NVE

EEA- and Norway grants – Conference Croatia – Program on Climate and energy – Introductory words

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The EEA Climate and Energy program in Croatia

- Thanks to the Program operator for a very well-run program, in important areas such as energy efficiency in buildings, solar energy, energy from the sea and geothermal energy - and with a very good cooperation with NVE as the only donor program partner for this program.
- Projects appear to be carried out largely as planned within the deadline for the program period, April 2024, despite the pandemic and extensive price increases. Several Norwegian partners on the solar energy projects.
- Valuable bilateral activities have been carried out - extensive study visits to Norway, both at political-strategic level and program level last spring - and this autumn with very valuable project visits in Croatia.

Briefly about Norwegian Water resources and Energy Directorate (NVE) – Areas of responsibility

Licenses related to energy and water resources

Floods and landslides - preventing damages

Directorate/Agency subordinated the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy

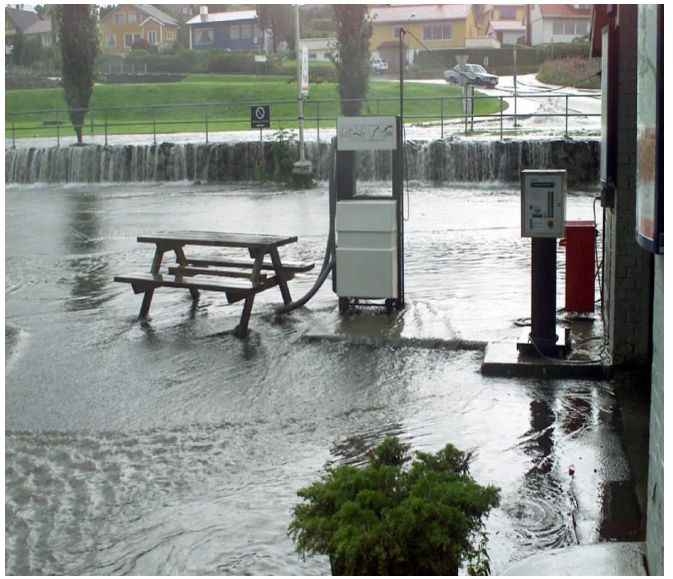
NVE: Main Office in Oslo and 5 regional Offices – about 600 employees

Energy system – energy analyses – security of supply – The Regulatory Authority for Energy

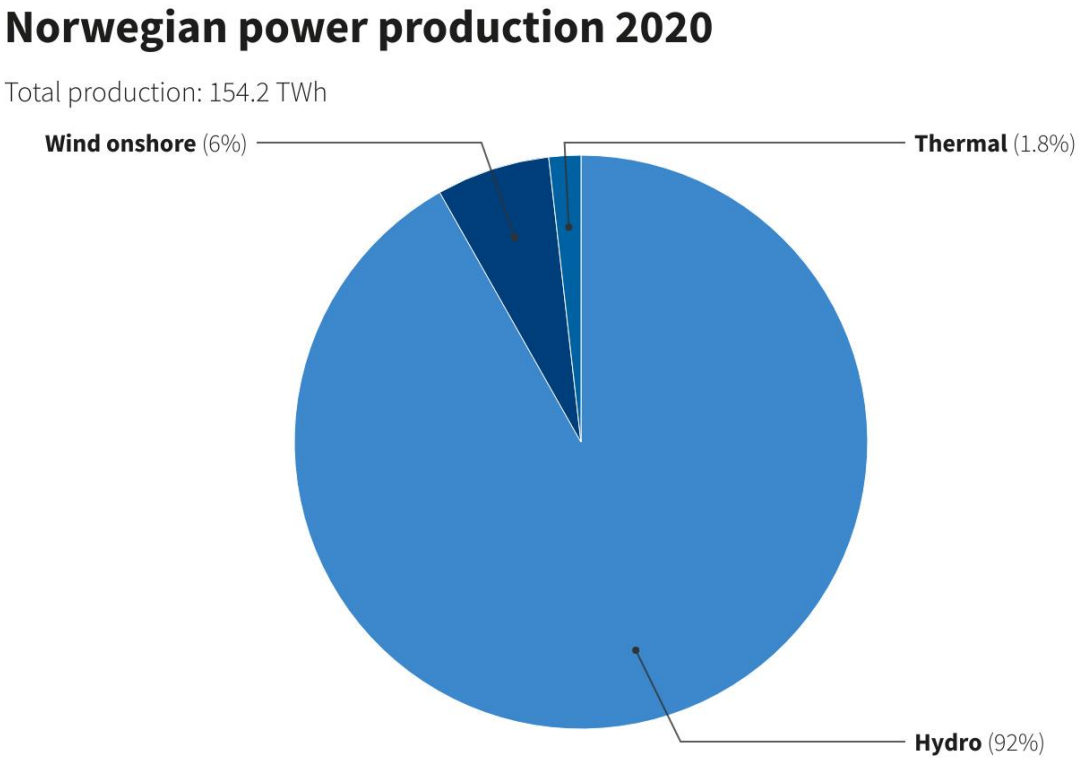
Hydrology – analysis, data and information.

Worries about the expected changes in the climate – case Norway

- Temperatures will increase, especially in the winter and Northern Norway, and average annual precipitation will generally increase throughout the country.
- It is expected that episodes of heavy precipitation significantly increases both in intensity and frequency – more storm water runoff and river floods
- The sea level will rise along the entire coast – higher storm surges



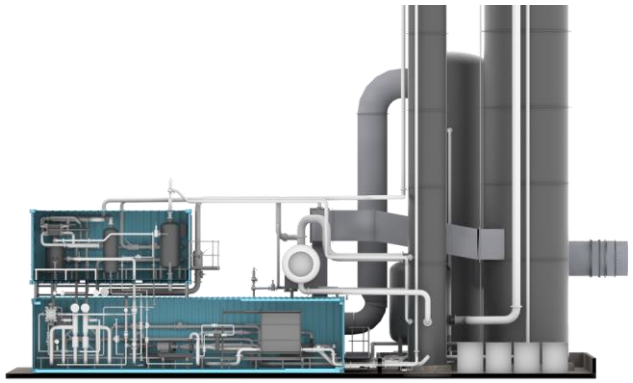
Norwegian Power Production – fortunate situation, yes, but Norway must reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 55 per cent by 2030 – Main sectors for significant reduction: oil and gas operations, transport and industry.



Note: Electricity production share by generation source
Source: Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE)

Europe is not able to reduce the use of fossil resources to a sufficient extent - CCS will be important to reduce emissions, but expensive! – An example: the Langskip (Longship) project in Norway

- Langskip is a full-scale CO_2 handling project that will demonstrate the **capture of CO_2** from industrial sources, **transport and safe storage** of CO_2 (Northern Light)
- CO_2 will be captured at a cement factory and a waste incineration plant, liquefied and collected by ship.
- Estimated costs, 25 mrd. NOK / 2,5 billion euros.



The EEA agreement from 1994, with accompanying EEA- and Norway grants.

- The EEA agreement and accompanying funds give the businesses in the EEA countries **access to the EU single market** without customs barriers. EU legislation are implemented in Norway. Exceptions for agriculture and fish.

- The EEA funds contribute to achieving the recipient countries objectives, EU's objectives and global **objectives related to the green transition**.

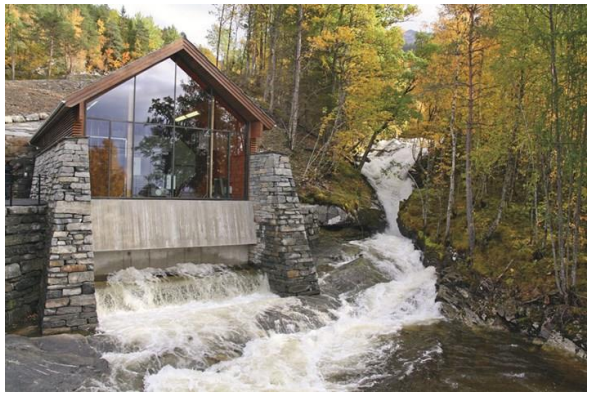
- **New innovative solutions** can be tested with the EEA grants in the recipient countries, as well as start-grants for the green transition in sectors.

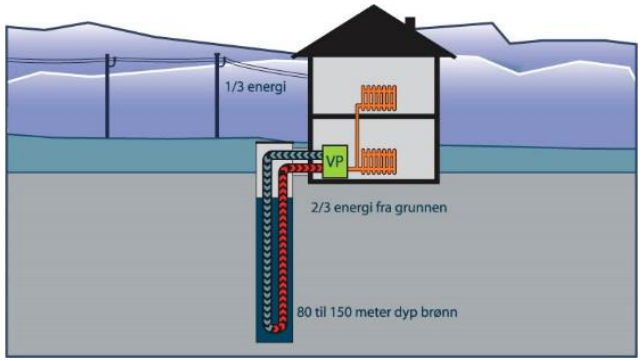
- **Bilateral gains**; numerous entities from the donor countries are partners in projects, competence exchange and development - contribution to increased integration and understanding between the countries.

NVE is Donor Program Partner in 5 climate-, energy- and environment programs on the Green transition in 5 countries under the EEA- and Norway grants arrangement

Budget fort he 5 programs approx. 300 mill. euro

Increased renewable energy resources and energy efficiency in the programs – important contribution to the Green Transition:





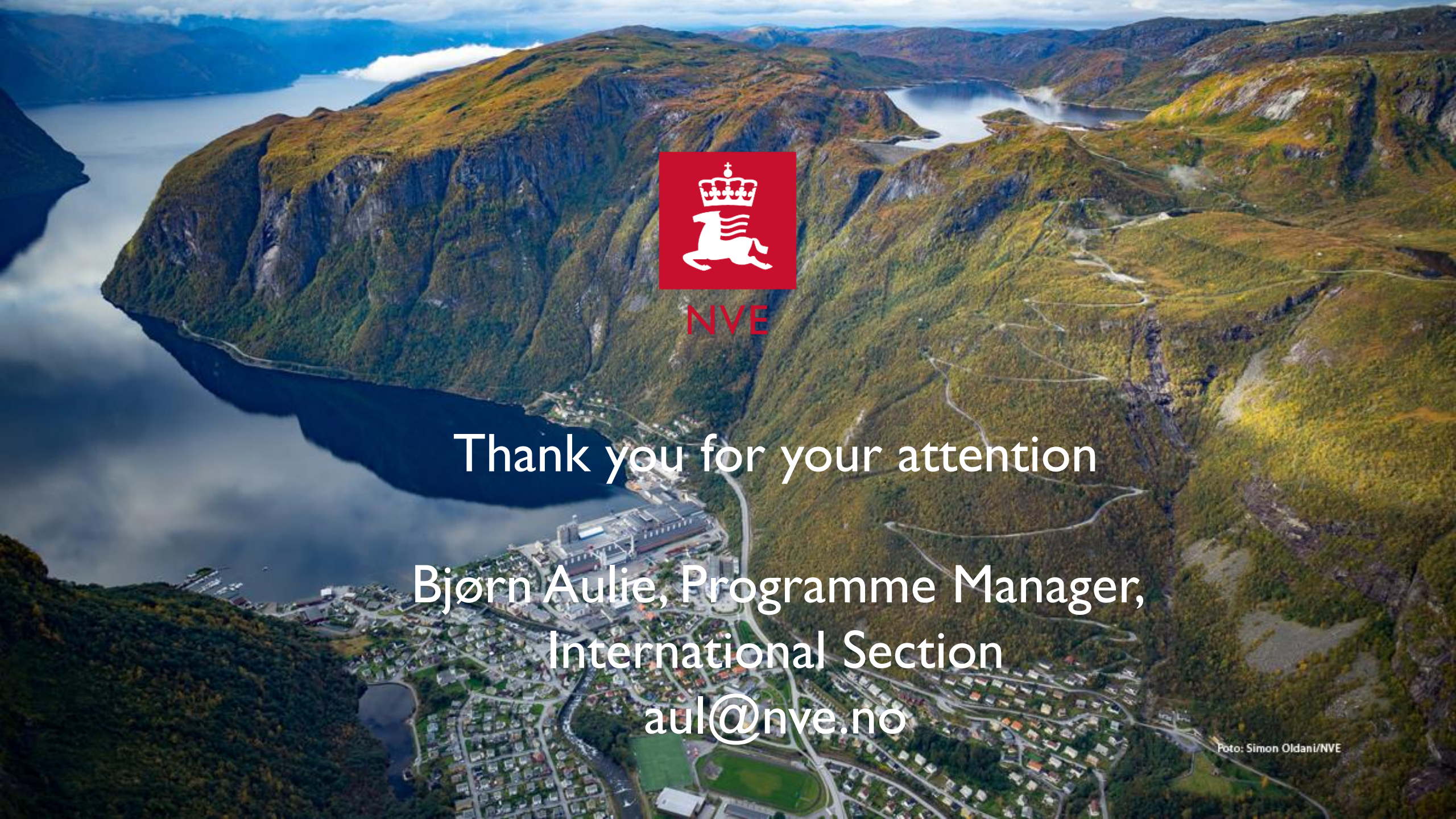
Areas to focus on in the next EEA- and Norway grants program period related to the Green Transition – decarbonisation

- **Renewable resources for electricity generation -** as hydro-, solar- and wind power. Developing Hydro- and wind power must be within the framework of acceptable nature intervention. The share of solar and wind power in the electricity system must be within the tolerance limit for intermittent renewables and required base load.

- **Geothermal energy** components, shallow and deep, with or without heat pumps – enormous potential. Including energy from surface water.

- **Energy efficiency in industry and buildings** components - still, enormous potential for energy saving.

- **Circular economy** components – still, a big part of all products are thrown away after one use.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Thank you for your attention
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Foto: Simon Oldani/NVE