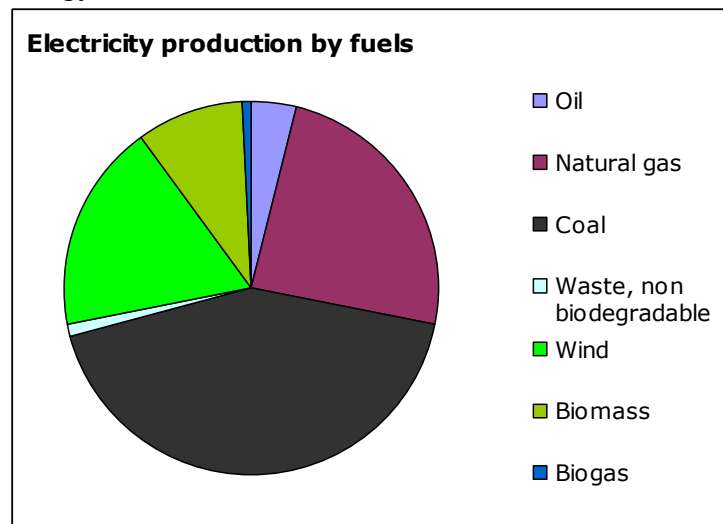


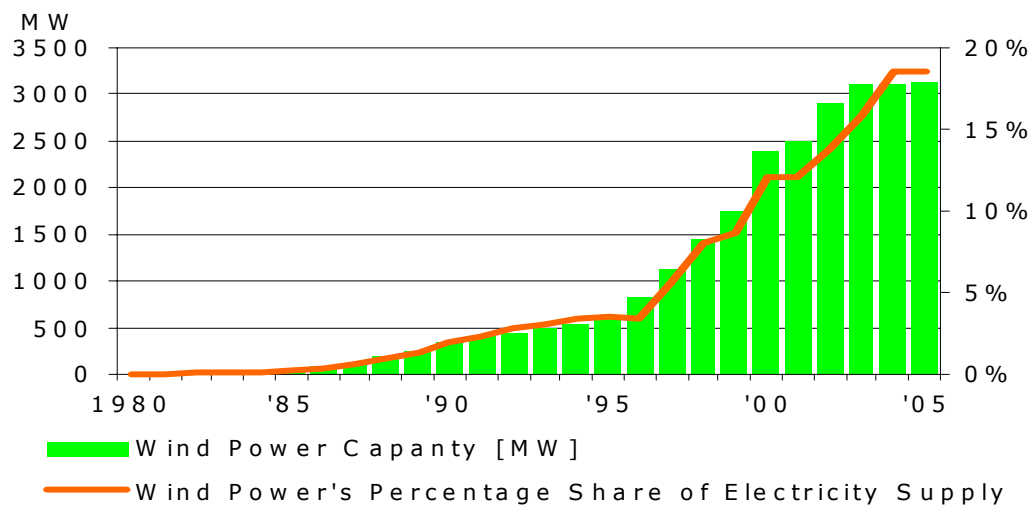
Renewable Energy in Denmark

Renewable energy covers 14 % of gross energy consumption and over 28 % of the electricity generated. Renewables in Denmark include wind, waste, biomass, biogas, heat pumps, solar and geothermal energy.



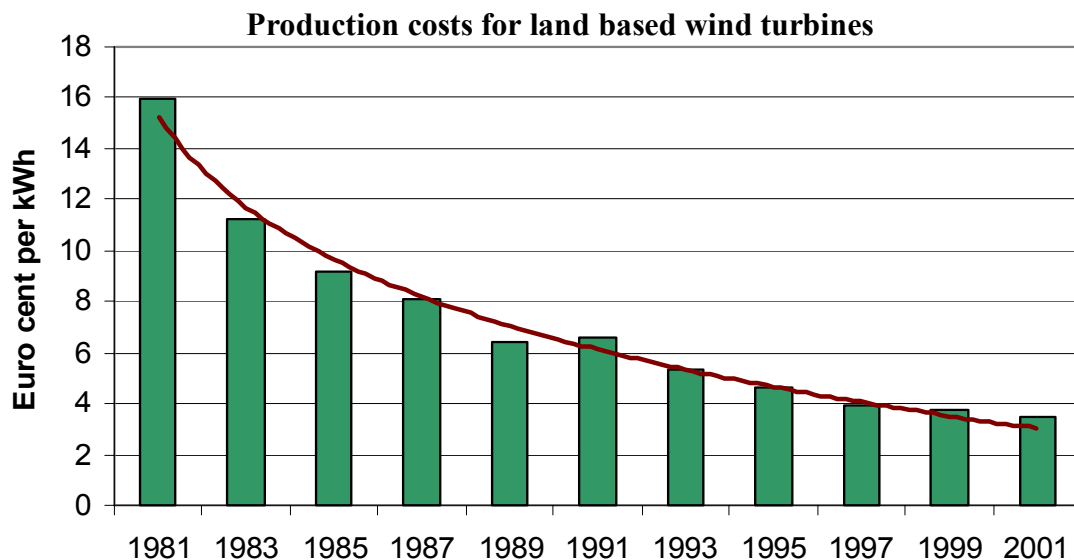
- Renewable energy has decreased our dependence on imported energy, thus improving our security of supply, and it often contributes to a better environment.
- Almost 20 % of our electricity generation comes from wind power, and is expected to increase to 25 % in 2009.

Wind Power Capacity and Percentage Share of Electricity Supply



- The wind turbine industry has established itself as one of the export heavyweights in Danish business carrying a significant number of jobs.

- The global market share of the Danish wind turbine industry in 2005 was 42 %. Today the major Danish manufacturers of large commercial wind turbines up to 3 MW are: Siemens Wind Power (former Bonus Energy A/S), Vestas Wind Systems A/S (Vestas and NEG-Micon merged in 2003). Vestas is leading the market.
- Denmark has offshore wind installations in 8 locations – a total of 424 MW capacity, out of approximately 3100 MW installed capacity of wind power. A further 400 MW offshore capacity is currently in the project pipeline and will be online in 2009.
- After the first energy crisis in 1973 a strategy for renewable energy was developed in Denmark. This consisted mainly of public support for research and development and in the early 1980's support for installations and advantageous feed-in prices for electricity produced by wind turbines. The capital investment grant was revoked in the 1990's. A running cost subsidy per kWh is however still granted. But within a few years wind power is expected to be able to compete with fossil fuels without significant subsidies.



- There is a high public acceptance of wind in Denmark. This is due mainly to the following factors:
 - NGO support is widespread,
 - political support and leadership covers the political spectrum,
 - incentives for private investment have created ownership, and
 - the public has been carefully involved in decision procedures.
- The Danish Energy Authority and the Ministry of Environment is cooperating with a wide group of stakeholders in order to find new locations for wind turbines at sea and on land.
- Continued success for the wind sector demands that the electricity system is able to handle the large new quantities of wind power from future off shore wind parks. The development of more flexible energy consumption is needed:
 - Consumption must be moved to the hours when the wind is blowing
 - Electricity can be used for heating
 - An increasing share of electricity can be used for electricity driven or hybrid cars