

CIP foundation



Newsletter

June 2025

New world order: challenges and opportunities

The world is in a state of upheaval. New unholy alliances are emerging, while transactional anarchy is replacing ground rules and orderly structures. The role of international institutions as effective problem solvers is wavering. Globalisation and trade are being replaced by trade wars. All this is unfolding even as we are confronted with an increasingly urgent climate crisis and a radical digital transformation.

As a society, we are therefore facing considerable challenges resulting from deteriorating global framework conditions, the security situation, the energy supply and a weak European economy – to mention just a few of the most pressing challenges. These challenges demand political prioritisation and decision-making.

Meanwhile, the situation offers Europe a chance to use the global uncertainty to join forces on common economic actions, and several factors point in that direction.

At a time when Europe is 'home alone' and under pressure on multiple fronts, the European Commission has introduced the Clean Industrial Deal – an ambitious industrial policy plan for Europe aimed at delivering lower energy costs, cutting bureaucracy and promoting more green solutions. The aim is to strengthen the business model for green investments across European industry and to bolster Europe's competitiveness and the region's future industrial production. This will

safeguard Europe's strategic interests in energy security and ensure lower energy prices.

Denmark boasts a strong value chain when it comes to the green transition, and as a nation we stand to benefit from a policy that integrates energy, climate and competitiveness as intended with the Clean Industrial Deal.

We have asked Lykke Friis, Director of Think Tank EUROPA, to share her assessment of Europe's opportunities at a time of tectonic shifts in the world order. Will EU member states be able to unite around a common strategy? Is industrial policy the new Wirtschaftswunder? And how dependent is the EU on the success of Germany's new government? Lykke Friis remains broadly optimistic, viewing the pressure from both Russia and the US as a game changer for European cooperation. This is not just a question of industrial policy, but also of strengthening the internal market, she emphasises.

Renewable energy plays a crucial role in safeguarding Europe's energy and supply security and ensuring more stable and competitive energy prices. In this context, wind turbine manufacturer Vestas, with operations in 86 countries, holds a key position. We have asked CEO Henrik Andersen for his perspective on the new geopolitical reality, which presents opportunities as well as challenges. Henrik Andersen is not worried about the US; on the contrary, he highlights areas where Europe could learn from the US, particularly in

providing businesses with certainty about the exact regulatory frameworks that apply. Such certainty would enable a much faster pace in the green transition, which is crucial for a more secure and competitive energy production.

It's not all about geopolitics and security of supply. The climate crisis means that in the future we will experience more precipitation and a changed pattern in the weather with overlapping seasons. The consequence is more floods and situations where it is not clear whether the flooding is caused by water from the sea, rivers, high groundwater or rainwater. This is a problem because floods are currently regulated differently depending on where the water comes from – with different authorities, rules and compensation schemes. This gives a fragmented picture to deal with when it comes to climate adaptation, with the risk of lack of clarification and uncertain finances. This risks leading to great differences in how climate adaptation is prioritized and handled around the country. We have had two reports prepared on this from DMI and Schjødt Advokater, respectively. The reports are discussed in an article in the newsletter.

Enjoy the read!



Torben Möger Pedersen
Chairman of the CIP Foundation



Charlotte Jepsen,
Managing Partner of the CIP Foundation

Table of contents

Comment from Torben Möger Pedersen and Charlotte Jepsen	2
Vestas CEO counters turbulence with pragmatism and facts	4
Lykke Friis: Berlin is shaping Europe's green future	6
When water comes from all directions, we will need more overall flexible solutions	8
Information and facts	10

Vestas CEO counters turbulence with pragmatism and facts

Free global trade makes us all richer, says Henrik Andersen, CEO of Vestas. Despite turbulence and headwinds, he takes a no-nonsense, fact-based and pragmatic approach.

Even though wind turbine manufacturer Vestas ranks at the very top when it comes to stock market darlings, CEO Henrik Andersen is not one of those business leaders who frequently appear in lifestyle magazines, TV shows or podcasts.

In many ways, he is the epitome of the Vestas mindset which despite several mergers and the relocation of its headquarters to Aarhus is still shaped by the company's roots in western Jutland.

Rather than lapsing into quick statements made for catchy headlines, Henrik Andersen offers patient explanations when he speaks. He is not the type who deepens the gap in turbulent times. One of his core messages is that we must rely on facts rather than emotion-driven debates.

Even though the wind energy market has faced strong headwinds in the past few years, there is not a hint of whining from the Vestas

CEO. To Henrik Andersen, it is essential that he and the company understand the market and the stakeholders and accept it as a condition.

'Five years ago, it was all about the climate and about reducing CO2 emissions. Today, the world order has undergone significant changes. The world has become much more fragmented, and Europe is primarily focused on obtaining a greater degree of self-sufficiency and energy at reasonable prices. The expansion of wind energy remains one of the most sustainable solutions, but today security policy, self-sufficiency, competitiveness and sustainability are equally important,' he says.

One of the debates that Henrik Andersen considers to be off track is when wind energy versus nuclear power turns into a clash between political wings. In his view, wind energy is not about ideology, it is about hard facts.

THE EU COULD LEARN FROM THE US

In a global perspective, there is also a need for calibration; not least of the view of the US, which by the way has been Vestas' key market for the past 40 years. Together with GE Wind, Vestas holds a market-leading position in the US.

Irrespective of Donald Trump's mantra of 'drill, baby, drill', Vestas still has considerable business activities in the US. While major

offshore wind projects have been stalled, new onshore capacity is still being installed.

'You should be very careful not to be overly categorical. I have met knowledgeable politicians from both sides of US politics who acknowledge that the expansion of wind energy will provide an extremely competitive energy supply,' says Henrik Andersen.

The CEO points out that there are in fact areas where the EU could learn from the US.

'Europe has come up with a multitude of ambitious plans, but that is framework legislation. In the US, legislation is followed up by guidelines after a few months with precise indications of how you can obtain approval of projects. This contributes to greater certainty for developers of wind farms and an entirely different speed of the transition to more safe, competitive and green energy,' he says.

Henrik Andersen warns against overestimating the significance of the much talked



Source: vestas.com

about Inflation Reduction Act, IRA, one of most significant marks left by President Biden. Despite its name, the IRA has mostly helped support local production and the green transition. He emphasises an important detail:

‘There has been much focus on the IRA, but it should be borne in mind that the so-called Production Tax Credit, PTC, was introduced back in the 1990s. As much as 90% of the contents of the IRA is based on the PTC. What is a real advantage is that we now have a 10-year time frame whereas previously the scheme had to be renewed every second or third year. With a 10-year time frame, we do not have to scale up and down our activities as we used to do,’ he says.

THE CORPORATE CULTURE REMAINS INTACT

With 5,000 employees in the US, Vestas is one of the Danish companies that has felt the anti-woke agenda that is dominant in the US. Again, Henrik Andersen takes a pragmatic approach. The core values of Vestas will not be blown off course, he promises.

‘Vestas has activities in 86 countries, and we are used to navigate different cultures and religions and make efforts to capture the zeitgeist. When it comes to our employees, we obviously give priority to a team of mixed staff. Diversity in respect of age, gender and nationality creates value,’ says Henrik Andersen.

He adds:
‘Politicians and regimes come and go, but

a corporate culture such as ours remains intact. To us, it is a matter of attracting talents irrespective of religion, race, etc.’.

THE TRANSITION HAPPENS EVERY DAY

The rich diversity of the Vestas workforce has helped catapult the company to the top of the Global 100 Most Sustainable Corporations list – an annual ranking by Canadian media and research company Corporate Knights. Unlike other rankings that merely uncover the perception of a target group, the one from Corporate Knights digs deep into the data.

But to Vestas, the aim is not just to deliver a product that fuels the green transition. The company is also focused on the entire value chain, Henrik Andersen emphasises.

‘We have renewed our vehicle fleet and are actively transitioning our service and maintenance departments,’ he explains.

The most extensive climate and environmental impact in the value chain comes from the steel used for the turbine towers. To remedy this issue, Vestas is working with several industry partners to develop greener steel solutions, Henrik Andersen says. It is the long, steady work that brings results, he emphasises.

‘Sometimes there are people who think that new technologies should be up and running by next week. But that is just not how things work. In this industry, the journey towards a lower CO2 footprint is something that happens every single day. We take small steps forward all the time. But we measure them, and we are making pro-

gress,’ he says.

In other areas, Vestas is making efforts to increase the reuse and recycling of turbine blades, and the company has also started testing towers made from wood instead of steel.

ISOLATION MAKES US POORER

When it comes to circularity, the wind turbine industry is in a completely different place today than it was 25 years ago – pretty much every single part of a Vestas wind turbine is traceable. Everything from the blades to the electronics can be reused or recycled in one way or another.

As CEO of Vestas, Henrik Andersen does not suffer sleepless nights over the much-talked-about shortage of rare earth elements and minerals.

‘We are in an industry where we reuse everything, and when we plan five to ten years ahead, I do not see any major issues. But our designs today are different from what they used to be, because we know that some elements and rare earths are not equally available in all regions,’ he says.

That approach is based on what the Vestas CEO calls a “commercially open world”. And with a remark that could also be a comment on the current global economy, he points to some classic principles from economics textbooks:

‘I grew up with the belief that everyone should focus on what they are best at and then trade with each other. That is what crea-

ted the wealth we have today. If we isolate ourselves, we will all be worse off. If everyone tries to produce everything within their own national or regional value chains, we will all be poorer,’ says Henrik Andersen.

Blå Bog (the Danish Who’s Who) – Henrik Andersen

2019 - now: Vestas. CEO, formerly a member of the Board of Directors
2016-2019: Hempel Group. CEO
2000-2015: ISS. Various posts, including CFO and COO
1986-2000: Jyske Bank and SDS

Holds a Graduate Diploma in Finance (1992) and an MSc in Law from Aarhus University.

Directorships in, among others, Lundbeck, Maj Invest and Vestas (until being appointed CEO). Chairman of Wind Europe with effect from March 2025.



Berlin is shaping Europe's green future

Pressure from Russia and the US may prove to be the game changer that prompts Europe to shift gears and find common solutions. Energy policy is key to security, competitiveness and climate, emphasises Lykke Friis, who describes developments in Germany as crucial.

The success of Germany's new government will be a key factor for the green transition across Europe. If the newly elected chancellor, Friedrich Merz of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), succeeds in getting the German economy out of the doldrums, it could also provide a vital nudge towards a stronger – and ultimately greener – Europe.

'When Germany moves, Europe moves,' is the point made by Lykke Friis, Director of Think Tank EUROPA. Her CV includes roles such as minister and prorector of the University of Copenhagen, and she has long-standing expertise in EU and German affairs.

Europe is facing new and enormous challenges, but these could also mark the beginning of a step-change for the EU. In her view, developments in Berlin – or perhaps more accurately in rural Germany – will be absolutely decisive.

The war in Ukraine and the election of Donald Trump have set a new agenda for the EU. This shift is clearly evident when comparing the work programmes of Ursula von der Leyen's first and second European Commissions. When von der Leyen first assumed office in 2019, climate and the green transition topped the agenda. Today, following her reappointment as President of the European Commission, the green transition has dropped down the agenda, while security and improving Europe's competitiveness have moved to the top.

'You no longer win debates by simply getting on your high horse and shouting climate, climate, climate. You have to engage in the debates on security and competitiveness. And lately, security has become even more urgent due to developments in the US,' says Lykke Friis.

These areas are, however, closely related as energy policy is a central element – whether the focus is on security, competitiveness or climate.

'Europe's security is to a great extent about eliminating the dependence on Russian gas, and high energy prices affect the competitiveness of our businesses,' she points out.

ANTI-CLIMATE HAS BECOME A KEY ISSUE FOR THE FAR RIGHT

However, the road to a German and European energy transition is far from a smooth ride on the Autobahn at 130 km/h. At worst, it is

more akin to the traffic jams one encounters near Hamburg on the busiest travel days during the summer.

Along with its opposition to the green transition, the energy and climate policy has become a key issue for the far right – particularly because EU demands for energy efficiency are hitting German households hard.

That is why it is absolutely crucial for the new German government to get off to a strong start with its economic policy. Otherwise, both the CDU and the Social Democratic Party (SPD) risk being squeezed by the EU- and climate-sceptic Alternative für Deutschland (AfD) on the far right.

'Anti-woke and anti-climate standpoints have climbed to the top of the right-wing agenda. If you look at the AfD, this is something new. In the past, their main issues were immigration and opposition to the euro,' says Lykke Friis.

Many Danes have failed to realise that the impact of rising energy prices in the wake of the war in Ukraine was much more severe in Germany, she points out.

'In Denmark, we did not face anything like the problems the Germans did. People were told to go back to using flannels, and they were hardly allowed to turn on the hot water. At the same time, lights were switched off on



Source: thinkeuropa.dk

landmarks like the Brandenburger Tor,' says Lykke Friis.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY – AN INVASIVE SPECIES

The many challenges notwithstanding, there is another side to the coin. In many ways, Europe's response to external pressure is to close ranks. The current situation could be the springboard for a quantum leap in EU cooperation not seen since the 1980s.

Observers have repeatedly pointed out that China has established a global leadership position in the electric car market through extensive state subsidies. Similarly, the US Inflation Reduction Act operates along the same lines, offering significant tax incentives for investment in green energy. However, rather than debating state subsidies, Lykke Friis would prefer to shift the focus towards a strengthening of the EU's internal market.

'Industrial policy has become a sort of invasive species. Whatever the topic of debate, someone inevitably cites the Draghi report as a reason why we need a more aggressive industrial policy,' she says.

Lykke Friis argues that it is just as important to consider the less-discussed report on the EU's internal market presented by former Italian Prime Minister Enrico Letta in the spring of 2024.

'I sincerely hope we do not end up focusing solely on industrial policy and state subsidies. The Letta report is about strengthening the internal market and extending it to energy, capital, services and several other areas. If we succeed in that, it will lead to strong economic growth in Europe. We have not dared to truly talk about the internal market since the 1980s, and there is enormous potential for the EU here,' says Lykke Friis.

ENERGY DEPENDENCE PUTS A DAMPER ON THE POLITICAL DRIVE

Across the issues of economy, security and climate, Europe faces a paradox: The need for common solutions has never been greater. Meanwhile, fuelled by the opposition to such common solutions, the far right is now stronger than ever.

Nonetheless, Lykke Friis sees reasons for optimism. She views Germany's decision to lift its so-called debt brake along with the common European decision to strengthen the armed forces by EUR 800 billion as signs that Europe is closing ranks.

'We have also seen a willingness to seek consensus, driven by the need for Europe to respond to Russia, the US and China. Major common solutions are precisely what is needed to deflate the far right. That is why it is so crucial that mainstream Germany delivers on both the green transition and economic growth,' she says.

The lesson learned from the war in Ukraine is that Europe's dependence on energy imports has political consequences.

'Overall, the amount the EU has spent on fossil fuels from Russia exceeds the support it has provided to Ukraine. The case for independence is now also highlighted by the fact that a good deal of LNG (liquefied natural gas) is being imported from the US,' says Lykke Friis.

EXPANSION OF ENERGY NETWORKS A KEY TASK

Despite her deep knowledge and enthusiasm regarding Germany, Lykke Friis resorts to an Anglo-Saxon term to explain one of the most crucial manoeuvres in European politics at the moment. Right now, discussions in govern-

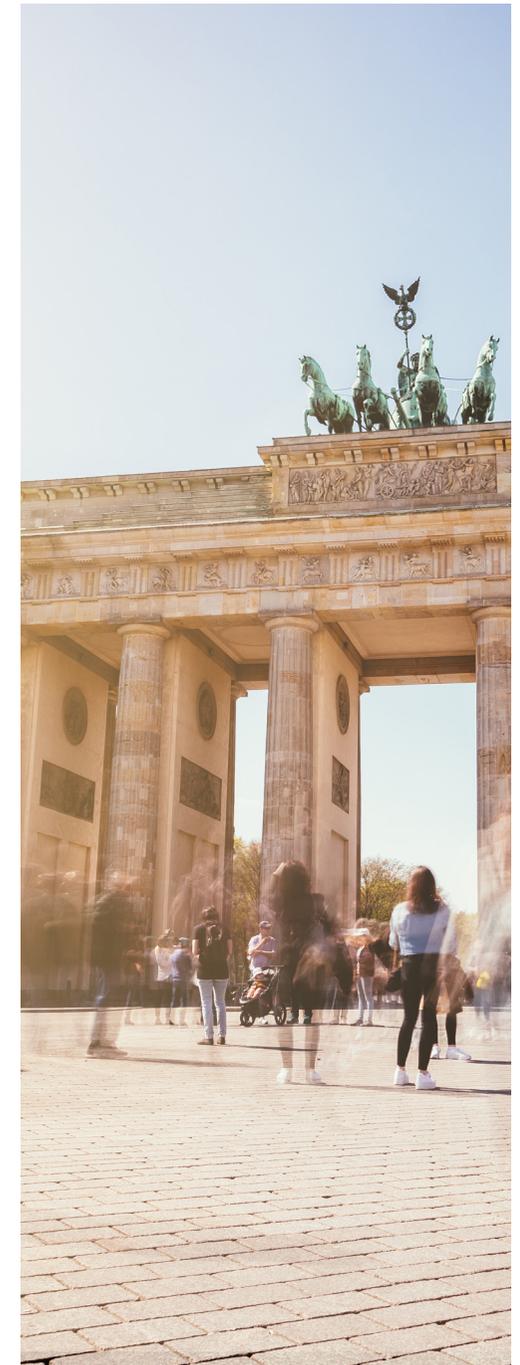
ment offices are focused on 'de-risking', that is, minimising or entirely eliminating all forms of risks, ranging from security risks to economic risks.

Precisely because both the EU and individual countries are learning from past mistakes, we should not expect a close alliance with China on green technologies. While it is true that China, together with Europe, has led the way in green innovation, Europe must not replace its dependence on Russian gas and US security guarantees with dependence on technology or essential raw materials from China.

Instead, Europe must stand on its own feet. One of the major tasks ahead for the new European Commission – and particularly the Danish Commissioner for Energy and Housing Dan Jørgensen – is to build and strengthen European energy networks. This includes both a reinforced European electricity network that can secure electrification and the hydrogen pipelines that can secure independence from fossil fuels.

On an EU level, this will be one of the toughest litmus tests for whether the will to find common solutions can in fact deliver results, stresses Lykke Friis.

'There are widely varying interests, but it will be essential to resolve this if Europe is to become greener and safer, and if European businesses and consumers are to be guaranteed affordable energy,' says Lykke Friis.



When water comes from all directions, we will need more overall flexible solutions

In the future, we will not only experience more floods – we will also see more situations where water hits from multiple sides simultaneously. As weather seasons change, overlaps will occur between different types of floods – from the sea, from rain, from rivers, and from groundwater – which were previously more separated in time and place. This is a problem because floods today are regulated differently depending on the source of the water – with different authorities, rules, and compensation schemes depending on the type of water.

Denmark is getting wetter – and from multiple sources. This is not just a feeling; it is the conclusion of a new analysis made by the Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI) as part of the CIP Foundation’s project on the need for climate adaptation. Climate change will bring more rainfall and alter weather patterns and seasons, meaning that a greater part of the year will be marked by floods from multiple sources – so-called compound events.

These events will become more frequent and are expected to cause some of the most severe future floods. At the same time, pinpointing the exact cause of a flood will become more difficult when multiple sources of water are involved at the same time.

For example, floods might occur in areas where groundwater levels are high and heavy rainfalls occur repeatedly. Or a storm might

push seawater onto the coast while it is also raining, and the soil is already saturated with water. In the future, we can expect multiple and more intense floods caused by water coming from several directions at the same time.

When nature’s forces converge and the water cycle is taken into account, the impact is not just higher water levels but also significantly greater damage. This presents major challenges – not only in respect of who is to pay for the damage but also in respect of determining who is to be responsible for climate adaptation and future prevention.

‘This is a new reality that Denmark is simply not prepared for – neither in terms of our physical climate adaptation, nor legally in terms of our regulatory framework,’ says Charlotte Jepsen, managing partner of the CIP Foundation.

Today, the regulations governing floods differ depending on the source of water. Is it rainwater? Seawater? Groundwater? And does the rain result from a cloudburst or prolonged rainfalls? While the consequences can be serious in all events, the distinction between them determines who is responsible for the climate adaptation – and who is to pick up the bill when damage occurs. But in a future with more compound events and where the cause of a flood will be harder to identify, it will become increasingly difficult to say what source of water triggered the flood – and who is then accountable.

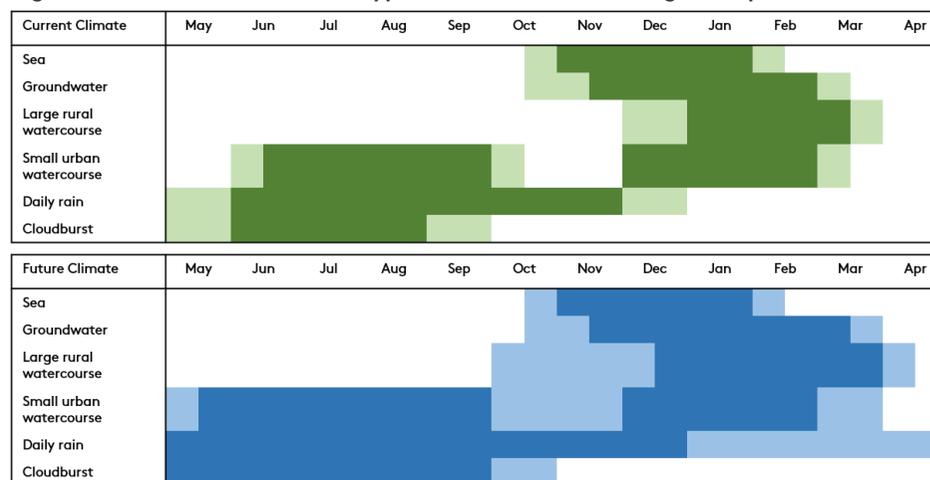
‘As a result, we risk ending up in a situation where the responsibility has not been

clarified. Where citizens are left without compensation. Where no one takes the lead on necessary climate proofing, because each stakeholder only acts within their own narrow area of responsibility. And where critical climate adaptation projects end up in legal grey zones,’ says Charlotte Jepsen.

A PATCHWORK OF RESPONSIBILITIES

An analysis made by Schjødt Law Firm – also carried out for the CIP Foundation’s climate adaptation project – shows that the legal landscape is characterised by siloes, overlaps and inconsistent funding principles across different types of floods. One type of flood is governed by one set of laws, covered by one kind of damage compensation scheme and

Figure 1: The ‘seasons’ of various types of floods will increasing overlap



Note: Dark colours indicate main season, and brighter colours indicate shoulder season

Source: [DMI \(2025\)](#) - Floods in Denmark: Causes, connections and climate adaptation strategies

follows one financial model, while others are handled based on entirely different rules and logic.

The same applies to climate protection measures. In some cases, the cost is covered by the property owner – or by a group of property owners who themselves benefit from the climate protection. In other cases, it is the local wastewater utility that pays, meaning that the cost is shared by everyone who uses water within the supply area. And sometimes, it is the local authority that foots the bill. This makes it a complex and often unclear task for citizens, businesses, and even public authorities to navigate and, as shown by the DMI’s analysis, that task will become even more complicated when the different sources of water meet across regulations.

‘This situation is simply not sustainable. We need to take a more holistic approach – or, at the very least, allow greater flexibility in the potential solutions across different sources of water. This applies both to the regulations themselves and to how climate adaptation is organised. We need fra-

meworks that allow us to think across water sources and make it possible for someone to step up and take responsibility – both as regards prevention and when the damage occurs,’ says Charlotte Jepsen.

A CLEAR ANSWER ABOUT THE FUTURE

It is not just about legal matters. It is about providing security for the citizens and businesses affected and about using society’s collective resources wisely to avoid major damage that could have been prevented and to ensure that individuals are not left to face the consequences of global climate change alone. Individual property owners can contribute, but collective solutions are often needed as well.

‘The climate will not wait – flooding is already happening. The question is whether we want to stay ahead or lag behind. To us, the answer is clear. We need to be several steps ahead,’ says Charlotte Jepsen and continues: ‘The next step for the CIP Foundation is to analyse the stakeholders, their roles and how they can best be involved in the organisation of future climate adaptation efforts and funding models.

In addition, we continue to collaborate with the Technical University of Denmark, DTU, to understand the potential economic damage to society and the social consequences caused by flooding. Here, we include damage from all sources of water – not just damage to buildings but also damage and losses resulting from reduced production and mobility, damage to infrastructure and impacts on shared assets such as culture and nature. Flooding does not just mean flooded basements; it also affects potential societal activity and has an impact on where we can live and operate in the future.’

Read more about the CIP Foundation’s climate adaptation project [here](#).

Figure 2: The responsibility for flood compensation and prevention lies primarily with the property owner

Responsibilities	Water from the side			Water from above		Water from below
	Higher sea water level and erosion	Storm surge	Watercourse	Cloudburst	Rainwater	Near-surface groundwater
Who covers damage from floods?						
Property owners	✓	(✓)	(✓)	(✓)	✓	✓
Municipalities	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Utility companies	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Private insurance	✗	✗	✗	✓	(✓)	(✓)
Storm surge scheme	✗	✓	(✓)	✗	✗	✗
Who participates in prevention?						
Property owners	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Municipalities	✓	✓	✓	(✓)	(✓)	(✓)
Utility companies	✗	✗	✗	(✓)	✓	(✓)

Source: [Schødt Law Firm \(2025\)](#) - Water, damage and prevention: An overview of the legal framework for coordination, action and funding responsibilities in the event of flooding



Information and facts

based on the CIP Foundation's three projects categories

Agriculture and food productions

Facts on agriculture and food production

Ownership of agricultural land

83 % is privately owned, while companies own 12%¹

Debt of Danish Agriculture

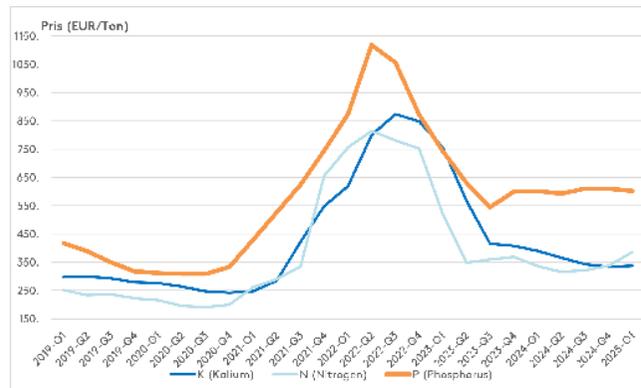
263 Bn. DKK as of the end of 2023. The debt has been reduced by 71 billion DKK over the last 5 years.²

Danish agricultural investments

6.7 Bn. DKK represents investments in 2023 and is the second lowest in the period from 2010 onwards.³

Source: 1), 2) & 3) Statistics Denmark's EJJORD1

Increased phosphate prices following the conflict in Ukraine: Food prices expected to rise



Source: European Commission - Fertiliser Prices
Note: Average calculated for every quarter

Relevant publications

- 10. April 2025 The road to a new landscape (CONCITO) →
- 18. November 2024 Agreement on the implementation of Green Denmark (Green Tripartite) →
- November 2024 Facts about Food Dependency (Agriculture & Food) →

Upcomming events

- 23. October 2025 Organic Congress Annual Meeting 2025 (Agriculture and Food) →
- 18.-19. August 2025 Organic Summit (Agriculture and Food) →



CIP Fondation's projects in the area

CO₂ storage in agriculture using biochar →

The ambition of this project is to prepare a prospectus for CO₂ storage in agriculture using biochar. The prospectus aims to expand the market and increase interest from investors and potential participants in the value chain.

The ambition is also to create the basis for market-driven negative emissions from agriculture.



See all publications [here](#) in the project.

Project status:



What is the next step?

- Recycling phosphorus from livestock manure and redistributing it among farms has gained increasing relevance due to rising phosphorus prices. Perhaps biochar, which stores phosphorus, could be a way of redistributing phosphorus between farms to benefit farmers and society?
- Phosphorus is necessary for plant growth and it is also a scarce resource.
- In 2025, the CIP Foundation will study options for efficient recycling of phosphorus using biochar.

Energy and infrastructure

Facts about energy and infrastructure

Flood protection of Copenhagen

13 Bn. DKK it will cost to protect the capital area's 60-kilometer coastline against flooding.¹

Hydrogen export to Germany

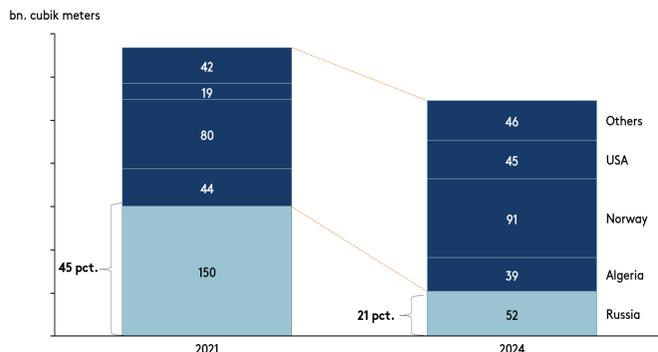
400 t/day The amount of hydrogen that German Thyssenkrupp will use for steel production is equivalent 15-20% of the capacity in the upcoming Danish hydrogen pipeline.²

West Coast Pipeline

172 km Energinet is currently constructing the 172 km long West Coast Connection, which is a prerequisite for the transition of electricity production from renewable energy in the western Danish region.³

Source: 1) Sund & Bælt, 2025 2)+3) Energinets aktuelle temaer

Russia's share of the EU's gas imports has decreased significantly



Source: European Commission baseret på ENTSO-G og LSEG

Relevant publications

Maj 2025
Schjødt

Water, damage and prevention: Overview of legal frameworks for coordination, action options and financial responsibility in the event of floods →
(supported by the CIP Foundation)

25. April 2025
DMI

Floods in Denmark: Causes, connections and strategies for climate adaptation →
(supported by the CIP Foundation)

April 2025
KPMG

Financing and Organizing Storm Surge Protection in Copenhagen, Hvidovre, Tårnby, and Dragør →

Upcoming events

20.-21. August 2025 The National Climate Summit →



CIP Foundations projects in the area

Climate adaptation projects for flooding - how to organise and finance them? →

The purpose of the project is to find constructive ways to implement more climate adaptation. Climate changes mean more water – from above, from the sides, and from below – and thus greater risks of flooding.

Project status:



Denmark's port capacity in light of development plans and targets for offshore wind →

The objective of the project is to map the need for port capacity in light of Denmark's expansion plans and political objectives for offshore wind.



Project status:



Roadmap for a Danish hydrogen infrastructure →

The objective is to lay the groundwork for market access opportunities, green investments and hydrogen production on a large scale. The expansion plan supports the political declaration by encouraging the utilization of Danish renewable energy resources.



Project status:



Data and digitalisation

Facts on data and digitalisation

Number of electric cars in Denmark

364,321

electric cars in Denmark, which corresponds to 12,7% of all passenger cars on Danish roads.¹

'Smart-home' investments

48 %

of the population has invested in 'smart-home' solutions, e.g. to manage resource consumption of electricity and heating.²

The number of private solar power plants

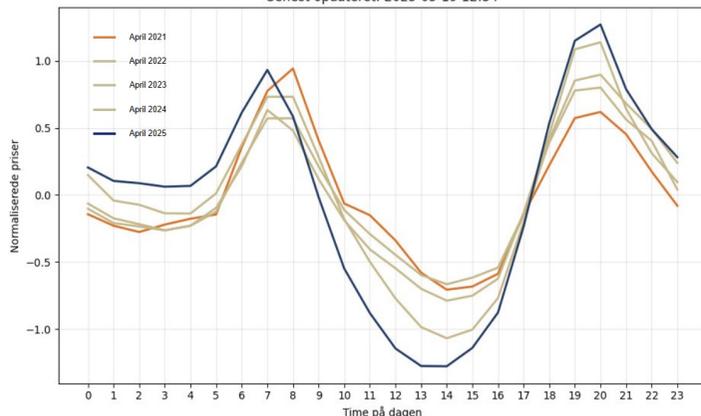
70,000

can today be found on private solar cell systems, of which 3500 have battery systems.³

Source: 1) Bilhandel.dk 2) DST IT-anvendelse i befolkningen 2024 3) Energistyrelsen Energistatistik 2025

There is an increasing difference between electricity prices at noon and in the evening

Normaliserede elpriser pr. time i døgnet
Senest opdateret: 2025-05-19 12:34



Source: ENTSO-E

Relevant publications

- 2. December 2024** NEKST: Faster expansion of the electricity grid →
- 3. December 2024** The Danish Energy Agency: Analysis of flexible terms for grid access and grid products →
- 11. December 2024** SmartEN: Implementing EU laws A guide to activate demand-side flexibility in the →

Upcoming events

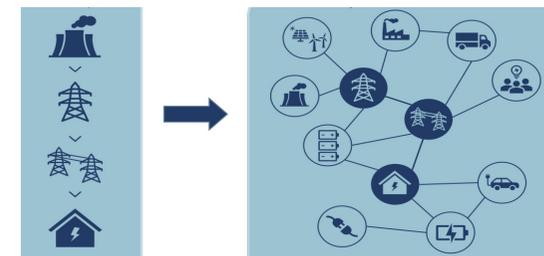
- 24. June 2025** Power for large scale projects - Scaling AI in the public sector →



CIP Foundation project in the area

Flexible consumption in the electricity system

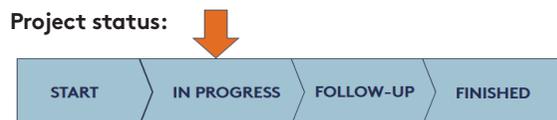
The project looks at how we can use data and digitisation to make electricity consumption by smaller consumers more flexible, thereby creating a more robust electricity system that will need to transport more electricity in the future and an electricity production that is more dependent on wind and weather. The project will highlight the socio-economic benefits and the data and regulatory challenges in relation to scaling flexible solutions. The project is also about what data is needed, what data is available, and how data can be organised to scale solutions, advance a market and create innovation. →



What's the next step?

The CIP Foundation publishes an analysis of the potential for flexibility in electricity consumption among households and small businesses. The analysis provides a suggestion for potential gains for consumers, electricity producers and the electricity grid from more flexible consumption among small electricity consumers.

Project status:



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CIP foundation

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