

Towards an Energy Union...

Denmark

This factsheet is a summary of full version contained in the 3rd Energy Union Report (November 2017)



with security & solidarity...

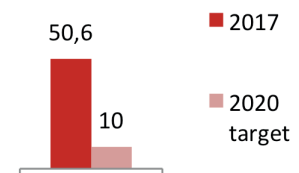
The main energy source in Denmark is oil, followed renewables, which constitute 29.3% of its energy mix (above the EU average). This high share of renewables, together with domestic production of oil and gas, means that Danish energy import levels are among the lowest in the EU and sources are well diversified. This makes for a **good energy security situation**.



in an integrated market...

To ensure **access to cheap and secure energy for all consumers in Europe** the EU is investing in energy infrastructure to allow energy to be traded freely between and within EU countries. Although Denmark has **50.6% interconnectivity**, the country is still benefitting from EU funding for energy infrastructure, including three offshore electricity grid projects with Germany to facilitate further cross border trading.

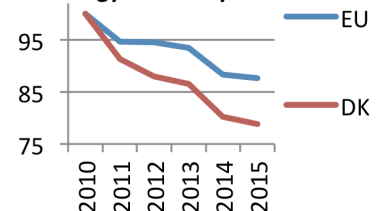
Interconnectivity level in %



which does more with less...

Danish economic growth has been **decoupled from the energy consumption since 2010** and the country has one of the least energy-intensive economies in the EU. However, efforts to moderate energy consumption must be maintained in order to make sure that future economic growth can happen while adhering to this target.

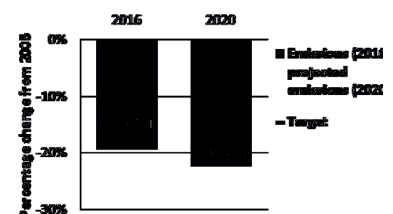
Energy efficiency Trend



based on climate-friendly policies...

Until 2016 Denmark has had lower greenhouse gas emissions than its annual targets for emissions not covered by the EU emissions trading system (EU ETS). This national target covers notably emissions from transport, buildings, agriculture and waste. **Denmark is expected to reach the 2020 target** of reducing emissions by 20 % from 2005 levels, by a small margin. With 30.8 % renewable energy in 2015, Denmark is already above its 30 % target for 2020.

Greenhouse gas emissions in non-ETS sectors



that fosters research, innovation & competitiveness.

Offshore wind, energy efficiency and heating and cooling technologies are some of Denmark's strengths in the area of clean energy research. The Danish participants in the Horizon 2020 energy programme have **received €65 million EU funds** hereunder for HyBalance; the first project in Europe to demonstrate the complete value chain for hydrogen renewable energy from production to end users.

Mod en energiunion...

Danmark

Dette faktablad er et sammendrag af den fulde udgave indeholdt i 3. rapport om status over energiunionen (november 2017)



med sikkerhed og
solidaritet...

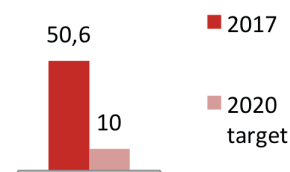
Danmarks vigtigste energikilde er olie, efterfulgt af vedvarende energikilder, der udgør 29,3 % af landets energimix (over EU-gennemsnittet). Denne høje andel af vedvarende energi sammen med den indenlandske produktion af olie og gas medfører, at den danske energiimport ligger blandt de laveste i EU, og kilderne er forholdsvis diversificerede. Dette giver **god forsyningsikkerhed**.



med sikkerhed og
solidaritet...

EU investerer i energiinfrastruktur for at sikre **adgang til billig og sikker energi for alle i Europa**, så energi frit kan handles mellem og inden for EU-landene. 50,6 % af Danmarks elnet er sammenkoblet med det øvrige EU, men landet drager stadig fordel af EU's finansiering af energiinfrastruktur, herunder finansiering af tre offshoreelnetprojekter, som gennemføres i samarbejde med Tyskland, og som skal fremme yderligere grænseoverskridende handel.

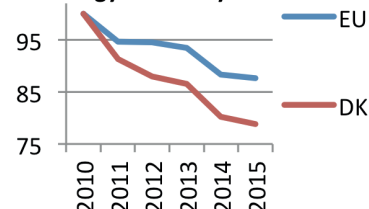
Interconnectivity
level in %



som gør mere med
mindre...

Danmarks økonomiske vækst har været **afkoblet fra energiforbruget siden 2010**, og landet har en af de mindst energiintense økonomier i EU. Der skal dog fortsat gøres en indsats for at moderere energiforbruget for at sikre, at fremtidig økonomisk vækst kan ske under overholdelse af dette mål.

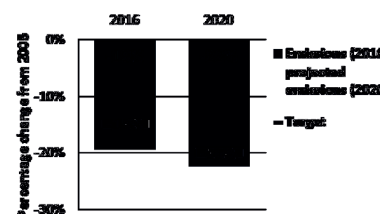
Energy efficiency Trend



der bygger på
klimavenlige
politikker...

Danmark har indtil 2016 haft lavere drivhusgasemissioner end sit årlige emissionsmål, hvad angår emissioner der ikke er omfattet af EU's emissionshandelssystem (EU ETS). Det nationale mål omfatter navnlig emissioner fra transport, bygninger, landbrug og affald. **Danmark forventes at nå 2020-målet** om at mindske emissionerne med 20 % i forhold til 2005-niveauet med en lille margen. Danmark er med sine 30,8 % vedvarende energi i 2015 allerede over 2020-målet på 30 %.

Greenhouse gas emissions in
non-ETS sectors



der fremmer forskning,
innovation og
konkurrenceevne...

Nogle af Danmarks styrker inden for forskning i ren energi er offshorevindkraft, energieffektivitet og opvarmnings- og afkølingsteknologier. De danske deltagere i energiprogrammet Horisont 2020 har **modtaget 65 mio. EUR i EU-støtte**, herunder til HyBalance, som er det første projekt i Europa, der går ud på at vise hele værdikæden for den vedvarende energikilde brint fra produktion til slutbrugere.