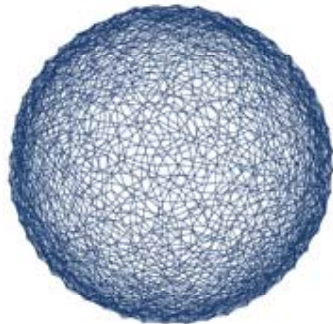


On the Road to Copenhagen: Telling Denmark's Story



UN Climate Conference in Copenhagen December 2009



**COP15
COPENHAGEN**
UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE 2009

- Danish Government's ambitions:
 - * Binding overall political framework for efforts against climate change
 - * Limit rise in temperature to 2 degrees Celcius
 - * Reduction targets by developed countries
 - * Developing countires commit to actions
 - * Financing of technology transfer and adaptation by developed countries
 - * Establishmen of a global carbon market
 - * A strong system for measurement, reporting and verification

Danish Energy Policy and Achievements

"[After the oil 1973 oil embargo] Danes imposed on themselves a set of gasoline taxes, CO2 taxes and building- and-appliance efficiency standards that allowed them to grow their economy — while barely growing their energy consumption — and gave birth to a Danish clean-power industry that is one of the most competitive in the world today."

- Thomas Friedman, August 2008

Embassy of Denmark to the United States

(1) Put a price on carbon

TETS / cap-and-trade:

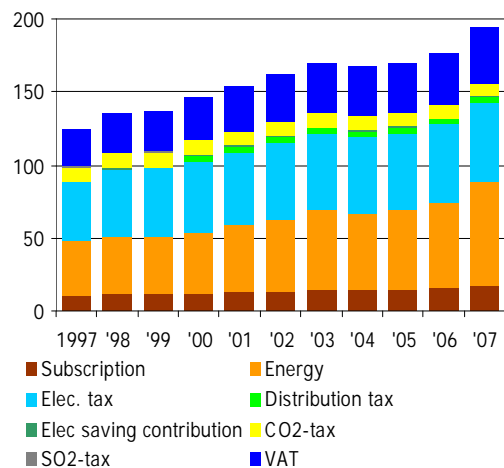
Taxes on energy:

- Energy tax on fossil fuels
- CO₂ tax
- Sulfur tax

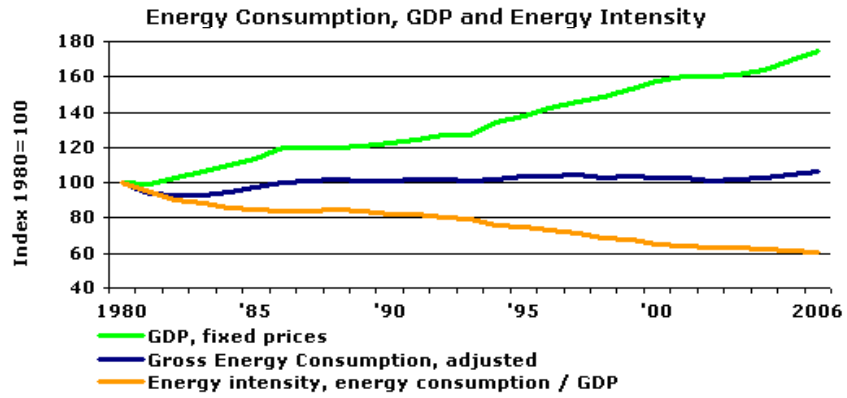
Tax on electricity:

Electricity is taxed downstream (consumers)
More than 50 percent of a usual household electricity bill is made up of taxes

Taxes on electricity have been raised almost 40 percent from 1997-2007

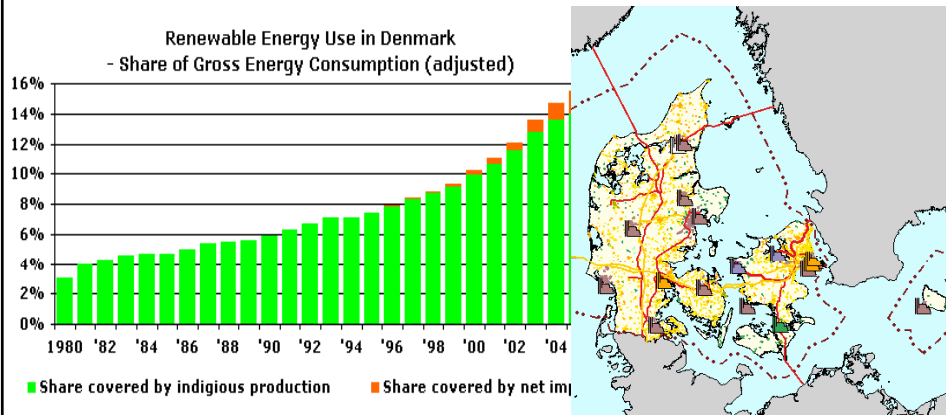


Increased energy efficiency

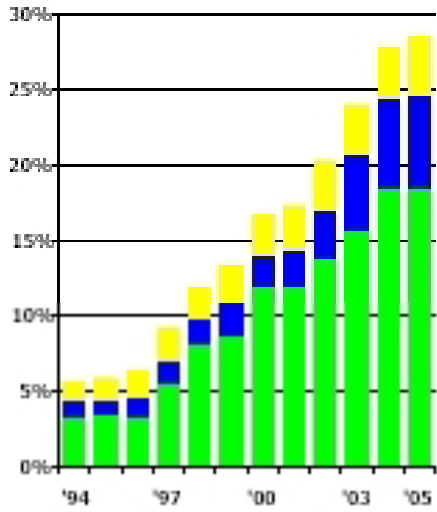


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(2) Increase use of renewable energy



(3) Use biomass and waste



Electricity Generated by Renewables, - Share of Domestic Electricity Supply

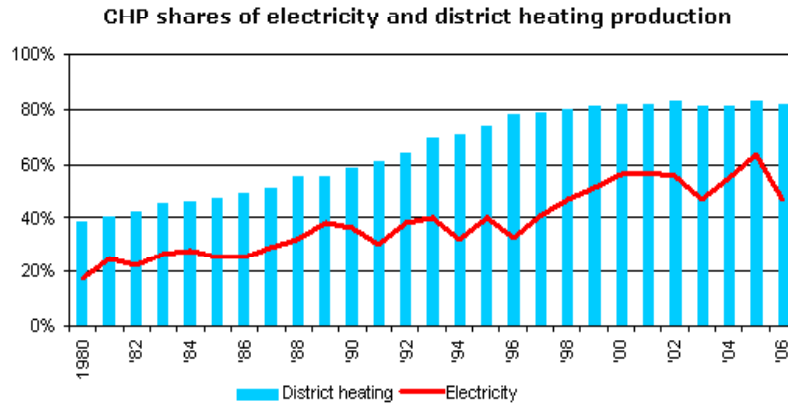
Wind Power
Wood, Straw, Biogas etc.
Wastes, Renewable



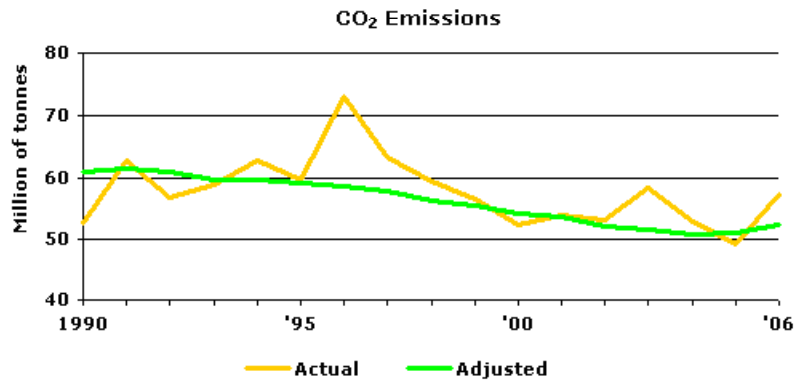
Waste incineration



(4) District Heating / Combined heat and power



Conclusion 1: Reduced emissions while maintaining economic growth



Conclusion 2: Green jobs can be created



Thank You!

