

## 1. Problem:

- Norway's electricity demand is increasing, so generation has to keep up
- **Hydropower** supplies > 90 % of the demand but is **not expected to cover all additional capacity** needed

## 2. Method:

- **Power system model** for 2030 with 40 scenarios
- varying:
  - \* **weather** (year)
  - \* **onshore wind** deployment
  - \* **solar** deployment



# Where will the Norwegian wind power go? Comparison of generation and transmission expansion scenarios.

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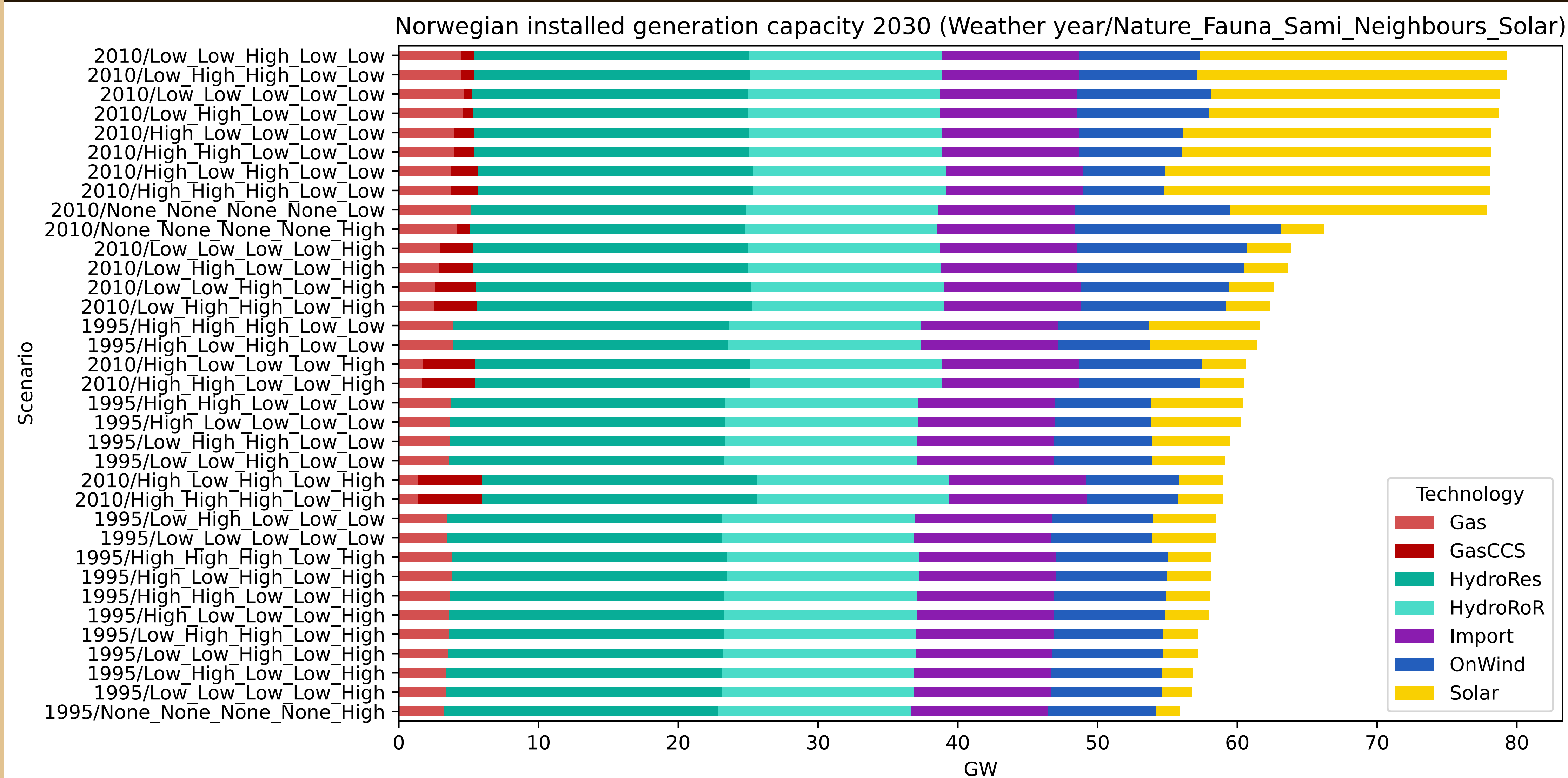
**Yearly weather variations strongly impact power system costs and design**  
— **even when restricting expansion by land use constraints.**

## 3. Assumptions:

- No offshore wind
- No transmission expansion
- No export
- Carbon intensity limited to current values
- Very expensive imports (last resort)

## 4. Results:

- Large **onshore wind** deployment is **cheapest**
- Wind restrictions lead to ambitious solar deployment
- Total **system costs** are mainly **determined by the weather year**



*For details on scenarios see Paola Velasco Herrejón's poster "A methodology for integrating social and environmental factors into energy system modelling (ESM)" @ ERE2.2 vHall | ERE | vERE.8)*