



Newsletter

October 2025

New political season with major decisions on the horizon

The political season has kicked off, and we are heading into a busy autumn with Denmark's EU presidency, municipal elections, and a parliamentary year featuring crucial decisions, among them a comprehensive economic plan for Denmark, which the Prime Minister has announced will be presented at the beginning of the new year.

All this is happening at a time when the world is in upheaval, international institutions are faltering, and new political alliances are emerging.

These geopolitical challenges have acted as a catalyst, revealing other major societal issues: security, climate, and economic concerns, including declining productivity and a significant backlog of investment in public infrastructure.

These challenges can be summed up in a massive and urgent need for societal investments, in defense and security, in energy and critical raw materials, in green transition and climate adaptation, in education and research, in public infrastructure, and in digitalization. Each of these is a major task on its own. Taken together, they represent a monumental challenge that calls for investments far exceeding the levels we have seen so far.

What makes this particularly complex is that these are largely investments the market will not deliver on its own due to time horizons, risks, and difficulties in valuation.

This complicates both political and commercial decisions to invest. At the same time, we face the reality that no one knows exactly how large these investments need to be, now and in the future, to create a robust and secure society with high prosperity and welfare. Ideally, we should be able to rank and prioritize alternative investment options on a reasonably sober, professional basis.

That is why we at CIP Foundation are embarking on the development of a long-term investment plan for Denmark in collaboration with some of the country's most skilled societal architects. We have asked Professor Philipp Schröder from Aarhus University to lead an Advisory Board that will guide us along the way. Read more about the project and our Advisory Board [here](#).

We will shed light on how much needs to be invested to maintain our standard of living and develop our society and, not least, how we can finance it without upsetting our economic balance and jeopardizing long-term sustainability.

As a prelude to the project, we have asked Professor Philipp Schröder to share his analysis of the investment needs and the challenges and dilemmas our project entails. We are acutely aware that this is a difficult task we have set ourselves.

Productivity is one of the challenges we face. Jens Lundsgaard, Director for Global Presence at the Novo Nordisk Foundation and Senior

Fellow at CIP Foundation, shares in an interview his perspective on how AI can help boost productivity. And former CEO of Vækstfonden and current chair of the board for the Invest for Impact Denmark partnership, Rolf Kjærsgaard, provides an analysis of which actors can help finance future societal investments and how this can be achieved.

Enjoy the read !



Torben Møger Pedersen, Chairman of the CIP Foundation



Charlotte Jepsen, Managing Partner of the CIP Foundation

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Investments and Leadership Are the Key to Unlocking AI's Potential

New forms of AI will accelerate growth in labor productivity in the coming decades. Europe has fallen behind, which threatens competitiveness and thus the foundation of our welfare, points out Jens Lundsgaard.

There's a duality in the message from Jens Lundsgaard, Senior Fellow at CIP Foundation. He has just taken up the role of Director for Global Presence at Novo Nordisk Foundation, coming from a position as Deputy Director responsible for research, technology, and innovation at OECD, where he has, among other things, examined AI's impact on economic growth. He expects it will take time before new forms of AI lift the economy. At the same time, he has a crystal-clear message: Massive investments in AI are urgently needed. Otherwise, Europe will fall even further behind.

"There has been much more massive investment in the USA and China, and given the significance new forms of AI will have, it will be decisive for the economy and prosperity. Much larger investments are needed from the European side. The sooner, the better," he says.

Generative AI is among the most advanced forms of AI, where the algorithm can be trained. While earlier versions of AI can process existing data, generative AI can create new content.

And the question is not whether generative AI will have a decisive impact on productivity. Rather, it's whether the impact will be significant, very large, or enormous. So even when, like Jens Lundsgaard and OECD, one is cautious in expectations, there is no doubt that the integration of new AI will be crucial for competitiveness over the next 10–20 years.

OECD's analysis indicates that various forms of AI over the next ten years can raise labor productivity by nearly 0.5–1 percent annually. This is in addition to the existing productivity improvement, which is around 1–1.5 percent per year. Such figures may not sound like much, but it is significant, as it means that labor productivity in the coming years could grow 50 percent faster than before, says Jens Lundsgaard.

BROAD IMPACT

Other researchers and think tanks expect even greater effects from AI. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) points out that AI provides annual productivity gains of 1–1.5 percent, while McKinsey has previously worked with a broad estimate from 0.5 up to 3.5 percent.

"Across these very different estimates, it's clear that new forms of AI will have a decisive impact on productivity. When you look at the major players in the global economy, it will be crucial for competitiveness in the coming years to be able to reap the benefits of AI. Unfortunately, the status is that Europe lags far behind the USA and China," says Jens Lundsgaard.

In many areas, generative AI is still an immature technology, so it's hard to pinpoint exactly which areas will be affected—but perhaps even harder to point out which areas won't be affected.

We can already see that AI is having a broad impact, asserts Jens Lundsgaard. Whether it's development and research in new products, optimization of production, diagnostics in healthcare, or communication and language processing, there are already areas today where companies are working with AI solutions. And we are only at the very early stages; many companies have not yet truly begun to exploit the possibilities.

MORE THAN PARTY SONGS AND SCHOOL ASSIGNMENTS

The tip of the AI iceberg became visible and popular when ChatGPT appeared two or three years ago. Everything from party speeches and translations to school assignments could be solved with the right prompt.

But generative AI goes much further back and has a much broader significance. Especially because AI will have an extreme impact on research and development.

"In many cases, generative AI will significantly reduce the time from the initial idea phase to when a new technology can go into production," says Jens Lundsgaard.

As an example, he mentions the algorithm AlphaFold, developed with Google DeepMind. It can predict how proteins fold. This may be incomprehensible to most, but it has enor-



Source: OECD.org

mous significance for both life sciences and other key sectors.

“It has meant a quantum leap for biotech research. It can also be used for new green technologies, for example, better utilization of energy in waste. In the end, researchers will review the results and test them in the lab. But with the algorithm, you can much more quickly identify which solutions have potential and are worth testing in the lab. In this way, AI can accelerate the development of other new technologies and thus continue to lift the economy in the long term,” says Jens Lundsgaard.

That it is precisely Google DeepMind is a cue to what, according to Jens Lundsgaard, is absolutely crucial: Investments.

DeepMind was originally developed in the UK. But when capital was needed for further development, it ended up becoming part of American Google.

TOP EXECUTIVES LAG BEHIND

DeepMind is far from unique. In many cases, companies with immature but promising technologies have moved across the Atlantic when capital was needed. Over the past 15 years, American investments in information and communication technology have grown twice as fast as European investments, which is a crucial explanation for why Europe has fallen behind.

“Overall, the European economy is large, but as also pointed out in the Draghi report, there is not a unified, well-functioning capital market in Europe. It is absolutely crucial that we change this to ensure financing for growth companies in Europe,” says Jens Lundsgaard.

Besides investments, leadership stands as the

other crucial steering signal that, according to Jens Lundsgaard, is needed to get Europe into a different AI gear.

This should not be understood as a desire for more engineers and computer scientists in the executive suites of large European corporations.

Boards and executive management should not have their hands deep in AI. But they need to better understand the business opportunities in AI. It is the top management that can secure investments and decide that the absolutely necessary development projects are initiated.

Unfortunately, there are figures indicating that it is precisely at the top executive level that understanding of AI's potential lags the most.

A Deloitte survey looked at how Nordic companies work with generative AI. Of course, many companies are not yet involved, so the survey also asked about interest in the area.



While there is relatively high interest in AI among employees and line managers, only just under one in three top executives at so-called C-level—CEOs, CFOs, and others in actual corporate top management—express high interest in generative AI. Globally, far more top executives have understood that they need to be interested in AI. Here, six out of ten corporate directors have a high focus on the area.

It's even worse at the board level in Nordic corporations. Here, only one in six of the surveyed board members has high interest in AI. Globally, it's almost half.

“Considering that it is the executive management and boards that must make the absolutely crucial decisions, it is worrying that there is such low interest in the area. The decisions made in the coming years may be decisive for companies' future competitiveness and market position,” says Jens Lundsgaard.

SLOW ADAPTATION TO NEW TECHNOLOGIES

There will be plenty of companies and entire sectors where the gains are not harvested as quickly as in the case of the AlphaFold algorithm. But typically, decisive new technologies accelerate labor productivity, and often this happens over a longer period.

In the note behind OECD's estimate of AI's impact on productivity, they looked at previous technological leaps such as the introduction of electricity, computers, and the internet. The crucial common denominator is that even though many may try out the new technologies, the penetration time can be quite long before the full productivity gains are achieved. This explains why OECD, compared to other researchers and think tanks, is cautious in its estimate of how quickly AI will affect productivity in the coming years.

Often, there is a period where the new technology is more or less used on the terms of the existing technology. Jens Lundsgaard mentions electrification as an example.

“At the start of industrialization, factories had several floors because there was a central steam engine, which via belt drive was the crucial energy source. For a period after electricity was introduced, factories continued to be built in the same design; only after some years did people realize that it was not necessary, as with several smaller electric motors, production could be organized differently. It was only then that factories began to be built on one level, where goods could be transported more easily, thus gaining the full benefit of the transition to electricity,” he says.

Jens Lundsgaard points to the story of electricity to emphasize that we still cannot foresee which changes AI will accelerate in the way companies organize themselves.

“There are many challenges, including some that concern transparency and ethics. We must solve these challenges while not hesitating to invest in AI. Because ultimately, it will be a decisive factor if we are to secure the prosperity we have in the Nordic and European countries,” he says.

Major public investments are lining up – this calls for prioritization

A new project from the CIP Foundation, led by Professor Philipp Schröder as head of the advisory board, aims to explore models that can attract private capital to major public investments.

The current geopolitical challenges have acted as a revealing agent, revealing other significant societal issues that we, as a society, have ignored for years.

That point comes from Philipp Schröder, Professor of Economics at Aarhus University.

The need for public investments is massive. In a world that has changed dramatically in just a few years, the necessity to strengthen Denmark's and Europe's defense and ensure access to both energy and critical raw materials is crystal clear. At the same time, there is a need for substantial investments in the green transition, climate adaptation, education, research, and digitalization. On top of that, public infrastructure, roads, buildings, utility networks, and sewage systems, is thoroughly worn down and will also require capital.

A common denominator is that these are areas where the market does not solve on its own. Therefore, prioritization and an overarching investment plan from a societal perspective are needed.

This is the background for a new project at the CIP Foundation titled "Investment Plan 2050 for Denmark." Philipp Schröder chairs the advisory board for the project, which carries the subtitle "Models for Public-Private Partnerships in Financing Key Public Investments."

"The project has two pillars. We will look at how to create models that provide a better foundation for prioritization. At the same time, we will explore how to strengthen public-private partnerships for financing. If we can create the right framework so that pension funds and other investors can contribute to financing major public investments, it will help meet the capital needs, but of course, it requires appropriate returns and risk profiles," he says.

THE ICE CAN QUICKLY BECOME THIN

In a conversation with Philipp Schröder, it quickly becomes clear that he has chosen the right career path with his role as a researcher. You won't hear any quick political buzzwords or slick sales-like solutions from the Aarhus professor.

He effortlessly connects economic theories with pedagogical and practical examples that illustrate the issues, while remaining extremely cautious about drawing conclusions based on weak foundations.

"This project is set to run over two years. These are very complex issues that cannot be solved in two years. When you're assessing the effects of everything from education to infrastruc-

ture, the ice can quickly become thin if you're not working very seriously," he says.

He sees societal prioritization as a necessity. Fundamentally, market mechanisms work well for short-term investments. But the market is reluctant when it comes to major societal investments with long time horizons and high risks, and areas like defense and security are very difficult to value.

"That's why we need to look at how we as a society can rank and prioritize a number of worthy investment purposes. Here, it's about uncovering the societal return," he says.

That assessment is far from straightforward. One can easily argue that both roads and water supply are crucial for business development. Strong internet connections are central to digitalization, which boosts productivity. The same applies for education. Both businesses and public welfare systems need access to well-educated, qualified labor.

Conversely, a bridge that only a few people use is not a profitable investment, Philipp Schröder points out. He cautiously mentions, without naming specific locations, that there are probably motorways that wouldn't exist if the decision had been made based on a more thorough economic calculation.

BE CAREFUL WITH SUPPORT

When valuing public investments, it's not just about whether they are used, but also what



Source: [Aarhus University](https://www.au.dk/en)

they are used for, Philipp Schröder points out with a down-to-earth example:

"If you invest in strong digital networks, it clearly has value if it contributes to productivity in businesses and the public sector. But if digitalization is primarily used for streaming Netflix, then the societal added value may not be particularly high," he says.

He also highlights the economic concept of crowding out, which refers to the public sector paying actors for something they would have done anyway:

"If you start arguing that it's a profitable public investment to sponsor driving licenses for all 17-year-olds so they can take jobs as delivery drivers, you overlook the simple fact that most young people would have gotten their licenses anyway," he exemplifies.

RESEARCH AND EXPORT CREDIT WORK WELL

Philipp Schröder points to the management of public innovation and research funding as an area from which he would like to draw inspiration. Here, state prioritization and market forces are blended in a sensible way:

"There's no micromanagement, but rather a mission-driven approach with a set of prioritized focus areas. It could be anything from cancer research to CO₂ storage. Instead of specifying exactly which technologies are desired, research funding is allocated based on what outcomes are sought. Then market forces are activated among universities, private sector research, and other actors," he says.

Export credit is another area where the division of labor between public and private actors creates value. At the state-owned EIFO (formerly EKF – Export Credit Fund), private companies can hedge risks when exporting. There simply haven't been enough private actors willing to take on the complex task of assessing the economies and political stability of distant countries. They tend to be overly cautious, Philipp Schröder notes.



As a contrasting example, he shares his own experiences with the telecom sector. During his studies, he moved from Germany to the UK in the 1990s. While the public telecom monopoly in Germany was extremely slow when transferring a landline number, the privatized British Telecom completed the process in just a few days. In telecom, the shift from monopolies to market competition led to efficiency and better service, an overall economic gain, Philipp Schröder emphasizes.

While competition and market exposure work well in sectors where companies can expect short-term returns, it's much harder to attract private capital to long-term and uncertain investments.

The export credit example shows that risk mitigation is crucial if we want to create more attractive partnerships where private capital helps solve important societal challenges, Philipp Schröder points out:

"That's one of the areas we need to look into. There will be cases where, if a public actor can help reduce and spread risk, it could attract private capital in a way that benefits the economy," he says.

On the other hand, it's essential to clearly identify and describe the market failure that public involvement is meant to address. If the state intervenes without a market failure to fix, the effort risks becoming a giveaway that distorts private investment flows, Philipp Schröder warns.

PASSING THE BATON

As an economist, Philipp Schröder is acutely aware that economics is not the only factor at play in major public investments.

Whether it concerns healthcare, internet coverage, postal delivery, or road networks, there will always be political decisions involved, decisions we have collectively made as part of the social contract about what services citizens can expect, regardless of where they live or how old they are.

"That's why decisions are made politically and not solely based on economic calculations. As economists, we can assess the effects on the economy to provide a objective picture of the impacts, but we pass the baton to the politicians, who must prioritize and make the decisions," says Philipp Schröder.

He also points out that it's a mistake to assume the public sector always operates with a rational and long-term investment perspective. While private actors are measured by returns to owners and investors, public decision-makers, politicians are also measured, at least every four years, when they face elections. Economists have studied this and refer to it as political business cycles.

This should be kept in mind when evaluating decisions, Philipp Schröder notes, choosing his words carefully:

"I don't want to question the motives of political decision-makers. But it's naive to believe that political priorities always hit the mark. In the worst case, they're made with a four-year horizon. You can also find examples of unpleasant priorities that never materialize. Presumably, ideology is not the best investment advisor," he says.

The Aarhus professor highlights healthcare systems as an example of how the design and interaction between public and private actors can vary widely, even in wealthy countries with

major consequences for the societal cost of services and what we get for our money.

"From an international perspective, the Danish healthcare system is highly efficient and costs a significantly smaller share of GDP compared to what is spent on healthcare in very different countries like Germany and the USA. In the US, there's a peculiar alliance between healthcare providers and the private insurance sector. This has resulted in extremely high spending with relatively modest and unevenly distributed health outcomes," says Philipp Schröder.

With Philipp Schröder leading the new project, it seems unlikely that easy solutions will emerge in the categories of "much more state" or "much more market." There is far too much detached researcher and far too little ideologue in the Aarhus professor

Europe's Economy and Green Transition Demand a New Approach to Investment

Europe and Denmark can certainly compete in research and venture capital. But we must invest differently and far more aggressively, so companies with critical new technology don't move across the Atlantic when it's time to commercialize and scale, argues Rolf Kjærgaard.



Source: Rolf Kjærgaard

What good is it to have a sensible pension savings if you live in a country and a region of the world where the economy has fallen behind, with all that this implies for welfare and job opportunities, and where, right outside your door, you can clearly see the results of unresolved climate and environmental crises?

This is the stark perspective set by Rolf Kjærgaard, chair of the partnership Invest for Impact Denmark and CEO of Vækstfonden until 2022. Kjærgaard's central point is that Denmark and Europe must radically change their approach to investments. This is crucial, both to solve the economic challenges facing Europe and to develop companies with new circular and sustainable technologies.

"We have plenty of relevant research in Europe, which forms the basis for growth companies. The problem arises further along the ecosystem. When ideas need to be developed, commercialized, and scaled, it requires large investments. Here, Europe falls short, and technology growth companies are increasingly moving to the USA," he says.

This comes at a cost. It's only when companies become large that they deliver societal value through growth, jobs, and income for employees, shareholders, and the state.

A EUROPEAN CHALLENGE

Rolf Kjærgaard points to three crucial elements in the ecosystem for growth companies, which he believes are essential for society to foster

companies with groundbreaking technologies and reap the socioeconomic benefits: research, access to capital, and the existing industry.

"When it comes to research, we are very strong in Europe. This is evident in both the number of patents and scientific articles. In biotech, pharma, climate, and environmental technologies, we are on par with the USA, and in some areas even better. The venture capital to support companies in the initial phase is also present, with both business angels and funds," he says.

Kjærgaard continues:

"The challenge is capital when ideas really need to be commercialized and scaled. Here, we're talking about amounts of 100 million euros or more in each investment round. When you look at the funds capable of this, there are two in Europe and 45 in the USA," he says.

Regarding the existing industry, Kjærgaard believes that Europe's large, established companies should, like their American counterparts, lean further into the ecosystem for new companies and technologies.

"It's about the leadership of large companies deciding to strategically prioritize venture investments in new companies—and sticking with it over time, because it takes up to ten years to build competence and credibility as

a corporate venture investor and to deliver results," he says.

A MENTAL BLOCK

The Draghi report from autumn 2024 has, in many ways, been a wake-up call. The report pointed out that Europe was becoming the old, tired man of the world economy, while the USA and Asia were leading with the technologies of the future.

As in so many other contexts, the saying "follow the money" applies here too. In Europe, we must become much better at investing in ourselves, says Kjærgaard.

Here we return to the pensioner with a well-padded pension savings, who may still end up somewhat depressed.

"If your return is generated by investments in American and Asian technology and global dominance that has weakened Europe, where are your children and grandchildren supposed to find jobs?" Kjærgaard asks rhetorically.

He calls for a break with habitual thinking. Just as it was once said that no IT manager ever lost their job by buying IBM, there is a conservatism among investment managers in the large pension funds, where the dominant approach is to spread investments across a large portfolio of global equities.

“Pension companies must take care of everyone’s money, and they shouldn’t compromise on returns, but there is a mental brake. When you look at the risk-adjusted return, there is plenty of untapped potential in investing in technology and innovation in European companies,” says Kjærgaard.

With a greater appetite for investments in Europe, pension companies will still fulfill what’s called fiduciary duty, which also includes consideration for the long-term interests of pension savers, beyond short-term returns. “A director of a Dutch pension company put it very aptly: What good is it if savers get a nice return if they can barely breathe because of polluted air,” says Kjærgaard.

WIND ENERGY SHOWED THE WAY

He calls for new investment tools, and here the state and both commercial and charitable foundations must take on a special role.

“The state and the foundations can take a more long-term approach, and they can live with greater risks in individual investment cases. That’s why we need to think in models where you combine the state’s and foundations’ long-term investments and risk appetite with capital on entirely ordinary terms, where there is typically a much shorter horizon,” he says.

A good example is the investment by the Novo Nordisk Foundation and EIFO in the Greenlandic company Rock Flour Company, which aims to exploit the potential of so-called glacier flour. This is finely ground rock that lies at the bottom of the ice sheet and is carried out with the meltwater. Glacier flour can both bind nitrogen and reduce climate emissions when spread on ordinary fields.

Kjærgaard also mentions the development of the Danish wind turbine industry as a good example of how the state, through support

schemes and guaranteed prices in the 1990s and 2000s, created the foundation for a wind turbine industry with developers, manufacturers, and a wealth of subcontractors in everything from logistics to components.

FOUNDATIONS CAN PLAY A NEW ROLE

He has a particular focus on foundations, both commercial and charitable. Here, too, he calls for a paradigm shift.

Typically, foundations have an investment policy similar to pension funds and banks. It is especially through philanthropic grants that foundations support their purpose. Kjærgaard would like to see a bridge built over the divide between investment and philanthropy.

“Foundations can become an even more important player because they can act as long-term investors and because they have a strong purpose. If they work even more purposefully and ambitiously with so-called mission-driven investments, it will have a much greater impact than what foundations can achieve with their grants alone,” he says.

SEEING OPPORTUNITIES IN THE USA

Climate and environmental technology is one of the areas where Europe is leading. Therefore, we should also see the opportunities when the Trump administration pulls back from expanding renewable energy and the US moves backward on the entire sustainability agenda, Kjærgaard believes.

Europe already has strong positions, in areas such as energy and water technology and the foods of the future, which require a shift away from traditional animal products.

“At the same time, there are currently hundreds of American companies that have seen their financing opportunities, needed to commercialize and scale their technologies, fall apart. There

is momentum to create a flow in the opposite direction, so a number of innovative American companies move to Europe,” says Kjærgaard.



Information and facts

based on the CIP Foundation's three projects categories

Agricultural and foodproduction

Facts about agriculture and food production

Food prices

32 pct. Since 2021, the prices of food and beverages have increased significantly—by 32%, more than double the increase in overall consumer prices.¹

Denmark's strongest export commodity

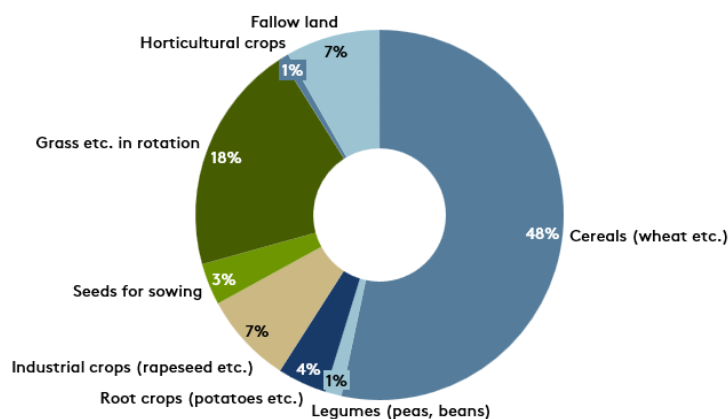
DKK 204 billion The export value of Danish food products in 2024 reached DKK 204 billion, an increase of DKK 12 billion compared to 2023. This growth was driven primarily by dairy products, pork, and processed foods.²

Number of full-time farmers

5,817 The number of full-time farmers fell to 5,817 in 2023, a decline of 477 farms compared to 2022. Over the past 10 years, the number has more than halved.³

Sources: 1) Danmarks Nationalbank, 2) Danish Agriculture & Food Council, and 3) Statistics Denmark

Distribution of Danish agricultural production by crop category



Source: Statistics Denmark, AFG6

Note: Distribution of Danish agricultural production by crop categories in 2024, with cereals such as wheat, barley, rye, etc. as the largest share.

Relevant publications

September 2025	Global conditions affecting Danish food prices (Danmarks Nationalbank) (link)
July 2025	Organic farming in Denmark (Danish Agriculture & Food Council) (link)
November 2024	Facts about the Food Cluster (Danish Agriculture & Food Council) (link)

Upcoming events

Oktober 27 2025	Seminar on CO ₂ storage in agriculture (CIP Foundation) (link)
November 18-19 2025	Organic congress 2025 (Danish Agriculture & Food Council) (link)
Januar 7-8 2026	Plant congress 2026 (Danish Agriculture & Food Council) (link)



CIP Foundation's projects in this area

CO₂ storage in agriculture with biochar →

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 basis for market-driven negative emissions from agriculture.

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



Project status:



What's the next step?

- Biochar can be used to capture and store CO₂. With high phosphorus content, there is also interest in utilizing phosphorus in biochar.
- CIP Foundation, together with local crop consultants, has examined the possibilities. Together with the Danish Agriculture & Food Council, CIP Foundation invites you to a seminar on biochar as phosphorus fertilizer on October 27. The purpose of the seminar is to highlight the potential of using biochar as phosphorus fertilizer. The seminar will bring together farmers, actors in pyrolysis combustion, researchers, and authorities who are interested in biochar and phosphorus fertilization.

Energy and infrastructure

Facts about energy and infrastructure

Danish import need in 2035

~ 7 GW

Compared to today, Denmark will in 2035 need to import up to seven gigawatts of electricity during periods of low domestic production – equivalent to the capacity of seven large power plants.¹

Investments in water infrastructure

DKK 841 billion

According to DANVA, investments of DKK 841 billion are needed by 2069 to ensure stable water supply, wastewater treatment, and effective climate adaptation. The goal is to secure water infrastructure against climate change impacts.²

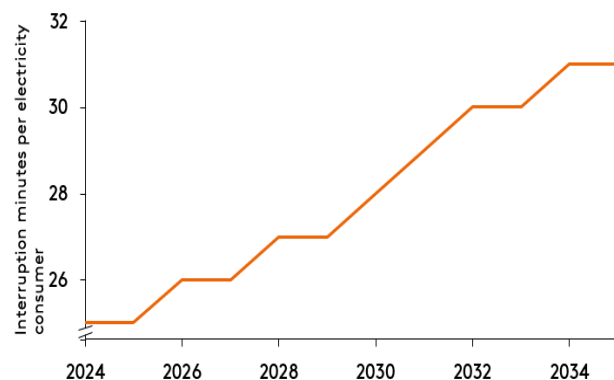
Danish coal consumption

90 pct.

Since 2010, Danish coal consumption has fallen by almost 90%, primarily due to the transition to renewable energy.³

Source: 1) Sund & Bælt, 2025 2)+3) Energinet's current topics

Rising electricity prices mean more outage minutes for individual consumers



— Number of minutes per year an average electricity consumer experiences a power outage

Source: Energinet's report on electricity supply security 2025 (prepared by CIP Foundation)

Relevant publications

August 2025	Climate status and projections 2025 (KEFM) (link)
September 2025	Report on electricity supply security 2025 (Energinet) (link)
September 2025	The path to ambitious climate goals (CONCITO) (link)

Upcoming events

October 22 2025	Energy Policy Conference 2025 (Danish Industry) (link)
October 30 2025	How do we finance the right climate adaptation solutions in the future? (DNNK conference) (link)
November 26–27 2025	Build for Water conference (link)



CIP Foundation's 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 about data and digitalisation

Data centres in Denmark

DKK 3.4 billion

Data centres contribute to the Danish economy with DKK 3.4 billion annually and employ around 5,500 people.¹

Generative AI

7 out of 10

companies use generative AI (e.g., ChatGPT, Gemini, Perplexity, etc.), which is a significant increase compared to previous years.²

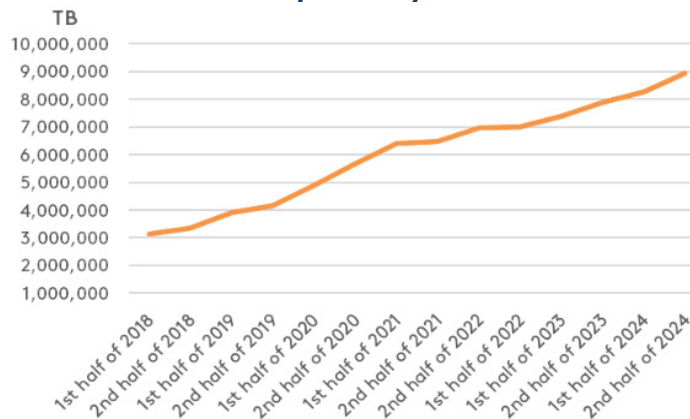
Smart-home solutions in homes

42 pct.

of 16–74-year-olds use smart-home solutions, which is an increase since 2022.³

Source: 1) og 2) Dansk Industri, 3) Statistics Denmark

An increase in data traffic that has more than doubled in just six years



Source: Danish Agency for Digital Government

Note: Figures include both fixed and mobile internet, measured in terabytes

Relevant publications

- September 2025** Companies' use of AI 2023–2025 (Danish Agency for Digital Government) ([link](#))
- Juni 2025** Digitaliseringens rygrad (DI Digital) ([link](#))
- Maj 2025** Et grønnere og mere fleksibelt elforbrug (CE på vegne af CIP Foundation) ([link](#))

Upcoming events

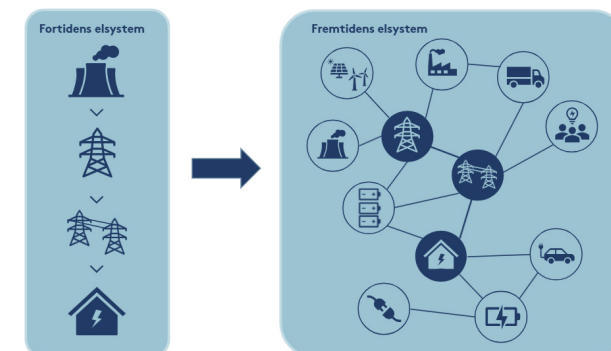
- November 7 2025** CIP Foundation invites you to a morning seminar on the potentials of consumption flexibility.
- November 7 2025** Driving IT 2025 (IDA) ([link](#))
- November 20 2025** Green Power Denmark R&D Summit 2025 ([link](#))



CIP Foundation's projects in this area →

Consumer flexibility in the electricity system

The project explores how data and digitalisation can make electricity consumption by smaller users more flexible, strengthening a system increasingly dependent on wind and weather. It examines the economic benefits, regulatory and data challenges, and how data can be organised to scale solutions, create a market, and drive innovation. CIP Foundation has published an analysis of the economic and climate gains from greater consumption flexibility ([link](#)).



What's the next step?

CIP Foundation will publish an analysis of the regulatory barriers to flexibility and an analysis of how digital standards can support flexibility.

Project status:



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CIP foundation

Contact us:
CIP Foundation
Gdanskgade 18
2150 Nordhavn
Danmark