Electricity policy norway

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Moreover, Norway"s energy demand is highly electrified: in 2020, electricity covered almost half of the country"s total final consumption (TFC), the highest share among IEA member countries. Norway has tremendous potential to further leverage its clean electricity system to decarbonise other sectors of the economy through additional ...

Norway has competitive advantages in its abundant renewable energy resources and a well-functioning energy sector. Our energy policy is intended to encourage modernisation of the energy supply system and adapt policy instruments and the regulatory framework to rapidly changing markets.

In this report, the IEA provides energy policy recommendations to help Norway effectively manage the transformation of its energy sector in line with its goals.

renewables-based electricity system, Norway can further support sectoral transitions by developing detailed, long-term roadmaps backed by specific policy measures. I sincerely hope that the recommendations proposed in this report will help Norway in its energy system transformation, resulting in clean energy progress that spreads well beyond

The purpose of this paper is to describe the Norwegian energy policy strategy and evaluate its outcome in terms of changes in the macroeconomic surplus over the period 2005 to 2016. We primarily address Norwegian Energy Strategy decisions aiming at integrating Norway"s power market more closely with the power markets on the Continent and in

The question of how to develop an energy supply system that is sustainable in the long term is a key policy issue in many countries. Security of energy supply, climate change, environmental considerations and value creation must all be taken properly into account in energy policy development. It is vital to find solutions that create the maximum value for society at the lowest possible cost.

Improving security of supply

A smoothly functioning power market is of crucial importance for security of electricity supply. In Norway, security of supply is closely linked to the capacity of the supply system to ensure an uninterrupted supply of electricity to end users. The power supply system must be able to deal with variations in electricity consumption through the day, through the year and between years. We depend on a robust power grid. All important societal functions, business and industry and consumers are dependent on reliable power supplies. It is therefore vital to maintain and expand the grid to meet the challenges of the future. Major investments are currently being made in the power grid, and will improve security of supply.

Both production-side and demand-side flexibility have a positive effect on security of supply. Price signals play a decisive role in determining which elements of short-term flexibility are actually used. Operation of the power supply system and power trading should as far as possible be market-based. Effective markets send the right price signals to producers and consumers, and promote sound use of resources, innovation and security of supply.

Security of energy supply is vital in modern society. Norway has abundant energy supplies, but also needs to find good ways of responding to the growing demand for power. Regulation by the authorities is intended to facilitate the development of new, effective solutions that will ensure security of energy supply in the future.

Profitable development of renewable energy

One goal of Norwegian energy policy is to facilitate profitable production of renewable energy in Norway. Renewable production should be developed on the basis of profitability, allowing Norway"s renewable energy resources to be used in a way that creates the maximum value for society at the lowest possible cost.

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