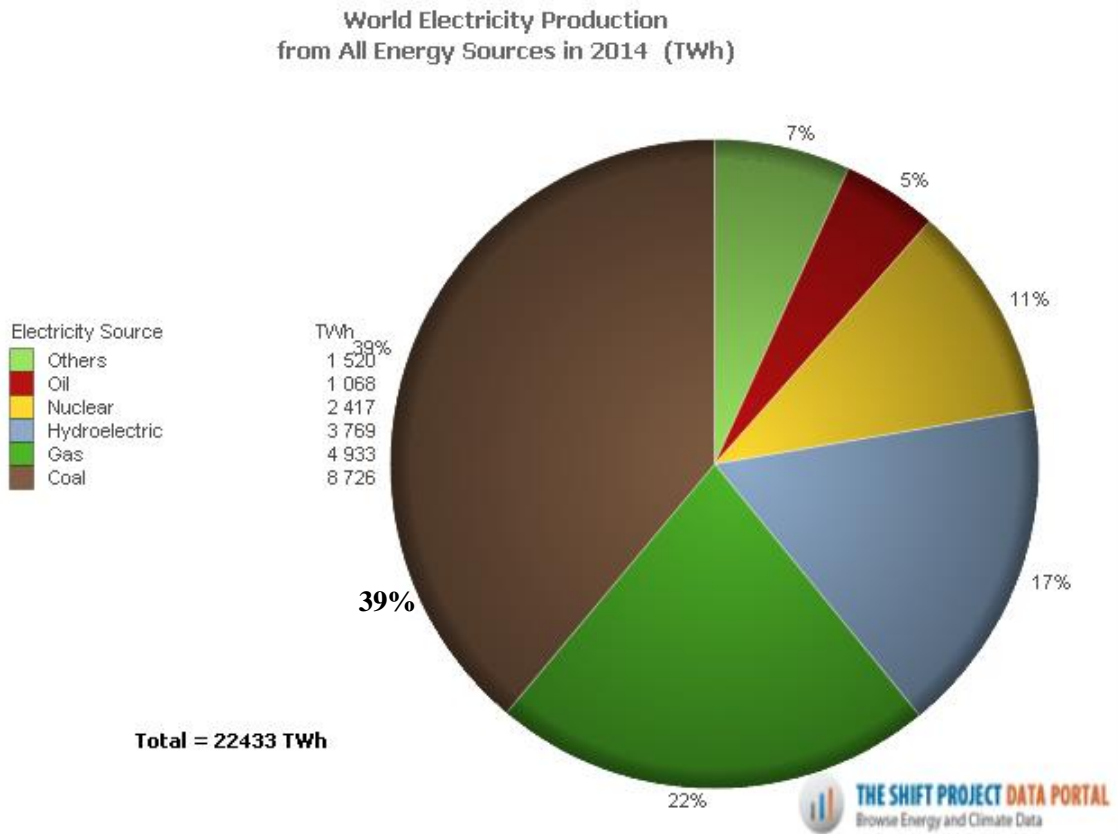


1.

Renewables will never be able to replace fossil energy in the worlds production of electricity:

The worlds production of electricity by sources, IEA.



The largest source of the worlds fuel 2014 was fossil energy:

Coal 39% + Gas 22% + oil 5% : 65%

And that will be in many years to come because Coal forcibly will have a renaissance in coming cool climate.

Centrale værker i Danmark

Nr. Værk	2008	2013
1 Nordjyllandværket	821	411
2 Stoustrupværket	700	380
3 Herningværket	80	59
4 Esbjergværket	377	377
5 Skærbækværket	427	427
6 Egtåsværket	665	0
7 Fynsværket	641	442
8 Aarøseværket	777	137
9 Slagelseværket	254	0
10 Mårslevværket	70	70
11 Hvidebølleværket	864	864
12 Hvedeværket	803	803
13 Ansgårdeværket	358	333
14 Sønderhavværket	85	85
15 HC Ørstedsværket	133	133
16 Østkraft	80	89
Totalt	6323	4448

Reduktion i kapacitet 2008-2013: 30%

Kraftmarkedspriser i rådighed på elspotmarkedet samt reservekapacitet.

Kilde: Dansk Energi baseret på data fra Energinet.dk og egne beregninger

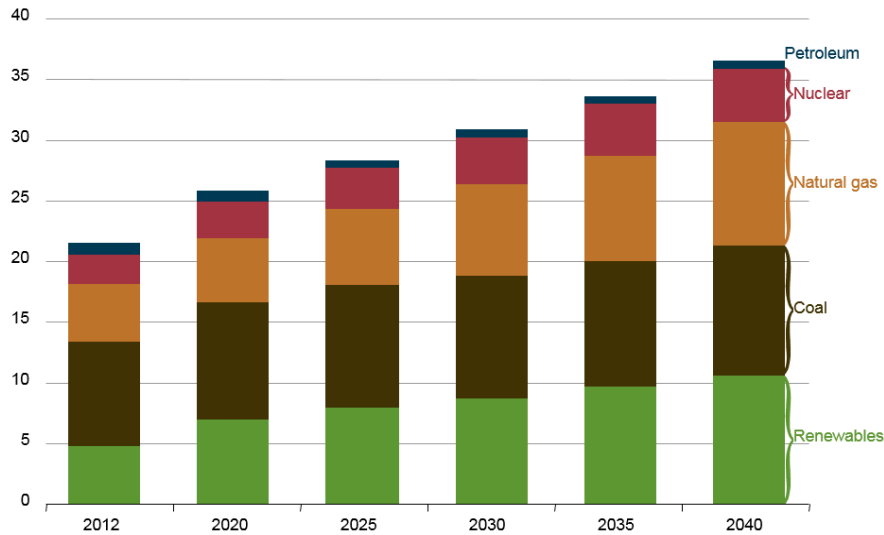
DANSK ENERGI

**It's time for DK to invest in clean coal tech.
Coal/Bacon trade UK/DK**

Vagn
Ringsted

2.

Figure 5-3. World net electricity generation by fuel, 2012–40
trillion kilowatthours



In all years the dominant fuels in the world are fossil energy:



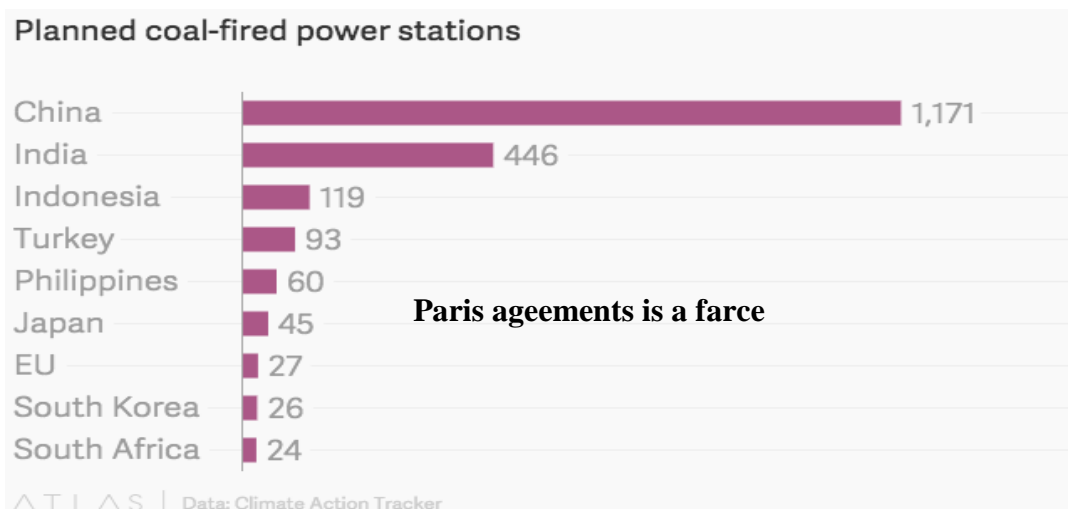
Coal, Gas, petroleum

2040

Renewable 12 TWH

Coal + Gas + petroleum 25 TWH

Many countries all over the world are building new clean coal stations among other Germany, France and UK, it's time for Denmark to do similar billion investments in new coal power plants instead of obsolete wind turbines.



Vagn Hofman
Ringsted

3.



Fossil Energy contribution to the greening of the earth and CO₂ (ether vitæ) besides neutral in climate sense.

BEIJING—China’s government said it would raise coal power capacity by as much as 20% by 2020, ensuring a continuing strong role for the commodity in the country’s energy sector despite a pledge to bring down pollution levels.

Wall Street Journal and Trump will follow up to make US great again and win the race

Five of the world’s seven richest countries have increased their coal use in the last five years despite demanding that poor countries slash their carbon emissions to avoid catastrophic climate change, new research shows.

Britain, Germany, Italy, Japan and France together burned 16% more coal in 2013 than 2009 and are planning to further increase construction of coal-fired power stations. Only the US and Canada of the G7 countries meeting on Monday in Berlin have reduced coal consumption since [the Copenhagen climate summit in 2009](#).

Right now, there are five coal plants under construction and another 41 under development in Japan, according to Kimiko Hirata, international director for the Kiko Network, a Japanese environmental coalition. And it is unclear how those plans will fit with the world’s recent pledge in Paris to keep global warming under 2°C. Japan’s Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) is equivalent to 18 percent below 1990 levels by 2030, a goal Climate Action Tracker rates as “inadequate.”

Indonesia will soon have more advanced coal fired power stations than Australia:

Electric Power Development Co. have promised to fully support the construction of the coal-fired Batang power plant in central Java, which will become not only the most efficient but also cleanest thermal power plant in Southeast Asia. Last year, coal became the country’s dominant source of fuel, accounting for 41% of total energy consumption.

4.

Coal continued

More than 1,000 new coal plants planned worldwide, figures show
World Resources Institute identifies 1,200 coal plants in planning across 59 countries, with about three-quarters in China and India

The WRI report also found that, after a slight dip during the economic troubles of 2008, the global coal trade has rebounded and rose by 13% in 2010. A structural shift has moved the bulk of the international coal trade from the Atlantic, serving Europe and the US, to the Pacific. China became a net importer of coal in 2009 but the biggest changes are fast-rising imports by Japan, South Korea and Taiwan, which all have large numbers of coal-fired plants but produce virtually no coal of their own.

However, Germany, the UK and France remain in the top 10 importers, and coal use rose 4% in 2011 in Europe as prices fell and plants due to close under clean air rules use up their allotted running hours. Indonesia and Australia are the largest coal exporters, with the latter planning to triple its mine and port capacity to almost 1bn tonnes a year.

Many developing countries, such as Guatemala, Cambodia, Morocco, Namibia, Senegal and Sri Lanka, and Uzbekistan, are planning new coal-fired plants even when they produce almost no coal at all. "There is a long way to go to raise awareness that you can meet energy needs from sources other than coal," said Yang.

Most new coal-fired plants will be built by Chinese or Indian companies. But new plants have largely been financed by both commercial banks and development banks. JP Morgan Chase has provided more than \$16.5bn (£10.3bn) for new coal plants over the past six years, followed by Citi (\$13.8bn). Barclays (\$11.5bn) comes in as the fifth biggest coal backer and the Royal Bank of Scotland (\$10.9bn) as the seventh. The Japan Bank for International Co-operation was the biggest development bank (\$8.1bn), with the World Bank (\$5.3bn) second.

Guy Shrubsole, at Friends of the Earth, said of the WRI report: "This is a scary number of coal-fired plants being planned. It is clear that the vested interests of coal companies are driving this forward and that they will have to be reined in by governments."

In January, the Bank of England was warned that fossil fuel sub-prime assets posed a systemic risk to economic stability, because only 20% of the reserves of the top 100 coal and top 100 oil and gas companies could be burned while keeping the global temperature rise under the internationally agreed limit of 2C.

Damian Carrington

Tuesday 20 November 2012 05.01 GM

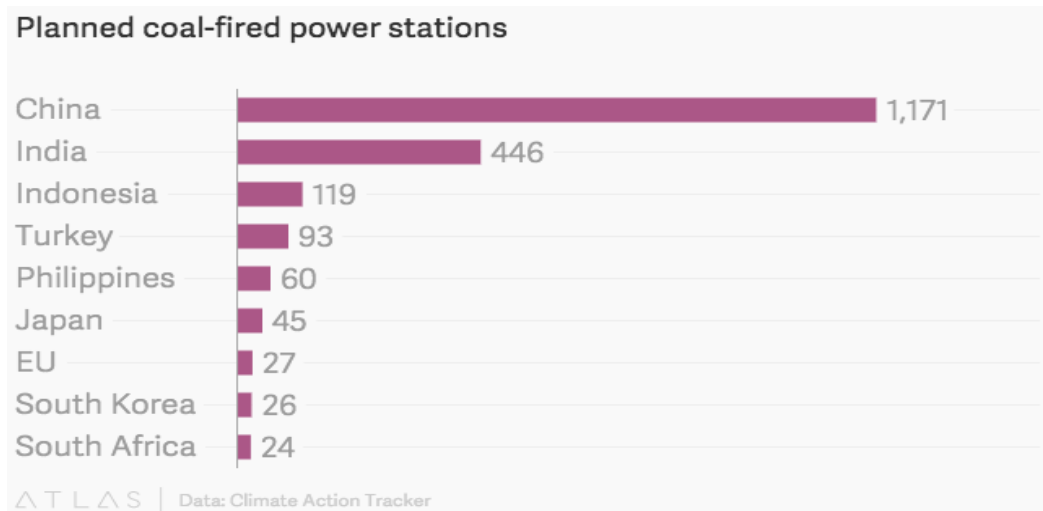
Theguardian

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5.

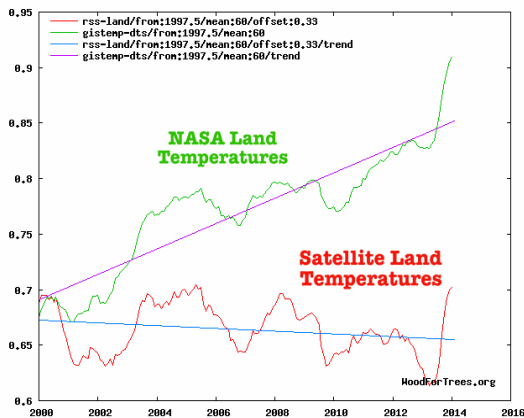
The world is preparing to build 2,440 coal-fired power stations, which may seem odd given that world leaders recently launched high-profile talks in Paris to come up with a global agreement to limit global warming.

According to Climate Action Tracker, an environmental NGO, the pollution from that many coal plants—which have either been announced, are in pre-permit phase, are permitted, or are under construction—would ruin any chance for limiting global warming to less than 2°C, a commonly held goal (pdf). In fact, the coal plants alone would mean overshooting emissions goals by 400%.



coal is cheap. Put simply, if the cost of burning it is low, it will get burned.

A lack of clear and consistent charges for emitting carbon—via trading programs, taxes, or other levies—keeps the price of high-emitting coal lower than it might otherwise be. Coal is also actively supported financially by many governments: fossil fuel subsidies are worth some \$490 billion per year, outstripping support for renewable-energy sources by more than three times, according to the IEA.



Satellit show cooling trend

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