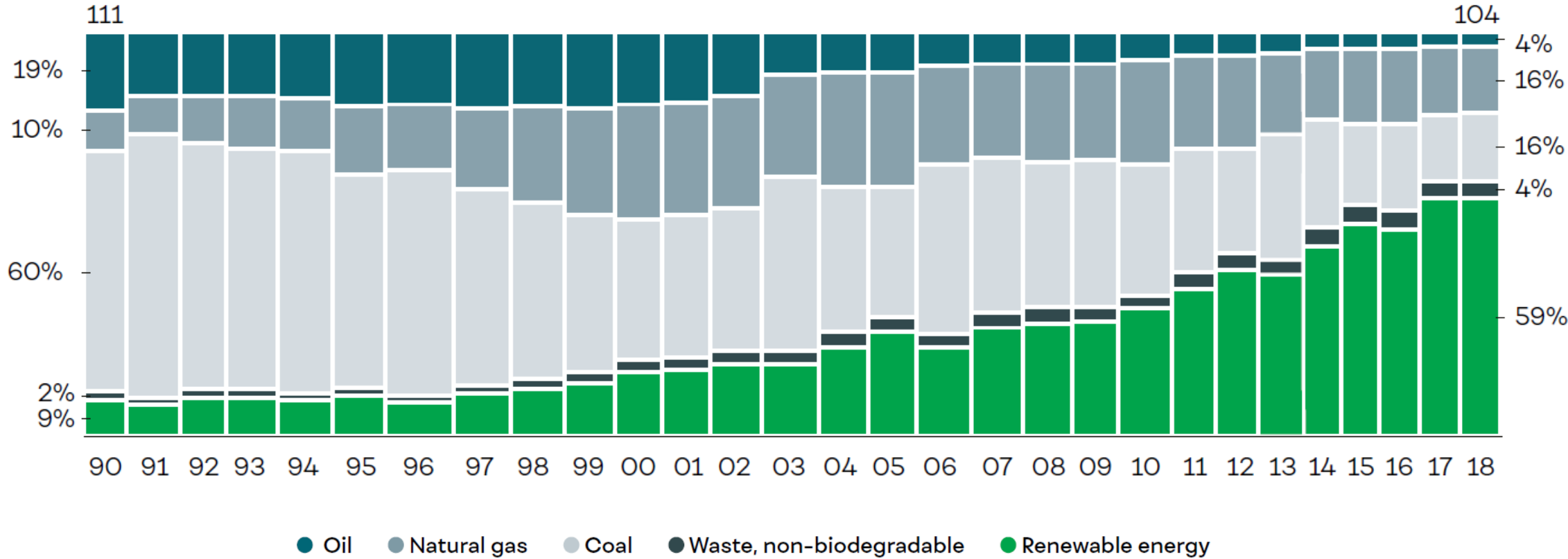

A snapshot of the Danish Energy Transition

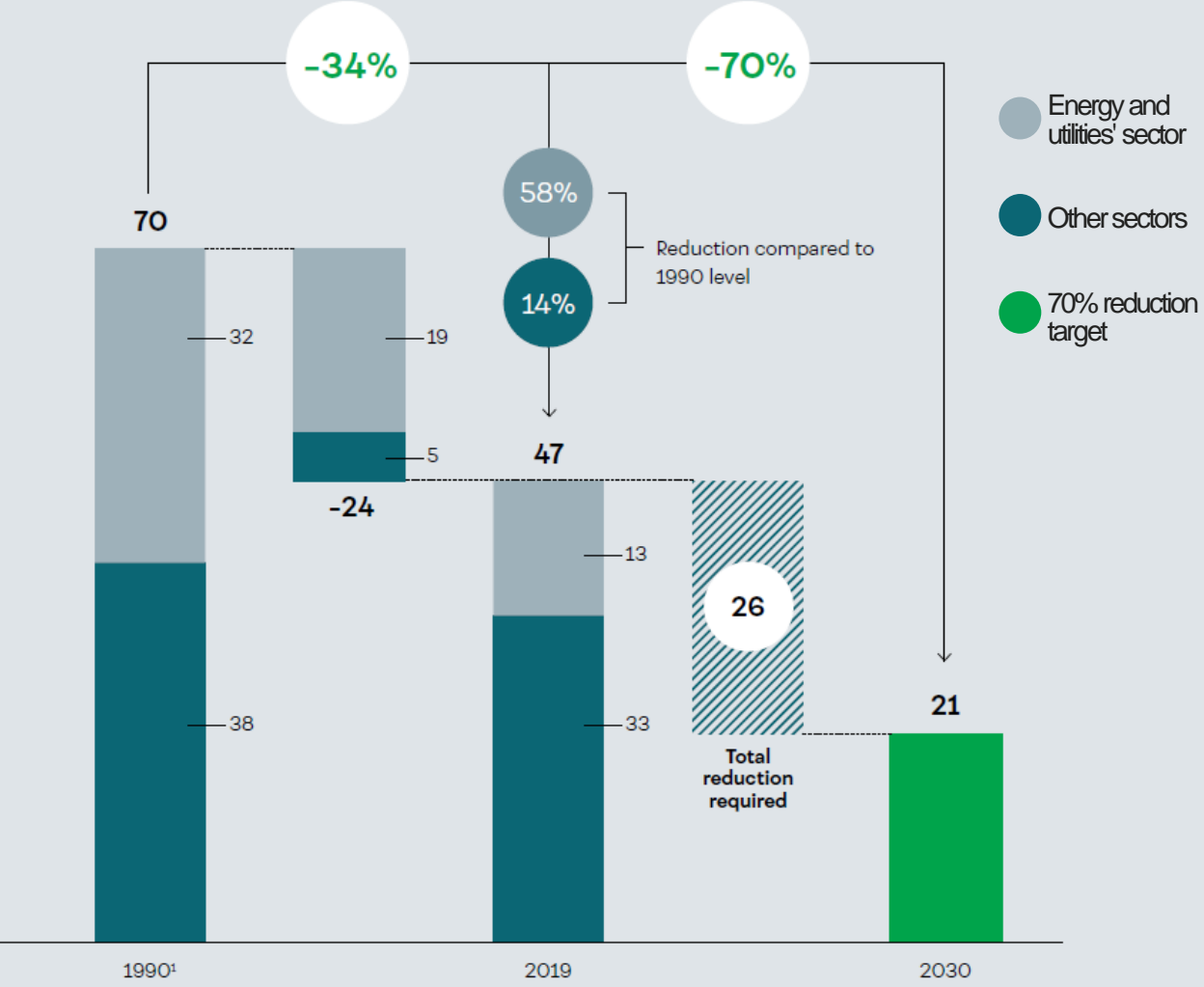
Anders Stouge, Deputy Director General, ast@danskenergi.dk

The Danish Energy Transition until today

Fuel sources for energy production 1990 – 2018



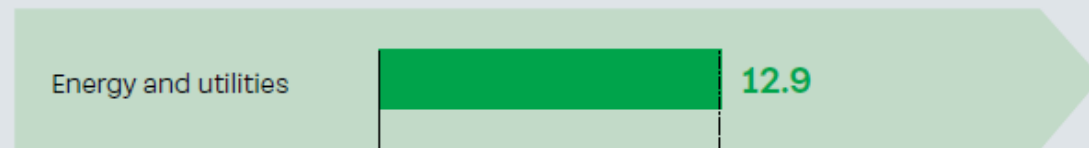
The way forward – 70 % by 2030



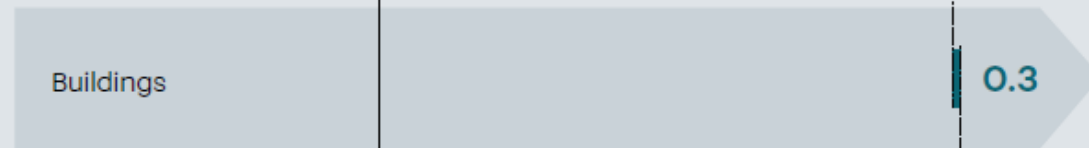
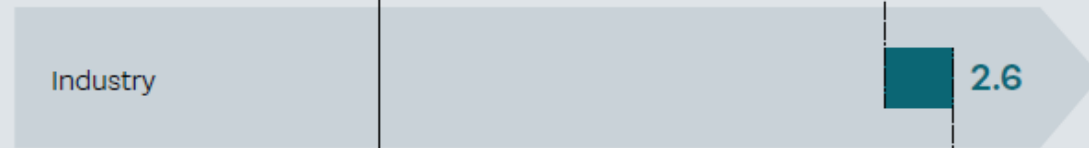
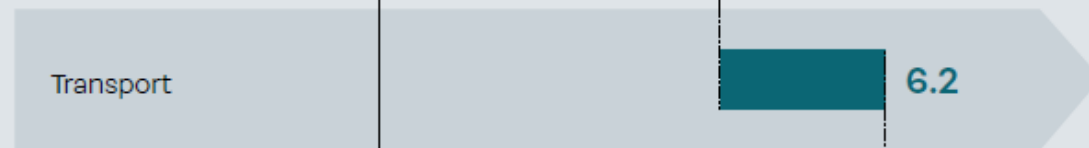
Over the next ten years, Denmark must reduce carbon emissions by almost the same amount as in the past 30 years

Estimated reductions across sectors

Contribution of own sector



Contribution of other sectors



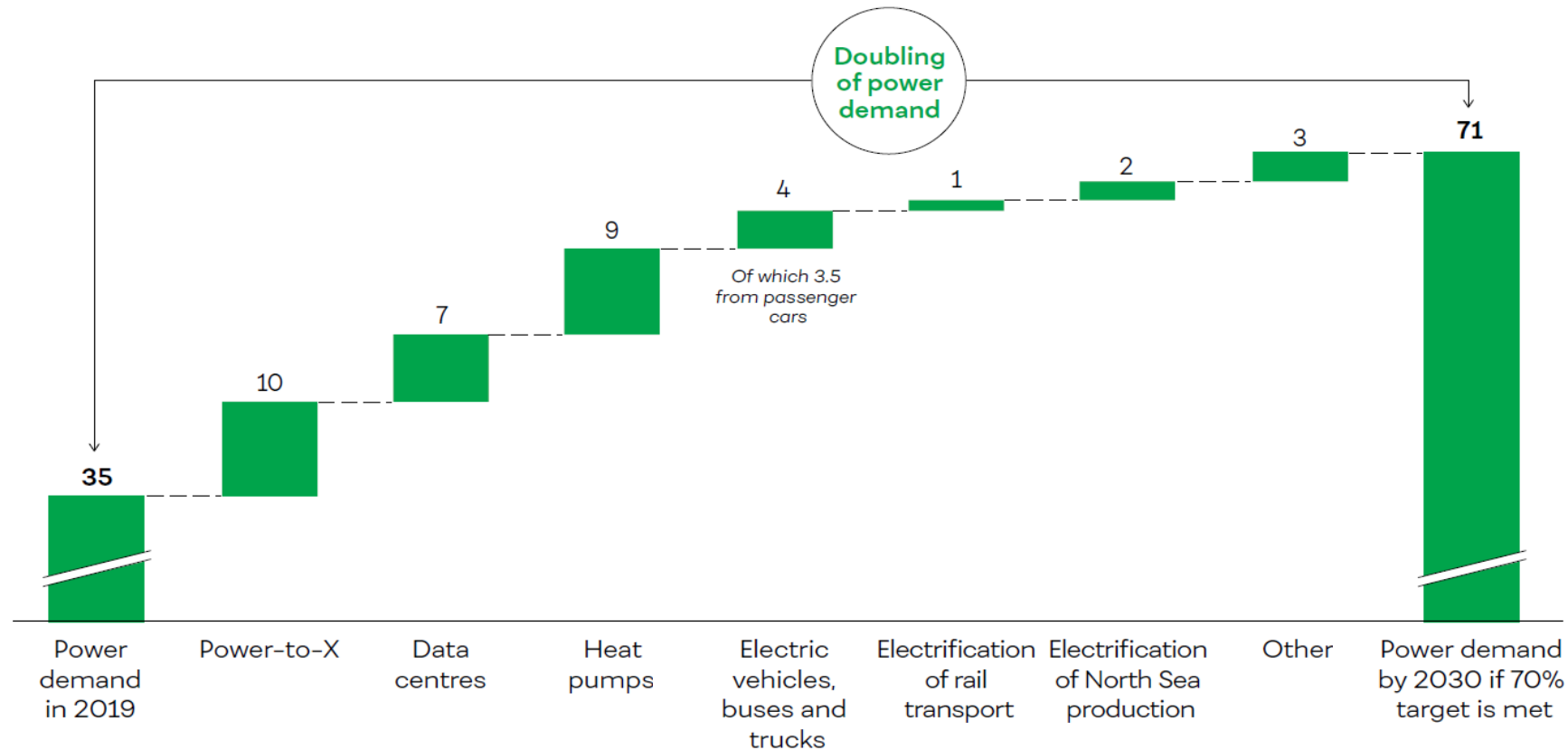
6.9 Renewable energy in power and district heating	2.8 Oil and natural gas phased out of individual heating systems	1.3 Carbon capture and storage	0.8 Separation of plastics in waste-to-energy	1.1 Optimisation and electrification of North Sea prod
0.6 Adjustment of baseline projection	2.1 1.5 million electric or hybrid vehicles	1.9 Power-to-X in heavy transport	0.9 Electric commercial vehicles, electric buses and electric lorries	0.8 Biofuel e.g. biogas and biodiesel
-0.2 Adjustment of baseline projection	1.5 Heat pumps in process heat ¹	0.6 Energy efficiency improvements	0.6 Internal transport	0.1 Biogas and biodiesel for process
- Adjustment of baseline projection ²	0.2 Building installations ²	0.1 Building insulation ⁴		

All circled initiatives require renewable energy

70 % by 2030 – driven by electrification'

- 80% of CO2-reductions 2030 - related to electrification

Estimated increase in power demand towards 2030 (TWh)



A snapshot of the necessary Energy Transition Mindset taking on 2030...

- **Demand-side response and smart solutions must be developed further**
- **Ambitious build-out of renewable energy with new thinking in terms of energy islands and transmission**
- **Overall strengthening of infrastructure is imperative to support electrification**
- **Support for new technologies: e.g. Carbon Capture and Power-to-X**
- **An affordable transition can only be done with deep and extensive digitalization**

Some specific EU-recommendations

Electrification and sector integration:

- Sector specific targets for electrification at EU-level
- The Primary Energy Factor for electricity must be revised downwards reflecting the growth of renewable based electricity generation
- Revise CO2-standards for cars and vans to promote electrification of transport
- Increase the targets for the use of renewables in transport and buildings

Infrastructure - Preparing the grid for the future:

- TEN-E should aim at assuring a timely implementation of PCIs, reducing the frequency of delays and reducing the duration of permit granting
- The Commission should develop “best practice” for the regulatory framework of DSOs, ensuring a higher use of flexibility measures over traditional grid reinforcements
- The Commission should identify and remove barriers to the utilization of data for the purpose of grid optimization and sector integration