CIP foundation

Newsletter

May 2026

Resilience and timely care

Hope for the best, but be prepared for the worst. A saying about finding a balance between optimism and realism in life's endeavors. This also applies to society's preparedness regarding the challenges we face - military threats, economic risks, climate change, sustainability, and energy transition.

Our ability as a society to pursue this stoic strategy is, as Connie Hedegaard points out in a commentary in Altinget, better when it comes to military and economic matters. Politicians have allocated significant funds for military armament and preparedness, and both here at home and in the EU, we have restrictive rules for state budgets to ensure that we do not drive over the "brink of the abyss".

When it comes to climate change, sustainability, and energy transition, things are not going quite as well.

What we are experiencing is likely a certain optimism bias. We overestimate the probability of positive events and underestimate the risk of negative ones. We have seen this not least in connection with climate adaptation, where memory – both individual and collective – is short, and concrete action is pending. Studies thus show that just a few years after a climate disaster, we have forgotten or repressed it.

But the transition from fossil to green energy is also going slowly. This is even though, ever since the 1970s, we have been reminded time and again of the huge economic and supply-related risks associated with being dependent on imported oil and gas. And even though several reports point out that the path to a competitive and resilient energy system goes through green electrification.

In this newsletter, we focus, among other things, on the huge economic and human risks we expose ourselves to by not investing in climate adaptation in a timely manner. We are looking at expected damages of DKK 400 billion over the next 100 years, measured in present-day currency. And the entire society risks being hit by flooding. This applies to both large cities and smaller coastal municipalities, as well as private and public buildings. The business sector is particularly vulnerable and bears almost half the bill from storm surges and cloudbursts in the form of damage to buildings and production losses. That is bad news.

The good news, however, is that timely care pays off. It is profitable to invest in climate adaptation – one krone invested in climate adaptation returns the money two to three times in the form of damage reductions. So there are many good reasons to prepare for the worst.

Climate adaptation is about systemic change. A burning platform in the form of experienced or threatening floods can be a kickstart. But the supporting element must be a vision that everyone can buy into and see themselves in.

Therefore, it is crucial that a new government formulates a national strategy for climate adaptation in Denmark. We need strong national leadership. Climate adaptation is a task that extends beyond municipal boundaries and budget periods. Therefore, there is a need for a national framework that sets the direction and creates common goals – without slowing down private initiative and local agency. It requires public investment, but especially new models for mobilizing private long-term capital on a large scale.

It is not a question of whether we should adapt to climate change. The question is how we as a society best prepare for a weather forecast with higher temperatures, more extreme weather, and more violent weather events simultaneously, and in a way where they will reinforce each other.

Happy reading!

Torben Möger Pedersen,
Chairman of the CIP Foundation

Charlotte Jepsen,
Managing Partner at the CIP Foundation

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The bill for climate change is sky-high for the business sector and a number of coastal

Almost half of the billion-kroner bill for cloudbursts and storm surges hits the business sector. A number of coastal municipalities are particularly hard hit. Climate adaptation is a question of what kind of society we want, points out Professor Kirsten Halsnæs.

The bill for the many floods that will hit Danish society as a consequence of climate change over the next 100 years is both broad and sharp at the same time. That is the conclusion of a new analysis that DTU has prepared for the CIP Foundation.

There will be major damage affecting homes, vacation homes, and public buildings when flooding occurs after storm surges and extreme rainfall. At the same time, the business community bears a very large part of the costs. In this way, the damage is widespread. But the analysis also shows that a smaller number of coastal municipalities, many of which are already under severe financial pressure, will bear a disproportionately large part of the bill for the increasing flooding if climate adaptation is not implemented in time.

"We have been used to thinking primarily about damage to buildings, and typically about flooding in homes and vacation homes. Here, the new analysis shows that the consequences of climate change are hitting much more broadly," says Professor Kirsten Halsnæs, who has led the analysis.

The analysis is a follow-up to the analysis that DTU conducted in 2024. It revealed that storm surges and extreme rainfall over the next 100 years will cost Danish society around 400 billion DKK in present value if investments are not made in climate adaptation. In the new analysis, the researchers from DTU have further illuminated which geographical areas will be hit and how the damage is distributed across the various sectors of society.

BILLION-DOLLAR BILL FOR BUSINESSES

This is the first time that such a detailed analysis has been carried out on where the damage will hit. Damage to private homes and vacation homes accounts for 40 percent of the damage. When including damage to public buildings and commercial buildings, damage to the building stock accounts for about two-thirds of all damage.

"The analysis also shows that damage with significant costs can occur in broad parts of the business community," emphasizes Kirsten Halsnæs.

Damage can occur to commercial properties, and in addition to the costs of repairing the buildings, subsequent production losses can cost billions. In addition to manufacturing and services, agriculture could also be particularly hard hit. Manufacturing and services can expect total losses of 50 billion DKK and agriculture 25 billion DKK in present value over the next 100 years as a result of flooding from storm surges, cloudbursts, and watercourses. The business-related damages account for 46 percent of the total damages that must be expected over the next 100 years if climate adaptation is not implemented.

"The analysis shows that climate adaptation concerns virtually every corner of society; it is about much more than homes and vacation homes. And there are even areas that we have not included because they are difficult to value. Many of the coastal towns have city centers with great cultural heritage value," says Kirsten Halsnæs.

COMPENSATION DOES NOT COVER EVERYTHING

She explains that the compensation to homeowners who experience flooding in their villa or vacation home is far from covering everything.

Pink drain against the storm Urd in Frederikssund, Denmark
Source: Adobe Stock, Stig Alenas

In addition to a certain deductible, those affected by the damage spend about 300 hours of their own time on cleanup, the insurance claim, and all the other things that need to be taken care of.

"We have valued the time people spend and their absence from work, but a flood can also cost several sleepless nights. It is a stress factor that is also detrimental to health. It is just difficult to value, so we have not included it in the analysis," says Kirsten Halsnæs.

While damage caused by cloudbursts increases slightly over time, the curve for damage after storm surges is much steeper. While storm surge damage currently accounts for one-third of total damage, in a hundred years it will account for two-thirds. The reason is that the sea level rises behind storm surges are developing faster than the expectations for the increased risk of cloudbursts. And the damage after storm surges will in many ways reinforce the geographical imbalances in Denmark. To a large extent, it is sparsely populated coastal municipalities, many of which even have a population with relatively low incomes, that will be hit hardest.

COASTAL MUNICIPALITIES HIT HARD

In the analysis, the researchers have looked at a number of the municipalities that will be hit hardest. Calculated in damage per capita, five of the eight hardest-hit municipalities were located by the Limfjord when looking at storm surge damage in 2024. Even among the 25 municipalities expected to bear the greatest costs, there are very large differences. Cities like Copenhagen, Vejle, and Aalborg will experience significant storm surge damage, but here there are far more citizens to cover the expenses. For a number of typical rural municipalities by the Limfjord and municipalities like Kalundborg and Kerteminde, the bill per capita will be much larger. These are sparsely populated municipalities, and often with relatively low average incomes.

Kalundborg is one of the municipalities that can expect a large bill per capita in relation to future flooding

Kirsten Halsnæs points out that the consequences of climate change in this way can help to make the map of Denmark even more skewed.

"It is about the development of all of Denmark. In many of the coastal towns, the harbors are a business area. Here it will affect the economy and employment if companies move or fail to establish themselves due to flooding; the mere risk of storm surges and flooding will affect both the local business community and housing prices in the towns that are hard hit," she says.

WHAT, WHO, AND WHEN

The analysis also takes a closer look at when the damage will hit in the different areas.

"Where we looked at how large the bill for climate change was with the previous analysis, in the new analysis we have focused sharply on who is being hit and when one can expect the damage. In this way, we provide useful background knowledge with the analysis when efforts for climate adaptation need to be prioritized," says Managing Partner at the CIP Foundation, Charlotte Jepsen.

She points out that climate change has left a large bill for Danish society. At the same time, it is clear that the loss of societal values will be far greater if we wait to adapt to the climate. This was revealed in a supplementary note to the first analysis from DTU.

"It is going too slowly, not least because there is still a lack of clarification regarding the distribution of burdens in climate adaptation. But waiting comes at a cost. With the new analysis, we have uncovered where the most pressing needs are," says Charlotte Jepsen.

She openly acknowledges that the message in the analysis is a brutal wake-up call for a number of the cities and regions that are repeatedly hit by flooding if nothing happens soon.

"It is obviously not encouraging for the cities that are set to be hit, but my hope is that the findings will help push things forward so that we can remove some of the barriers and get started on many more climate adaptation projects. There is no doubt that these are large investments, but they are profitable investments that can secure both homes and the livelihood of many businesses," says Charlotte Jepsen.

More flexible electricity consumption is an urgent task for the new government

Companies have to stand in line to realize their plans for electrification because there is a lack of capacity on the power grid. It is an urgent task for a new government to provide framework conditions that support flexible electricity consumption, points out Professor Brian Vad Mathiesen.

Brian Vad Mathiesen, Professor in Sustainable Energy Planning at AAU
Source: AAU. Photo by Lars Horn, Baghuset

If you compare the pressure on the power grid with the road system, the current demand corresponds to us having to expand the motorway network to eight times its current size in a short time.

It is Operations Director Søren Dupont Kristensen from Energinet who draws the parallel. He puts numbers on it: The current peak load on the power grid is just over 7 GW. If you add up the projects that are currently in line to be connected to the grid, you can add 60 GW on top of that. Far from all projects will presumably be realized, but there is, after all, an enormous demand.

Behind the 60 GW are energy projects and companies that are ready to electrify, and thereby contribute to independence from imported oil and gas and achieve a clear climate gain. But the companies have to wait patiently while their connection to the grid is put in a queue because there is a lack of capacity in the grid.

"It is a catastrophic situation we have ended up in, and we could have avoided it. But the media's coverage also exposes part of the problem, because it reflects that a completely different understanding of the power grid is needed if we are to solve the challenges," says Brian Vad Mathiesen, professor of energy planning at Aalborg University and senior fellow at the CIP Foundation.

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF 20 FAMILIES IN ONE HOUR

One example is the fishmeal producer FF Skagen, which is North Jutland's second-largest CO2 emitter. The production is energy-intensive because they need steam. When production is running at its highest, the company uses 90 MW. One hour of operation at that level corresponds to the annual consumption of 20 detached houses with a family of four.

"Technically, we can run our boilers on electricity, and we were in the process of investigating the possibilities. But already in the dialogue phase, it was clear that we would have to stand in line for grid connection, so we have opted out of it for now, as it became too uncertain," says the company's CEO Johannes Palsson.

We cannot avoid reinforcing the power grid, but it will be far, far too expensive if it has to stand alone, emphasize both Brian Vad Mathiesen and Søren Dupont Kristensen. There is a need for far more economic carrots that can incentivize more flexible electricity consumption. Just as a number of companies would be able to live with technical limitations, which can also reduce the need for new cables and transformer stations, which will provide a significant socio-economic gain.

Søren Dupont Kristensen, Director of Operations at Energinet
Source: Energinet.dk

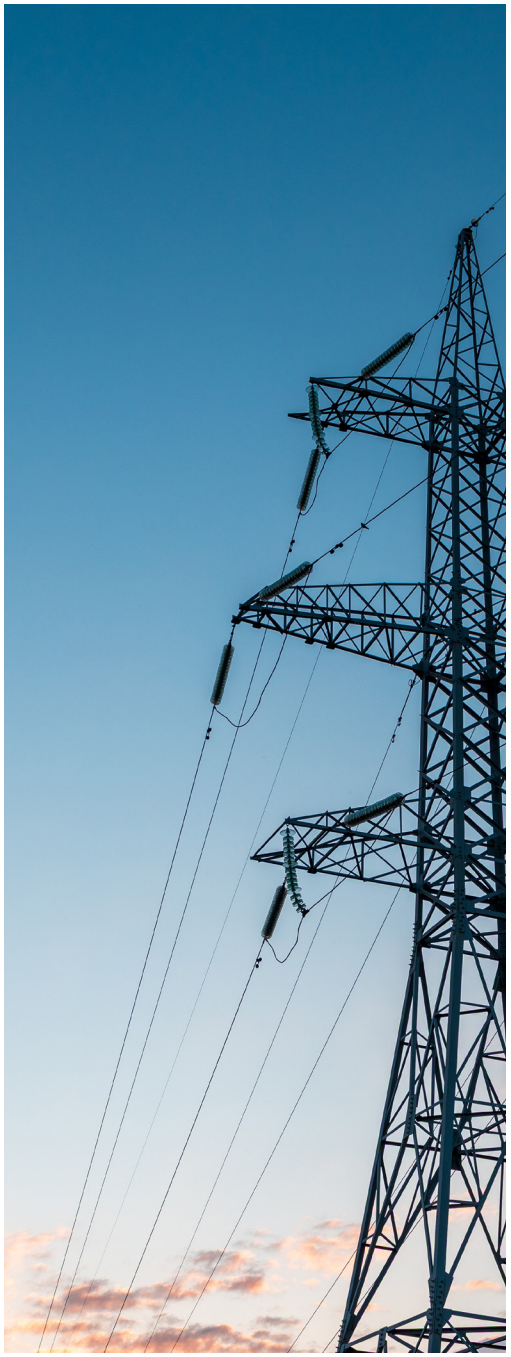
FF Skagen
Source: FF Skagen

URGENT MATTER

In early April, the CIP Foundation published an analysis regarding consumption flexibility in the electricity system. The analysis shows that there are great potentials both economically and climatically. There are still a number of technical barriers, which can, however, be overcome. Above all, there is a need for new legislative frameworks, is the conclusion.

"It is one of the most pressing tasks for the new government that takes office after the election in March. It also places demands on Energinet and the distribution companies, because they are the ones who must come up with a professionally grounded input for the politicians, says Brian Vad Mathiesen, and adds that the war in the Middle East is another hint of the importance:

"If we don't solve this, we will continue to be dependent on liquefied natural gas from the USA and the Middle East and oil, much of which has to be sailed through the Strait of Hormuz," he adds.



The long queue of projects waiting for grid connection is due to a mix of digitalization and green transition. 80 percent of the projects in the queue can be attributed to data centers, PtX projects, and batteries. In the remaining part of the queue, heat pumps and electric boilers for district heating account for half, says Søren Dupont Kristensen. He also calls for changed framework conditions.

"As our electricity system is currently, there are quite large expenses that are not priced in the electricity market. Especially when it comes to large consumers and producers, there is a clear socio-economic gain if we can get consumption and production to fit together better, in terms of time and geography," he says.

NEED FOR MORE PRICE SIGNALS

In Brian Vad Mathiesen's words, it will be absurdly expensive - and incidentally take far too long - if the power grid is to be expanded to that capacity. Because it will only be for very short periods that there is actually a need for the capacity. The energy researcher explains it with a simple metaphor:

"We don't each have a community hall just because we hold a big party every five or ten years."

Instead, he calls for changed regulation so that we can promote flexible consumption through pricing. If we stay with the imagery, we must encourage the local community's citizens to book the community hall at different times. And the more, the better, because then the expenses can be shared by more people. In the electricity system, this requires new approaches.

"We need more price signals. Today, there are low prices when there is cheap electricity. Typically when the sun is shining and the wind is blowing. Here, the market works. We also need a price signal that reflects where there is available capacity in the power grid, and which can thus be a strong incentive to change consumption habits," says Brian Vad Mathiesen.

In the same way, he calls for a much more differentiated approach to grid connection for large electricity customers. If a data center wants unlimited access, the price must be higher than if it involves actors who can accept limitations on their access to the grid.

"We simply cannot build a power grid that can transport 60 GW around; then you would see an outcry and a debate about green transition of a completely different caliber. Therefore, it is absolutely crucial that we economize the use of the power grid at all voltage levels. It should be cheap when capacity is not fully utilized, and expensive in those areas, both geographically and temporally, where capacity is strained," says Brian Vad Mathiesen.

DOES NOT AFFECT THE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

The critical situation we are in now did not happen overnight, he emphasizes.

"The legislation and the culture are based on how it was in the 2000s and the beginning of the 2010s, when one or two projects came along every six months. We could handle that, and the approach was, by the way, that there should be plenty of capacity. We could have avoided this, because both new production and data centers did not arrive all at once. But I don't want to get into a blame game. It is far more important to look at the solutions, says Brian Vad Mathiesen.

FLEXIBLE ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION IS A CORNERSTONE OF THE GREEN TRANSITION

At the end of 2024, the CIP Foundation launched the project "A greener and more flexible electricity consumption." The project's final report, "Consumption flexibility as a foundation for the green transition," was published at the beginning of May.

The final report reviews the benefits of more flexible consumption. The report analyzes the technical, market-related, and regulatory barriers and provides a number of recommendations.

With an increased number of heat pumps in both the district heating sector and private homes, an increasing number of electric cars, an increasing number of batteries, and a number of industries that can also act flexibly, there is great potential.

Brian Vad Mathiesen emphasizes that flexible consumption does not mean that the average consumer has to run around checking apps with prices several times a day.

"Households account for roughly a third of electricity consumption. In the emergency legislation that we need, we must look at the high voltage levels. Only further down the line should we also include households. But it is not the case that you will be prevented from using electricity at an individual level. Here, there will be technical solutions, such as those that regulate heat pumps or the charging of electric cars based on the load on the grid," he says.

There are jobs and growth in Greenland's green transition

Investments in everything from smaller energy projects to large hydropower plants, mining, and the export of glacial flour can contribute positively to both the economy and the climate. The barriers are a lack of labor and restrictive legislation. And then new forms of investment must be found, is the conclusion in a new survey of sustainable investment opportunities in Greenland.

With investments of a good 40 billion kroner, jobs and economic growth can be created in Greenland at the same time as CO2 savings of over 300,000 tons are achieved, corresponding to over half of Greenland's current climate footprint.

This is shown by a new study that the CIP Foundation, in collaboration with the Confederation of Danish Industry and Greenland Business Association, has prepared in the form of an inspiration catalog of sustainable investment opportunities in Greenland. It points to great potential where investments can create new jobs and tax revenue while also benefiting the climate and the environment.

The 40 billion DKK corresponds to approximately double Greenland's GDP. The ideas range from smaller projects with green energy to billion-kroner investments in mining that can secure critical raw materials, and the export of so-called glacial flour, which can be used for CO2 capture and soil improvement.

"There is very great potential, both climatically and economically. However, it is important to emphasize that these are estimates. More thorough analyses are needed. In our work, we also have a fundamental principle of 'Nothing about Greenland without Greenland.'" Our hope is that with the catalog, we have provided a stronger foundation for the continued development of Greenlandic society," says Charlotte Jepsen, Managing Partner at the CIP Foundation.

There is a wide range of projects in the inspiration catalog. Below are a number of smaller projects that can be carried out relatively quickly. Large parts of the energy supply in Greenland are based on fossil fuels. Here, especially in the smaller towns and settlements, there is good potential for renewable energy with both solar and wind. At the same time, gains can be made with district heating and energy optimization.

Glacier in Ilulissat Icefjord in Greenland

SOCIAL BENEFITS

Many of the investment opportunities in Greenland not only have benefits for the climate and for economic growth but also significant social benefits for the population. This is also illustrated in Figure 1.

An example of this is the possibility of establishing shore power for ports, so that both fishing vessels and cruise ships can turn off their generators when they are in port. Currently, more than 80 cruise ships call at Nuuk annually, and the number is expected to rise. If the ships' generators are replaced with a green power supply from land, there will be climate benefits, less air pollution, and fewer noise disturbances for both tourists and residents. This benefits the population's health, which in turn indirectly improves the social economy.

Another example of synergies between climate, economic growth, and the population's living conditions is the possibility of investing in energy renovation of buildings. 20% of Greenland's CO2 footprint comes from heating homes, and there is a renovation backlog of several billion. Energy renovations can both reduce the climate impact, create jobs and internships, and provide residents with more comfortable and healthier homes, and not least, a lower heating bill.

Figure 1: *Overview of what advantages the various investment ideas in the catalog can have*

Investment opportunities in the relatively short term	SELF-SUSTAINING ECONOMY	CO_2-REDUCTION	JOBS AND GOOD SOCIAL CONDITIONS	HEALTH	RESILIANS	DUAL USE
1 SHORE POWER AT PORTS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 POOL OF GRANTS OR ATTRACTIVE LOANS FOR ENERGY RENOVATION AND ELECTRIFICATION	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
3 RENEWABLE ENERGY PLANTS IN SMALL TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4 UTILISATION OF SURPLUS ENERGY	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Long-term investment opportunities						
5 NEW HYDROPOWER	✓	✓	✓			
6 GLACIER MELT	✓	✓	✓			
7 MOLYBDENUM MINES AND RELATED ENERGY AND TRANSPORTATION PLANTS	✓	✓	✓			✓
8 GRAPHITE MINE AT AMITSOQ	✓	✓	✓			✓
9 DATA CENTERS AND DATA INFRASTRUCTURE	✓		✓		✓	✓

Source: CIP Foundation's own illustration

BARRIERS IN LEGISLATION

The Greenlandic politician Aaja Chemnitz, who represented Inuit Ataqatigiit in the Danish Parliament from 2015 to March 2026, believes the inspiration catalog lands at a dry spot. She hopes that the survey can speed up the pace for a more offensive business policy.

"Since Trump came with his first statement about Greenland in 2019, we have had a principled stance that we are 'open for business,' but so far too little has happened. It is in both Greenland's and Denmark's interest that we get Greenland's business sector developed and are not just a subsidy-dependent country. Today, fishing is the all-dominant industry; it is important that our business sector becomes much more diverse so that it also becomes less vulnerable," she says.

Director Christian Keldsen from Greenland Business Association is on the same page. He simultaneously puts his finger on one of the big sore points.

"I agree that there is very great potential, but many of the projects mentioned cannot be realized under the current legislation. Here there are barriers that we need to look at," he says. The idea catalog contains a section that describes the identified barriers and provides suggestions on how the framework conditions can be adjusted so that it becomes more realistic to attract investors to the projects.

HIGH PRICES PREVENT ELECTRIFICATION

Christian Keldsen highlights one of the barriers to investment. 84 percent of Greenland's energy supply comes from fossil fuels, so there is great potential in projects with solar, wind, and hydropower and a greater degree of electrification. With Greenlandic legislation, electricity is sold at the same price for everyone, and that can be a problem.

"We can build hydropower plants, and there will be surplus production that can be sold to projects such as data centers on land, but it can only succeed if we sell at a significantly lower price than what the rest of the country pays today. There is partial possibility for this in the legislation, but it breaks with a very important Greenlandic principle of a uniform price," he says.

The uniform price system means that energy prices must be the same for everyone, regardless of whether the electricity is generated by diesel combustion at a small facility in a settlement or by a large hydropower plant. Therefore, cross-subsidization occurs within the national energy company. When green power is not sold cheaper than fossil-generated power, it is not very attractive for large commercial customers to purchase the surplus power available at the hydroelectric plants. The purpose of the system is to create social balance between towns and settlements. Here lies a challenge in finding ways to achieve this purpose while simultaneously selling energy on terms that make it attractive to electrify.

LARGE HYDROELECTRIC POTENTIALS AND MORE CRITICAL RAW MATERIALS

The inspiration catalog also lists a number of more long-term projects that require significant investments. Here, too, renewable energy plays a central role. There are several location options for large hydroelectric plants that could have a capacity of 300 MW each. Together, this corresponds to as much as the 72 offshore wind turbines at Kriegers Flak.

A previous business case for a hydroelectric plant at Tasersiaq, a couple of hundred kilometers north of Nuuk, indicated that a profitable investment could be created. Either in combination with energy-intensive aluminum production, P2X production, or a power cable to Canada.

Among the other major projects, the export of so-called glacial flour has positive global consequences. It is silt that is crushed into fine powder under the glaciers. The movement of the glaciers produces one billion tons of this flour annually. Trials show that adding glacial

flour can significantly increase crop yields, by 15-30 percent in Denmark, and up to 50 percent in Ghana. At the same time, glacial flour can absorb CO2 from the atmosphere - approx. a quarter of a ton of CO2 per ton of glacial flour.

Greenland can also contribute to the green transition globally in other areas. Greenland can supply more critical raw materials and thus contribute to helping all of Europe break free from dependence on Chinese raw materials. In Northeast Greenland, there is molybdenum, which is used in wind turbines, and in South Greenland, graphite can be extracted, which is used for batteries for electric cars and mobile phones.

In addition to legislation, there are two major challenges that must be solved. New financing models must be found, and qualified labor must be brought in from outside.

"If the projects are to be realized, we must bring in both unskilled workers, skilled workers, and specialists," says Christian Keldsen.

Aaja Chemnitz does not see a problem with the Greenlandic society having to integrate both specialists who work in Greenland for a shorter number of years and people who settle permanently. In her view, business development is absolutely crucial for solving the demographic challenges the country is in the middle of.

"There are several global megatrends that are hitting harder in Greenland. Urbanization means that many are moving towards Nuuk and from there towards Denmark. Today, 25 percent of our population lives outside of Greenland. In 2050, the expectation is that it will be 45 percent. At the same time, Greenland is an aging society. Therefore, it is absolutely crucial that we have a strategy for population growth. We have already had fly-in-fly-out specialists contribute to building airports. We must be able to attract labor, and if some become happy to be here and want to settle down here, that is fine," she says.

RETHINKING FINANCING

The experienced Greenlandic politician also points out that it is absolutely crucial to find financing models. Here, she and Christian Keldsen are completely in agreement. Both point out that there is a need for a greater understanding that one can only attract capital if investors have the prospect of a return.

For a number of the large and long-term projects, there will even be significant risks. Therefore, the inspiration catalog comes with a number of considerations regarding possible investment models. With so-called 'blended finance,' one can counter the fact that a number of the projects can hardly be financed on ordinary commercial terms. Here, the inspiration catalog mentions several possibilities. This is everything from actual guarantees and investment models, where public or philanthropic funds commit to bearing the first losses, to concessional loans with lower interest rates.

"It will be crucial to get prioritized among the many possibilities and also to pick some of the low-hanging fruit. In the Danish political system, the most important thing is to get a Greenland fund, so that through a system like EIFO, one can cover some of the risk of the investments. I believe that will be in the common interest of Greenland and Denmark," says Aaja Chemnitz.

Picture of Myggedalen in Nuuk, Greenland

CIP foundation

Information and facts

based on CIP Foundation's four project categories

Energy and infrastructure

Facts about energy and infrastructure

Record-high electricity consumption covered by renewable energy

72% Of the electricity consumption in Western Denmark (DK1), 72% was covered in January 2026 by renewable energy from wind. At the same time, electricity consumption was 10% higher than the same time the year before due to the cold winter. The high RE production helped keep prices down.[1]

Global energy demand in 2025

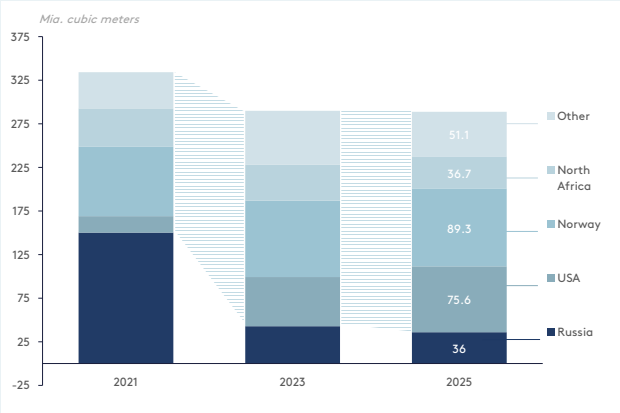
27% 27% of the growth in global energy demand in 2025 was met by solar power. The second-largest source was natural gas.[2]

Gas suppliers to the EU

1/3 Norway was the largest supplier of fossil gas to the EU in 2025, accounting for approx. 31% of EU imports, followed by the USA, which was the second-largest supplier with 26%.[3]

Sources: 1) Green Power Denmark 2) IEA 3) Consilium

Since 2021, the EU's gas imports from Russia have been reduced by 76%.



Source: Consilium and Entso-G

Relevant publications

April 2026	Global Energy Review 2026 – IEA - Link
March 2026	Natural Energy – Green Power Denmark - Link
January 2026	Analysis of SMR technologies' integration and effects in the Danish energy system – Ea Energy Analyses - Link

Upcoming events

May 19 2026	Green Power Denmark Summit - Link
August 21, 2026	Energy Forum 2026 - Link

CIP Foundation's projects in the area

Climate adaptation for flooding – how is it organized and financed? - Link

The purpose of the CIP Foundation's project is to find constructive paths so that more climate adaptation can be implemented, including in the form of new financing and organizational methods.

Climate change means more water – both from above in the form of more precipitation and more frequent and intense cloudbursts, from the side as a result of rising water levels and storm surges, and from below in the form of rising groundwater. And thus a greater risk of flooding.

Project status:

START | **IN PROGRESS** | FOLLOW-UP | FINISHED

Roadmap for a Danish hydrogen infrastructure - Link

The purpose is to pave the way for market access, green investments, and large-scale hydrogen production.

Project status:

START | IN PROGRESS | FOLLOW-UP | **FINISHED**

Port capacity in light of expansion plans and targets for offshore wind - Link

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

Project status:

START | IN PROGRESS | FOLLOW-UP | **FINISHED**

Data and digitalization

Facts about data and digitalization

Data centers in the queue for grid connection

29% Out of the 57 GW currently in the queue for grid connection on the electricity grid, 29% are data centers.[1]

Use of AI

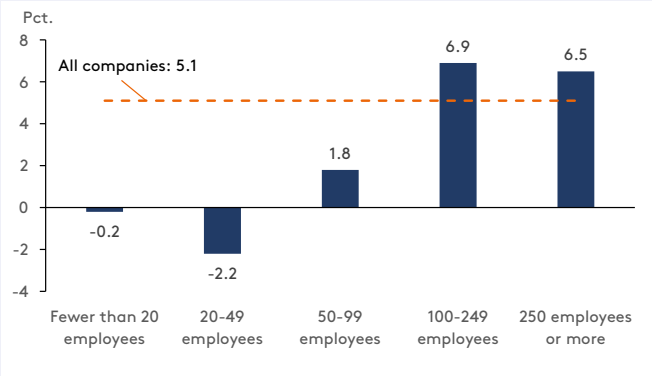
42% From 2023 to 2025, Danish companies' use of AI increased from 15% to 42%.[2]

Intelligent charging can alleviate the pressure on the electricity grid

175.000 Today, there are 583,000 electric vehicles registered in Denmark, where 30% of them are signed up for smart charging. They help balance the electricity grid.[3]

Sources: 1) Energinet 2) Danish Agency for Digital Government 3) Energinet

Large companies are increasing their IT investments, whereas small ones are holding back



Source: DI's Business Panel, Dec. 2025

Relevant publications

April 2026	Demand flexibility as a foundation for the green transition – CIP Foundation Link
February 2026	Regulatory and market opportunities for utilizing demand flexibility from small consumers in the distribution grid – CIP Foundation Link
February 2026	IT investments in 2026: Moderate growth, but growing SME lag – DI Digital Link

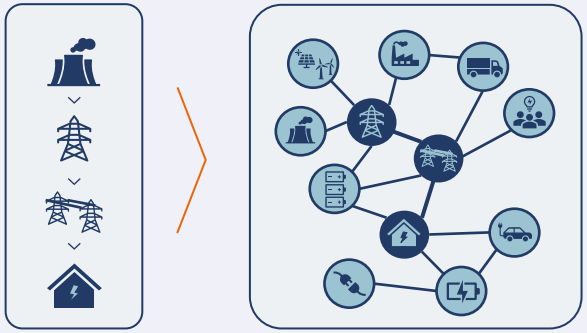
Upcoming events

September 7, 2026	OffDig Next – Dansk IT - Link
21. – 25. September 2026	Nordic Data Center Week 2026 - Danish Data Center Industry - Link

CIP Foundation's projects in the area

Demand flexibility in the electricity system

The project investigates how data and digitalization can make the consumption of smaller electricity consumers more flexible and thereby strengthen an electricity system that is increasingly dependent on wind and weather. The focus is on the socio-economic gains, data and regulatory challenges, as well as how data can be organized to scale solutions, create a market, and promote innovation. CIP Foundation has published an analysis of the economic and climate-related gains from greater demand flexibility.



What are the next steps?

CIP Foundation will be active in the debate on capacity constraints in the power grid and possible solutions to this by sharing knowledge and results from our latest report. This includes, among other things, participation in conferences, seminars, and presentations.

Project status:

START → IN PROGRESS → FOLLOW-UP → FINISHED

Agriculture and food production

Facts about agriculture and food produc-

Global food demand is rising

13 percent Global demand for food is expected to increase by 12.8 percent by 2034.[1]

Food prices have risen

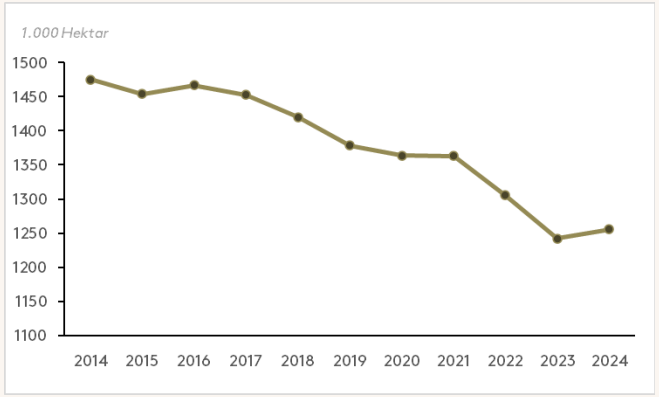
28 percent From January 2022 to September 2025, food prices in the EU have risen by 28 percent.[2]

Agricultural earnings in 2025

14 billion DKK In 2025, agriculture had its fourth-best year in earnings in the last millennium, with earnings of 14.1 billion DKK, primarily driven by livestock production.[3]

Sources: 1) L&F 2) L&F 3) Effektiv Landbrug

Agricultural area used for grain to maturity has been declining over the last 10 years



Source: DST AFG6

Relevant publications

May 2026	Biochar as phosphorus fertilizer - CIP Foundation - Link
April 2026	Towards a climate-neutral, sustainable and competitive Danish agri-food sector - Link
February 2026	Next steps for Denmark's landscapes - Link

Upcoming events

May 26, 2026	The Carbon 2026 Conference - Daces - Link
May 28-30, 2026	Naturmødet in Hirtshals - Naturmødet - Link

CIP Foundation's projects in the area

CO2 storage in agriculture with biochar Link

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

In addition, the ambition is to create a foundation for market-driven negative emissions from agriculture.

See all publications here.

Project status:

START → IN PROGRESS → FOLLOW-UP → FINISHED

What are the next steps?

- Europe's phosphorus supply is under pressure, and recycling phosphorus creates both supply security and environmental value.
- In May 2026, CIP Foundation will publish "Biochar as phosphorus fertilizer," which shows that biochar can be used as a new phosphorus fertilizer in agriculture and have both societal and operational economic benefits for farmers and biogas plants.
- The analysis "Biochar as phosphorus fertilizer" shows that biochar has value both as a means for storing CO2 and as a fertilizer.
- The publication of "Biochar as phosphorus fertilizer" is a preliminary conclusion to CIP Foundation's work with biochar.

CIP foundation

Climate, sustainability, and resilience

Facts about Climate, sustainability, and

Global temperature increases

2.8 °C The UN Environment Programme estimates that the world is on track for a temperature increase of 2.8 degrees by the end of this century with current global climate policies, or almost twice as much as assumed in the Paris Agreement.[1]

Room for increased investment in the Danish economy

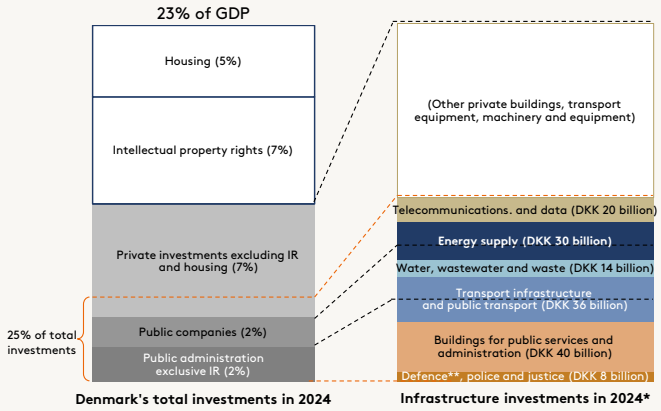
1.5% Calculations from DREAM show that there is capacity in the Danish economy to increase public and private corporate investments by 1.5% of GDP annually over a couple of decades.
This corresponds to 190 new super hospitals or 24 Fehmarn Belt links.[2]

Potential investments in Greenland

>40 billion DKK Potential investments of over 40 billion DKK have been identified, which can save over 300,000 tons of CO2 per year (equivalent to over half of Greenland's CO2 footprint).[3]

Sources: 1) IPCC 2) DREAM 3) CIP Foundation

Investments in infrastructure and public construction account for ¼ of Denmark's total investments and ½ of productive physical investments



Source: Statistics Denmark

Relevant publications

March 2026	Macroeconomic effects of increased investments in Denmark – CIP Foundation - Link
February 2026	Status Report 2026 - Climate Council - Link
November 2025	Climate and Action Program 2025 – KEFM - Link

Upcoming events

May 18, 2026	Sustainability network meeting – DI - Link
May 19–20 2026	Future Greenland 2026 - Link
August 19–20 2026	The National Climate Summit 2026 - Klimatorium - Link

CIP Foundation's projects in the area

A long-term plan for Denmark's societal investments
The purpose of the project is to analyze whether we in Denmark are investing enough to secure future growth and production opportunities, and thereby the prosperity of society, and to indicate ways in which this can be achieved.

See all publications here.

Project status:

START | IN PROGRESS | FOLLOW-UP | FINISHED

Green investments in Greenland
This project's ambition is to prepare an idea catalog for investments in green energy and infrastructure in Greenland to contribute to dialogue between decision-makers, potential investors, and key players in the value chain.

The idea catalog is published in collaboration with the Confederation of Danish Industry and Greenland Business Association during Future Greenland on May 19.

Project status:

START | IN PROGRESS | FOLLOW-UP | FINISHED

What is the next step?

> The societal investment project is preparing a report on private participation in infrastructure investments, and work on establishing a strategy for infrastructure investments has been initiated.

> The Greenland project will publish the idea catalog in May and discuss the content in panels at Future Greenland.

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