

Sustainability

Hammerfest/Norway - Münster/Germany

sustainable aims

- **Norway's** government will ensure that they remain a stable and reliable **supplier** of **oil** and **gas to Europe**
- in addition **Germany** would like to have **Norway** as a **partner** for the **production** and **supply** of **hydrogen**
- Germany and Norway want to **work together** to **guarantee** a reliable **energy supply** for **Europe**, based on an **increasing share** of **renewable energy**
- Both countries aim to be **completely climate-neutral** by mid-century, **Germany** by **2045** at the latest, **Norway** by **2050**
- they **expand** their cooperation on **renewable energy** and **focus** on **green industry, renewables** and **offshore wind, hydrogen** and **circular economy** *Franka Preuß*
- further **intensify** their work on the **development** and use of **new technologies**
- **achieve** their **common goal of climate neutrality in Europe**



<https://nccs.no/news/germany-and-norway-announce-plans-to-strengthen-collaboration-on-ccs/>

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Sustainable lifestyles

- very cold temperatures in **Norway**, down to **-10.7 degrees Celsius**
- **Germany** in average coldest temperature **1.5 degrees Celsius** in January
- **higher consumption** of **energy** in **Norway** because of **freezing** and **snow**
- **more use** of **lightning** over the year in **Norway** because of **location inside the Arctic Circle near top** of the **world's axis**
- **electricity consumption** per capita (2022) about **28,095 kilowatt-hours** in **Norway**
- **Germany** about **a quarter** of this amount with **electricity consumption** per capita of **6,984 kilowatt-hours**
- **Hammerfest: very far away** from **huge** and **denser cities**, offers **wide** and **empty landscape**
- Lack of public transport and infrastructure
- **Münster: better opportunities, connections to move forward**, also by **bike** because of **flat, urban area**



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Waste separation: In **both** countries, waste is separated into **different categories** such as **paper, plastic, glass** and **organic** waste to make recycling easier

- **Germany** and **Norway** are both **pioneers** in **recycling** and **waste management**, pursuing a **common goal:** promoting **sustainable living** and **protecting the environment**

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sustainable energy resources

Wind power

- produce electricity by **converting kinetic energy of air in motion into electricity**
- **Norway (2022): 1400 windmills**
- 280 kg micro plastic per year
- **Germany (2020): 29 608 windmills**
- 5921,6 kg micro plastic per year
- (2021) **7.5%** electricity from wind power in **Norway**
- (2021) **22%** electricity from wind power in **Germany**



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Solar energy

- **energy** from the **light** and **heat** that came from the **sun**
- **Cheapest** energy
- **doesn't produce** any **air pollution** or **greenhouse gases**
- (2022) **10.7%** electricity from solar power in **Germany**
- (2022) **5%** electricity from solar power in **Norway**

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