Denmark’s climate targets and progress

SBI - First sessional period 2021
Multilateral Assessment
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Anette Ejersted
Chief Negotiator

Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities
Denmark - a Member State in the European Union: the joint EU quantified economy-wide emission reduction target for 2020 applies

The EU and its Member States:

- An unconditional quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of a **20 % reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 compared with 1990 levels**

- The EU pledge does **not** include emissions/removals from **Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)**. The use of **international credits** generated through the Kyoto Protocol's project based flexible mechanisms (i.e. JI and CDM) is possible subject to qualitative and quantitative limits set out in EU legislation.

- As this 20 % economy-wide reduction target by 2020 will be fulfilled jointly by the EU and its member states, **no individual economy-wide target for Denmark** is included in the joint EU 2020-target under the Convention.

- Denmark has contributed to the efforts in achieving the joint EU target under the Convention by reducing of greenhouse gas emissions in **sectors not covered by the EU Emissions Trading Scheme** with at least **20% in 2020 compared with 2005 levels** in accordance with the EU legislation (Denmark's non-ETS target under the Effort Sharing Decision).
The ”a-b-c” for the MA and Denmark’s participation in the joint EU target for 2020

a) **Greenhouse gas emission** trends in Denmark;

b) **Assumptions, conditions and methodologies** related to Denmark’s contribution to the attainment of the joint EU quantified economy-wide emission reduction target for 2020;

c) **Progress** in Denmark’s contribution towards the attainment of the joint EU quantified economy-wide emission reduction target for 2020.

x) **Additional information** on targets, progress and the national policy framework beyond 2020
(a) Greenhouse gas emission trends in Denmark 1990-2019

Total (excluding LULUCF cf. the joint EU 2020 target), by gas and by sector

**GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>Change from 1990 to latest reported year (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CO₂ equivalent</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (without LULUCF, with indirect CO₂)</td>
<td>70.9</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>-38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (with LULUCF, with indirect CO₂)</td>
<td>77.4</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>-40</td>
</tr>
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**GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>Change from 1990 to latest reported year (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CO₂ equivalent</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Energy</td>
<td>52.4</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>-43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Industrial processes and product use</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Agriculture</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Land use, land-use change and forestry</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>-63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Waste</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Other</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect CO₂</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>-76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assumptions, conditions and methodologies</strong></td>
<td>Denmark’s contribution to the joint EU quantified economy-wide emission reduction target for 2020</td>
<td>Denmark’s contribution to the joint EU target under KP CP2 (2013-2020)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Base year:</strong></td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O: 1990 HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃: 1995</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target:</strong></td>
<td>Part of the joint EU target which is a unconditional quantified economy wide emission reduction target of 20% by 2020, compared to 1990 levels.</td>
<td>20 % reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in sectors not covered by the EU Emissions Trading Scheme in 2020 compared with 2005.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period for reaching target:</strong></td>
<td>From 1990 to 2020</td>
<td>From 1990 to 2013-2020.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gases:</strong></td>
<td>CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs and SF₆.</td>
<td>CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sectors:</strong></td>
<td>All GHG inventory sectors, excluding LULUCF, including international aviation.</td>
<td>All GHG inventory sectors, where KP LULUCF under art. 3.3 and 3.4 of the KP will be accounted for under the protocol, but not used in relation to the achievement of targets under the EU ETS and the EU ESD (non-ETS).</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GWPs:</strong></td>
<td>IPCC 4th AR.</td>
<td>IPCC 4th AR.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Role of LULUCF:</strong></td>
<td>Excluded.</td>
<td>Included in the reporting under the KP (activity-based approach), but not used in relation to the achievement of targets under the EU ETS and the EU ESD (non-ETS).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Use of international market-based mechanisms:</strong></td>
<td>Not planning to use international credits.</td>
<td>Not planning to use international credits.</td>
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</table>
(b) Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to Denmark’s contribution to the attainment of the joint EU quantified economy-wide emission reduction target for 2020

Denmark’s and other EU Member States’ non-ETS targets for 2020

![Graph showing 2020 Member States targets (as a % of 2005 emissions)].

- Denmark
- Ireland
- Luxembourg
- Sweden
- Austria
- Finland
- Netherlands
- United Kingdom
- Belgium
- France
- Germany
- Italy
- Spain
- Cyprus
- Greece
- Portugal
- Slovenia
- Malta
- Czech Republic
- Hungary
- Croatia
- Estonia
- Slovakia
- Poland
- Lithuania
- Latvia
- Romania
- Bulgaria
- EU-28

- Target values range from -25% to 20% as a percentage of 2005 emissions.

- The graph illustrates the targets for various countries, with Denmark showing a target of approximately -10%.
Progress - according to the 2021 inventory submission with estimates until 2019 and the April 2021 WEM GHG projection for 2020

- Denmark’s Total GHG emissions without LULUCF are expected to decrease 42 % from 1990 to 2020. – 34 % decrease from 2005 to 2020

- Denmark’s GHG emissions in the non-ETS sectors are expected to stay below the EU target path for Denmark 2013-2020 under the EU Effort Sharing Decision – in 2020 21 % below the level in 2005.

- Also estimates based on preliminary Danish energy statistics and verified ETS data for 2020 suggests that Denmark has provided emission reductions in accordance with the EU legislation for the attainment of the joint EU quantified economy-wide emission reduction target for 2020.
(c) Progress in Denmark’s contribution
to the attainment of the joint EU quantified economy-wide emission reduction target for 2020

Decoupling
of GHG emissions and energy consumption
from economic growth

Main reasons:
1) Combined Heat and Power production
2) District Heating
3) Renewable Energy
4) Energy Savings

GDP - fixed prices
Gross Energy Consumption
GHG emissions
Key elements of the Danish Climate Act of 26 June 2020:

- The Climate Act sets:
  - a target of **70% reduction by 2030** compared to a 1990 baseline;
  - a long-term target for Denmark to be a **climate-neutral society by 2050 at the latest**;
  - the requirement that the Government must propose an indicative target for **2025**: an agreement on **50-54%** was reached on 7 May 2021.

- The Climate Act mandates the setting of a **new national climate target every five years**, with a 10-year perspective.
(x) The Climate Act year wheel for the attainment of Denmark’s national targets for 2025, 2030 and 2050

- Annual recommendations from the Danish Council on Climate Change
- Climate status and projection
- Climate programme
- Finance Act process
- Report to the Danish Parliament
Denmark’s national indicative target for 2025: **50-54 % reduction from 1990** in total GHG emissions with LULUCF. 
April 2021 projection: 48 % reduction before adoption of additional policies and measures.

Denmark’s national target for 2030: **70 % reduction from 1990** in total GHG emissions with LULUCF. 
April 2021 projection: 55 % reduction before adoption of additional policies and measures.

Denmark’s national long-term target for 2050: **Climate neutrality** by 2050. 
April 2021 projection: Projection estimates for 2050 are not available. Work on long-term scenarios will start in 2021.

Denmark’s EU non-ETS target path for 2021-2030*: **39 % reduction by 2030 from 2005** in non-ETS. 
April 2021 projection: Non-ETS GHG emissions are projected to be below the path in 2021-2023, but above in 2024-2030. The additional measures to be adopted for the attainment of the national 70 % reduction target will also contribute to the attainment of Denmark’s EU non-ETS target path.

* Denmark’s EU non-ETS target path for 2021-2030 is to be seen as Denmark’s contribution to the EU NDC under the Paris Agreement (see the November 2020 presentation from the European Commission). Is expected to be revised in 2021-2022 following from a “Fit for 55” proposal from the Commission in July.
(x) The Government’s involvement of the public and the business sectors and climate policy working method

Government cooperation forums

13 Climate Partnerships
Cooperation with the business community focused on how businesses and the Government can join forces to address climate challenges in a manner that also supports Danish competitiveness, export, jobs, welfare and prosperity without increasing inequity.

Citizens’ Assembly.
The Citizens’ Assembly has 99 members who will discuss dilemmas and solutions associated with citizen-centric climate challenges over the next two years.

Youth Climate Council.
The Youth Climate Council aims to infuse innovative thinking into Danish climate policy with input for future climate solutions. Appointed for two-year terms, the members come from all over Denmark, have different educational backgrounds and represent different approaches to climate challenges.

Government-internal processes

Green Committee
This government committee aims to ensure that climate, environment and nature considerations are strengthened and integrated into the Government's policies.

Legislative programme.
The Government screens its annual legislative programme for climate, environment and nature effects as a regular procedure.

Guidance on assessment of impact on climate, environment and nature.
Determines guidelines for impact assessments on climate, environment and nature. The guidance also describes when measures must be submitted to the Green Committee.

Green economic models.
A new economic model (Green REFORM) will be able to assess impacts on the environment, nature and climate of economic activity and assess the economic impact on environment, nature and climate policy initiatives.
Further information:

**Denmark’s BR4/CTF:**
https://unfccc.int/documents/204821
https://unfccc.int/documents/204834

**Denmark’s NC7:**
https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/8057126_Denmark-NC7-BR3-2-NC7-DNK-Denmarks-NC7-and-BR3_1January2018-12MB.pdf

**Political agreements available in English:**
https://en.kefm.dk/the-ministry/publications

**The Danish Climate Act of 26 June 2020:**
https://en.kefm.dk/Media/1/B/Climate%20Act_Denmark%20-%20WEBTILG%C3%86NGELIG-A.pdf

**Climate Programme 2020:**

**Energy Statistics:**

**Denmark’s Climate Status and Projection 2021:**
https://ens.dk/service/fremskrivninger-analyser-modeller/klimastatus-og-fremskrivning

*(will be published in English within a few weeks)*

Thank you for your attention.

Denmark’s UNFCCC Focal Point email address: dkfp@kefm.dk