

# Climate Change and Renewable Energy in Denmark

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# Kyoto

- Copenhagen Kyoto summit in 2009
- Denmark has committed to a 21 % reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> as part of the internal EU burden sharing agreement
- Renewable energy has an important role to play in reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions





# The EU objective on renewable energy

- At least 20 % of the energy use in EU from renewable energy sources in 2020





## Denmark's contribution

- In the agreement Denmark's contribution of renewable energy shall be 30 % of the energy consumption by 2020
- The first intermediate aim is that renewable energy shall contribute with at least 20 % in 2011





# Denmark's vision

- The Danish government vision is that Denmark in the long run shall be a 100 % independent of supply of fossil fuels

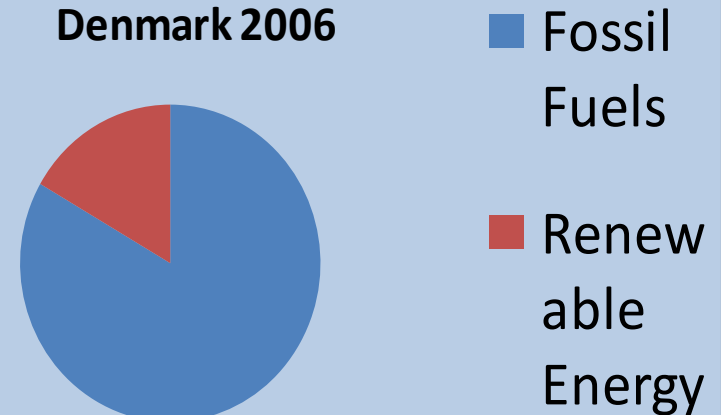




# Will Denmark make it?

- In 2006 renewable energy made up 14,9 % of the energy use compared to 1990 where the share was 6,5 %
- In Denmark the most important types of renewable energy are biomass and wind power since they contribute with the largest amount of energy

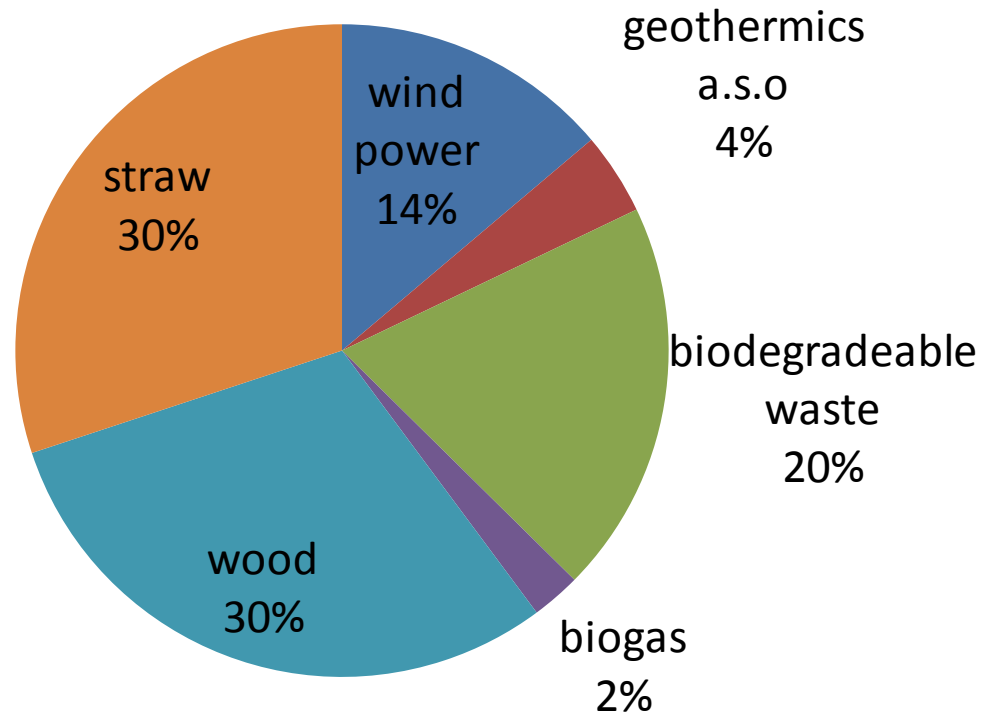
Share of renewable energy in  
Denmark 2006





# Renewable energy sources

Contribution





# The answer is probably

- Denmark is a frontrunner when it comes to the use of renewable energy in the light of the size of the country and its access to natural resources







# Possible obstacles for renewable energy

- Denmark imports biomass products to create bioenergy
  - Which makes renewable energy quite costly
- Wind power is still an unstable supplier of energy





# The Kyoto target?

- The first period from 2005-2007 the CO<sub>2</sub> reduction has been quite small
- The possible CO<sub>2</sub> reduction from renewable energy is not clarified



# Denmark will most likely have to make further use of Kyotos flexible mechanisms to reach the 21 % CO<sub>2</sub> reduction





**Thank you for your attention**



Auditor

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