

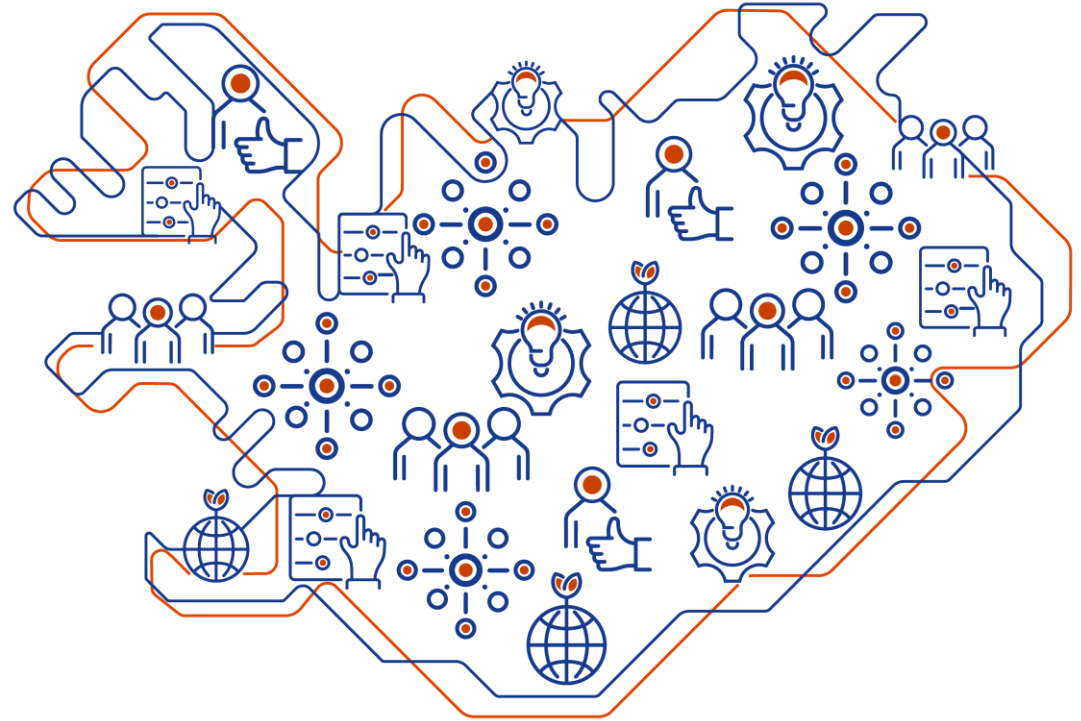
Renewable energy delegation to Iceland

Iceland's transition from coal and oil to renewables – challenges and opportunities

Lárus Michael Knudsen Ólafsson

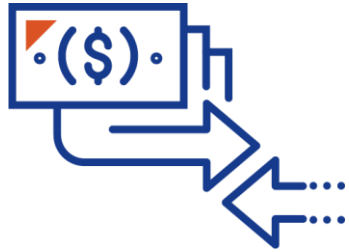


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Value Creation in the Icelandic Economy

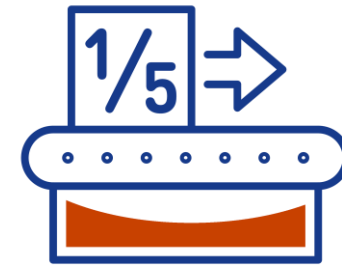
Industry plays an important role in the economy



Industry creates 30%
of export revenues



One in five works
in industry

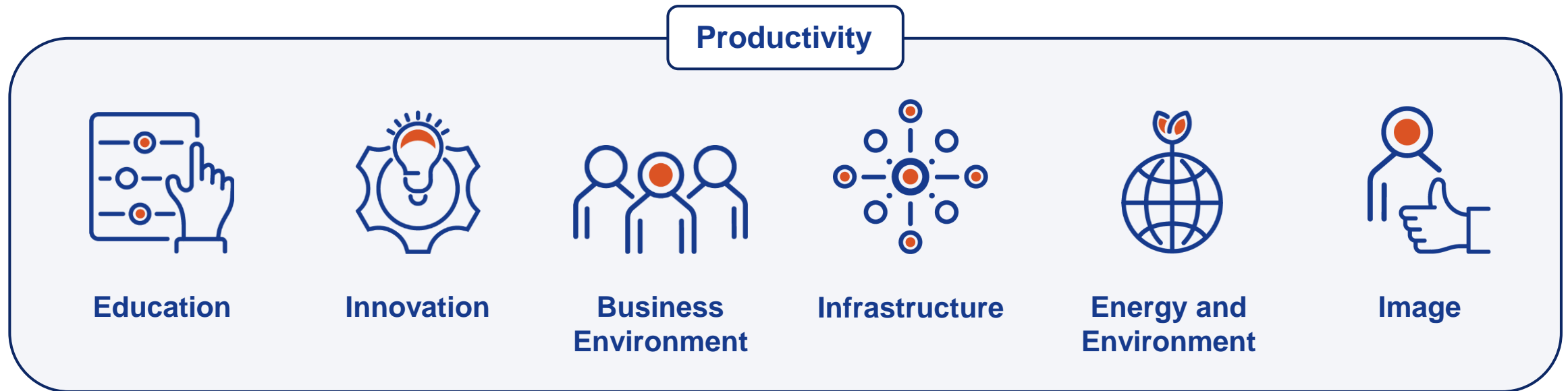


Industry creates
25% of GDP

SI is the largest group of Icelandic businesses, consisting of 1.400 member companies who work in different sectors and are very different in terms of size

The Industry's Driving Forces

Policy revolves around six pillars



Energy Transition in Iceland

Morgunblaðið
Viðskild: Ísafold. 20. árg., 24. útg. — Sunnudaginn 20. Janúar 1938. Ísafoldarprentun:Újja, h.f.

Kjösið hitaveituna í dag — C-listann
Reykurinn yfir bænum, sem hitaveitan útrýmir!



Þurt með fyrirkjölu, óþrifandi og kostnað við koleykinguna.



Helt vatn þarf að komast í öll eðhva, og gróðurhúsið að rísa um allan lón.



Hreint loft yfir Reykjavík, þegar hitaveitan er komin! Sólar nýtur til fulls!



Koleykingu er strýmt, koleykingu, koleykingu, koleykingu. Með einu handtaki er hitaveitan veitt um höfðingja.



Með hitaveitunni kemur heitt vatn í eðhva. Og við hlöðvegina er langt að koma upp gróðurhúsinu, þar sem reyklaðar verða matjurtir, blóm og alftal.



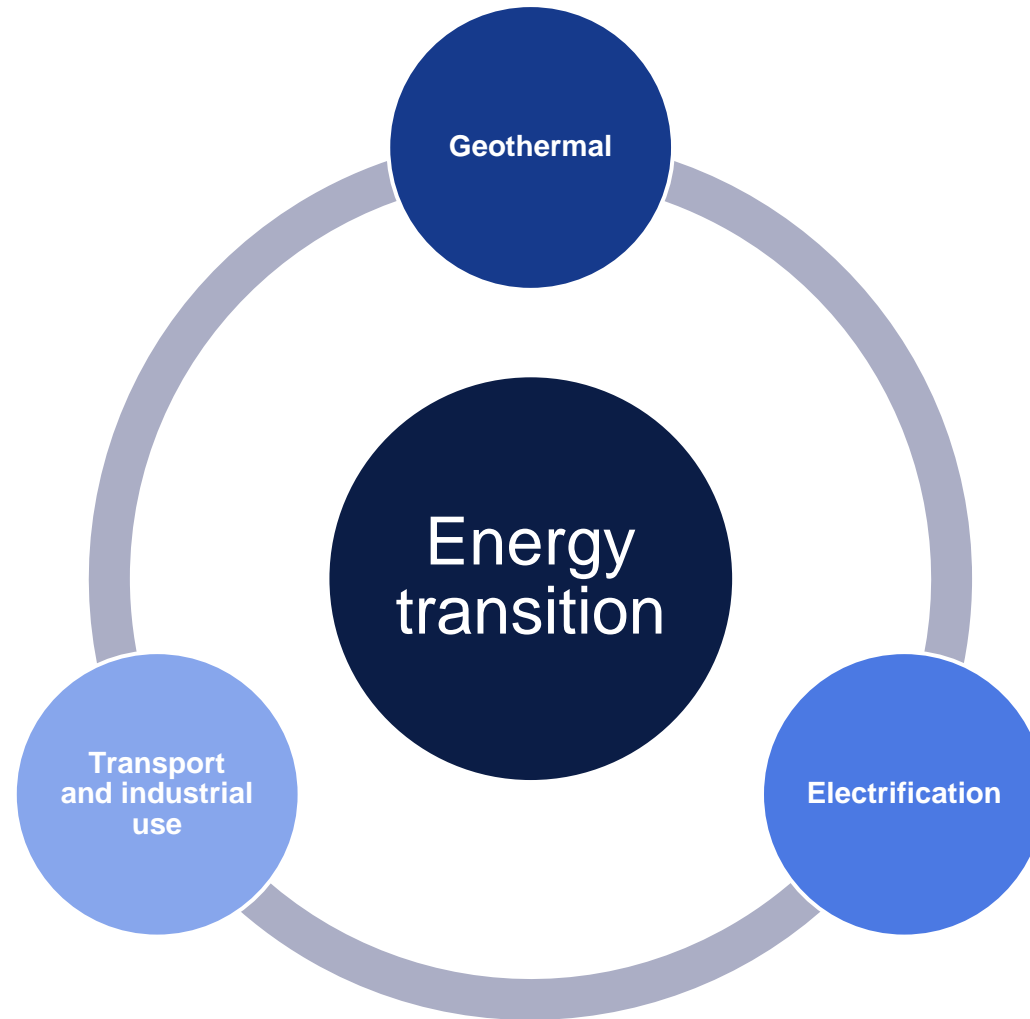
Reykvíkingar! Tryggið yður hitaveituna með því að kjósa C-listann



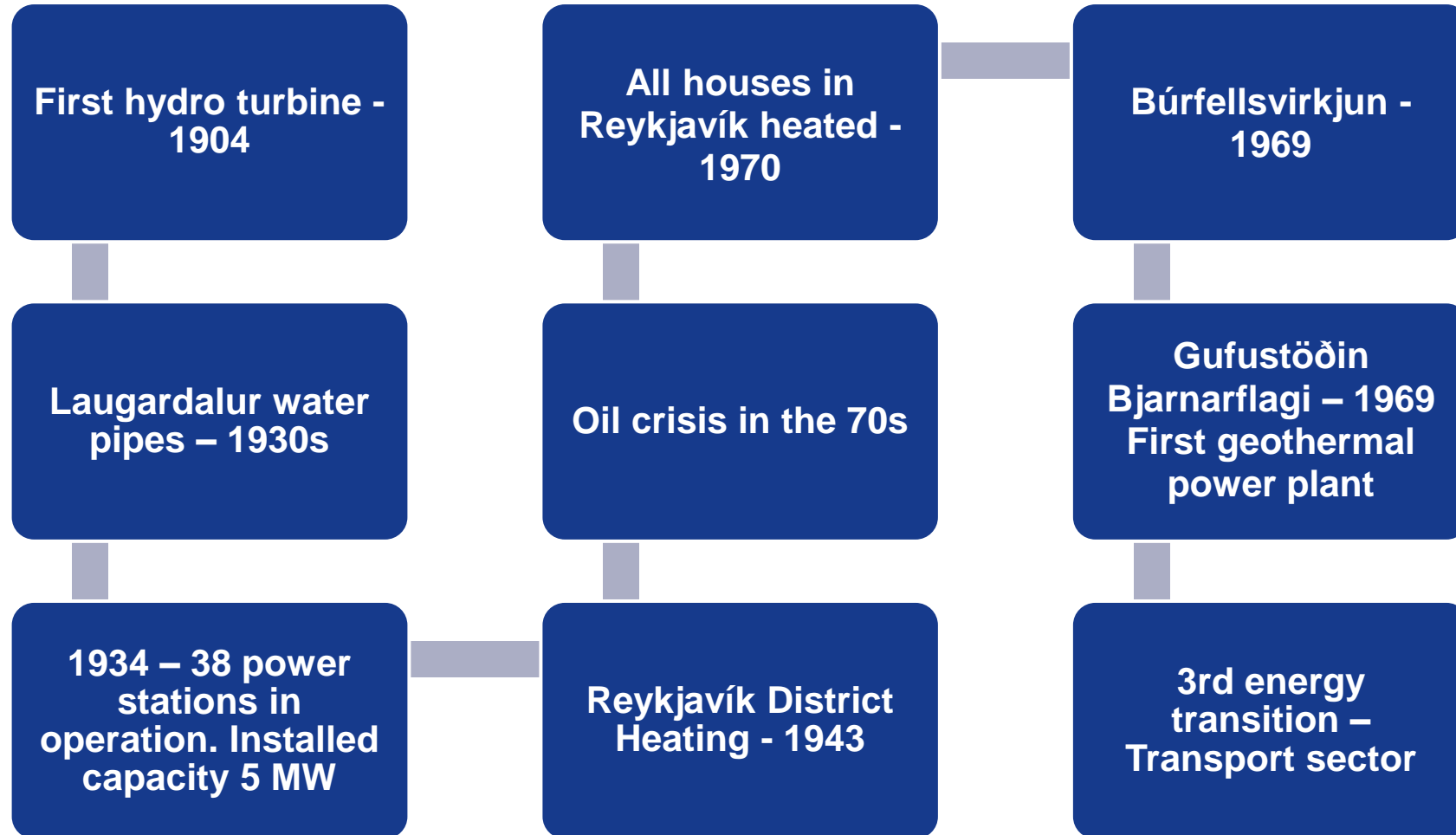
Coal smog in Reykjavík - 1940

Municipal election in Reykjavik – January 1938

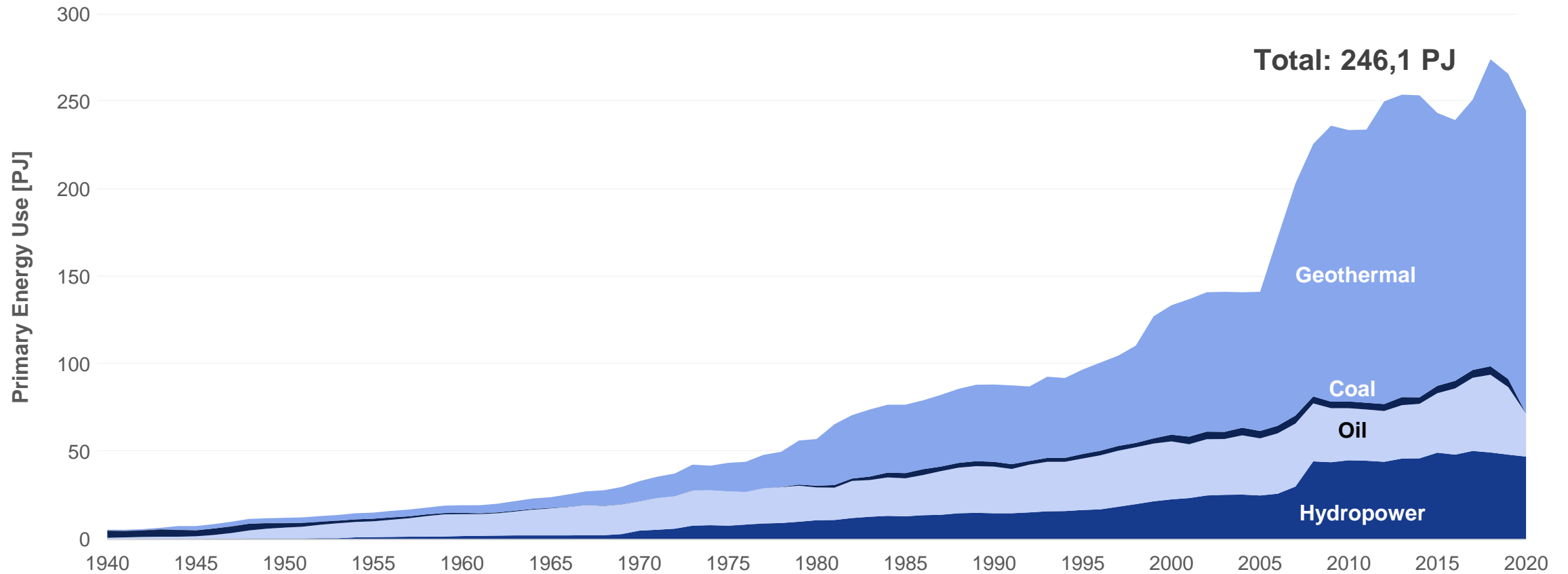
Energy Transition in Iceland – 3 Pillars



Energy Transition in Iceland – Stepping Stones

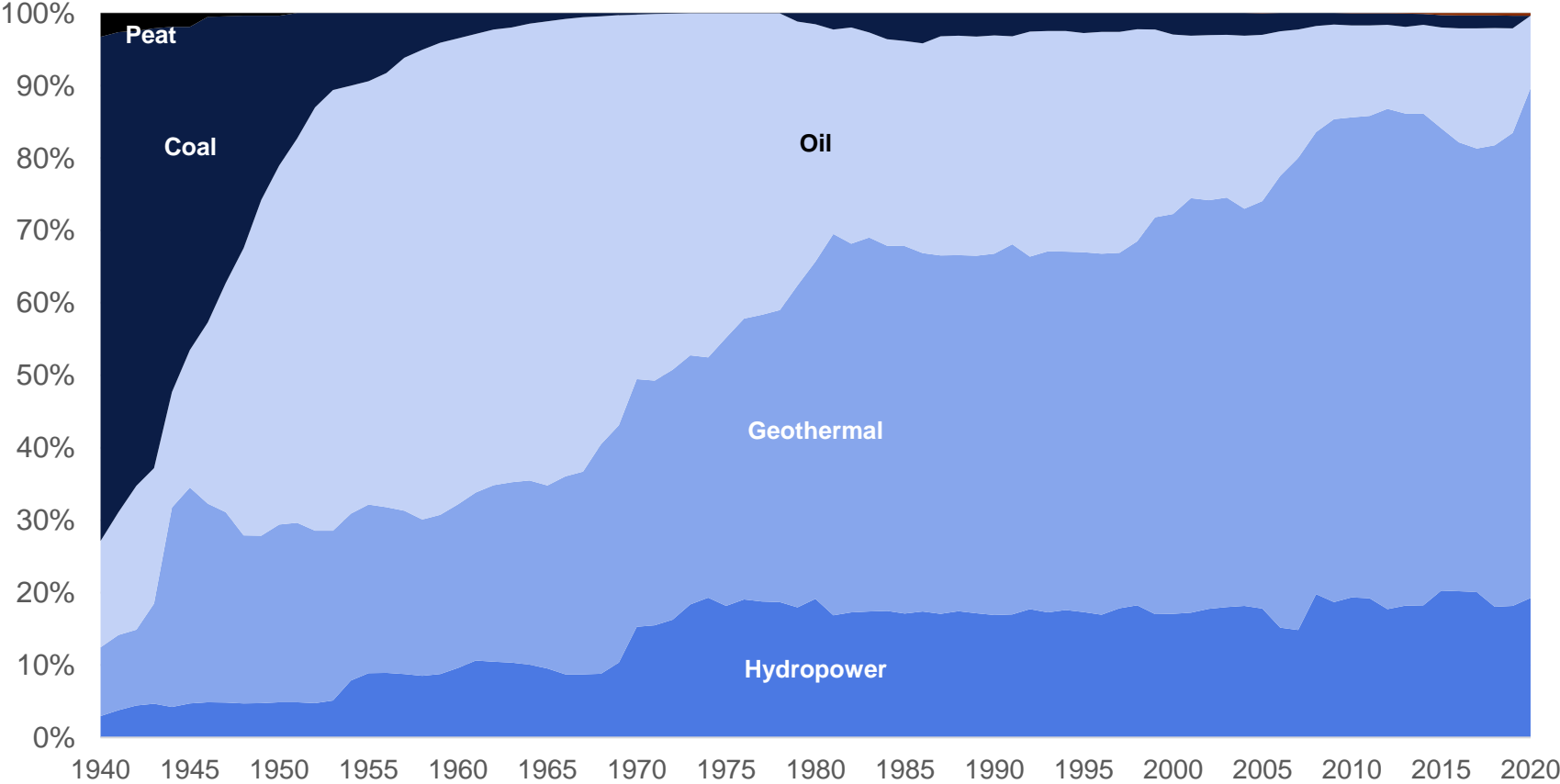


Primary Energy Use in Iceland 1940-2020



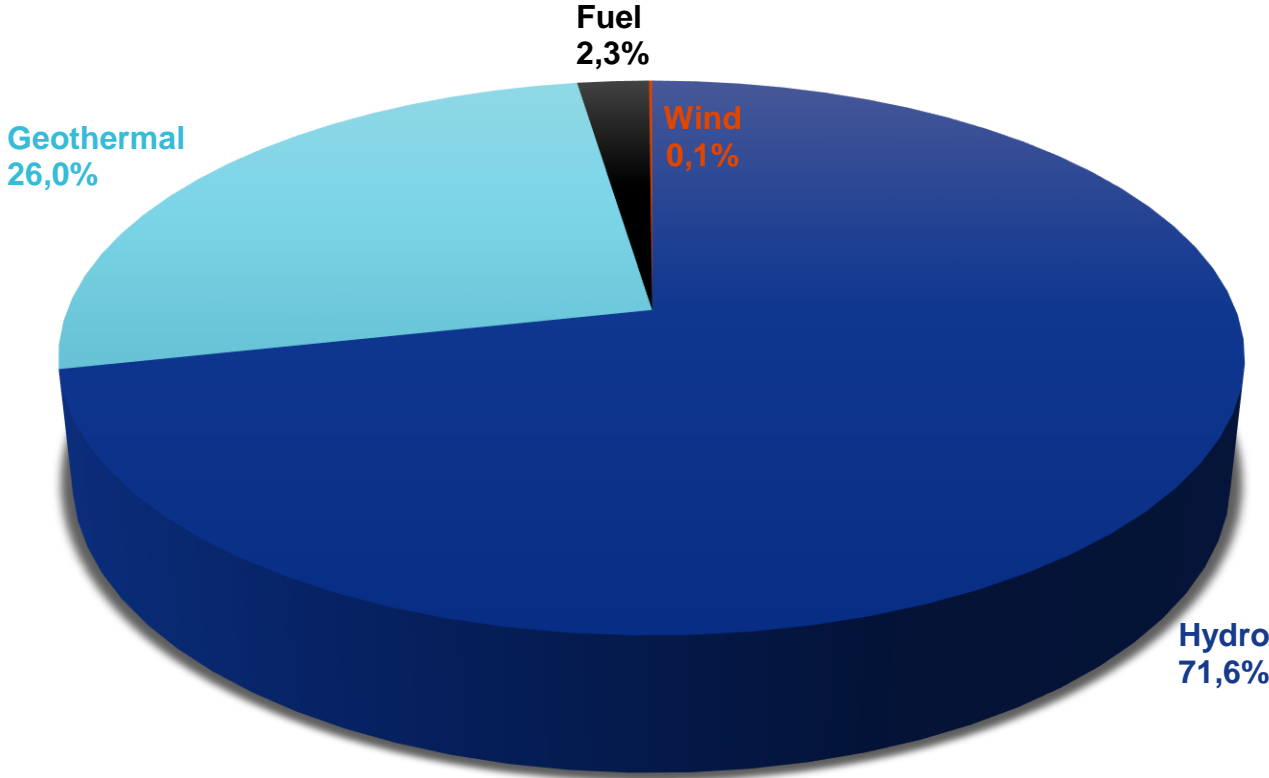
Orkustofnun Data Repository: OS-2021-T008-01

Primary Energy Use in Iceland 1940-2020



Energy statistics

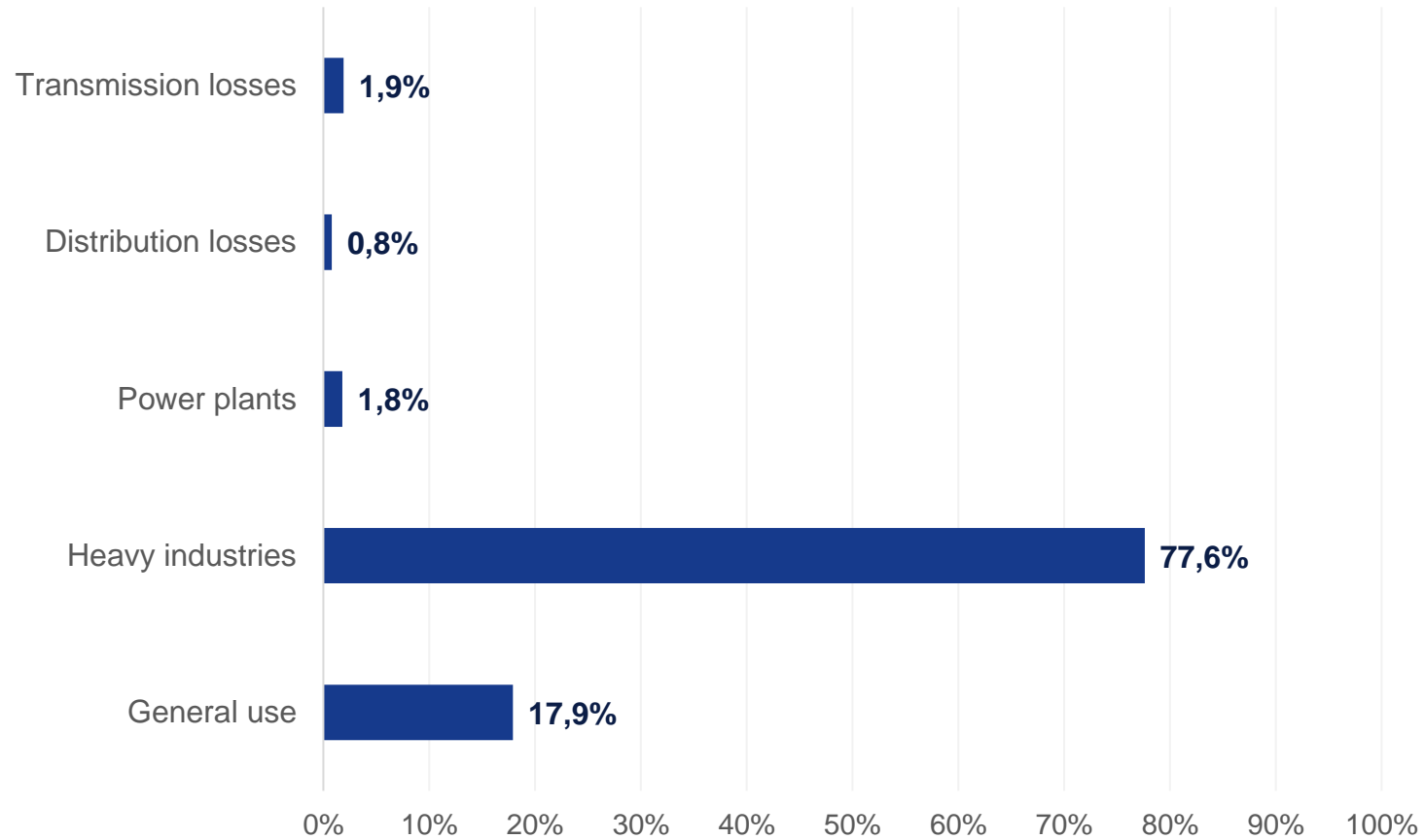
Installed capacity 2019



Source: Orkustofnun (NEA)

Energy statistics

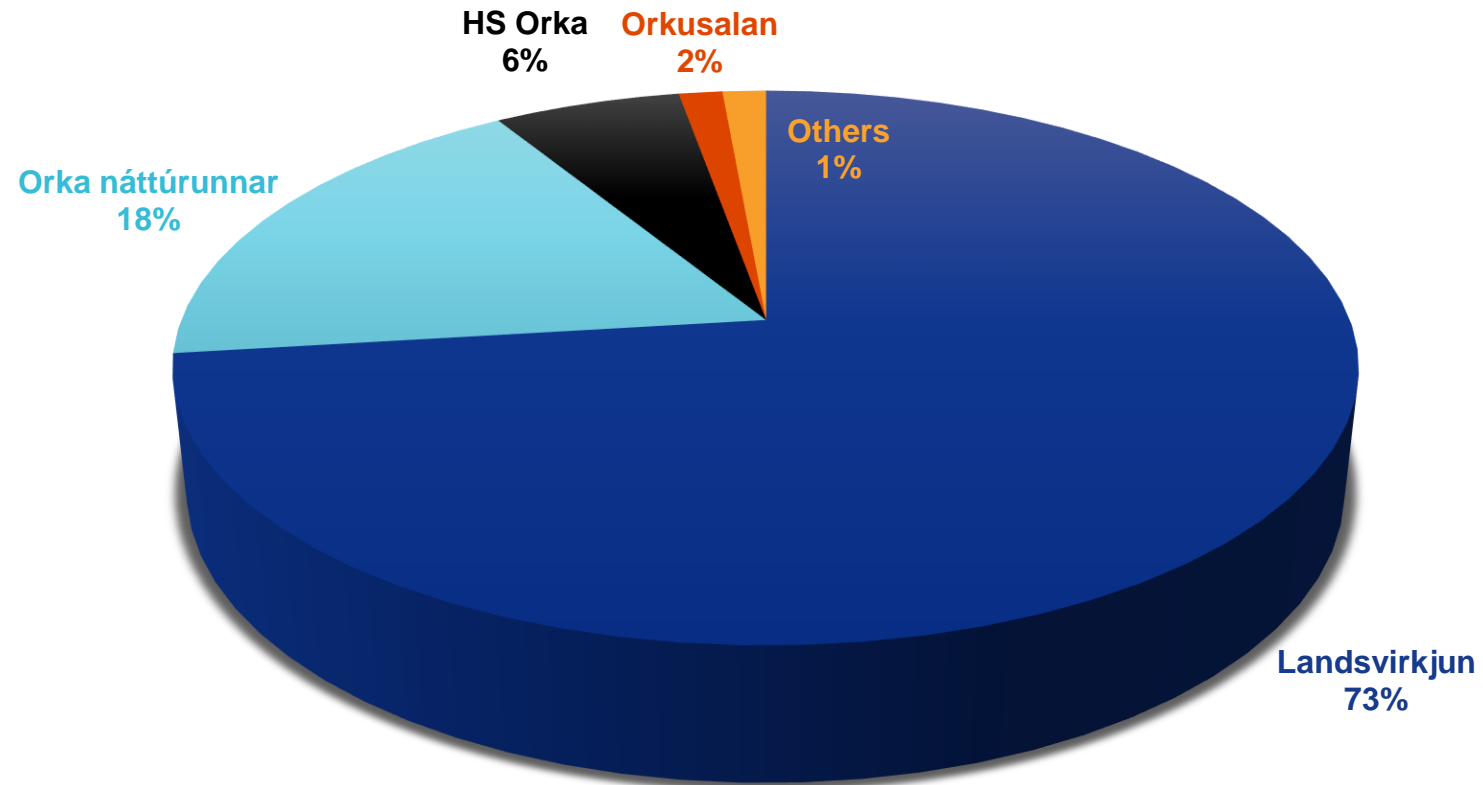
Electricity consumption in Iceland



Source: Orkustofnun (NEA)

Energy statistics

Electricity generation



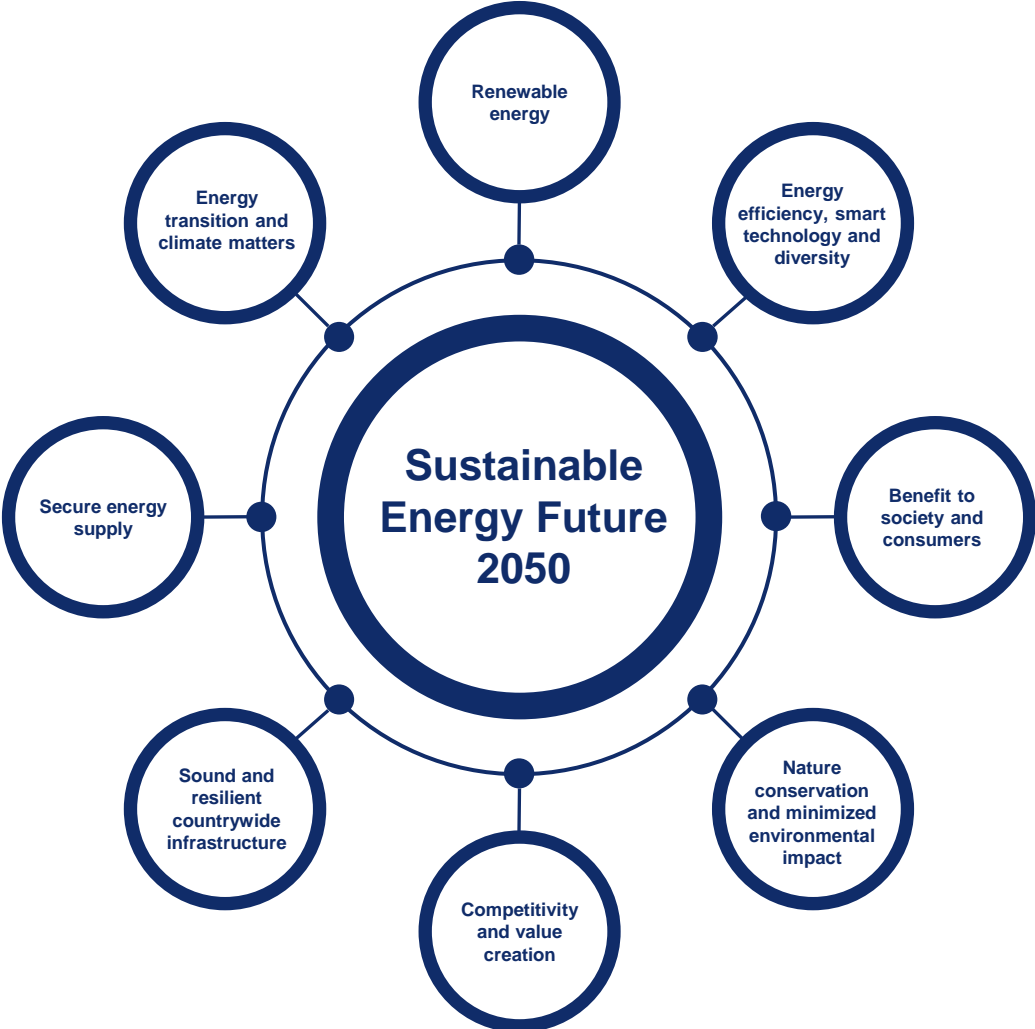
The Icelandic electricity market

Market conditions of the domestic market

- Based on the European el-market model – EEA legislation
- Few participants and relatively small market
- Isolated system
- One producer with predominantly market position
- Majority of electricity tied in a long-term contracts
- Long term contracts partly connected with product prices
- Load fluctuations are minor, both within a day or the year
- No spot market

Energy Policy to the year 2050

A Sustainable Energy Future



Energy Policy to the year 2050

Main objectives of the policy



Efficient and competitive energy market



Infrastructure sound and resilient



Energy system diversified



Energy transition

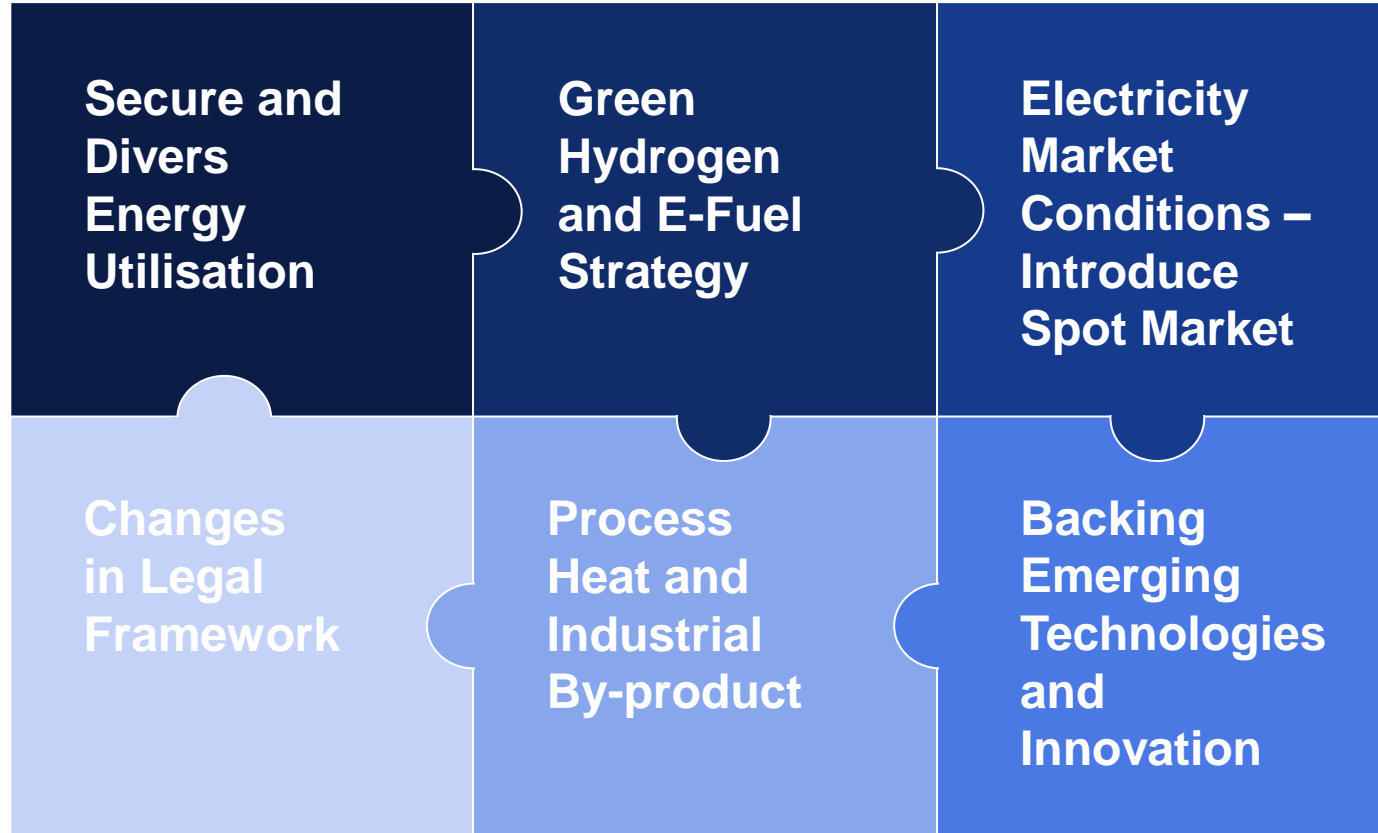


Sustainable use of energy resources



Minimisation of environmental impact

Key Challenges and Opportunities



Thank you

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