and it may therefore be tempting to shift focus to issues involving less conflict and less powerful opponents. But precisely in this situation, it is especially important to state clearly that Grandparents Climate Campaign sees the phasing out of Norwegian oil activities as a core issue in our work.

This concerns the future of coming generations.

Norway Must Invest Much More in the Renewable Transition

The Grandparents' Climate Campaign is deeply concerned that Norway, as a nation, is doing far too little to slow the climate and nature crisis.

Norway has reduced greenhouse gas emissions by only 13% compared with 1990 levels, and we are the country in Europe that destroys the most nature per capita. Norway's Overshoot Day in 2025 fell on April 16, and our total energy consumption is among the highest in the world. This is happening even though global warming is about to exceed 1.5 degrees, and despite scientists and environmental organizations, both nationally and internationally, having sounded the alarm for a long time.

Norway must transform both consumption and energy production.

Norway had a 22 TWh surplus in electricity production in 2025. We do not have an energy crisis, yet 45 percent of Norway's total energy use is still fossil-based. We can eliminate most of our fossil energy use through electrification, energy saving and

efficiency measures, and by expanding renewable energy production with minimal loss of nature: geothermal and seawater heating, upgrading hydropower, reusing waste heat from industry and data centres, solar thermal collectors and heat storage in bedrock, and responsible development of offshore wind power. Much of today's electricity consumption goes to heating, and this can largely be replaced by water-based heating from renewable sources. In this way, we can also secure a future electricity surplus.

The renewable transition must be accompanied by democratically governed allocation of energy to businesses and socially beneficial purposes.

Industry has considerable expertise and willingness to transition, and local energy initiatives already provide many jobs. Parliament and the government must prioritize how much energy should go to electrification of oil installations and data centres versus other local industries that are currently waiting in electricity queues for further investment and operation.

Norway has a special responsibility to transition first, and time is running out.

Norway is one of the richest countries in the world and has substantial resources and a strong capacity for transition. Climate change is already causing major destruction, and for the future of coming generations it is crucial that we fully commit to a renewable transition away from fossil energy use.