

1

Danish Climate Act & Ambitions

- Denmark works to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 70 percent in 2030 compared to 1990 levels and towards net zero by 2050
- The Climate Act is legally binding
- Initiatives and measures across the scale incl. electricity, heating, industry, agriculture and transport
- Recognition that CCUS is required for hard-to-eliminate emissions and to achieve negative emissions (BECCS)

A large green circle is positioned on the right side of the slide, partially overlapping the list. Inside the circle, the text '70%' is written in a white, bold, sans-serif font.

2

Political climate agreement for Energy and Industry includes CCUS

Status: pre-2020, CCS was not an option.

Climate agreement from June 2020 concludes that

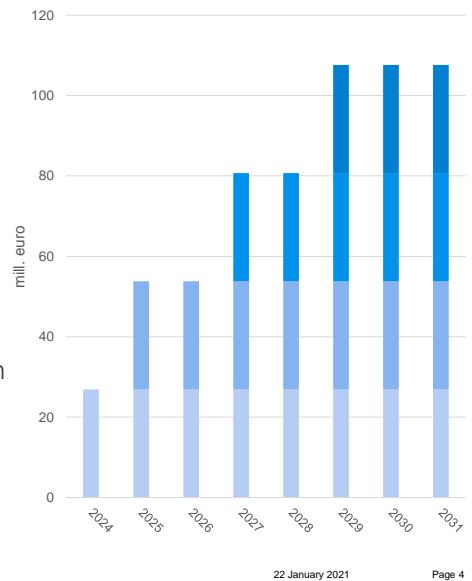
- CCUS must be possible in Denmark
- Transport of CO₂ across borders must be possible
- Make a national strategy for CCUS and PtX
- Technology-neutral, market-based fund



3

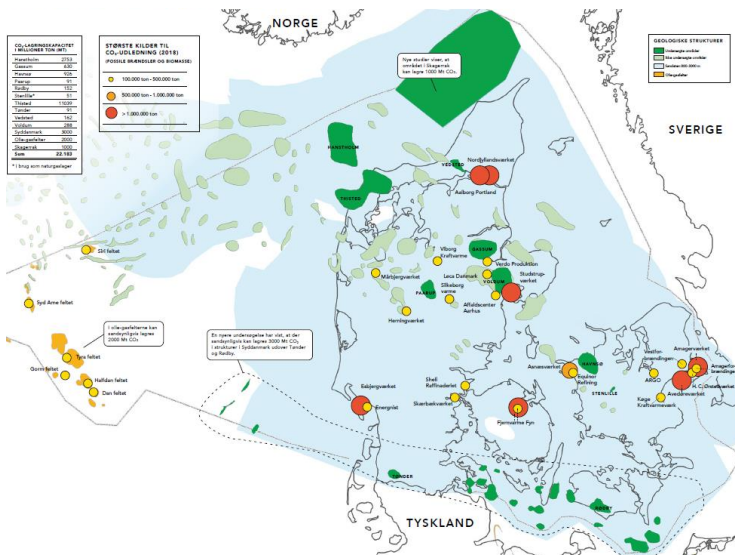
Technology-neutral, market-based subsidy scheme for CO₂ capture and storage

- Purpose: advance the technology and deliver greenhouse gas reductions until 2030 and beyond
- 0,4 mT CO_{2e} in 2025; 0,9 mT CO_{2e} in 2030
- 26,9 mill. euro in 2024 rising to 107,6 mill. euro in 2029
- 20 years duration
- Further details not specified



4

State of CCUS in Denmark



- Capture
 - WtE plant
 - CHP plants (biomass)
 - Industry (cement factory)
- Transport/infrastructure
- Storage
 - Depleted O&G fields
 - Other structures
- Utilisation
 - PtX w. green CO₂ and MWh

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CCUS is a critical element

- Mapped storage capacity ~16 billion ton CO₂
- Estimated capture potential from major CO₂-emitters 4-9 mtpa in 2030
- Yet to be defined utilization potential
- CCUS subsidy scheme from 2024
- CCUS & PtX strategy in 2021
- Multiple pilot projects across the CCUS value chain



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