

# The role of Norway in the European energy transition

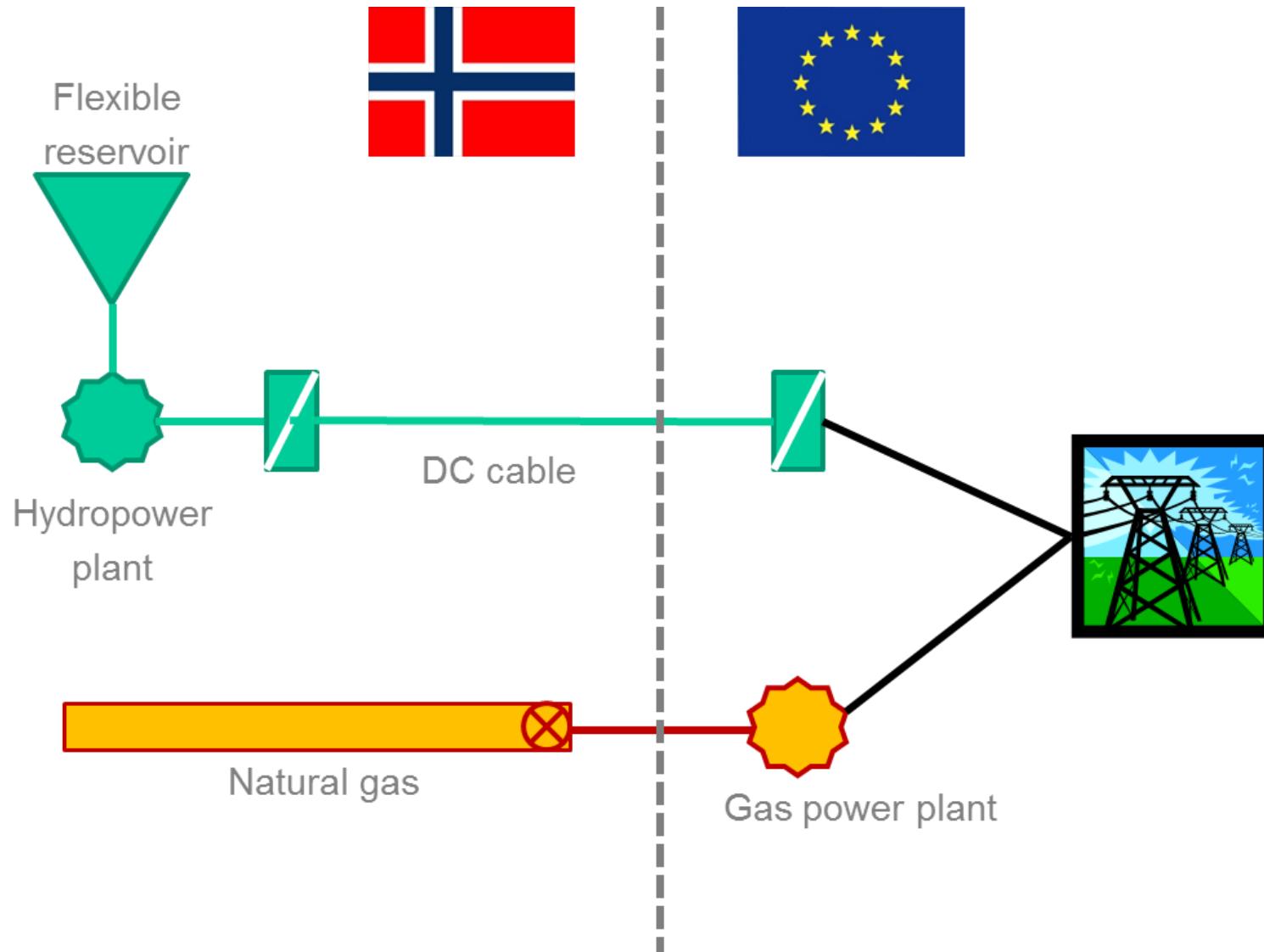
Norway's role as a flexibility provider in a renewable Europe

A position paper prepared by FME CenSES

## Prof. Asgeir Tomasdard

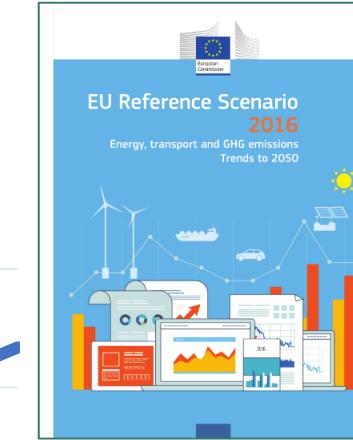
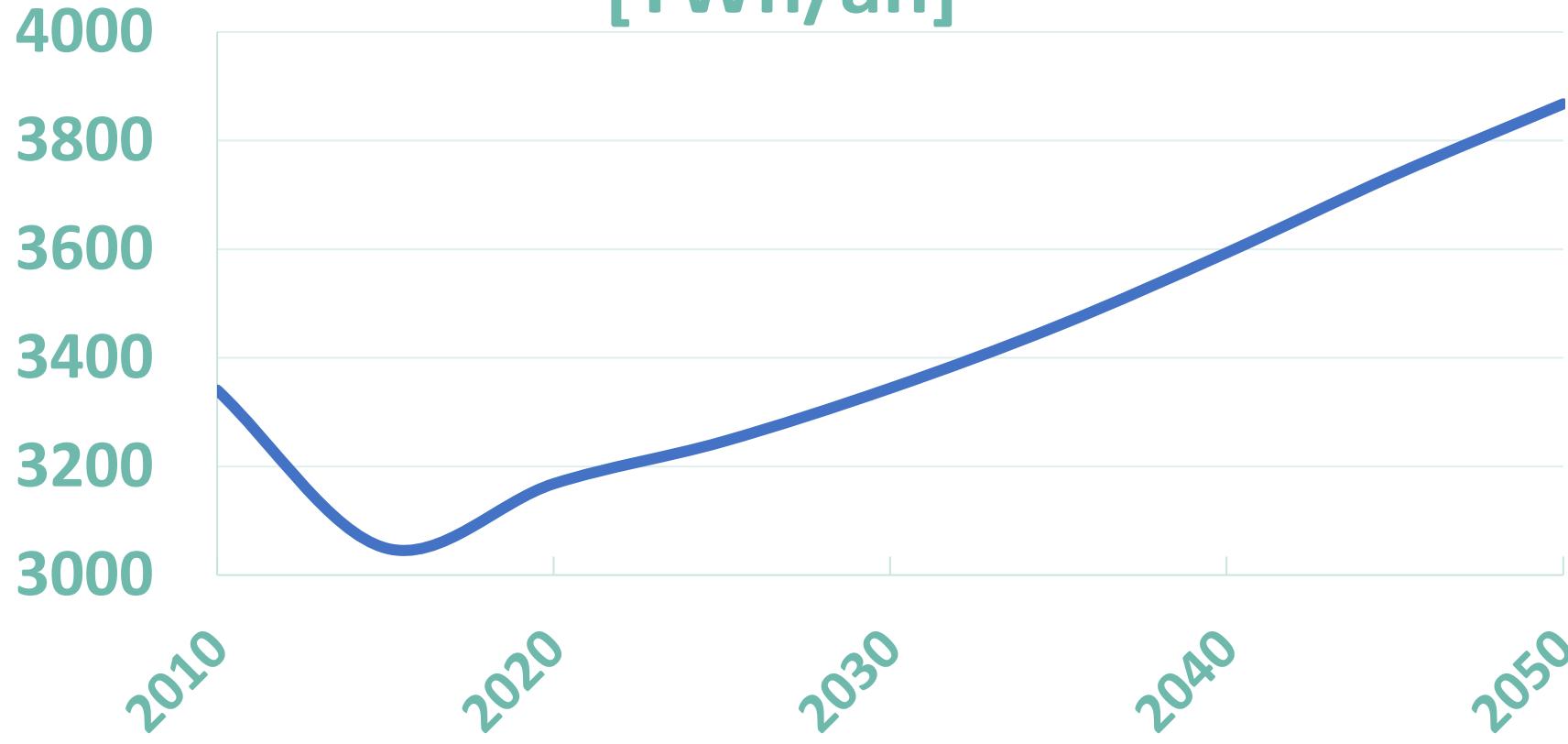
- Director FME NTRANS – Norwegian Centre for Energy Transition Strategies
- Director NTNU Energy Transition Initiative



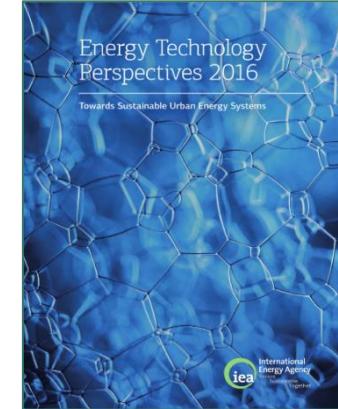


# Assumptions

## European demand for electricity [TWh/an]



EU reference scenario 2016

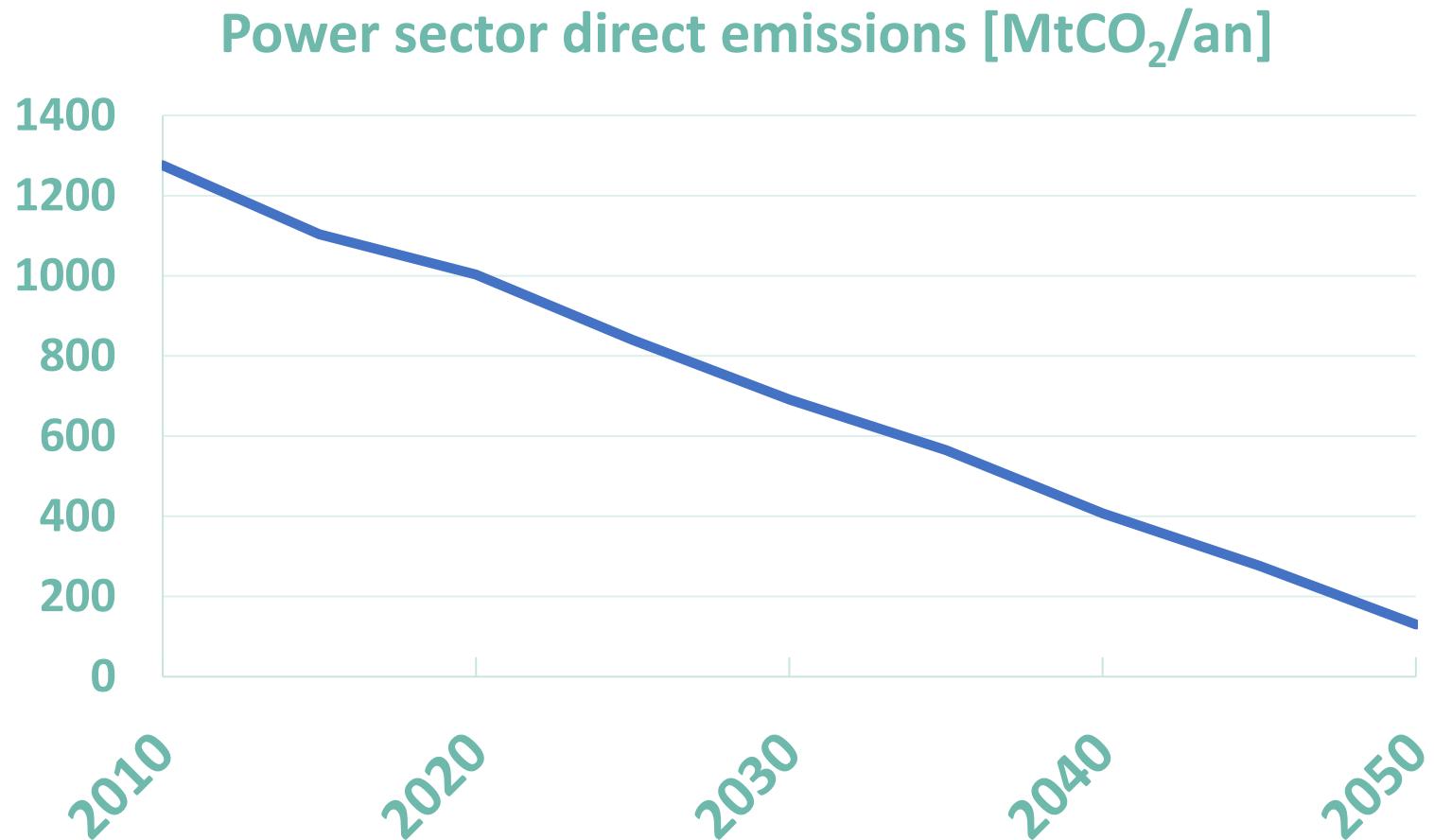


IEA Energy  
Technology  
Perspective  
2016

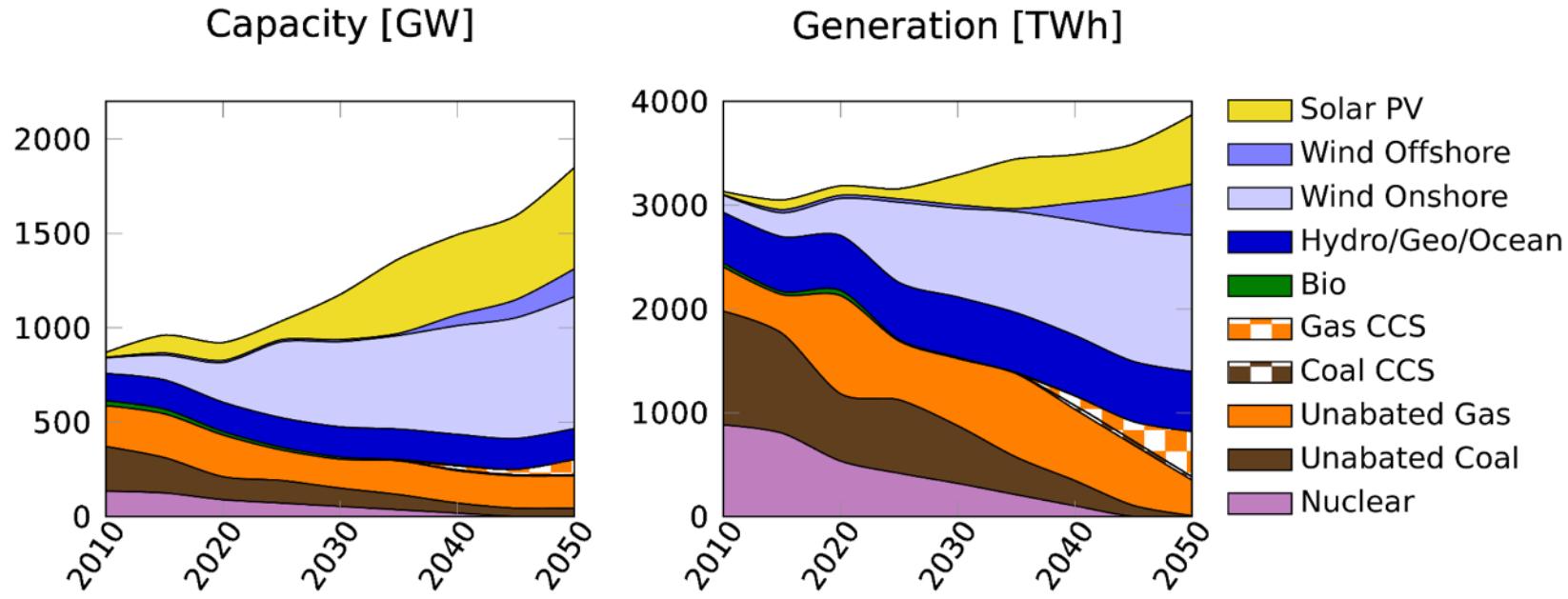
# 90 % emission reduction

**Baseline scenario:** CCS available as a commercial technology

Alternative scenario  
**NoCCS:** same as baseline but no carbon capture and storage available

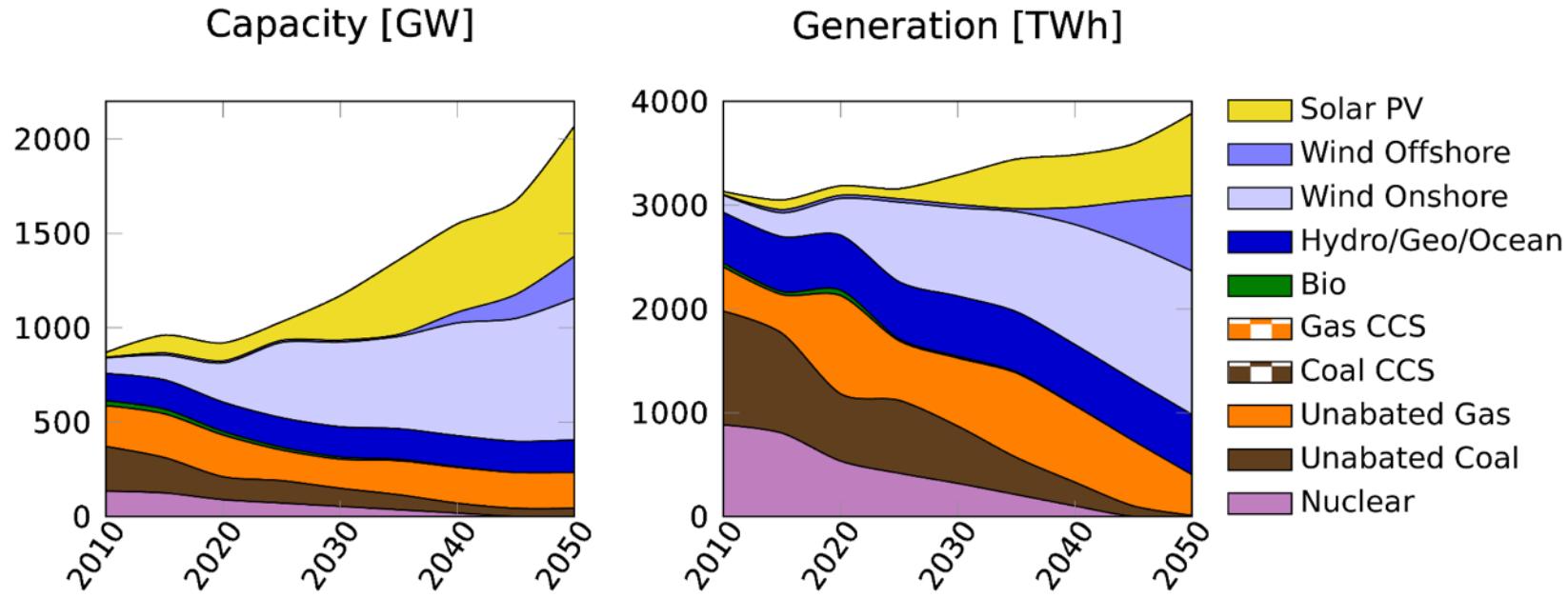


# Baseline scenario: 90 % emission reduction



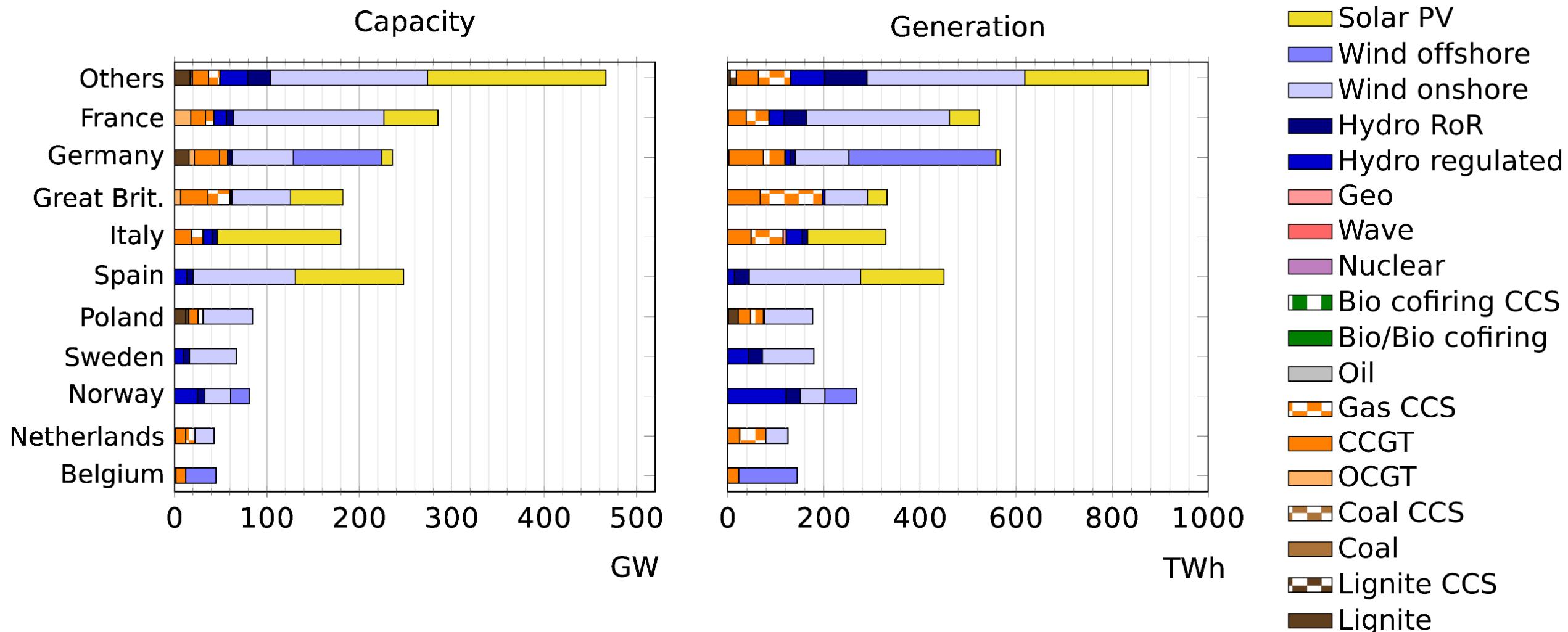
Technology/fuel (2050)	Capacity [GW] (% share)	Generation [TWh] (%) share)
Solar	536 (29%)	665 (17%)
Wind onshore	698 (38%)	1314 (34%)
Wind offshore	149 (8%)	492 (13%)
Gas CCS	81 (4%)	436 (11%)
Coal CCS	6 (0%)	33 (1%)
Fossil unabated	215 (12%)	350 (9%)
Others (Hydro, Geo, etc.)	164 (9%)	577 (15%)

# NoCCS scenario: 90 % emission reduction

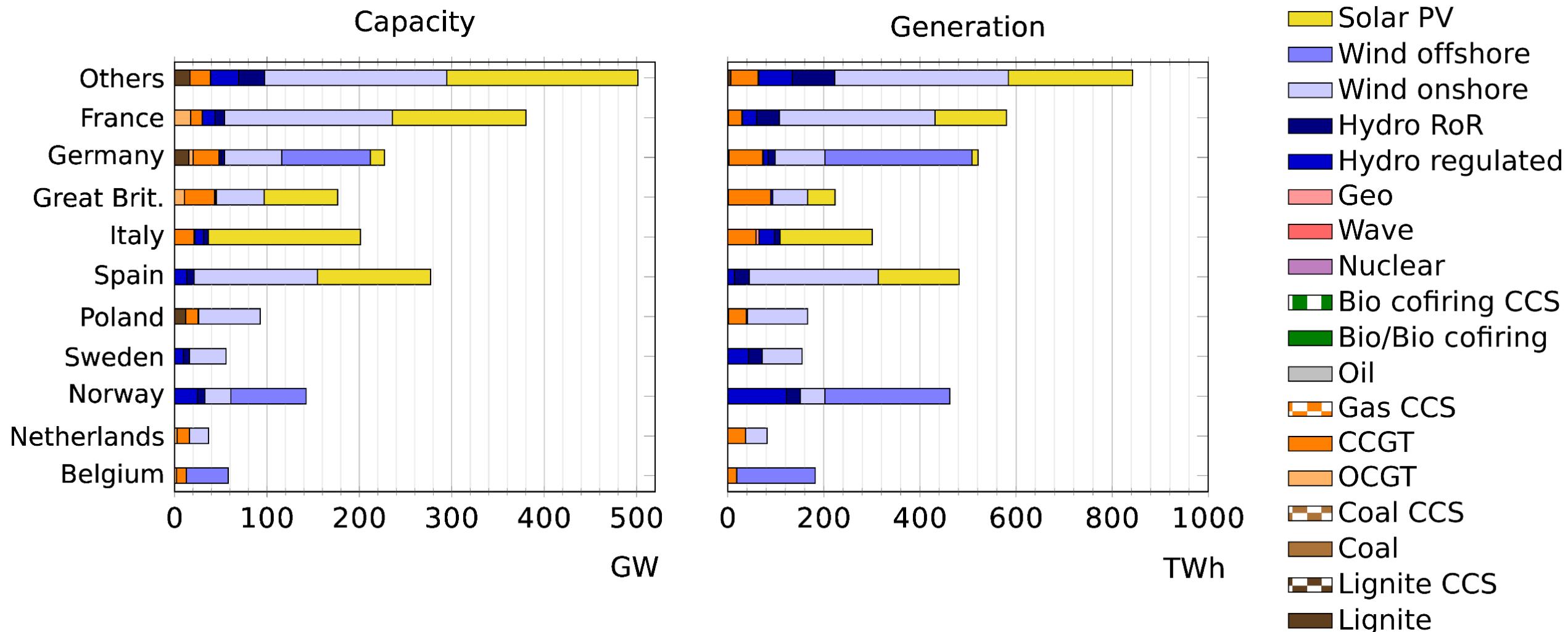


Technology/fuel (2050)	Capacity [GW] (% share)	Generation [TWh] (%) share)
Solar	690 (33%)	788 (20%)
Wind onshore	751 (36%)	1381 (36%)
Wind offshore	222 (11%)	730 (19%)
Coal (unabated)	43 (2%)	11 (0%)
Natural gas (unabated)	190 (9%)	393 (10%)
Others	173 (8%)	580 (15%)

# Baseline country results 2050

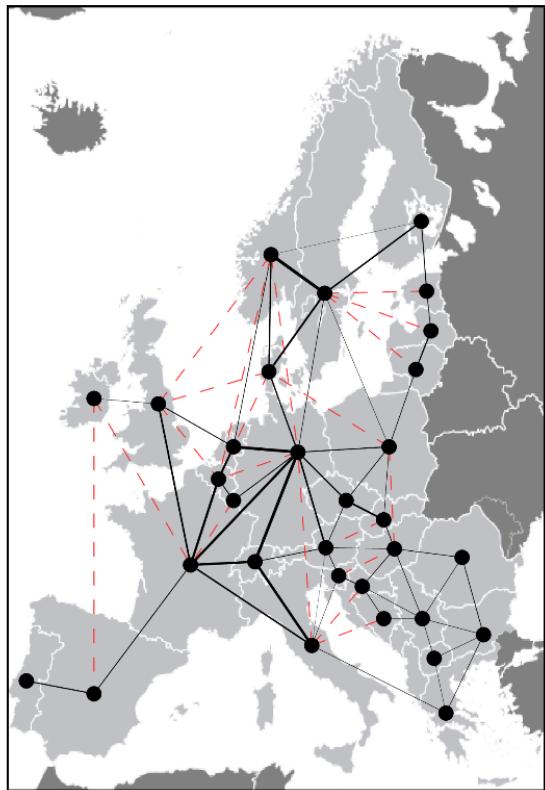


# NoCCS country results 2050

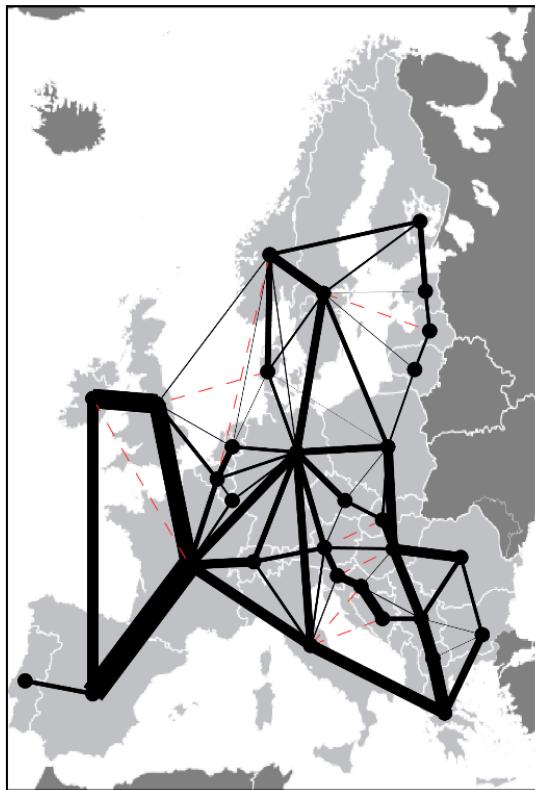


# Transmission

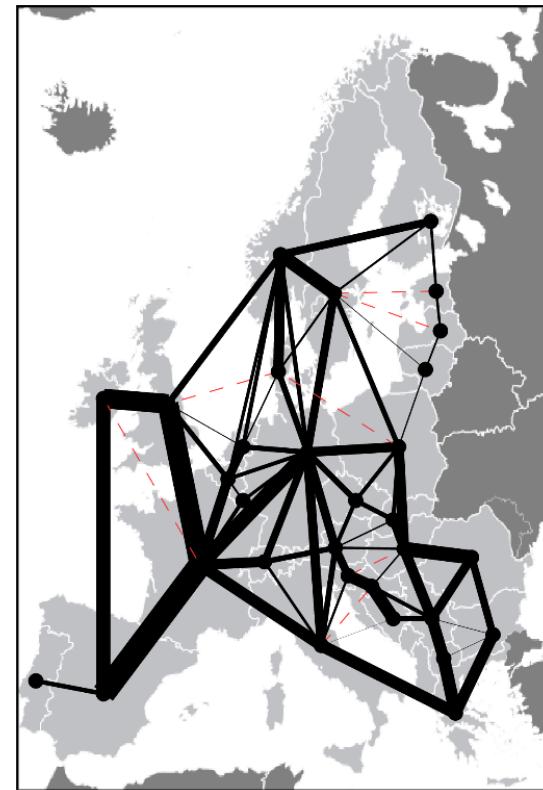
2010



Baseline 2050



No CCS 2050



**Baseline**  
cross-boarder  
expansion:  
increases by 701%  
from 2010 to 2050

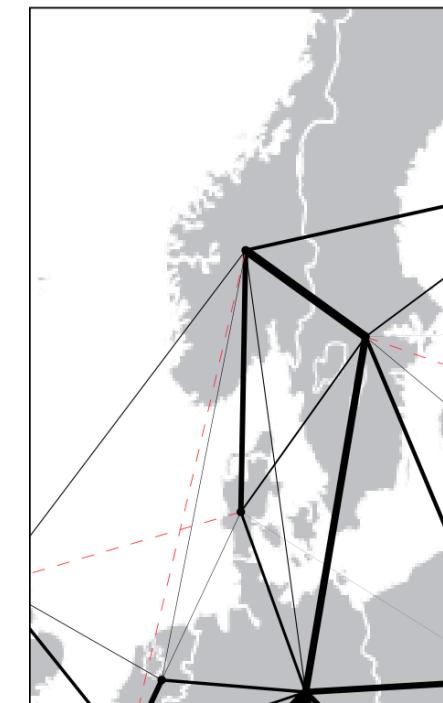
**NoCCS**  
Capacity increases  
by 811% from 2010  
to 2050



# Norway in 2050

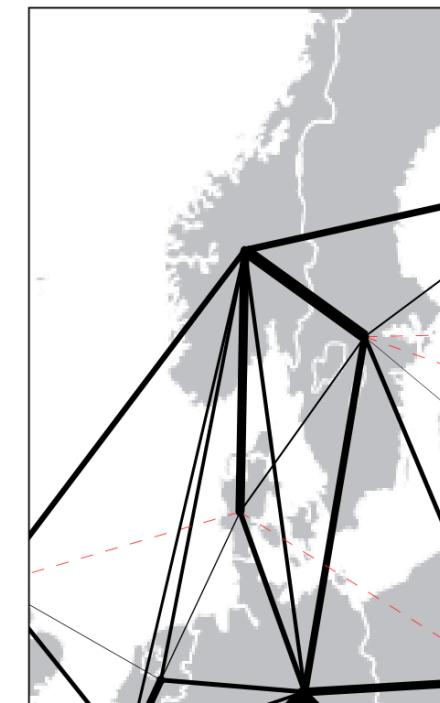
Type	Baseline	NoCCS
Demand	152	152
Generation	266	459
<i>Hydro regulated</i>	<b>120</b>	<b>121</b>
<i>Hydrorun-of-river</i>	30	28
<i>Wind onshore</i>	<b>51</b>	<b>50</b>
<i>Wind offshore</i>	<b>65</b>	<b>258</b>
Export	128	320
Import	16	16
Net export	112	304

Baseline 2050



Capacity: 28  
GW

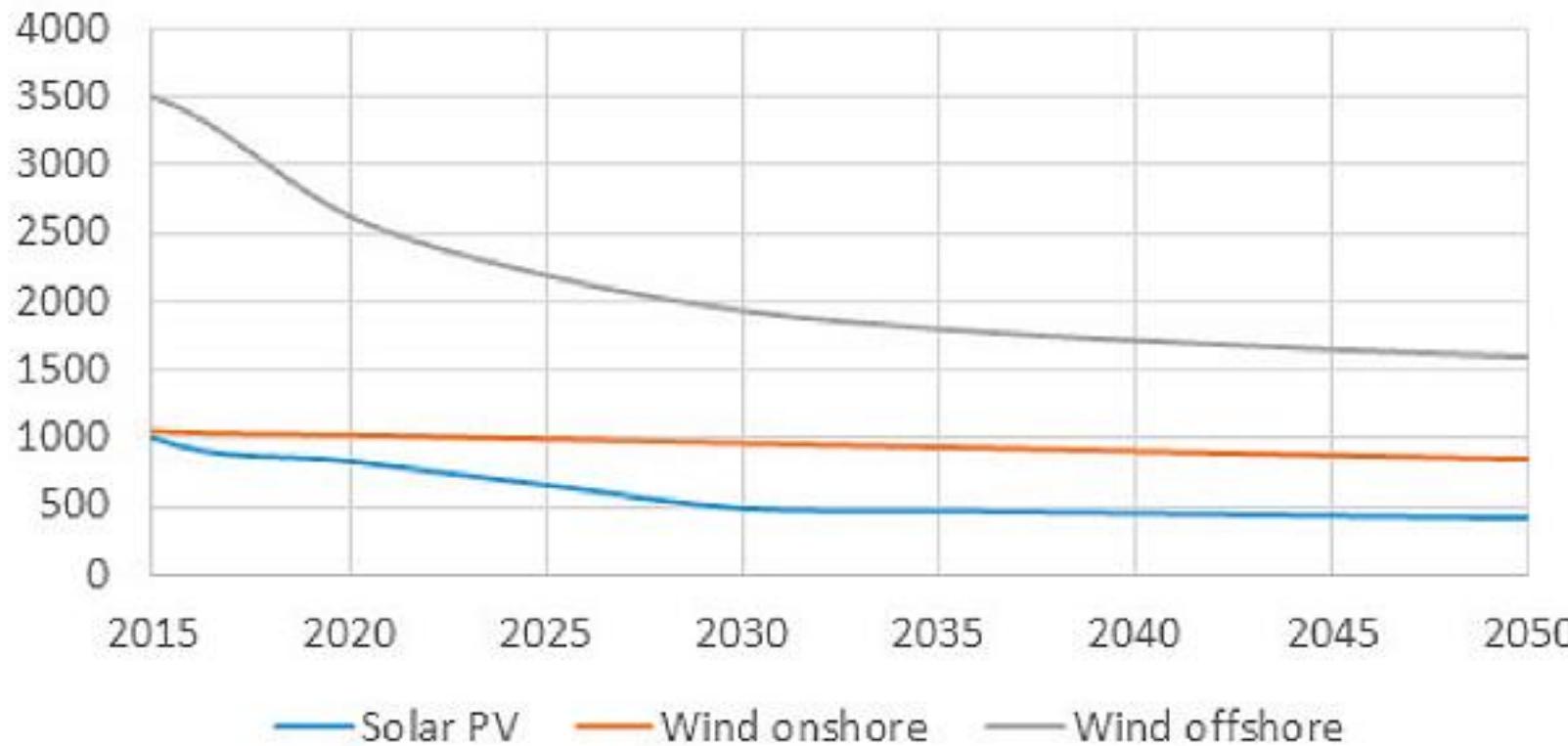
No CCS 2050



Capacity: 62  
GW

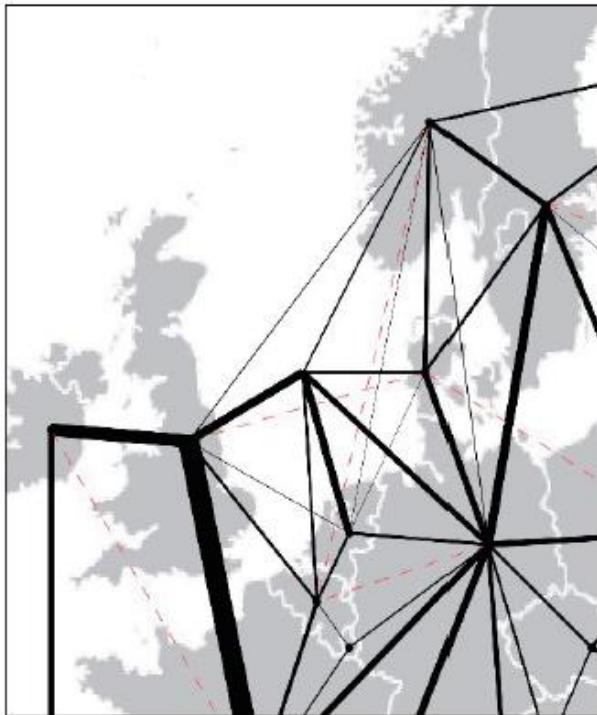
# Offshore wind study

[€/kW]

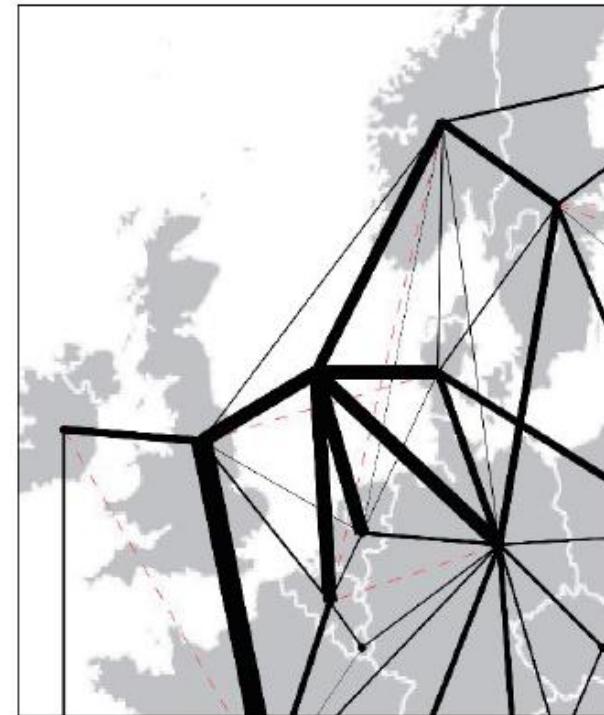


# With offshore wind region in the North-sea

2050



-30% kostnad havvind 2050

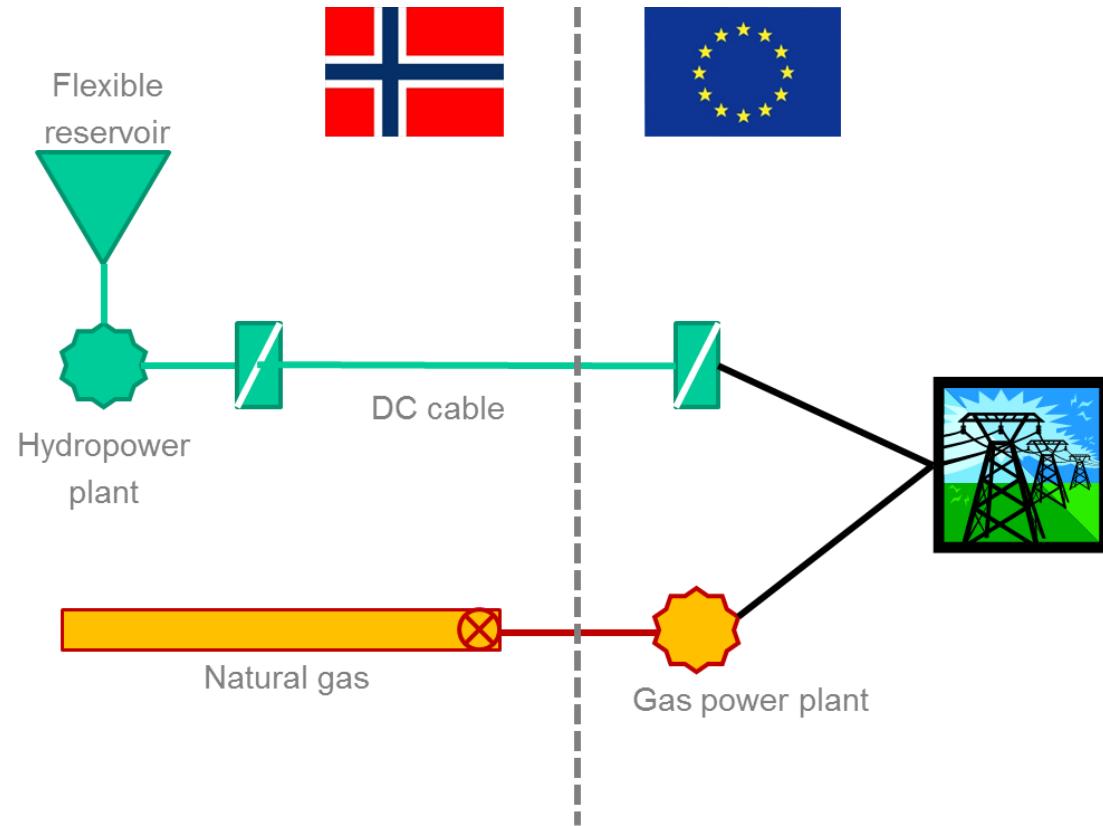


- - - No invest
- - 0.5 GW
- 1 GW
- 2 GW
- 5 GW
- 10 GW
- 20 GW

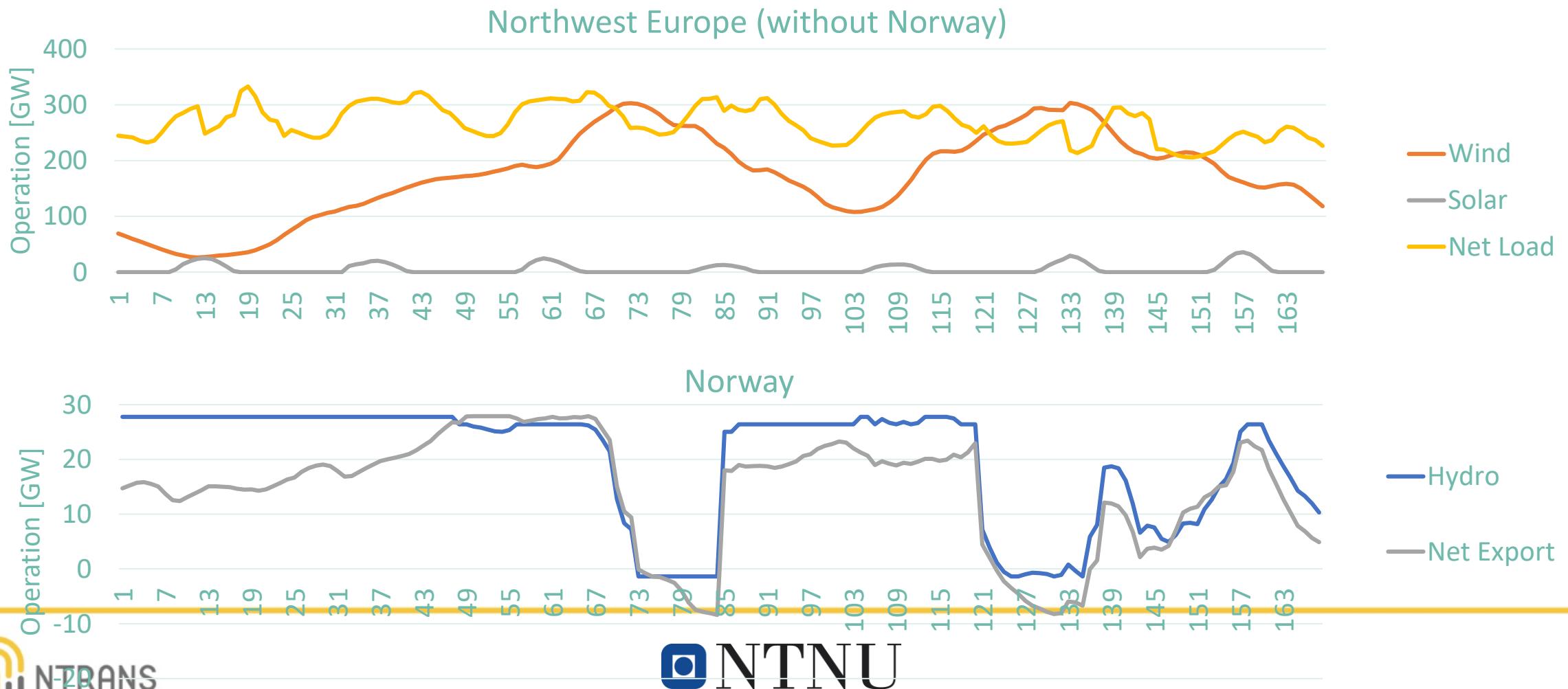
Baseline 42 GW  
installed wind capacity

30 cost reduction: 143 GW

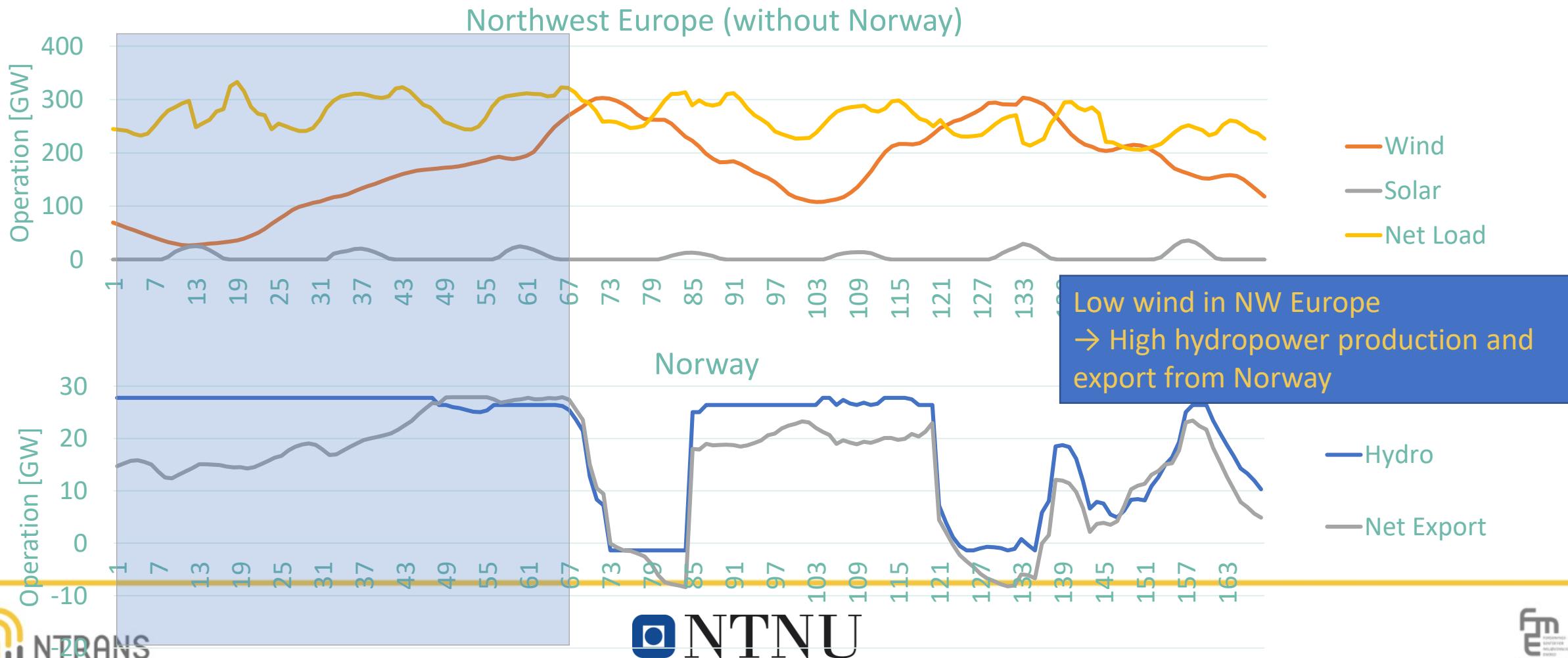
# Effects on the use of hydropower and natural gas



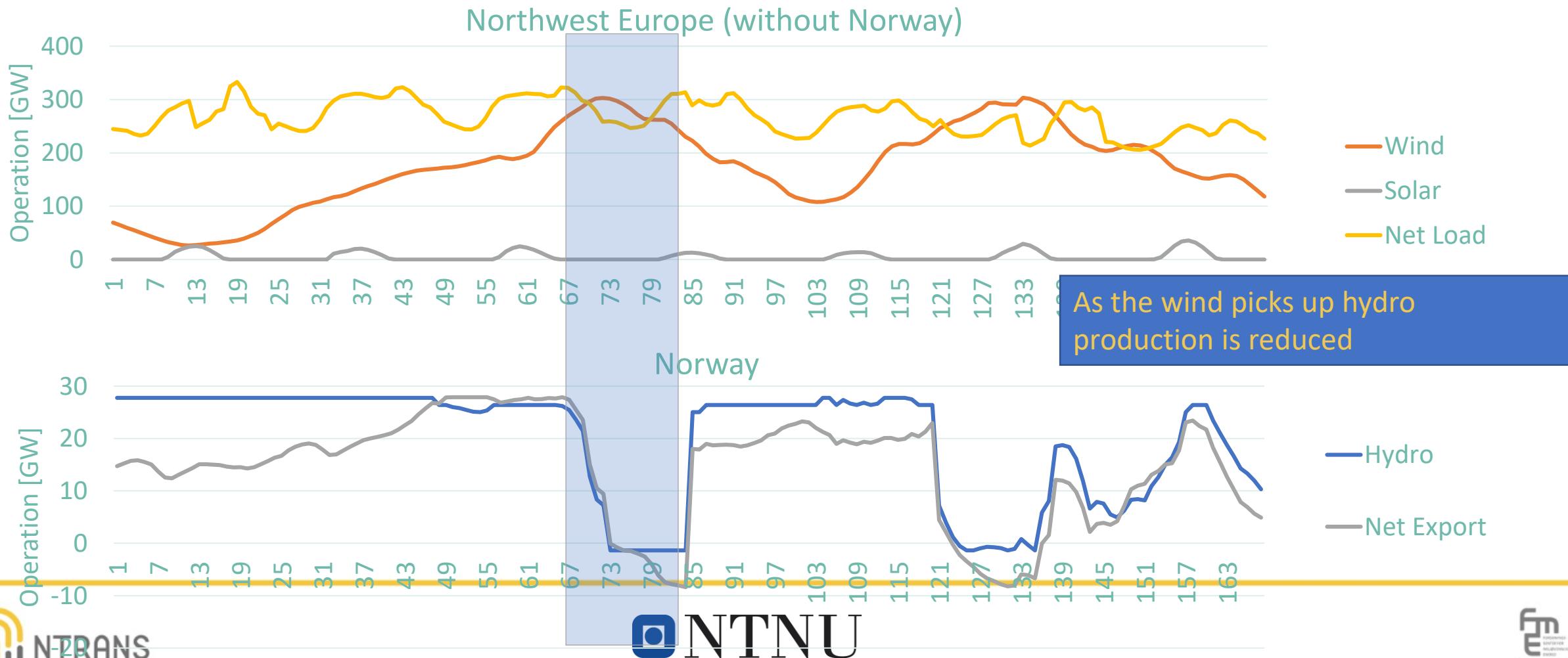
# Northwest Europe winter week 2050 (Baseline)



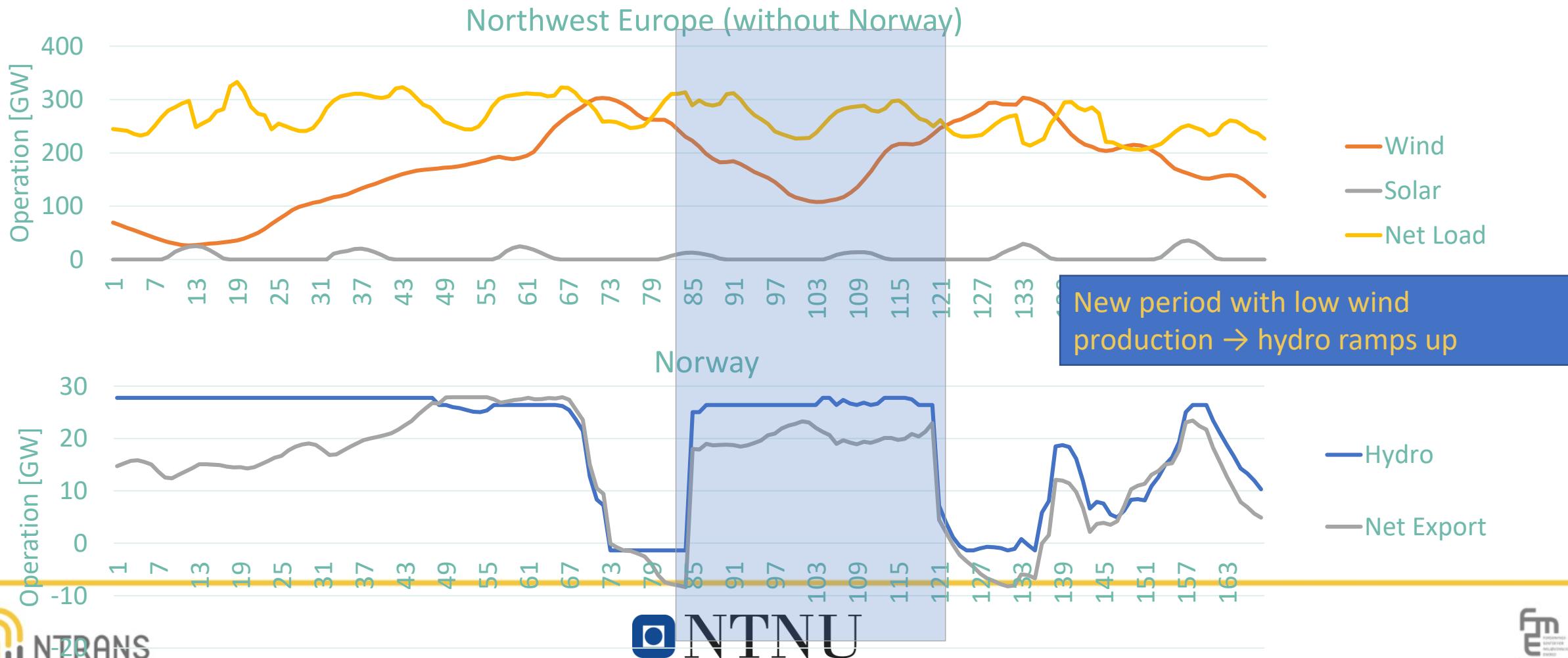
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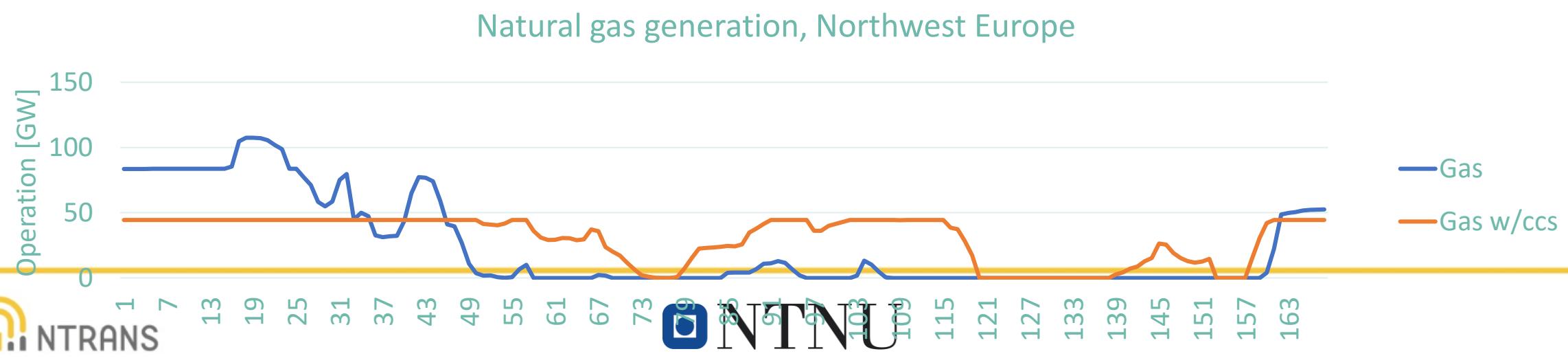
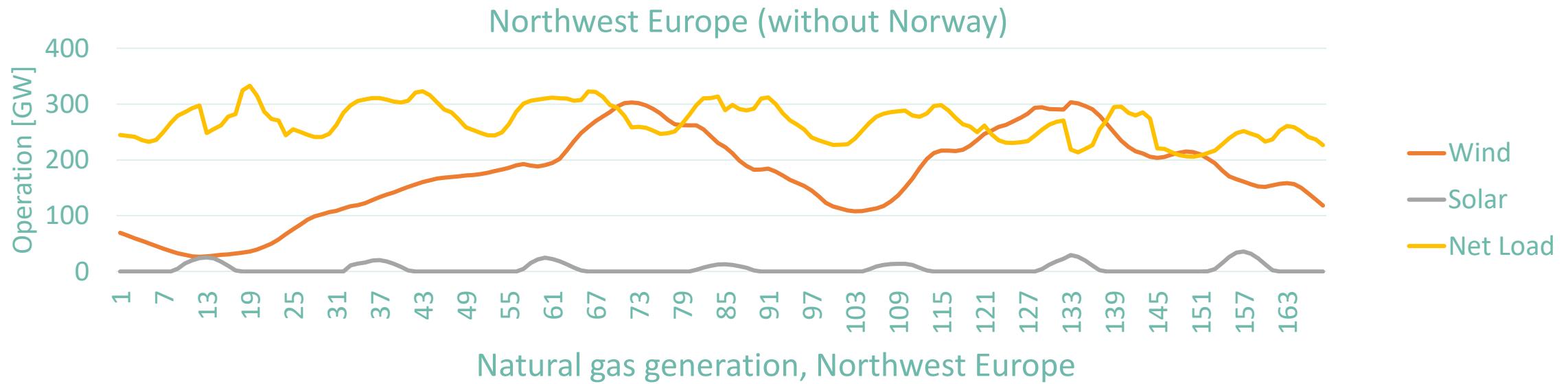
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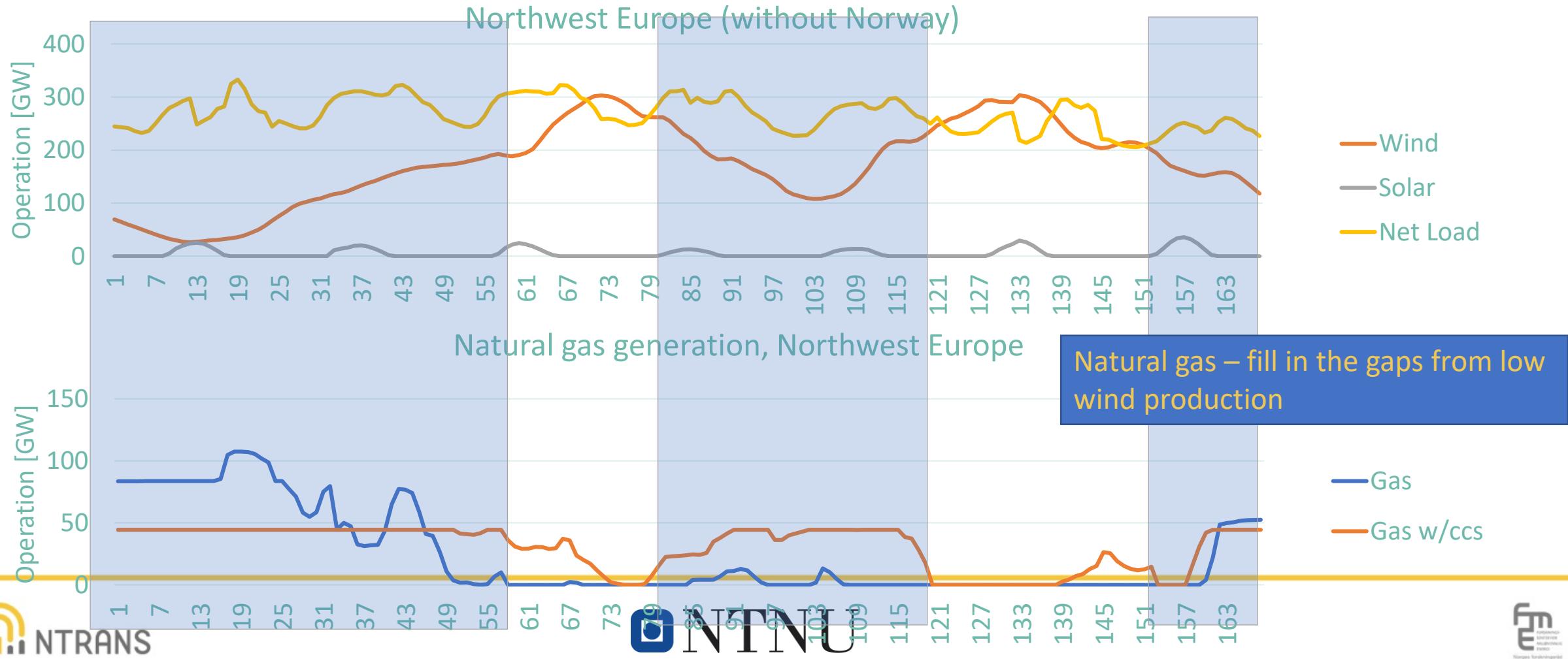
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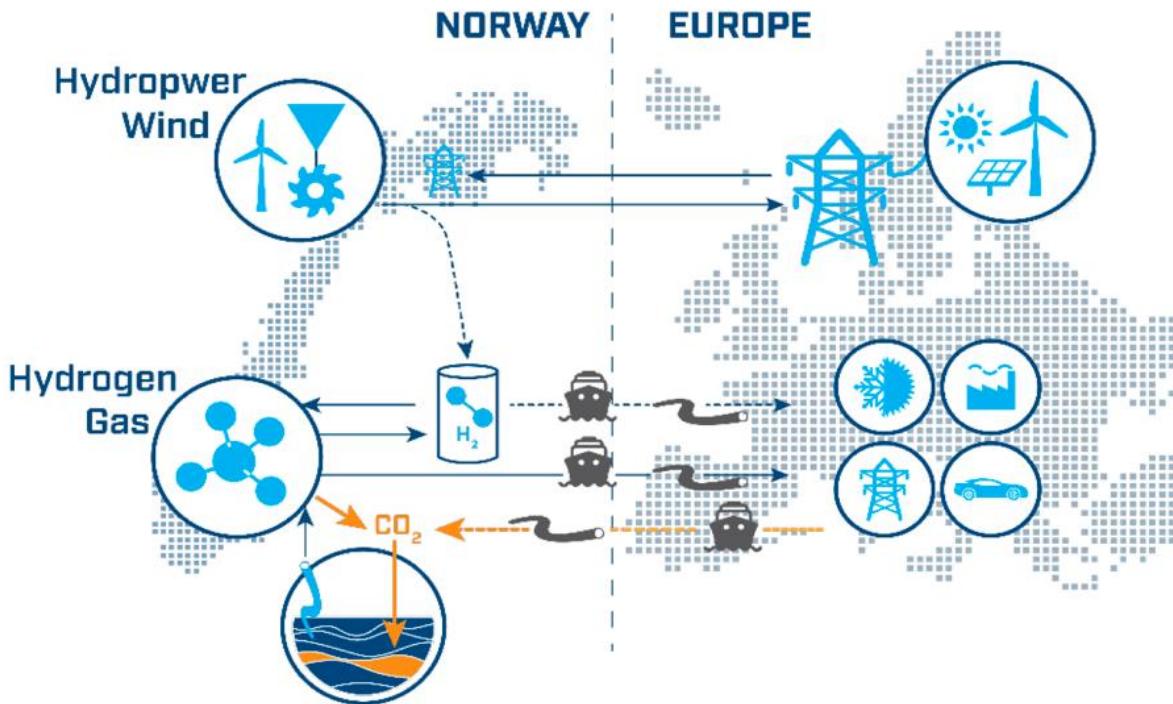
# Northwest Europe winter week 2050 (Baseline)



# Northwest Europe winter week 2050 (Baseline)



# KPN Clean Energy export



SINTEF, NTNU, Agder Energi, NEL, Equinor, Gassco, Total, Air Liquid

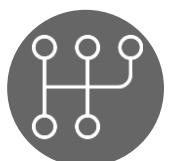
# Key findings



- **Natural gas** still remain in the mix to provide flexibility
  - with CCS twice as much as without



- **Onshore wind** become the most significant low carbon technology
  - 1/3 of the mix in Europe
  - more than twice the share of solar PV and offshore wind combined



- **Transmission** is the favored flexibility measure



- **Hydropower** a unique resource.

# Key findings



- **Policy needed**

- Cooperate to avoid suboptimal local investments
  - Examples: CCS, offshore wind, infrastructure
- Share risk, cost and benefits
- Market design and mechanisms will be a key factor
- **Long-term policy and cooperation needed**



# NTRANS

Norwegian Centre for Energy  
Transition Strategies

Prof. Asgeir Tomasdard  
Director FME NTRANS

