



Norwegian Energy Policy

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A changing and troubled world

Sustainable



Affordable



Secure



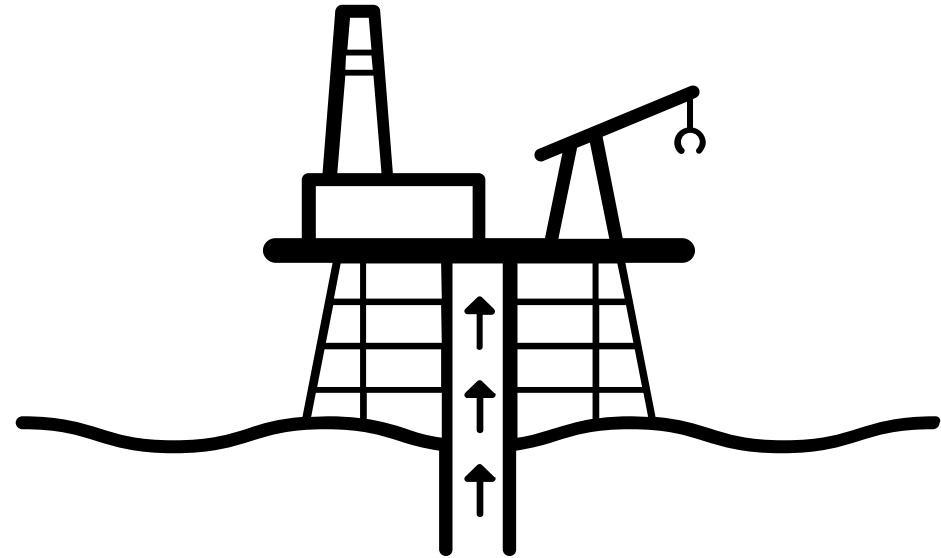


Norway: A stable and longterm supplier of energy



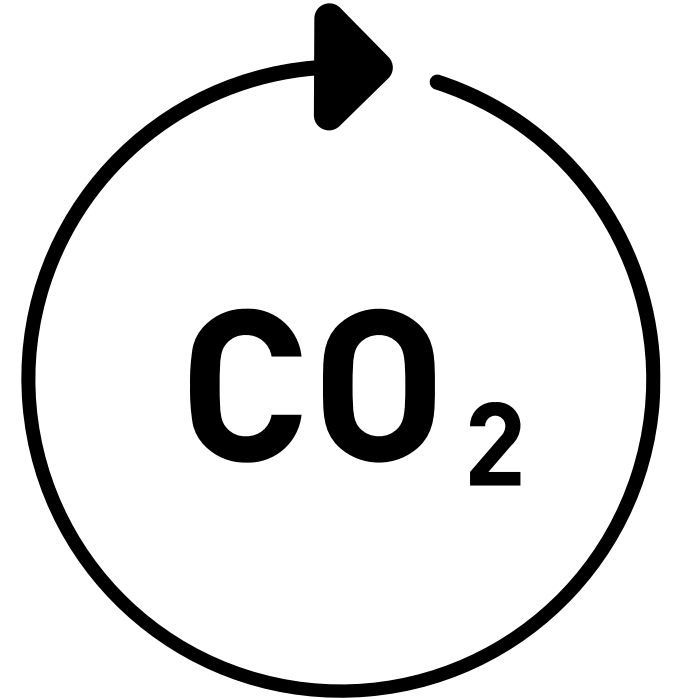
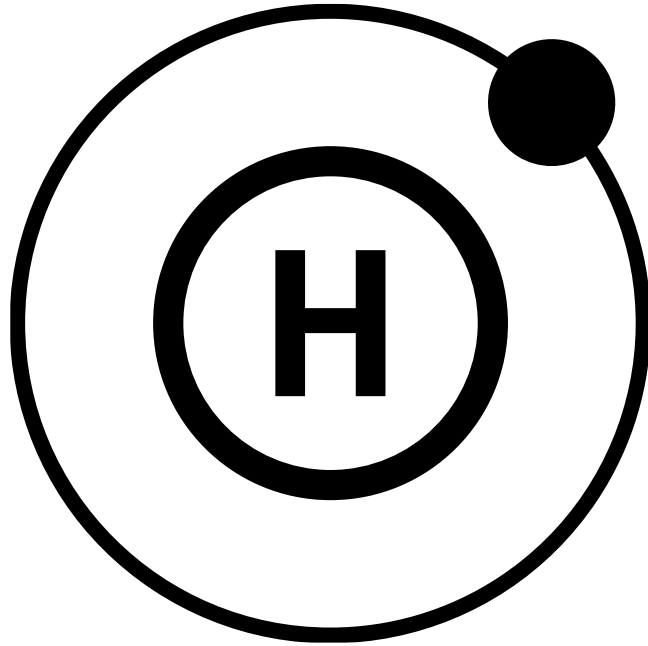
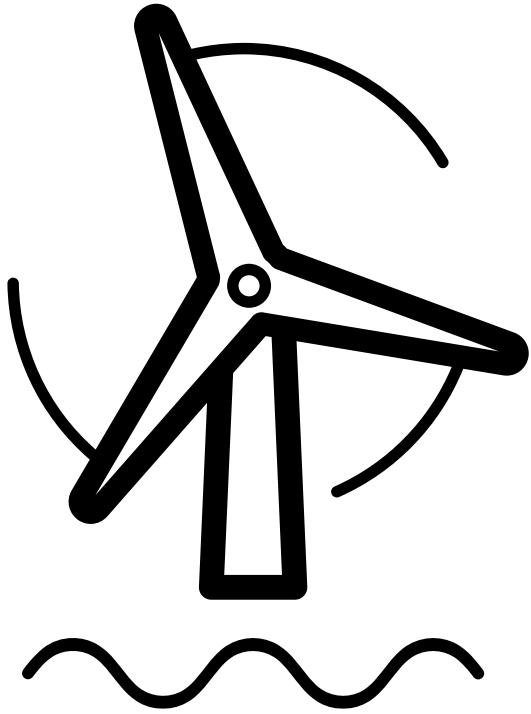
Norwegian Ministry of Petroleum and Energy

Develop, not dismantle



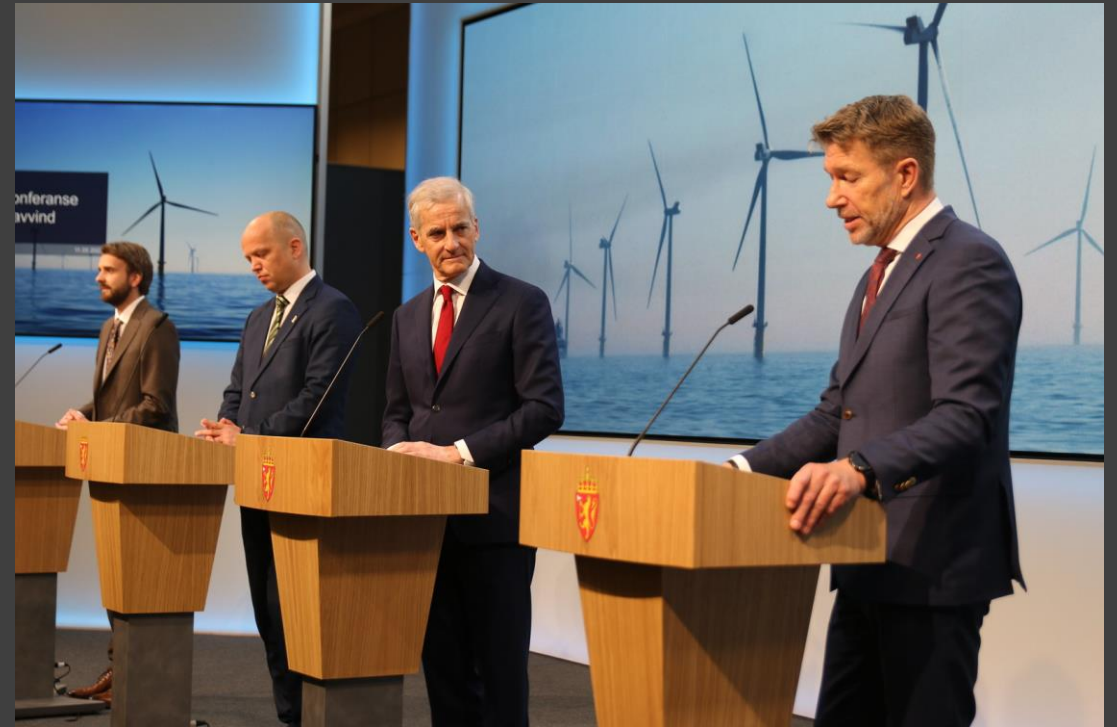
The foundation for the future





Award areas for 30 GW offshore wind by 2040

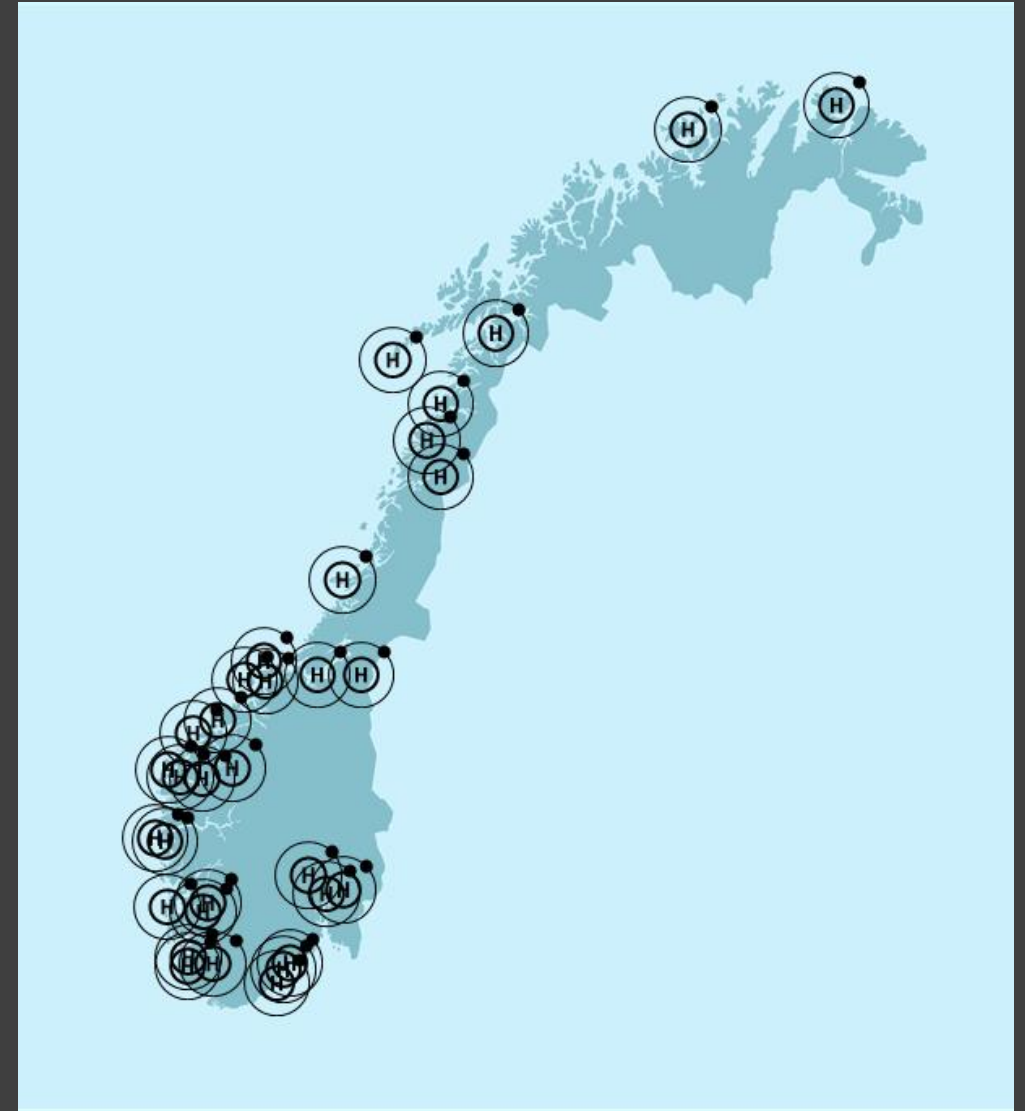
- This volume is almost on par with the entire Norwegian energy system
- Areas will be tendered in several rounds
- Will consider grid solutions on a case-to-case basis
- Will assess how offshore wind can facilitate electrification of the NCS



Press conference 11th of May, Photo credit: OED

Hydrogen policy in Norway

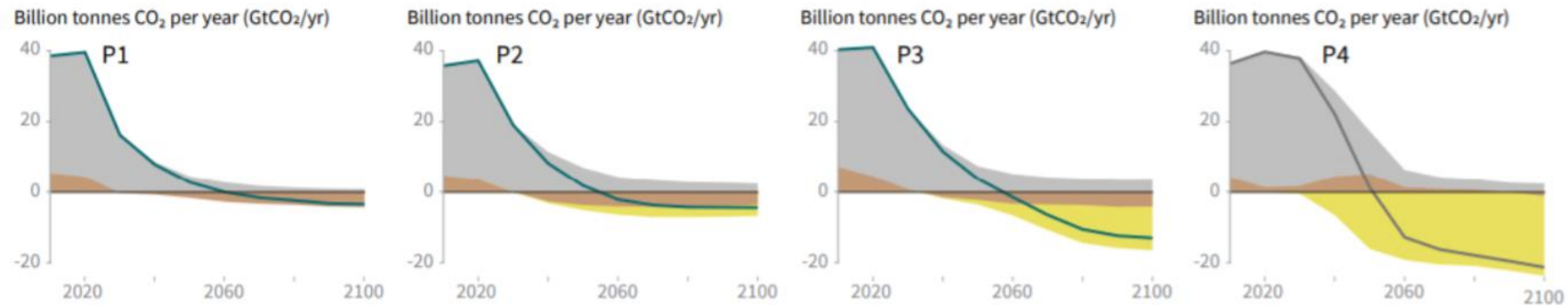
- *Aim to develop a coherent value chain where production, distribution and usage are developed in parallel as there is still a need for technology development across the entire value chain*
- *By 2025, enable development of:*
 - Five maritime hydrogen hubs
 - One-to-two industrial projects with associated production
 - Five-to-ten pilot projects for the development and demonstration of new and more cost-efficient hydrogen solutions and technologies
- *The government will contribute to the development of a market for hydrogen in Europe, map the potential for export of hydrogen from Norway and accommodate establishment of economic viable production of blue hydrogen.*



The global need for CCS - IPCC

Breakdown of contributions to global net CO₂ emissions in four illustrative model pathways

● Fossil fuel and industry ● AFOLU ● BECCS



P1: A scenario in which social, business, and technological innovations result in lower energy demand up to 2050 while living standards rise, especially in the global South. A down-sized energy system enables rapid decarbonisation of energy supply. Afforestation is the only CDR option considered; neither fossil fuels with CCS nor BECCS are used.

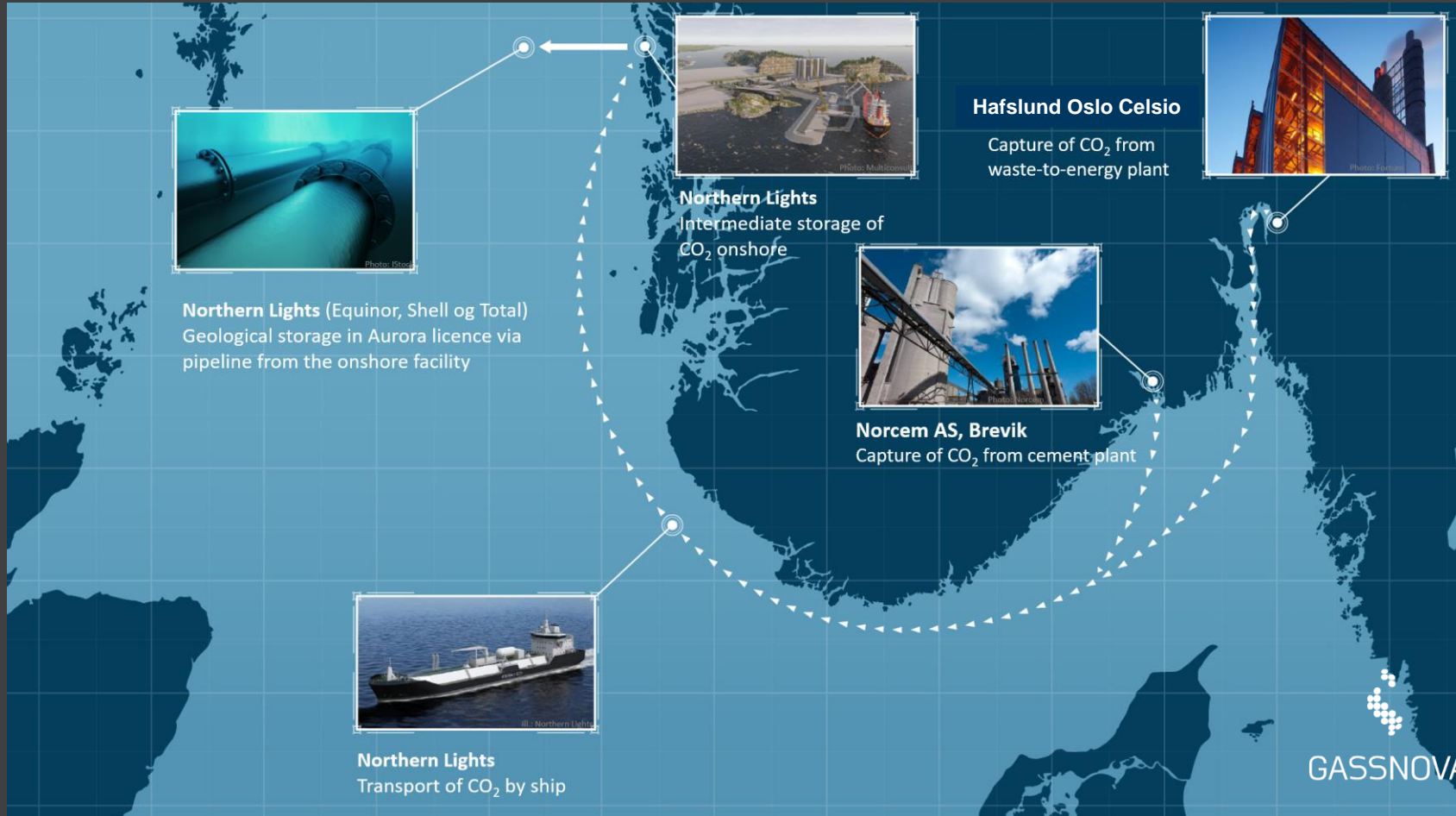
P2: A scenario with a broad focus on sustainability including energy intensity, human development, economic convergence and international cooperation, as well as shifts towards sustainable and healthy consumption patterns, low-carbon technology innovation, and well-managed land systems with limited societal acceptability for BECCS.

P3: A middle-of-the-road scenario in which societal as well as technological development follows historical patterns. Emissions reductions are mainly achieved by changing the way in which energy and products are produced, and to a lesser degree by reductions in demand.

P4: A resource and energy-intensive scenario in which economic growth and globalization lead to widespread adoption of greenhouse-gas intensive lifestyles, including high demand for transportation fuels and livestock products. Emissions reductions are mainly achieved through technological means, making strong use of CDR through the deployment of BECCS.



Longship



Thank you for your attention!

