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## United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy

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SUMMARY OF THE NATIONAL REPORT SUBMITTED BY NORWAY\*

<sup>\*</sup> The designations employed, the presentation of material and the views expressed in this paper are those of the submitting Government and do not necessarily reflect the practices and views of the Secretariat of the United Nations in any of these respects.

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## THE ENERGY SITUATION IN NORWAY PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

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## SUMMARY OF NATIONAL PAPER

This report presents a survey of Norway's energy situation, with the main emphasis on renewable sources of energy. Approximately 45 per cent of Norway's total energy consumption today comes from renewable energy sources, above all hydropower. Almost all the electricity produced is derived from hydropower.

Chapter 1 contains a survey of current energy supplies. The characteristic feature where Norway is concerned is the exploitation of the hydropower resources. Since the mid-1970s the country has also been a net exporter of petroleum. The organizing and financing of the supply of energy is described in Chapter 2, with the main weight placed on the supply of electricity.

The new, renewable sources of energy are described in Chapter 3. In addition to hydropower, bio, wave, solar and wind energy are considered as being the types of energy most likely to be viable for Norway's particular situation. The possible environmental consequences in respect of the various renewable energy sources are also discussed.

Chapter 4 contains an assessment of the future development of consumption and energy coverage in Norway. Towards the turn of the century, increased electricity consumption will largely be covered by continued hydropower development. New, renewable sources of energy will probably not make any significant contribution before the year 2000.

Chapter 5 deals with Norwegian development assistance in the energy field. The chapter shows that Norwegian assistance in the energy field has mainly been in the form of technical and financial assistance to specific projects in the main recipient countries of Norwegian aid. Assistance in the hydropower sector has so far been predominant.

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