



Danish Energy Agency

Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) in Denmark

The ugly duckling of Danish climate policy?

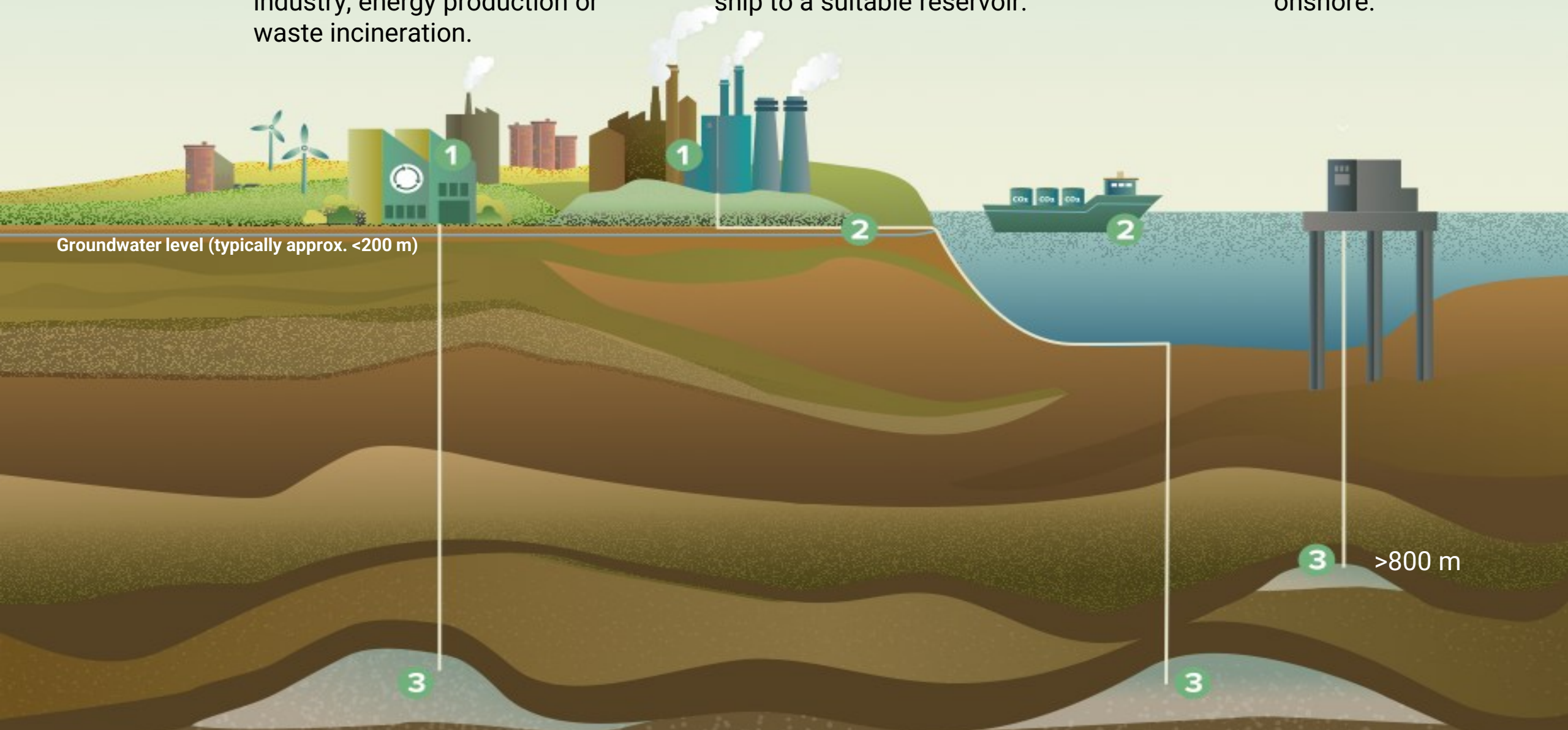
Henrik Sulsbrück, Head of Division, CCS

20/10/2026



CCS

- 1** CO₂ is captured by filtering flue gas from sources like industry, energy production or waste incineration.
- 2** The CO₂ is compressed and transported via a pipeline, truck or ship to a suitable reservoir.
- 3** CO₂ is injected into the reservoir offshore or onshore.



Why CCS in Denmark?

Danish climate targets*:

2030: 70% reduction

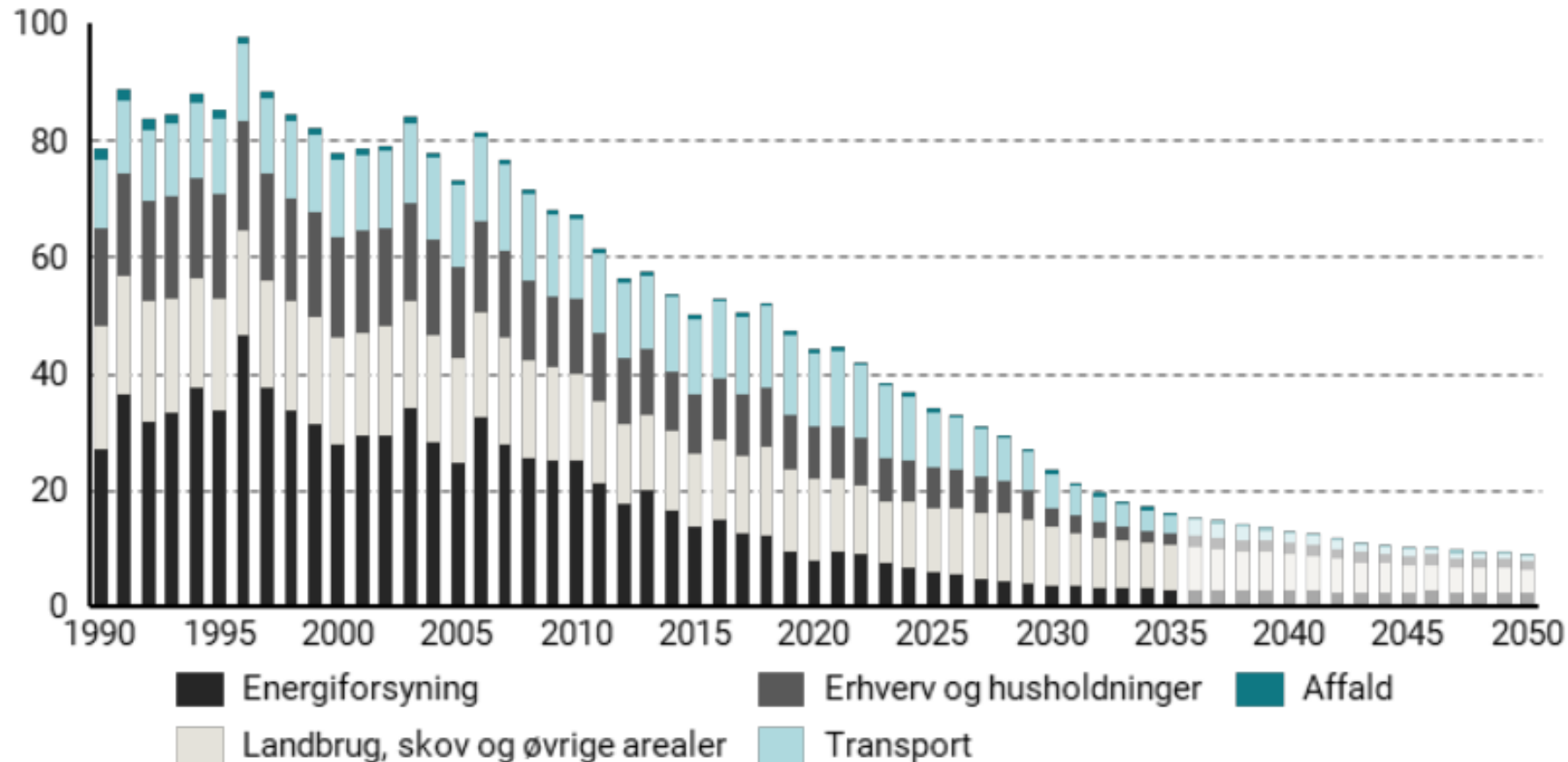
2035: 85% reduction

2045: 100% reduction

2050: 110% reduction

compared to 1990-emissions

Udvikling i udledninger og optag af drivhusgasser på tværs af sektorer 1990-2050, mio. ton CO₂e



* Source: Klimastatus og -fremskrivning 2026, KEFM

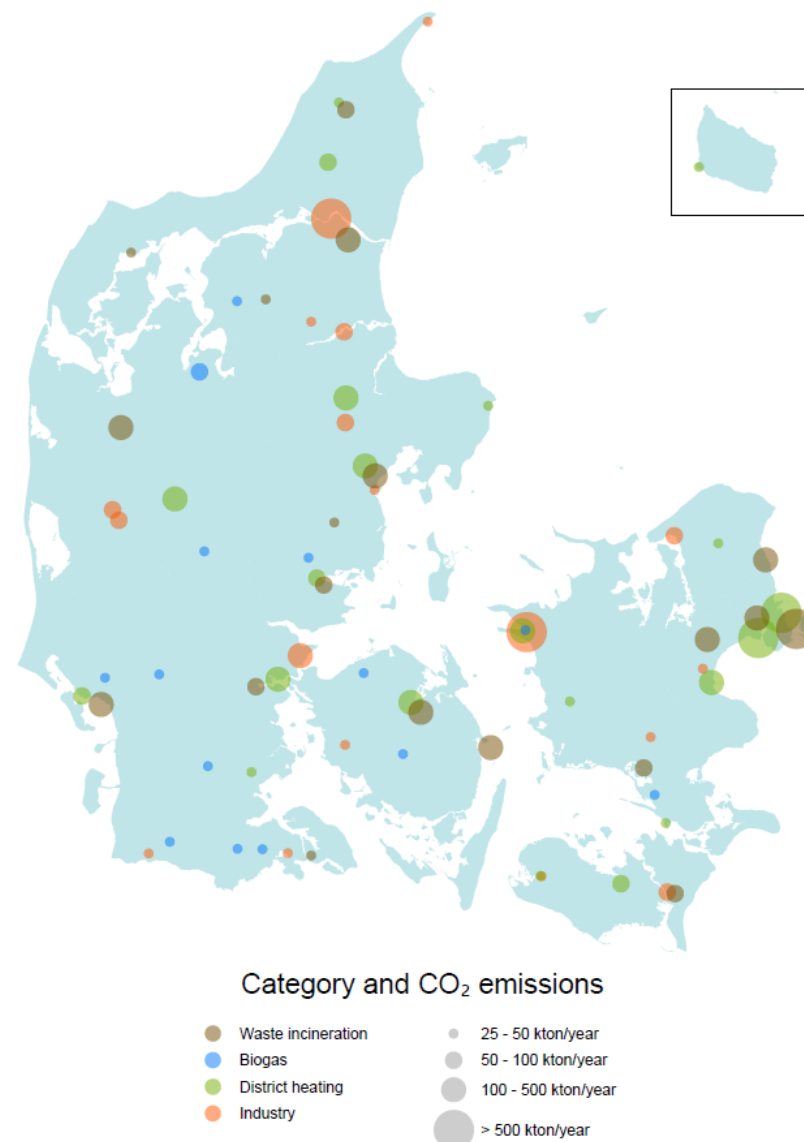
Præsentationen afspejler oplægsholderens vurderinger og perspektiver og afspejler ikke ENS eller KEFM's holdning.

Danish Capture/CCS potential

- Capture potential 2040 is 5-10 mio tons CO₂ per year*
 - Primarily biogenic CO₂
- Waste incineration, thermal powerplants, industry and biogas
- Political ambition in 2030: 3.2 mio. tons CO₂ per year
- Based on the results of three public tenders capture expectation in 2030: 1.8 mio. tons CO₂ per year

Expected annual emissions from point sources, 2040

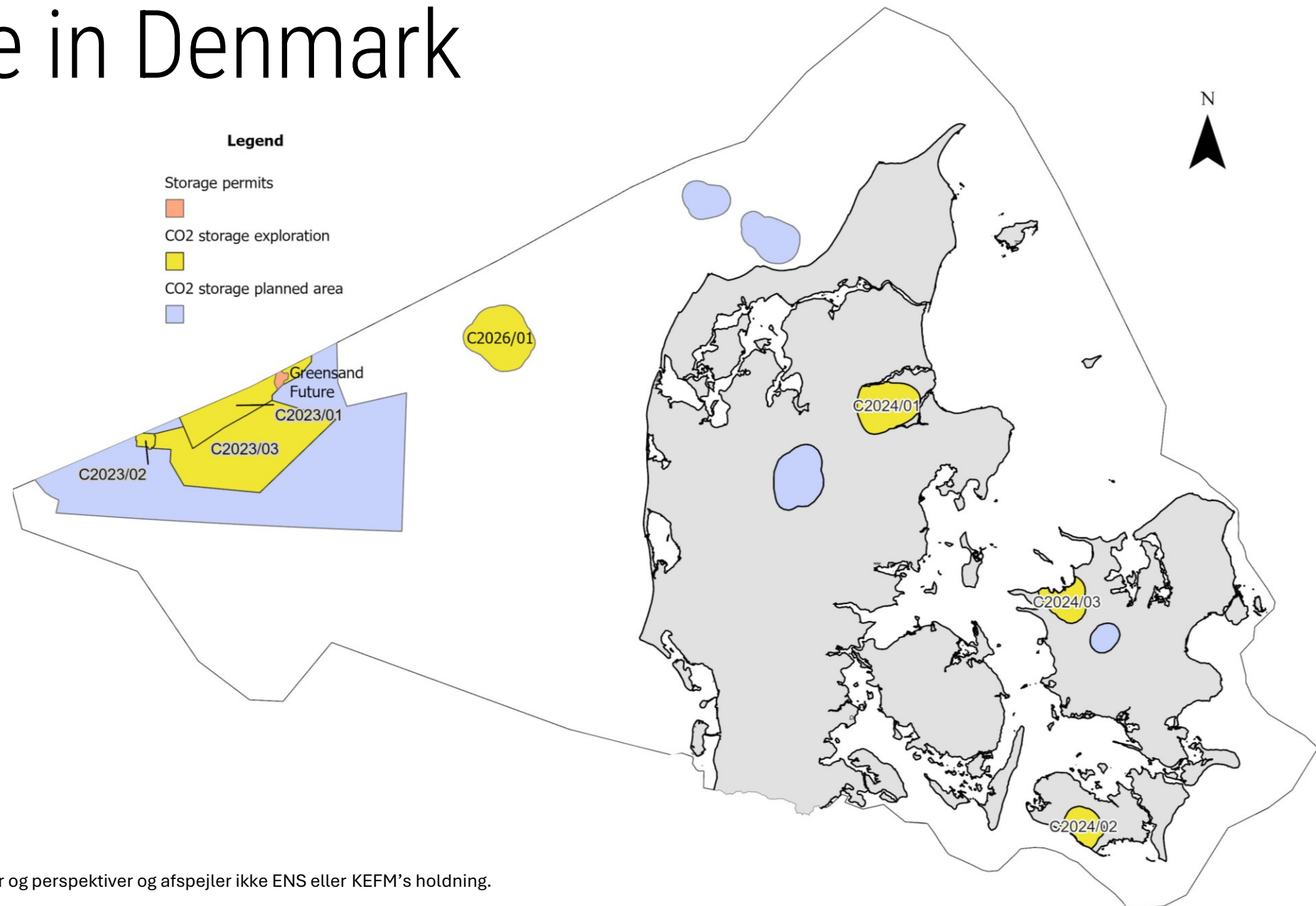
Includes fossil CO₂, biogenic CO₂ and CO₂ from industrial processes



So how are we doing ? – it is reality, but also under construction



CO₂-storage in Denmark



So how are we doing ? – it is reality, but also under construction

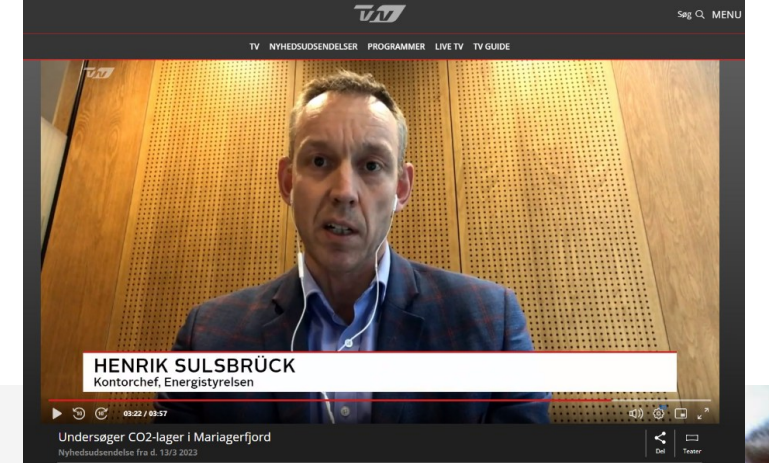


Public engagement

Participation in citizen- and information meetings on an ongoing basis



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Thank you very much