

Oslo europe renewable energy

Cars are responsible for the bulk of emissions that arise from passenger traffic, while greenhouse gas emissions from public transport constitute approximately four per cent. In recent years in Oslo more people have travelled by public transport than by car.

All public transport in the capital region shall be emission-free by 2028. This will benefit the climate, local communities, urban development and the inhabitants' health. In the longer term, emission free solutions will also be the most cost-efficient. Trams and the metro already run on renewable electricity, and electrification of buses and ferries in Oslo is under way.

Electric buses: In 2019, 70 new electric buses that will operate key bus routes in Oslo will arrive. This will make Norway the Nordic region's leading electric bus capital. Overall, the capital region will have 115 electric buses in the course of the year. All of the 1,200 buses that operate Ruter's routes will be emission-free by 2028.

The Nesodden ferries: All of the three vessels between Oslo and Nesodden will be electrified in 2019. This is Norway largest car-free passenger link, with 2.7 of a total of 4.5 million ferry trips. When these three vessels are electric, 70 per cent of ferry trips will be emission-free.

The island ferries from Aker brygge to the islands in the inner Oslo fjord: All of the island ferries will be electric in 2021. We also aim to electrify the high-speed ferries by 2024, so that all ferry transport becomes emission-free.

In its bid to diversify away from China in the race for green technologies and raw materials -- all while guaranteeing a stable energy supply -- the European Union is on a mission to find new allies. And the perfect match may well be right on its doorstep.

"First of all, we have the oil and gas sector, which is necessary to secure the energy sector in Europe for the next decades," he said. Norway, he added, also has great potential for carbon capture and storage under its seabed; can "contribute to kickstart the hydrogen market in Europe;" and become a "larger producer of renewable energy, especially with offshore wind."

Pitching itself as "Pioneering the Green Industrial Transition," Norway is partnering with this year's fair. Past partners, in less confrontational times, have included China in 2012 and Russia in 2013.

Capitalizing on its natural resources, industrial experience and skilled workforce, Norway is pioneering the exploration of carbon capture and storage, and investing in battery production, in hydrogen and green ammonia projects, as well as renewable technologies like offshore wind and solar panels.

At the Hannover fair, the Norway booth hosts state-owned hydropower company Statkraft -- Europe's largest renewable energy producer -- alongside carbon capture player GreenCap and Battery Norway, a national industrial collaboration platform. State-backed energy giant Equinor is also present.

Norway is also rich in raw materials including rare earths, magnesium, titanium, vanadium and phosphate rock -- minerals that the EU lacks and urgently needs for green transition technologies -- and has found reserves of minerals under the seabed of its territorial waters.

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