



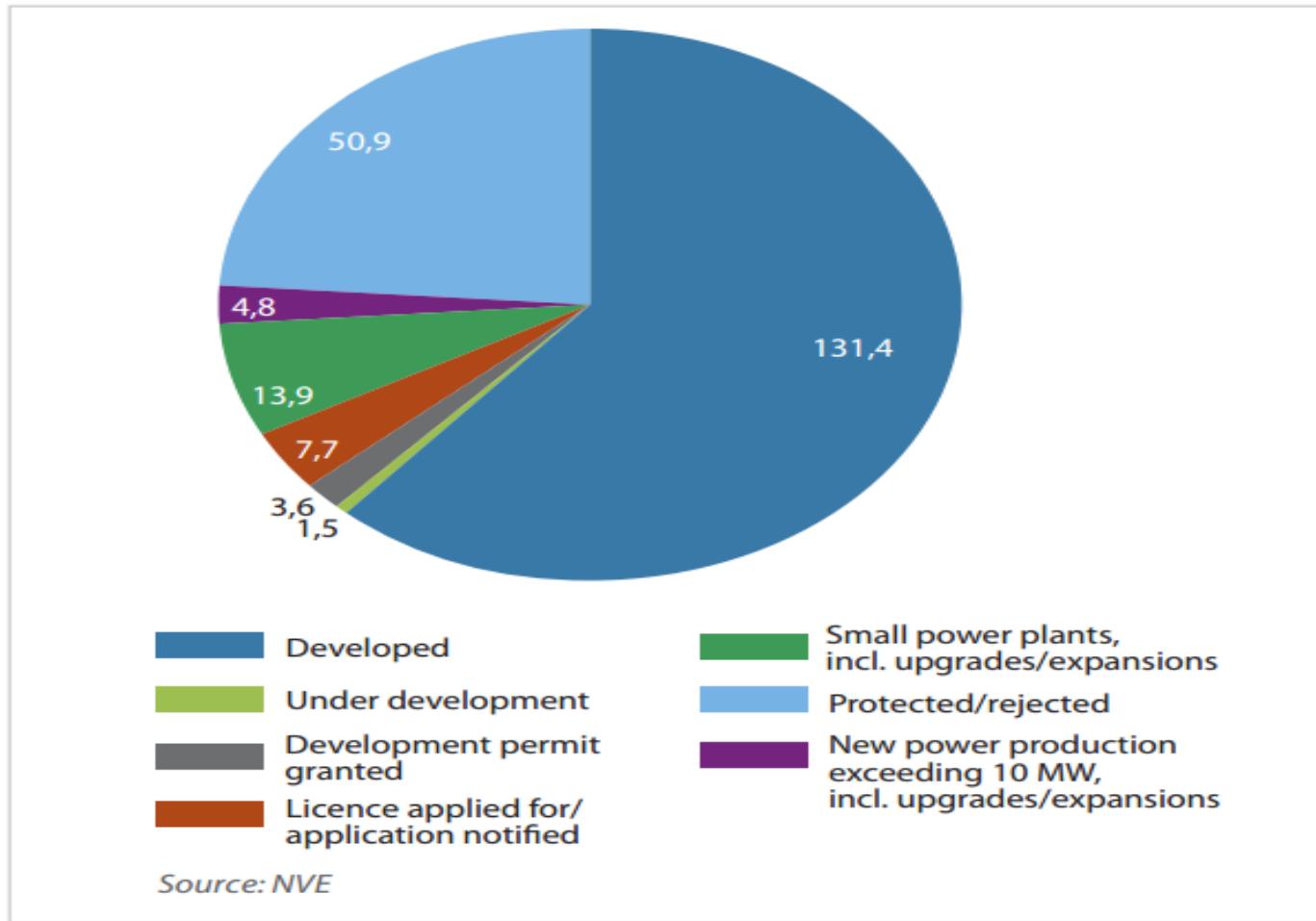
Renewable energy policy framework in Norway

Johan Vetlesen, Deputy Director General Ministry of
Petroleum and Energy

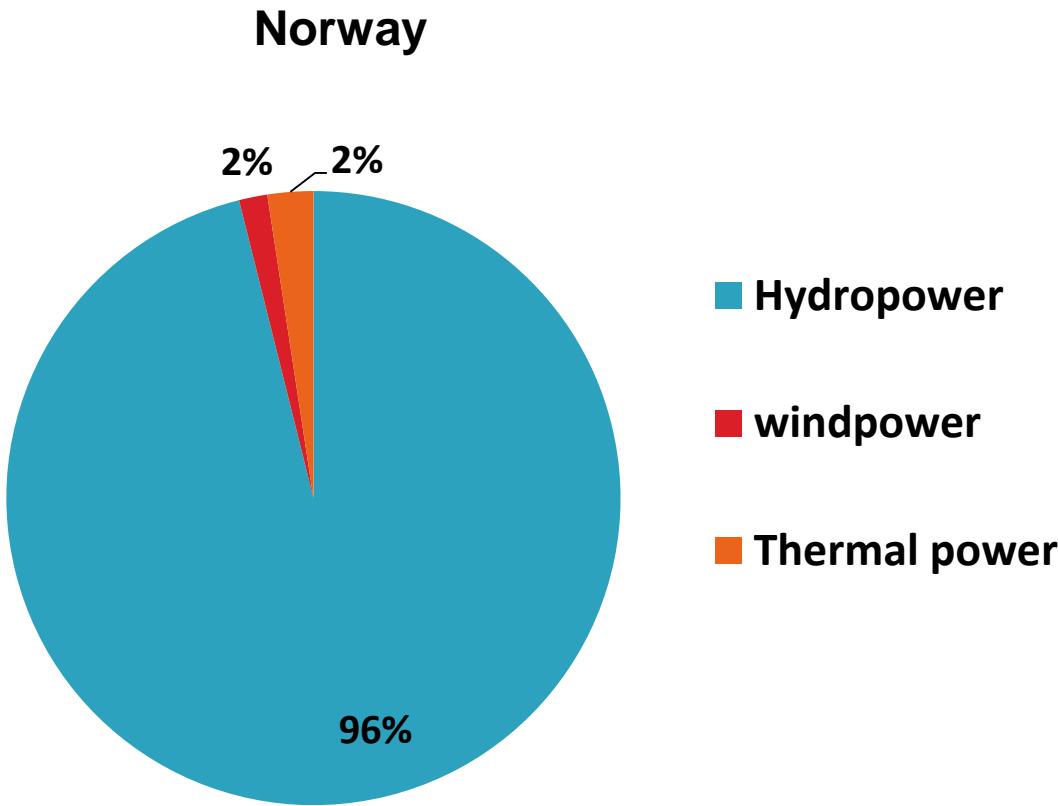
NB 8 conference in Tallin 26 February 2015



The Norwegian hydropower potential

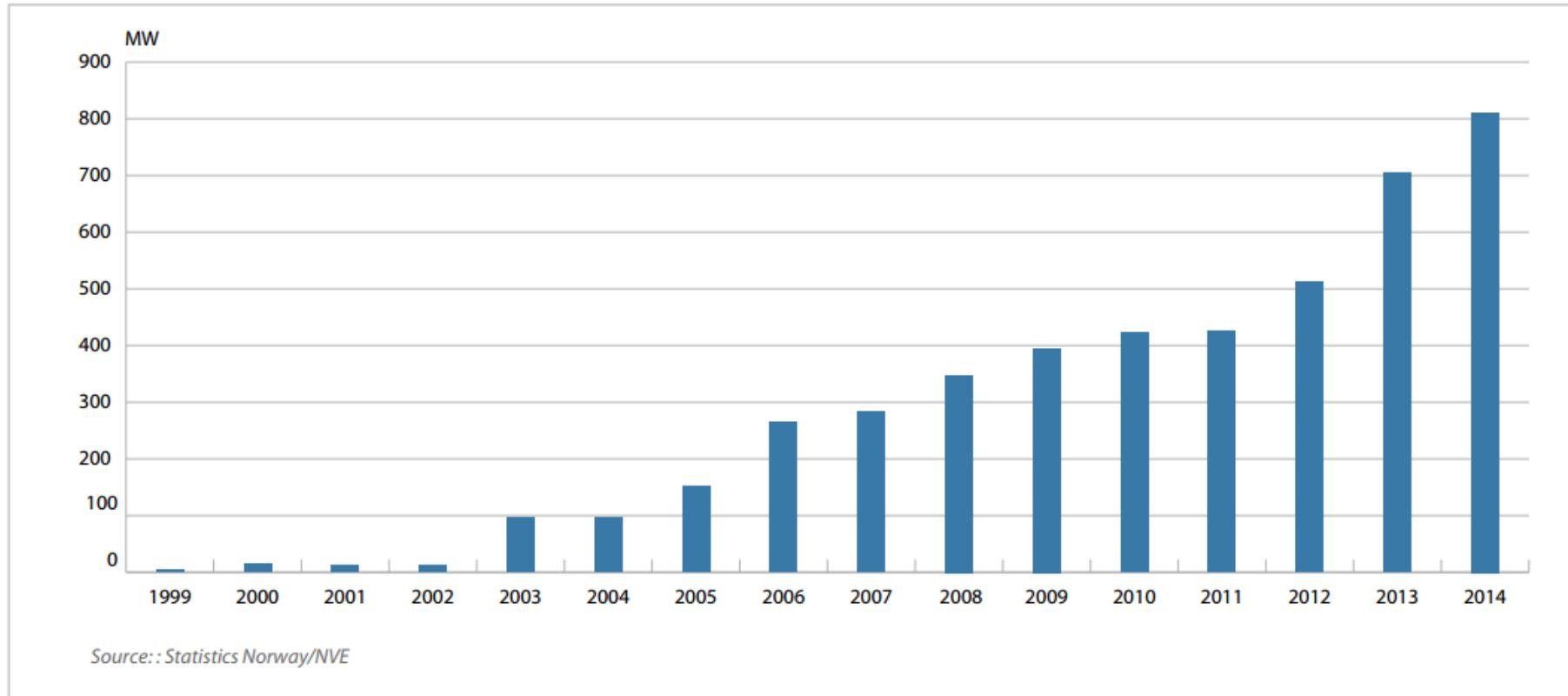


Electricity generation (2013)



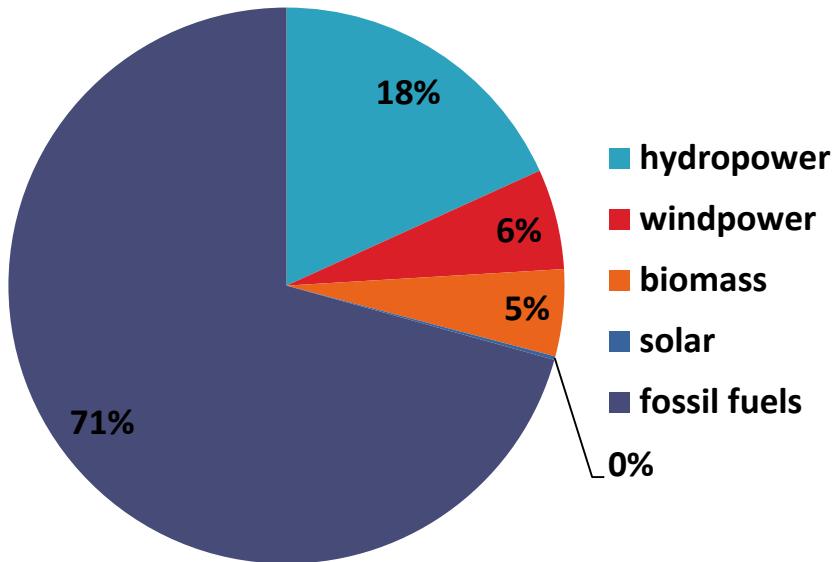
- *Sources: Nordpool*

Installed peak wind power capacity

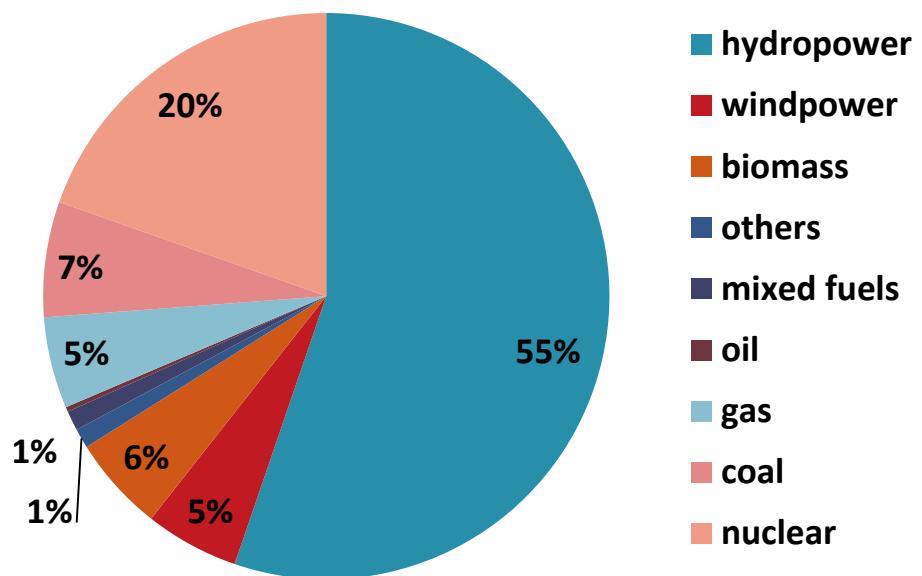


Electricity generation (2013)

The Baltic 3 region

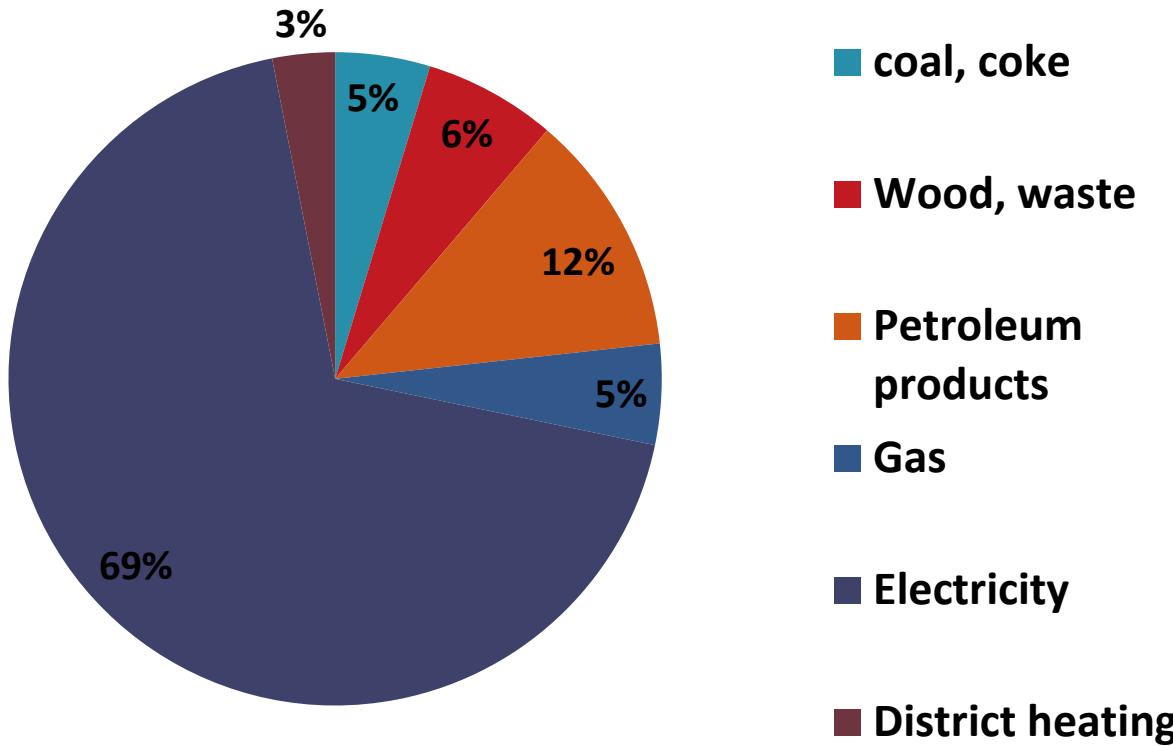


The Nordic 5 region



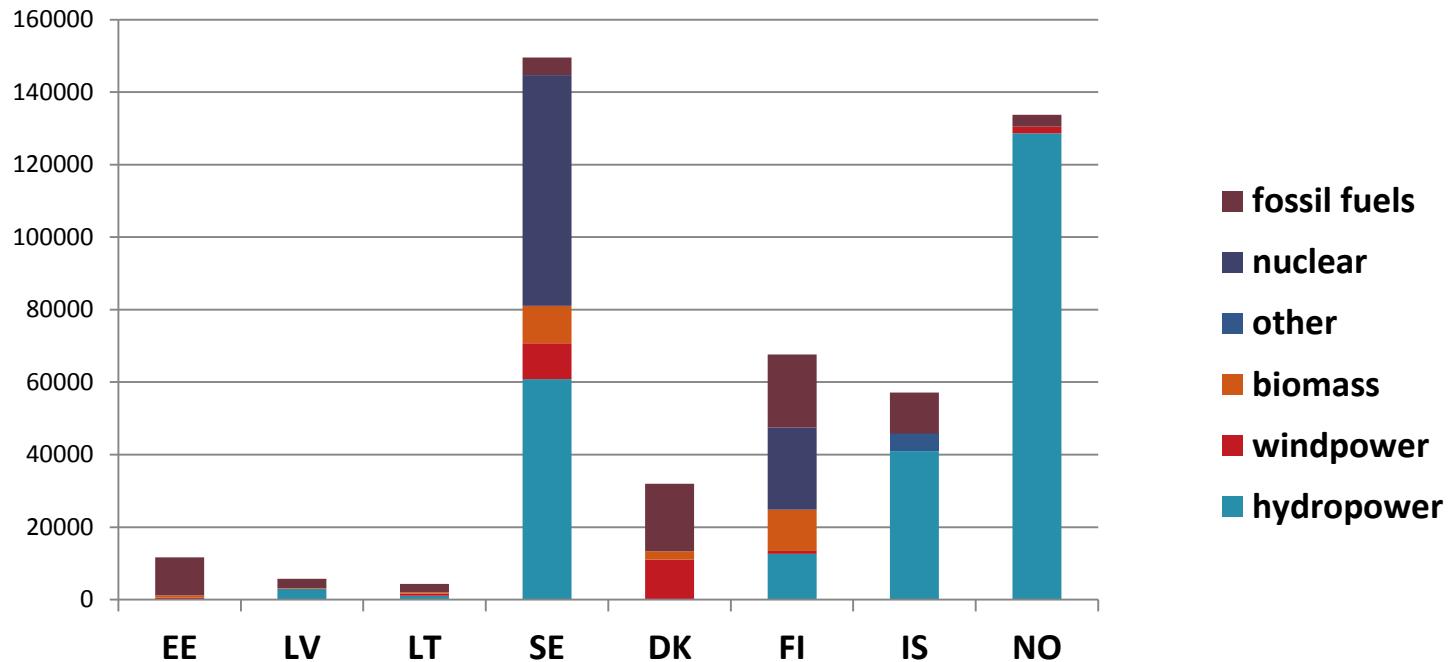
Source: ENTSO-E

Norwegian stationary energy consumption (2013)

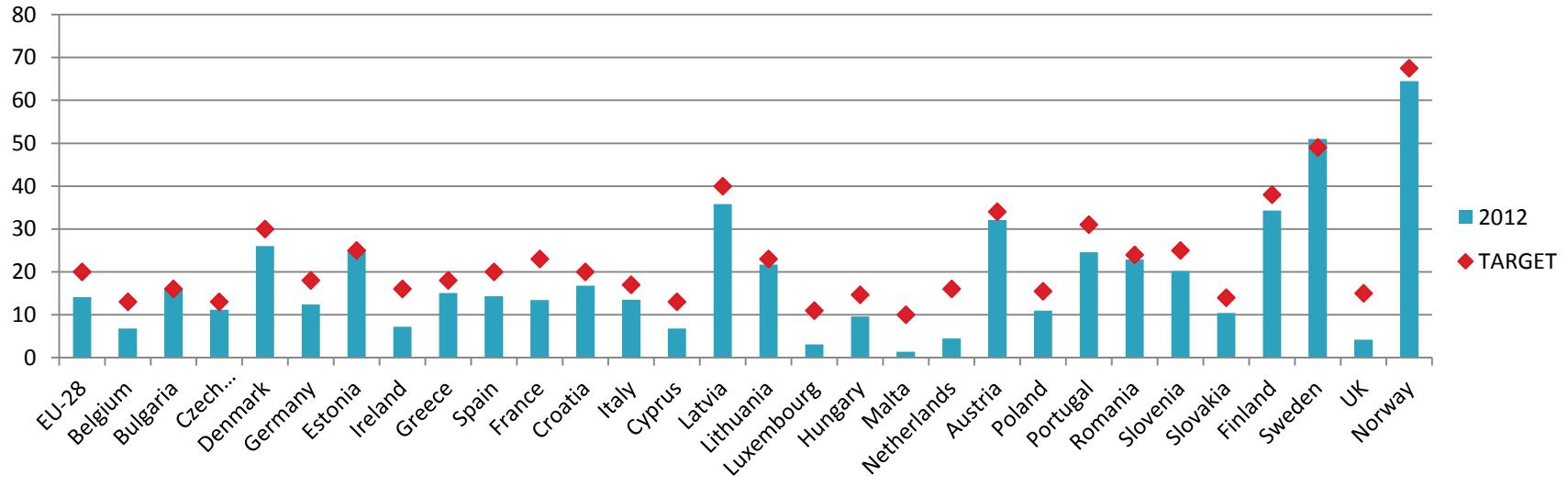


Source: Statistics Norway

Electricity generation by country (GWh, 2013)



Norway's Renewable energy share compared to Europe

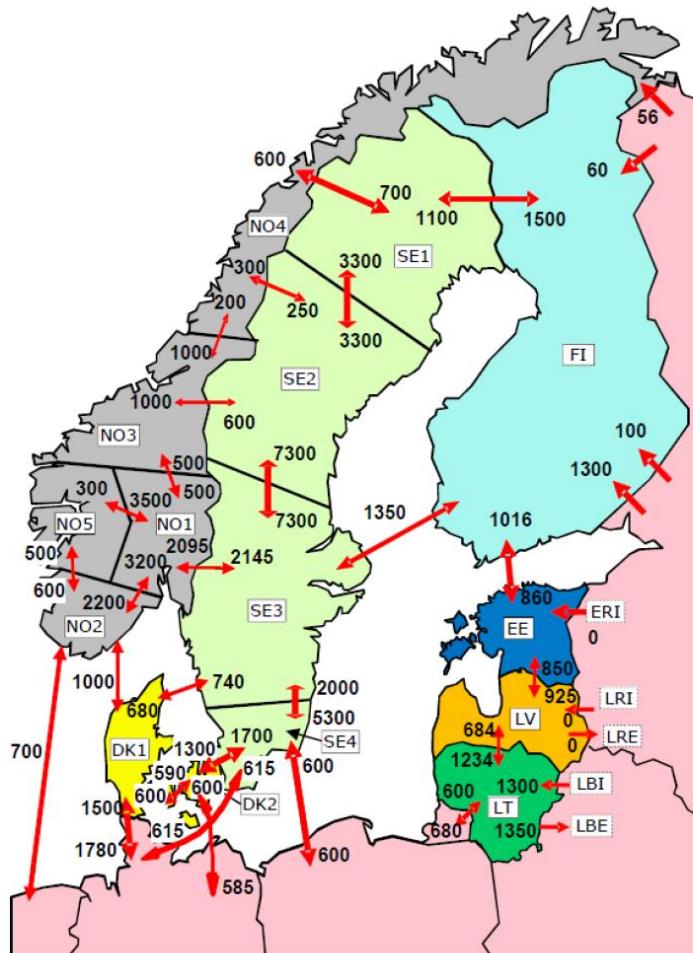


Sources: Statistics Norway, Eurostat

RES II directive. Renewable energy action plan

- Article 4 of the RES directive requires each state to draw up an action plan
- Norway submitted its plan to EFTA Surveillance Authority (ESA) in 2012
- Outlines how Norway is to achieve 67,5 % overall target and 10 % RE in transport target
- The electricity certificate scheme is the most important single measure for achieving the target
- NO-SE certificate scheme is the first EU-EEA example of a joint support scheme between member states under RES II article 11.

Nordic grid capacity (2014)



A new interconnector between Norway and Denmark (SK4) was set in operation 26th Dec. 2014, increasing the interconnection capacity to 1700 MW.

Norway's full interconnection capacity is 6,1 GW, which equals approx 18,5 % of net generating capacity.

Source: ENTSO-E



The elcertificate market

- Introduced 1 January 2012
- Overall target is 26.4 TWh new renewable electricity production by the year 2020.
 - Represent about 10 per cent of today's total energy production in Norway and Sweden
- Joint support scheme in accordance with the cooperation mechanism in article 11 of the Renewables Directive



Prop. 5 S
(2011–2012)
Proposisjon til Stortinget (forslag til stortingsvedtak)

Samtykke til inngåelse av avtale mellom Kongeriket Norges regjering og Kongeriket Sveriges regjering om et felles marked for elsertifikater av 29. juni 2011

*Tilråding fra Utanriksdepartementet 28. oktober 2011,
godkjent i statsråd samme dag.
(Regjeringen Stoltenberg II)*

1 Innledning
En avtale mellom Norge og Sverige om et felles marked for elsertifikater ble undertegnet i Stockholm 29. juni 2011. Avtalen har til formål å sikre utbygging av ny fornybar kraftproduksjon fram til 2020, i et langsigttig og tett samarbeid mellom Norge og Sverige, gjennom et felles marked for elsertifikater. På norsk side utgjør det felles markedet et nyttiltak, mens det på svensk side innebærer en utvidelse av elsertifikatordringen som har eksistert siden 2003.

Det felles systemet er planlagt å ha oppstart 1. januar 2012 og varighet fram til april 2036. Partenes felles mål er å utlese 26,4 TWh ny elproduksjon basert på fornybare energikilder i Norge og Sverige i 2020. Avtalen fastsetter hvordan en rekke elementer i dette samarbeidet skal håndteres.

Avtalens ikrafttredelse forutsetter at EOS-komiteen har besluttet å innlemme Europaparlaments- og rådsdirektiv 2009/28/EF om å fremme brukten av fornybar energi og om endring og senere oppheving av direktiv 2001/77/EF og

2 Forhandlingene
Avtalen ble fremforhandlet våren 2011. For å sikre forberetningslighet for statene og aktørene i markedet har det vært ønskelig å fastlegge rammena for samarbeidet i en folkerettlig bindende avtale.

The elcertificate market

- Norway and Sweden are each responsible for financing 13,2 TWh, regardless of where the production is located.
 - New RES-E shared 50/50 between Norway and Sweden
- Technology neutral support scheme
 - All energy sources defined as renewable energy sources in accordance with Renewables Directive qualifies for the right to certificates (hydro, wind, solar etc.)
- Market based support system

