
ANNEXES

Annex A Greenhouse gas inventory and National Registry information

This annex contains the following information:

Annex A1: Greenhouse gas inventories 1990-2020.
Greenhouse gas inventory information in the form of Common Reporting Format (CRF) summary tables from the April 2022 inventory submission under the UNFCCC and the KP.

Annex A2: Danish National Allocation tables for installations and aviation in accordance with phase 3 of the EU ETS (2013-2020).

Annex A3: Information on Denmark's KP Registry.

a. Information on the registry administrator
b. Cooperation with other countries concerning operation of the registry
c. Database structure and capacity
d. Standards for data exchange
e. Procedures for administration and operation of the KP registry
f. Safety standards
g. Information available to the public
h. Internet address for the registry
i. Protection, maintenance and recreation of data
j. Test procedures

Annex A4: Publicly available registry information - 2022 KP Reports.

1. Public Information on Account Information
2. Public Information on Legal Entities

Annex A1 Greenhouse gas inventories 1990-2020

This Annex contains nine tables summarising the results of the latest greenhouse gas inventories for Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands 1990-2020. The tables are based on the annual report under the Climate Convention and the Kyoto Protocol from April 2022 (Nielsen et al., 2022a, including the CRF).

TABLE A1.1 (CRF TABLE 10S1): DENMARK'S EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS OF GREENHOUSE GASES (GHGS) IN THE PERIOD 1990-2020

TABLE A1.2 (CRF TABLE 10S2): DENMARK'S EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS OF CARBON DIOXIDE (CO_2) IN THE PERIOD 1990-2020

TABLE A1.3 (CRF TABLE 10S3): DENMARK'S EMISSIONS OF METHANE (CH_4) IN THE PERIOD 1990-2020

TABLE A1.4 (CRF TABLE 10S4): DENMARK'S EMISSIONS OF NITROUS OXIDE (N_2O) IN THE PERIOD 1990-2020

TABLE A1.5 (CRF TABLE 10S5): DENMARK'S EMISSIONS OF INDUSTRIAL GREENHOUSE GASES (HCFS, PFCS, SF_6 AND NF_3) IN THE PERIOD 1990-2020

TABLE A1.6 (CRF TABLE 10S6): DENMARK'S TOTAL EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS OF GREENHOUSE GASES IN THE PERIOD 1990-2020

TABLE A1.7 (CRF TABLE 10S6): GREENLAND'S TOTAL EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS OF GREENHOUSE GASES IN THE PERIOD 1990-2020

TABLE A1.8 (CRF TABLE 10S6): FAROE ISLANDS' TOTAL EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS OF GREENHOUSE GASES IN THE PERIOD 1990-2020

TABLE A1.9 (CRF TABLE 10S6): DENMARK'S AND GREENLAND'S TOTAL EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS OF GREENHOUSE GASES IN THE PERIOD 1990-2020

TABLE A1.10 (CRF TABLE 10S6): DENMARK'S, GREENLAND'S AND FAROE ISLANDS' TOTAL EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS OF GREENHOUSE GASES IN THE PERIOD 1990-2020

Note references in the tables:

(1) The column "Base year" is filled with estimates for the base year under the Climate Convention which is 1990. This base year is used to calculate the percentage change in the final column of this table. Denmark's base year for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol was fixed in 2017 on the basis of the annual inventories reported in 2015 (see Chapter 3.5) and deviates from the base year under the Convention.

(2) Net emissions/removals as reported in table Summary 1.A. For the purposes of reporting, the signs for removals are always negative (-) and for emissions positive (+).

(3) In accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines, for Parties that decide to report indirect CO_2 the national totals shall be provided with and without indirect CO_2.

(4) In accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines, HFC and PFC emissions should be reported for each relevant chemical. However, if it is not possible to report values for each chemical (i.e. mixtures, confidential data, lack of disaggregation), this row could be used for reporting aggregate figures for HFCs and PFCs, respectively. Note that the unit used for this row is kt of CO_2 equivalent and that appropriate notation keys should be entered in the cells for the individual chemicals.

(5) Includes net CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O from LULUCF.

The notation keys are as follows:

"NO" : Not Occurring,
"NE" : Not Estimated,
"NA" : Not Applicable,
"IE" : Included Elsewhere

TABLE A1.1 (CRF TABLE 10S1): DENMARK'S EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS OF GREENHOUSE GASES (GHGS) IN THE PERIOD 1990-2020

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[CC]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base year to latest reported year
	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	$kt CO_2 e$	%
Total (net emissions)[(2)]	76875	76875	86850	81787	82768	86247	83368	95791	86807	82639	80399	75760	76860	77381	82119	75884	71453	79362	75013	70024	66570	65786	60176	55105	56506	53041	49420	52537	50163	51879	47130	44616	-42.0
1. Energy	52425	52425	63120	57298	59638	63689	60620	74038	64561	60482	58060	53589	55290	54858	60085	54503	50818	58754	53914	50657	48632	49155	43868	39341	41157	36880	34571	36189	33810	33766	30052	27106	-48.3
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	51899	51899	62181	56324	58774	62827	59900	73254	63498	59637	56461	52461	54099	53790	59027	53326	49899	57865	53025	49975	48136	48556	43422	38952	40741	36462	34164	35757	33416	33398	29746	26905	-48.2
1. Energy industries	26257	26257	35160	30233	31856	35944	32581	44994	35830	32205	29115	26078	27388	27601	32337	26430	23196	31098	26400	24291	24210	24111	20098	16914	19141	15620	12906	14083	11604	11519	8714	7351	-72.0
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	5580	5580	6011	5835	5745	5856	5992	6108	6124	6063	6127	5889	5987	5631	5591	5682	5385	5524	5264	4747	3951	4390	4285	3985	3808	3803	3767	3859	3933	3940	3710	3577	-35.9
3. Transport	10787	10787	11298	11497	11546	11973	12106	12369	12570	12575	12602	12468	12523	12686	13155	13384	13597	13923	14477	14304	13531	13410	13101	12525	12322	12431	12726	12996	13181	13430	13114	12032	11.5
4. Other sectors	9104	9104	9370	8559	9326	8735	8897	9532	8726	8506	8347	7824	8009	7684	7748	7483	7341	7088	6604	6422	6180	6436	5643	5311	5228	4376	4566	4611	4392	4291	4008	3700	-59.4
5. Other	171	171	343	199	300	319	323	250	249	287	269	201	192	188	195	348	379	232	280	211	263	209	295	216	241	232	198	208	306	218	200	246	44.3
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	526	526	939	973	864	862	720	784	1063	845	1599	1128	1191	1069	1059	1177	920	889	888	682	496	598	445	389	416	417	408	432	394	368	306	201	-61.9
1. Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	526	526	939	973	864	862	720	784	1063	845	1599	1128	1191	1069	1059	1177	920	889	888	682	496	598	445	389	416	417	408	432	394	368	306	201	-61.9
C. CO_2 transport and storage	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0
2. Industrial Processes	2343	2343	2471	2525	2603	2722	2899	3048	3132	3265	3538	3698	3548	3472	3477	3300	2770	2827	2862	2555	2131	1913	2056	2092	2055	2010	1835	2044	2028	2048	1842	1925	-17.8
A. Mineral industry	1081	1081	1259	1382	1400	1423	1420	1530	1602	1637	1613	1632	1629	1670	1543	1661	1567	1621	1621	1336	888	807	997	998	994	1024	1049	1231	1333	1296	1250	1353	25.2
B. Chemical industry	1003	1003	918	812	765	776	870	803	816	776	914	966	852	745	861	511	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	-99.9
C. Metal industry	60	60	60	60	70	77	73	44	49	58	59	61	47	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-99.9
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	166	166	181	190	174	194	186	198	183	188	192	191	177	197	191	192	216	195	200	185	174	200	193	184	196	183	174	164	172	161	161	169	1.8
E. Electronic industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	10	NO	NO	NO	NO	5	9	6	11	13	11	5	4	5	NO	NO	1	NO	1	NO	0.0
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes	NO	NO	NO	4	110	157	258	401	403	542	688	789	782	813	827	879	927	947	977	976	998	835	754	755	689	623	467	523	424	495	336	335	100.0
G. Other product manufacture and use	33	33	52	77	84	95	92	72	79	64	71	60	51	48	56	57	43	58	54	51	60	58	100	148	171	174	144	125	96	95	92	67	105.6
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0
3. Agriculture	13338	13338	13166	12968	12881	12694	12719	12302	12325	12301	11912	11871	11875	11916	11691	11630	11443	11166	11357	11360	11168	11069	11060	11065	11062	11205	11092	11265	11339	11154	11183	11268	-15.5
A. Enteric fermentation	4039	4039	4070	4019	4074	3978	3967	3965	3829	3833	3685	3631	3703	3646	3604	3496	3483	3484	3565	3596	3596	3631	3590	3672	3695	3695	3667	3717	3731	3745	3695	3680	-8.9
B. Manure management	2822	2822	2909	3055	3148	3080	3071	3100	3179	3313	3247	3319	3452	3562	3599	3685	3478	3294	3275	3143	3075	3120	3092	3027	2974	2988	2960	2938	2921	2968	2830	2871	1.7
C. Rice cultivation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0
D. Agricultural soils	5860	5860	5678	5492	5309	5224	5143	4818	4831	4888	4703	4649	4509	4467	4255	4285	4255	4187	4319	4385	4307	4159	4209	4172	4143	4278	4285	4391	4464	4193	4468	4458	-23.9
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	77.1
G. Liming	565	565	463	357	307	367	496	393	470	252	265	261	201	233	226	158	220	194	192	229	181	153	162	188	244	238	166	212	214	240	181	250	-55.9
H. Urea application	15	15	12	13	13	18	15	9	4	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	-93.7
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers	33	33	32	29	26	23	22	14	8	6	5	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	9	3	3	2	3	4	-88.5
J. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry[(2)]	6874	6874	6190	7115	5777	5322	5401	4743	5201	5088	5383	5135	4644	5660	5398	5141	5102	5264	5543	4106	3386	2458	2002	1468	1105	1816	792	1886	1820	3738	2893	3107	-54.8
A. Forest land	-1229	-1229	-1225	-1223	-1222	-1223	-1233	-1242	-1252	-1263	-1273	-1329	-1236	-1196	-1156	-1116	-897	-1090	-1319	-2039	-2076	-2269	-3197	-3589	-3392	-3958	-4008	-3121	-2570	-2125	-2490	-2172	76.8
B. Cropland	5298	5298	4515	5641	4546	4016	4145	3500	3866	3711	3956	4031	3355	4302	4071	3792	3597	4002	4627	4031	3331	2549	3128	2910	2440	3563	2562	2666	2226	3382	3051	2851	-46.2
C. Grassland	2230	2230	2211	2186	2171	2142	2087	2106	2097	2054	2010	1982	1957	1939	1921	1904	1907	1893	1855	1852	1817	1881	1851	1839	1847	2031	2118	2149	2056	2218	2132	2232	0.1
D. Wetlands	105	105	97	97	85	82	78	93	115	95	79	78	87	97	93	100	106	110	91	72	87	80	88	82	55	65	68	65	47	76	71	72	-31.0
E. Settlements	472	472	469	465	462	459	440	421	403	384	366	347	328	310	291	272	276	269	262	256	249	242	235	300	248	261	224	302	224	233	214	242	-48.7
F. Other land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0
G. Harvested wood products	-2	-2	123	-51	-266	-153	-116	-135	-26	106	245	26	153	208	179	188	113	80	27	-66	-22	-25	-103	-74	-94	-147	-172	-174	-162	-46	-85	-118	4869.3
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0
5. Waste	1896	1896	1903	1882	1869	1819	1729	1659	1587	1502	1507	1467	1503	1475	1468	1309	1319	1351	1337	1346	1252	1191	1191	1139	1128	1130	1130	1152	1166	1173	1160	1210	-36.2
A. Solid waste disposal	1536	1536	1536	1517	1500	1418	1331	1290	1201	1125	1138	1073	1117	1042	1064	936	909	954	907	877	838	772	774	743	704	689	653	620	593	576	534	537	-65.1
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	55	55	62	68	77	81	82	97	112	120	136	149	147	166	180	164	172	187	202	192	209	204	195	194	205	220	249	307	346	367	404	447	720.1
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43.7
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	280	280	279	271	268	295	288	244	248	232	207	220	214	242	198	185	213	185	202	248	176	188	197	178	194	198	202	197	200	202	196	200	-28.7
E. Other	25	25	25	27	25	25	27	28	26	24	25	25	25	24	26	23	24	25	25	28	29	26	25	24	24	23	24	27	27	28	26	26	5.2
6. Other *(as specified in summary 1.A)*	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0
Memo items:																																	
International bunkers	4808	4808	4339	4523	5923	6620	6896	6742	6382	6547	6389	6417	5727	4784	5027	4778	4952	5755	5975	5496	3837	4519	4623	4052	4396	4967	4964	4837	4449	4806	5373	2628	-45.3
Aviation	1771	1771	1634	1694	1661	1820	1866	1960	2003	2158	2291	2351	2383	2061	2142	2454	2574	2583	2649	2649	2314	2414	2486	2513	2489	2699	2643	2843	2928	3064	3131	986	-44.3
Navigation	3038	3038	2704	2829	4262	4800	5030	4782	4378	4389	4099	4066	3344	2722	2886	2324	2378	3172	3327	2847	1523	2105	2138	1540	1908	2269	2321	1994	1521	1743	2242	1642	-45.9
Multilateral operations	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0.0
CO_2 emissions from biomass	4389	4389	4764	4998	5201	5137	5368	5726	5917	5869	6171	6484	7185	7646	8724	9459	10220	10550	11576	11801	12114	14446	14086	14462	14564	14577	15379	16586	18287	18050	18156	18439	320.2
CO_2 captured	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.0
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0.0
Indirect N_2O	570	570	631	571	614	634	615	657	581	553	523	508	481	453	475	438	431	461	452	410	331	345	333	294	300	301	298	289	269	268	277	230	-59.6
Indirect CO_2 [(3)]	1120	1120	1171	1141	1124	1081	1058	1056	982	952	891	838	814	769	747	712	684	641	598	570	506	489	421	381	357	327	313	301	295	281	267	237	-78.9
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions without LULUCF	70002	70002	80661	74673	76991	80925	77967	91048	81606	77551	75017	70625	72215	71721	76721	70743	66351	74097	69470	65918	63183	63328	58174	53637	55402	51225	48628	50650	48343	48141	44237	41509	-40.7
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions with LULUCF	76875	76875	86850	81787	82768	86247	83368	95791	86807	82639	80399	75760	76860	77381	82119	75884	71453	79362	75013	70024	66570	65786	60176	55105	56506	53041	49420	52537	50163	51879	47130	44616	-42.0
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, without LULUCF	71122	71122	81831	75814	78115	82005	79024	92103	82588	78502	75907	71463	73029	72490	77468	71454	67034	74739	70068	66488	63689	63817	58595	54018	55759	51552	48941	50951	48638	48422	44504	41746	-41.3
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, with LULUCF	**77995**	**77995**	**88021**	**82929**	**83892**	**87327**	**84425**	**96846**	**87789**	**83591**	**81290**	**76598**	**77673**	**78150**	**82865**	**76595**	**72136**	**80003**	**75611**	**70593**	**67076**	**66275**	**60597**	**55486**	**56863**	**53368**	**49733**	**52837**	**50458**	**52160**	**47397**	**44853**	**-42.5**

TABLE A1.2 (CRF TABLE 10S2): DENMARK'S EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS OF CARBON DIOXIDE (CO_2) IN THE PERIOD 1990-2020

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year(1)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base year to latest reported year
	(kt)																																%
1. Energy	51672	51672	62200	56365	58659	62617	59411	72665	63142	59086	56508	52152	53815	53429	58659	53066	49492	57453	52671	49478	47577	48017	42871	38475	40315	36110	33807	35397	33032	32999	29336	26481	-48.8
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	51331	51331	61550	55688	58077	62042	58957	72167	62445	58563	55402	51429	53044	52755	57990	52314	48944	56922	52128	49091	47315	47664	42619	38258	40071	35860	33560	35124	32790	32767	29141	26355	-48.7
1. Energy industries	26156	26156	35026	30100	31675	35675	32183	44478	35351	31699	28610	25597	26881	27103	31846	25963	22780	30686	26053	23935	23884	23724	19769	16663	18903	15431	12737	13896	11417	11321	8520	7191	-72.5
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	5511	5511	5938	5763	5677	5789	5907	6015	6031	5966	6031	5791	5888	5540	5504	5592	5303	5440	5184	4668	3885	4317	4213	3923	3750	3748	3706	3791	3860	3858	3632	3500	-36.5
3. Transport	10609	10609	11112	11307	11356	11780	11915	12180	12381	12392	12425	12297	12358	12524	12996	13229	13450	13780	14332	14162	13395	13274	12961	12387	12184	12288	12580	12846	13031	13278	12965	11892	12.1
4. Other sectors	8888	8888	9137	8323	9074	8484	8634	9249	8437	8224	8071	7546	7729	7403	7453	7187	7038	6788	6282	6118	5891	6143	5384	5071	4996	4163	4341	4385	4180	4094	3826	3529	-60.3
5. Other	167	167	338	196	296	314	318	246	245	282	265	197	188	184	192	343	374	229	276	208	260	206	291	214	238	230	196	206	302	215	198	243	45.6
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	341	341	650	677	582	575	454	498	697	523	1106	723	770	674	670	752	548	531	543	387	261	353	252	217	244	250	247	273	241	233	195	126	-62.9
1. Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	341	341	650	677	582	575	454	498	697	523	1106	723	770	674	670	752	548	531	543	387	261	353	252	217	244	250	247	273	241	233	195	126	-62.9
C. CO2 transport and storage	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0
2. Industrial processes	1278	1278	1471	1603	1611	1651	1646	1763	1821	1868	1849	1864	1853	1867	1734	1854	1800	1817	1822	1522	1062	1008	1190	1183	1191	1207	1224	1396	1506	1457	1412	1523	19.2
A. Mineral industry	1081	1081	1259	1382	1400	1423	1420	1530	1602	1637	1613	1632	1629	1670	1543	1661	1567	1621	1621	1336	888	807	997	998	994	1024	1049	1231	1333	1296	1250	1353	25.2
B. Chemical industry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	151.3
C. Metal industry	30	30	30	30	36	34	39	35	35	43	43	41	47	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-99.7
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	166	166	181	190	173	193	186	197	183	188	192	190	176	197	190	191	215	194	199	184	173	199	192	184	195	182	173	163	171	160	160	168	1.6
E. Electronic industry																																	
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes																																	
G. Other product manufacture and use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231.0
H. Other																																	
3. Agriculture	613	613	507	399	346	409	534	416	482	263	273	268	206	236	228	160	222	196	194	231	186	156	165	192	246	240	176	216	219	244	185	254	-58.5
A. Enteric fermentation																																	
B. Manure management																																	
C. Rice cultivation																																	
D. Agricultural soils																																	
E. Prescribed burning of savannas																																	
F. Field burning of agricultural residues																																	
G. Liming	565	565	463	357	307	367	496	393	470	252	265	261	201	233	226	158	220	194	192	229	181	153	162	188	244	238	166	212	214	240	181	250	-55.9
H. Urea application	15	15	12	13	13	18	15	9	4	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	-93.7
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers	33	33	32	29	26	23	22	14	8	6	5	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	9	3	3	2	3	4	-88.5
J. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry (2)	6540	6540	5859	6786	5451	4998	5081	4427	4889	4780	5078	4835	4348	5368	5110	4856	4821	4986	5267	3832	3114	2185	1635	1195	833	1545	513	1606	1541	3455	2611	2821	-56.9
A. Forest land	-1261	-1261	-1257	-1255	-1254	-1254	-1264	-1274	-1283	-1293	-1304	-1359	-1266	-1226	-1186	-1146	-926	-1118	-1348	-2067	-2104	-2296	-3223	-3616	-3420	-3985	-4035	-3149	-2598	-2153	-2518	-2200	74.5
B. Cropland	5161	5161	4380	5507	4413	3884	4014	3371	3738	3584	3831	3907	3232	4180	3950	3673	3479	3885	4512	3916	3218	2439	2920	2799	2332	3455	2458	2564	2127	3283	2953	2753	-46.7
C. Grassland	2111	2111	2093	2069	2056	2027	1974	1994	1987	1945	1902	1875	1851	1834	1817	1802	1806	1793	1756	1754	1720	1780	1754	1743	1748	1934	2009	2040	1947	2105	2020	2118	0.4
D. Wetlands	103	103	94	94	82	78	74	88	109	90	72	71	79	90	85	92	97	99	80	60	73	65	71	64	37	45	47	42	22	50	44	44	-57.5
E. Settlements	428	428	425	422	419	416	399	383	366	349	332	315	298	282	265	248	253	247	241	235	228	222	217	281	229	242	206	283	206	215	197	225	-47.6
F. Other land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0
G. Harvested wood products	-2	-2	123	-51	-266	-153	-116	-135	-26	106	245	26	153	208	179	188	113	80	27	-66	-22	-25	-103	-74	-94	-147	-172	-174	-162	-46	-85	-118	4869.3
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0
5. Waste	22	22	22	24	22	22	24	25	23	21	22	22	22	21	23	21	22	22	23	25	26	23	22	21	21	20	22	24	24	24	23	23	5.4
A. Solid waste disposal	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.0
B. Biological treatment of solid waste																																	
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0
D. Waste water treatment and discharge																																	
E. Other	22	22	22	24	22	22	24	25	23	21	22	22	22	21	23	21	22	22	23	25	26	23	22	21	21	20	22	24	24	24	23	23	5.4
6. Other (as specified in summary 1.A)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0
Memo items:																																	
International bunkers	4766	4766	4301	4483	5872	6564	6837	6684	6326	6490	6333	6361	5676	4741	4982	4734	4907	5704	5922	5446	3801	4478	4581	4014	4356	4922	4919	4792	4407	4762	5324	2605	-45.3
Aviation	1753	1753	1618	1677	1644	1802	1847	1940	1983	2136	2267	2327	2358	2040	2120	2428	2548	2557	2622	2622	2290	2390	2461	2487	2463	2672	2617	2814	2898	3033	3100	976	-44.3
Navigation	3013	3013	2683	2806	4228	4762	4990	4744	4343	4354	4066	4034	3317	2700	2863	2306	2359	3147	3300	2824	1511	2088	2121	1527	1892	2250	2302	1978	1509	1729	2224	1629	-46.0
Multilateral operations	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0.0
CO2 emissions from biomass	4389	4389	4764	4998	5201	5137	5368	5726	5917	5869	6171	6484	7185	7646	8724	9459	10220	10550	11576	11801	12114	14446	14086	14462	14564	14577	15379	16586	18287	18050	18156	18439	320.2
CO2 captured	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA		NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.0
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0.0
Indirect N2O																																	
Indirect CO2 (3)	1120	1120	1171	1141	1124	1081	1058	1056	982	952	891	838	814	769	747	712	684	641	598	570	506	489	421	381	357	327	313	301	295	281	267	237	-78.9
Total CO_2 emissions without LULUCF	53585	53585	64200	58391	60637	64698	61614	74869	65469	61238	58652	54306	55896	55554	60645	55100	51535	59488	54709	51256	48851	49204	44248	39871	41773	37578	35228	37033	34780	34725	30955	28282	-47.2
Total CO_2 emissions with LULUCF	60125	60125	70059	65177	66088	69696	66695	79295	70358	66018	63731	59141	60244	60921	65755	59956	56356	64473	59976	55088	51966	51389	45883	41066	42606	39122	35741	38639	36321	38180	33566	31103	-48.3
Total CO_2 emissions, including indirect CO2, without LULUCF	54705	54705	65371	59532	61761	65779	62672	75924	66450	62190	59543	55144	56710	56323	61392	55811	52218	60129	55307	51826	49357	49693	44669	40252	42130	37904	35541	37334	35075	35006	31222	28519	-47.9
Total CO_2 emissions, including indirect CO2, with LULUCF	**61245**	**61245**	**71230**	**66318**	**67212**	**70777**	**67753**	**80351**	**71340**	**66970**	**64622**	**59979**	**61058**	**61690**	**66502**	**60667**	**57039**	**65114**	**60574**	**55658**	**52472**	**51878**	**46304**	**41447**	**42963**	**39449**	**36054**	**38940**	**36616**	**38461**	**33833**	**31340**	**-48.8**

TABLE A1.3 (CRF TABLE 10S3): DENMARK'S EMISSIONS OF METHANE (CH_4) IN THE PERIOD 1990-2020

1. Energy	15.78	15.78	18.81	19.55	21.65	24.94	30.68	35.25	36.47	37.23	39.66	38.09	39.00	38.08	37.30	37.77	35.23	33.24	31.05	29.72	26.15	28.14	23.83	19.35	17.87	15.50	14.82	14.99	14.63	14.17	13.25	10.70	-32.16
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	10.47	10.47	11.50	12.09	14.17	17.20	22.91	26.98	26.50	27.71	27.31	26.65	27.35	26.70	26.18	25.76	23.88	22.39	20.76	20.45	18.40	20.60	17.56	13.83	12.62	10.43	10.10	10.47	10.28	10.39	10.16	8.57	-18.09
1. Energy industries	0.62	0.62	0.96	1.36	2.98	6.07	11.40	14.58	13.90	15.29	15.39	14.68	15.56	15.13	14.39	14.07	12.43	11.51	9.59	10.10	8.82	10.99	9.20	6.37	5.61	4.03	3.42	3.93	4.02	4.47	4.59	3.37	443.89
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.39	0.75	0.76	0.86	0.84	1.05	1.11	1.01	0.98	0.99	0.85	0.69	0.48	0.53	0.49	0.57	0.51	0.36	0.33	0.37	0.49	0.53	0.68	0.85	0.93	0.91	182.47
3. Transport	3.17	3.17	3.29	3.31	3.26	3.19	3.02	2.86	2.73	2.58	2.39	2.20	2.04	1.91	1.80	1.66	1.50	1.37	1.23	1.04	0.89	0.81	0.70	0.61	0.55	0.50	0.49	0.45	0.43	0.40	0.39	0.35	-88.94
4. Other sectors	6.27	6.27	6.82	7.02	7.52	7.53	7.99	8.69	9.01	8.88	8.59	8.63	8.54	8.57	8.94	8.96	9.04	8.76	9.41	8.73	8.17	8.21	7.13	6.48	6.12	5.52	5.69	5.56	5.14	4.66	4.24	3.94	-37.21
5. Other	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-87.18
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	5.31	5.31	7.31	7.46	7.48	7.74	7.77	8.27	9.98	9.53	12.35	11.44	11.65	11.38	11.11	12.00	11.35	10.85	10.29	9.27	7.75	7.55	6.26	5.52	5.25	5.07	4.72	4.51	4.36	3.78	3.10	2.13	-59.90
1. Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	5.31	5.31	7.31	7.46	7.48	7.74	7.77	8.27	9.98	9.53	12.35	11.44	11.65	11.38	11.11	12.00	11.35	10.85	10.29	9.27	7.75	7.55	6.26	5.52	5.25	5.07	4.72	4.51	4.36	3.78	3.10	2.13	-59.90
C. CO2 transport and storage																																	
2. Industrial processes	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.14	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.08	-17.94
A. Mineral industry																																	
B. Chemical industry	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
C. Metal industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	59.78
E. Electronic industry																																	
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes																																	
G. Other product manufacture and use	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.15	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.06	-28.94
H. Other																																	
3. Agriculture	235.88	235.88	240.25	242.95	249.04	244.07	244.62	245.67	242.90	247.14	239.57	240.50	247.39	248.52	248.82	246.64	240.39	235.76	238.40	236.43	235.67	238.89	236.76	238.02	237.11	237.80	236.00	237.39	237.43	239.42	233.89	235.25	-0.27
A. Enteric fermentation	161.58	161.58	162.81	160.75	162.97	159.12	158.70	158.62	153.16	153.30	147.39	145.23	148.13	145.83	144.16	139.84	139.33	139.38	142.60	143.86	143.83	145.23	143.60	146.86	147.78	147.78	146.69	148.66	149.23	149.79	147.81	147.18	-8.91
B. Manure management	74.21	74.21	77.35	82.11	85.97	84.86	85.82	86.95	89.63	93.70	92.05	95.14	99.13	102.57	104.53	106.65	100.92	96.24	95.68	92.46	91.70	93.56	93.06	91.04	89.21	89.90	89.20	88.62	88.08	89.50	85.93	87.91	18.46
C. Rice cultivation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
D. Agricultural soils	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0.00
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.15	77.06
G. Liming																																	
H. Urea application																																	
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers																																	
J. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	10.50	10.50	10.44	10.36	10.28	10.20	10.12	10.04	9.96	9.88	9.79	9.71	9.63	9.55	9.47	9.42	9.31	9.26	9.21	9.16	9.11	9.14	12.95	9.14	9.12	9.08	9.23	9.30	9.41	9.46	9.49	9.53	-9.22
A. Forest land	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	-26.47
B. Cropland	5.47	5.47	5.42	5.37	5.32	5.27	5.22	5.17	5.12	5.07	5.02	4.97	4.92	4.87	4.82	4.77	4.72	4.67	4.62	4.57	4.52	4.39	8.27	4.44	4.32	4.29	4.00	3.93	3.90	3.78	3.80	3.71	-32.19
C. Grassland	4.76	4.76	4.71	4.67	4.62	4.57	4.52	4.48	4.43	4.38	4.33	4.28	4.24	4.19	4.14	4.09	4.05	4.00	3.95	3.90	3.86	4.02	3.89	3.84	3.94	3.87	4.26	4.32	4.36	4.49	4.47	4.54	-4.73
D. Wetlands	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.31	0.33	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.71	0.72	0.78	0.82	0.91	1.01	1.04	1.08	1.14	1496.68
E. Settlements	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
F. Other land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
G. Harvested wood products																																	
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
5. Waste	64.50	64.50	64.73	64.06	63.65	60.50	57.17	55.94	52.78	49.96	50.85	48.56	50.37	47.82	49.14	43.83	42.99	45.22	43.68	42.28	41.20	38.53	38.38	37.23	36.00	36.06	35.58	36.59	36.82	37.02	36.80	38.67	-40.04
A. Solid waste disposal	61.45	61.45	61.45	60.67	60.00	56.73	53.25	51.59	48.02	45.01	45.53	42.91	44.68	41.68	42.54	37.46	36.37	38.14	36.29	35.09	33.50	30.88	30.95	29.74	28.17	27.57	26.13	24.78	23.71	23.06	21.37	21.47	-65.06
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	1.29	1.29	1.51	1.62	1.89	1.98	2.07	2.48	2.85	3.07	3.38	3.70	3.73	4.18	4.62	4.42	4.63	5.09	5.39	5.20	5.69	5.63	5.40	5.45	5.77	6.40	7.37	9.68	10.98	11.82	13.23	14.97	1058.58
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.69
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	1.64	1.64	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.68	1.73	1.74	1.80	1.78	1.82	1.85	1.85	1.86	1.87	1.85	1.89	1.88	1.89	1.86	1.89	1.91	1.91	1.93	1.96	1.99	1.96	2.01	2.01	2.03	2.09	2.12	28.65
E. Other	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	3.63
6. Other (as specified in summary 1.A)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
Total CH4 emissions without CH4 from LULUCF	316.25	316.25	323.88	326.67	334.43	329.60	332.58	336.97	332.29	334.45	330.21	327.29	336.88	334.57	335.43	328.39	318.76	314.40	313.26	308.54	303.14	305.67	299.05	294.73	291.11	289.47	286.54	289.06	288.98	290.70	284.05	284.70	-9.98
Total CH4 emissions with CH4 from LULUCF	**326.75**	**326.75**	**334.32**	**337.02**	**344.71**	**339.79**	**342.69**	**347.00**	**342.24**	**344.32**	**340.00**	**337.00**	**346.51**	**344.12**	**344.90**	**337.81**	**328.08**	**323.66**	**322.47**	**317.70**	**312.25**	**314.81**	**312.01**	**303.87**	**300.23**	**298.56**	**295.77**	**298.36**	**298.39**	**300.16**	**293.54**	**294.23**	**-9.95**
Memo items:																																	
International bunkers	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.05	-35.96
Aviation	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	-51.21
Navigation	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.04	-34.24
Multilateral operations	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0.00
CO2 emissions from biomass																																	
CO2 captured																																	
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites																																	
Indirect N2O																																	
Indirect CO2 (3)																																	

TABLE A1.4 (CRF TABLE 10S4): DENMARK'S EMISSIONS OF NITROUS OXIDE (N_2O) IN THE PERIOD 1990-2020

1. Energy	1.21	1.21	1.51	1.49	1.47	1.51	1.48	1.65	1.70	1.56	1.88	1.63	1.68	1.60	1.66	1.65	1.50	1.58	1.57	1.46	1.35	1.46	1.35	1.28	1.33	1.28	1.32	1.40	1.38	1.38	1.29	1.20	-0.52
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	1.03	1.03	1.15	1.12	1.15	1.19	1.24	1.38	1.31	1.28	1.26	1.23	1.25	1.23	1.28	1.23	1.20	1.29	1.27	1.25	1.21	1.27	1.22	1.17	1.19	1.15	1.18	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.18	1.13	9.79
1. Energy industries	0.29	0.29	0.37	0.34	0.36	0.39	0.38	0.51	0.44	0.42	0.40	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.44	0.39	0.36	0.42	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.38	0.33	0.31	0.33	0.29	0.28	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.25	-11.48
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.18	0.18	-10.98
3. Transport	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.38	0.39	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.47	0.44	32.42
4. Other sectors	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.30	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.24	22.71
5. Other	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	76.04
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	0.18	0.18	0.36	0.37	0.32	0.31	0.24	0.27	0.39	0.28	0.62	0.40	0.43	0.37	0.37	0.42	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.21	0.14	0.19	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.07	-60.05
1. Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	0.18	0.18	0.36	0.37	0.32	0.31	0.24	0.27	0.39	0.28	0.62	0.40	0.43	0.37	0.37	0.42	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.21	0.14	0.19	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.07	-60.05
C. CO2 transport and storage																																	
2. Industrial processes	3.42	3.42	3.14	2.78	2.63	2.66	2.98	2.76	2.80	2.67	3.14	3.30	2.92	2.56	2.96	1.79	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	-98.04
A. Mineral industry																																	
B. Chemical industry	3.36	3.36	3.08	2.72	2.56	2.60	2.92	2.69	2.74	2.60	3.07	3.24	2.86	2.50	2.89	1.71	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	
C. Metal industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	165.69
E. Electronic industry																																	
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes																																	
G. Other product manufacture and use	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	12.23
H. Other																																	
3. Agriculture	22.91	22.91	22.33	21.80	21.17	20.75	20.37	19.28	19.37	19.66	18.96	18.76	18.40	18.34	17.59	17.80	17.49	17.03	17.46	17.51	17.08	16.58	16.70	16.52	16.40	16.84	16.83	17.16	17.40	16.53	17.28	17.22	-24.83
A. Enteric fermentation																																	
B. Manure management	3.24	3.24	3.27	3.36	3.35	3.22	3.11	3.11	3.15	3.26	3.17	3.16	3.27	3.35	3.31	3.42	3.21	2.98	2.96	2.79	2.62	2.62	2.57	2.52	2.50	2.48	2.45	2.42	2.41	2.45	2.29	2.26	-30.35
C. Rice cultivation																																	
D. Agricultural soils	19.67	19.67	19.05	18.43	17.81	17.53	17.26	16.17	16.21	16.40	15.78	15.60	15.13	14.99	14.28	14.38	14.28	14.05	14.49	14.72	14.45	13.96	14.13	14.00	13.90	14.36	14.38	14.74	14.98	14.07	14.99	14.96	-23.93
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.06
G. Liming																																	
H. Urea application																																	
I. Other carbon containing fertlizers																																	
J. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.16	-33.20
A. Forest land	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	-10.32
B. Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	9896.82
C. Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2315.21
D. Wetlands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-49.87
E. Settlements	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	-60.12
F. Other land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
G. Harvested wood products																																	
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
5. Waste	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.86	0.86	0.96	0.92	0.79	0.82	0.78	0.72	0.77	0.75	0.87	0.72	0.65	0.75	0.67	0.74	0.88	0.66	0.69	0.70	0.63	0.69	0.70	0.73	0.71	0.74	0.75	0.73	0.74	-15.87
A. Solid waste disposal																																	
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.21	0.22	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.24	227.92
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.69
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.77	0.76	0.85	0.82	0.67	0.68	0.63	0.54	0.58	0.56	0.66	0.51	0.47	0.56	0.46	0.52	0.68	0.43	0.47	0.50	0.44	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.48	0.49	-38.58
E. Other	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0.00
6. Other (as specified in summary 1.A)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
Total direct N2O emissions without N2O from LULUCF	28.42	28.42	27.86	26.93	26.13	25.88	25.76	24.48	24.69	24.67	24.69	24.47	23.75	23.38	22.93	21.89	19.80	19.34	19.84	19.92	19.16	18.79	18.82	18.49	18.48	18.89	18.95	19.34	19.59	18.73	19.37	19.23	-32.34
Total direct N2O emissions with N2O from LULUCF	**28.66**	**28.66**	**28.10**	**27.16**	**26.36**	**26.11**	**25.98**	**24.70**	**24.90**	**24.88**	**24.89**	**24.66**	**23.93**	**23.56**	**23.10**	**22.05**	**19.96**	**19.50**	**20.00**	**20.07**	**19.31**	**18.93**	**18.96**	**18.63**	**18.63**	**19.04**	**19.12**	**19.50**	**19.74**	**18.88**	**19.52**	**19.39**	**-32.35**
Memo items:																																	
International bunkers	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.07	-45.28
Aviation	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.03	-44.52
Navigation	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.04	-45.87
Multilateral operations	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0.00
CO2 emissions from biomass																																	
CO2 captured																																	
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites																																	
Indirect N2O	1.91	1.91	2.12	1.92	2.06	2.13	2.06	2.20	1.95	1.86	1.75	1.71	1.61	1.52	1.59	1.47	1.45	1.55	1.52	1.38	1.11	1.16	1.12	0.99	1.01	1.01	1.00	0.97	0.90	0.90	0.93	0.77	-59.58
Indirect CO2 (3)																																	

TABLE A1.5 (CRF TABLE 10S5): DENMARK'S EMISSIONS OF INDUSTRIAL GREENHOUSE GASES (HFCS, PFCS, SF_6 AND NF_3 IN THE PERIOD 1990-2020

Emissions of HFCs and PFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	3.83	110.03	157.43	258.50	401.38	402.70	541.63	688.48	788.75	792.02	812.58	827.03	879.04	927.29	951.89	985.97	982.10	1008.74	847.65	765.02	759.95	692.63	627.86	467.07	523.33	425.36	494.94	336.90	334.57	100.00
Emissions of HFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	3.83	110.03	157.36	257.86	399.28	397.50	530.16	672.73	766.19	764.11	784.56	802.44	858.50	908.52	930.74	964.79	963.66	989.19	837.43	757.31	756.48	688.93	625.21	467.05	523.32	424.26	494.93	335.79	334.56	100.00
HFC-23	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NO,NA	0.00	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
HFC-32	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	100.00
HFC-41	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
HFC-43-10mee	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
HFC-125	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	100.00
HFC-134	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
HFC-134a	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00	0.07	0.10	0.16	0.22	0.19	0.24	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.21	0.18	0.16	0.11	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.09	100.00
HFC-143	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
HFC-143a	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	100.00
HFC-152	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
HFC-152a	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	100.00
HFC-161	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
HFC-227ea	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
HFC-236cb	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
HFC-236ea	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
HFC-236fa	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
HFC-245ca	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
HFC-245fa	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
HFC-365mfc	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
Unspecified mix of HFCs(4) - (kt CO2 equivalent)	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
Emissions of PFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.07	0.63	2.09	5.20	11.47	15.74	22.57	27.91	28.01	24.59	20.53	18.77	21.15	21.19	18.44	19.55	10.22	7.71	3.47	3.70	2.65	0.02	0.01	1.09	0.01	1.11	0.01	100.00
CF4	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
C2F6	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
C3F8	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NO,NA	0.00	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
C4F10	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
c-C4F8	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NO,NA	0.00	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
C5F12	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
C6F14	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
C10F18	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
c-C3F6	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
Unspecified mix of PFCs(4) - (kt CO2 equivalent)	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
Emissions of SF6 - (kt CO2 equivalent)	42.41	42.41	61.06	86.21	97.84	117.98	103.76	59.16	70.55	57.61	62.90	56.84	28.59	23.98	30.14	31.47	20.69	34.37	29.07	30.35	35.30	36.97	77.46	129.47	149.90	154.00	121.40	104.17	75.45	73.18	71.24	45.54	7.38
SF6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.38
Emissions of NF3 - (kt CO2 equivalent)	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
NF3	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00

TABLE A1.6 (CRF TABLE 10S6): DENMARK'S TOTAL EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS OF GREENHOUSE GASES IN THE PERIOD 1990-2020

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base year to latest reported year
	CO2 equivalent (kt)																																%
CO2 emissions without net CO2 from LULUCF	53585	53585	64200	58391	60637	64698	61614	74869	65469	61238	58652	54306	55896	55554	60645	55100	51535	59488	54709	51256	48851	49204	44248	39871	41773	37578	35228	37033	34780	34725	30955	28282	-47.22
CO2 emissions with net CO2 from LULUCF	60125	60125	70059	65177	66088	69696	66695	79295	70358	66018	63731	59141	60244	60921	65755	59956	56356	64473	59976	55088	51966	51389	45883	41066	42606	39122	35741	38639	36321	38180	33566	31103	-48.27
CH4 emissions without CH4 from LULUCF	7906	7906	8097	8167	8361	8240	8314	8424	8307	8361	8255	8182	8422	8364	8386	8210	7969	7860	7832	7713	7578	7642	7476	7368	7278	7237	7164	7226	7224	7268	7101	7117	-9.98
CH4 emissions with CH4 from LULUCF	8169	8169	8358	8426	8618	8495	8567	8675	8556	8608	8500	8425	8663	8603	8623	8445	8202	8091	8062	7942	7806	7870	7800	7597	7506	7464	7394	7459	7460	7504	7339	7356	-9.95
N2O emissions without N2O from LULUCF	8468	8468	8302	8025	7786	7711	7676	7294	7357	7352	7358	7291	7076	6967	6833	6523	5899	5764	5914	5936	5710	5598	5607	5509	5508	5629	5648	5763	5837	5580	5772	5729	-32.34
N2O emissions with N2O from LULUCF	8539	8539	8373	8095	7855	7780	7743	7360	7420	7413	7417	7349	7132	7020	6884	6572	5947	5811	5960	5981	5754	5642	5650	5552	5552	5673	5697	5811	5881	5627	5817	5777	-32.35
HFCs	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	4	110	157	258	399	398	530	673	766	764	785	802	859	909	931	965	964	989	837	757	756	689	625	467	523	424	495	336	335	100.00
PFCs	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0	1	2	5	11	16	23	28	28	25	21	19	21	21	18	20	10	8	3	4	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	100.00
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
SF6	42	42	61	86	98	118	104	59	71	58	63	57	29	24	30	31	21	34	29	30	35	37	77	129	150	154	121	104	75	73	71	46	7.38
NF3	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
Total (without LULUCF)	70002	70002	80661	74673	76991	80925	77967	91048	81606	77551	75017	70625	72215	71721	76721	70743	66351	74097	69470	65918	63183	63328	58174	53637	55402	51225	48628	50650	48343	48141	44237	41509	-40.70
Total (with LULUCF)	76875	76875	86850	81787	82768	86247	83368	95791	86807	82639	80399	75760	76860	77381	82119	75884	71453	79362	75013	70024	66570	65786	60176	55105	56506	53041	49420	52537	50163	51879	47130	44616	-41.96
Total (without LULUCF, with indirect)	71122	71122	81831	75814	78115	82005	79024	92103	82588	78502	75907	71463	73029	72490	77468	71454	67034	74739	70068	66488	63689	63817	58595	54018	55759	51552	48941	50951	48638	48422	44504	41746	-41.30
Total (with LULUCF, with indirect)	**77995**	**77995**	**88021**	**82929**	**83892**	**87327**	**84425**	**96846**	**87789**	**83591**	**81290**	**76598**	**77673**	**78150**	**82865**	**76595**	**72136**	**80003**	**75611**	**70593**	**67076**	**66275**	**60597**	**55486**	**56863**	**53368**	**49733**	**52837**	**50458**	**52160**	**47397**	**44853**	**-42.49**

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year(1)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base to latest reported year
	CO2 equivalent (kt)																																(%)
1. Energy	52425	52425	63120	57298	59638	63689	60620	74038	64561	60482	58060	53589	55290	54858	60085	54503	50818	58754	53914	50657	48632	49155	43868	39341	41157	36880	34571	36189	33810	33766	30052	27106	-48.30
2. Industrial processes and product use	2343	2343	2471	2525	2603	2722	2899	3048	3132	3265	3538	3698	3548	3472	3477	3300	2770	2827	2862	2555	2131	1913	2056	2092	2055	2010	1835	2044	2028	2048	1842	1925	-17.82
3. Agriculture	13338	13338	13166	12968	12881	12694	12719	12302	12325	12301	11912	11871	11875	11916	11691	11630	11443	11166	11357	11360	11168	11069	11060	11065	11062	11205	11092	11265	11339	11154	11183	11268	-15.52
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry(5)	6874	6874	6190	7115	5777	5322	5401	4743	5201	5088	5383	5135	4644	5660	5398	5141	5102	5264	5543	4106	3386	2458	2002	1468	1105	1816	792	1886	1820	3738	2893	3107	-54.80
5. Waste	1896	1896	1903	1882	1869	1819	1729	1659	1587	1502	1507	1467	1503	1475	1468	1309	1319	1351	1337	1346	1252	1191	1191	1139	1128	1130	1130	1152	1166	1173	1160	1210	-36.19
6. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
Total (including LULUCF)(5)	76875	76875	86850	81787	82768	86247	83368	95791	86807	82639	80399	75760	76860	77381	82119	75884	71453	79362	75013	70024	66570	65786	60176	55105	56506	53041	49420	52537	50163	51879	47130	44616	-41.96

TABLE A1.7 (CRF TABLE 10S6): GREENLAND'S TOTAL EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS OF GREENHOUSE GASES IN THE PERIOD 1990-2020

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base year to latest reported year
	CO2 equivalent (kt)																																%
CO2 emissions without net CO2 from LULUCF	625	625	610	596	546	496	534	597	618	597	595	668	618	580	651	641	645	663	654	678	594	679	726	580	563	523	526	527	544	545	555	537	-14.00
CO2 emissions with net CO2 from LULUCF	625	625	610	596	546	496	535	597	618	598	595	668	619	580	651	641	646	663	655	679	594	680	727	581	564	524	527	528	545	546	557	538	-13.83
CH4 emissions without CH4 from LULUCF	16	16	16	16	15	15	16	16	17	17	16	16	16	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	-11.59
CH4 emissions with CH4 from LULUCF	16	16	16	16	15	15	16	16	17	17	16	16	16	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	-11.55
N2O emissions without N2O from LULUCF	12	12	12	12	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	12	13	13	13	13	13	14	12	12	12	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	-9.63
N2O emissions with N2O from LULUCF	12	12	12	12	11	11	12	13	12	13	13	13	13	12	13	13	13	13	13	14	12	12	12	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	-9.57
HFCs	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	13	100.00
PFCs	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
SF6	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.00
NF3	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
Total (without LULUCF)	653	653	638	623	572	523	562	626	648	628	625	698	650	612	684	675	679	697	689	715	627	714	761	615	597	556	559	561	578	578	592	575	-11.88
Total (with LULUCF)	**653**	**653**	**639**	**624**	**573**	**523**	**563**	**626**	**648**	**628**	**626**	**699**	**650**	**612**	**684**	**676**	**680**	**698**	**689**	**716**	**628**	**715**	**762**	**616**	**598**	**557**	**560**	**562**	**579**	**580**	**593**	**577**	**-11.72**
Total (without LULUCF, with indirect)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
Total (with LULUCF, with indirect)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year(1)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base to latest reported year
	CO2 equivalent (kt)																																(%)
1. Energy	625	625	610	596	546	496	534	597	618	597	594	668	618	580	650	641	645	663	654	679	593	680	726	579	563	522	525	526	543	544	555	537	-14.15
2. Industrial processes and product use	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	14	2572.32
3. Agriculture	10	10	10	9	8	8	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	9	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	9	-6.65
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry(5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	410.63
5. Waste	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	16	17	16	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	-9.80
6. Other																																	
Total (including LULUCF)(5)	653	653	639	624	573	523	563	626	648	628	626	699	650	612	684	676	680	698	689	716	628	715	762	616	598	557	560	562	579	580	593	577	-11.72

TABLE A1.8 (CRF TABLE 10S6): FAROE ISLANDS' TOTAL EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS OF GREENHOUSE GASES IN THE PERIOD 1990-2020

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base year to latest reported year
	CO2 equivalent (kt)																																%
CO2 emissions without net CO2 from LULUCF	670	670	650	640	530	535	541	562	557	601	630	667	841	790	794	796	794	781	808	741	772	848	731	817	790	820	790	789	951	1047	1090	1129	68.59
CO2 emissions with net CO2 from LULUCF	704	704	684	674	564	570	575	596	591	635	664	702	875	824	829	830	829	816	843	776	807	884	766	853	825	855	825	824	986	1082	1125	1164	65.41
CH4 emissions without CH4 from LULUCF	31	31	30	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	32	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	33	33	33	5.89
CH4 emissions with CH4 from LULUCF	31	31	30	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	32	32	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	33	33	33	5.88
N2O emissions without N2O from LULUCF	75	75	75	74	73	91	73	74	73	74	73	74	75	76	75	75	75	75	75	74	74	75	74	74	74	75	74	73	75	75	75	76	1.62
N2O emissions with N2O from LULUCF	75	75	75	74	73	91	73	74	73	74	73	74	75	76	75	75	75	75	75	74	74	75	74	74	74	75	74	73	75	75	75	76	1.62
HFCs	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0	0	0	1	1	4	5	8	10	12	13	13	14	14	15	14	15	14	19	25	32	42	52	59	89	118	135	100.00
PFCs																																	
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs																																	
SF6	NO	NO	NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	100.00
NF3																																	
Total (without LULUCF)	775	775	755	745	634	658	646	667	663	708	739	778	955	907	912	916	914	901	929	861	892	969	851	943	921	959	938	947	1118	1244	1317	1374	77.17
Total (with LULUCF)	**809**	**809**	**789**	**779**	**668**	**692**	**680**	**701**	**696**	**741**	**773**	**812**	**990**	**941**	**947**	**950**	**949**	**936**	**964**	**896**	**928**	**1005**	**886**	**978**	**956**	**994**	**974**	**982**	**1153**	**1280**	**1353**	**1409**	**74.03**
Total (without LULUCF, with indirect)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
Total (with LULUCF, with indirect)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year(1)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base to latest reported year
	CO2 equivalent (kt)																																(%)
1. Energy	674	674	655	644	534	539	545	565	561	605	634	671	845	794	798	800	798	785	812	745	776	853	735	822	794	824	794	793	956	1053	1096	1135	68.40
2. Industrial processes and product use	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	15	15	16	16	15	16	16	21	26	34	43	54	61	91	120	137	7490.63
3. Agriculture	93	93	92	93	92	111	93	94	93	94	93	94	94	94	93	94	93	93	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	91	91	91	91	91	-1.71
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry(5)	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	35	34	34	35	34	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	2.61
5. Waste	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	53.08
6. Other																																	
Total (including LULUCF)(5)	809	809	789	779	668	692	680	701	696	741	773	812	990	941	947	950	949	936	964	896	928	1005	886	978	956	994	974	982	1153	1280	1353	1409	74.03

TABLE A1.9 (CRF TABLE 10S6): DENMARK'S AND GREENLAND'S TOTAL EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS OF GREENHOUSE GASES IN THE PERIOD 1990-2020

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base year to latest reported year
	CO2 equivalent (kt)																																%
CO2 emissions without net CO2 from LULUCF	53585	53585	64200	58391	60637	64698	61614	74869	65469	61238	58652	54306	55896	55554	60645	55100	51535	59488	54709	51256	48851	49204	44248	39871	41773	37578	35228	37033	34780	34725	30955	28282	-47.22
CO2 emissions with net CO2 from LULUCF	60125	60125	70059	65177	66088	69696	66695	79295	70358	66018	63731	59141	60244	60921	65755	59956	56356	64473	59976	55088	51966	51389	45883	41066	42606	39122	35741	38639	36321	38180	33566	31103	-48.27
CH4 emissions without CH4 from LULUCF	7906	7906	8097	8167	8361	8240	8314	8424	8307	8361	8255	8182	8422	8364	8386	8210	7969	7860	7832	7713	7578	7642	7476	7368	7278	7237	7164	7226	7224	7268	7101	7117	-9.98
CH4 emissions with CH4 from LULUCF	8169	8169	8358	8426	8618	8495	8567	8675	8556	8608	8500	8425	8663	8603	8623	8445	8202	8091	8062	7942	7806	7870	7800	7597	7506	7464	7394	7459	7460	7504	7339	7356	-9.95
N2O emissions without N2O from LULUCF	8468	8468	8302	8025	7786	7711	7676	7294	7357	7352	7358	7291	7076	6967	6833	6523	5899	5764	5914	5936	5710	5598	5607	5509	5508	5629	5648	5763	5837	5580	5772	5729	-32.34
N2O emissions with N2O from LULUCF	8539	8539	8373	8095	7855	7780	7743	7360	7420	7413	7417	7349	7132	7020	6884	6572	5947	5811	5960	5981	5754	5642	5650	5552	5552	5673	5697	5811	5881	5627	5817	5777	-32.35
HFCs	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	4	110	157	258	399	398	530	673	766	764	785	802	859	909	931	965	964	989	837	757	756	689	625	467	523	424	495	336	335	100.00
PFCs	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0	1	2	5	11	16	23	28	28	25	21	19	21	21	18	20	10	8	3	4	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	100.00
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
SF6	42	42	61	86	98	118	104	59	71	58	63	57	29	24	30	31	21	34	29	30	35	37	77	129	150	154	121	104	75	73	71	46	7.38
NF3	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
Total (without LULUCF)	70002	70002	80661	74673	76991	80925	77967	91048	81606	77551	75017	70625	72215	71721	76721	70743	66351	74097	69470	65918	63183	63328	58174	53637	55402	51225	48628	50650	48343	48141	44237	41509	-40.70
Total (with LULUCF)	76875	76875	86850	81787	82768	86247	83368	95791	86807	82639	80399	75760	76860	77381	82119	75884	71453	79362	75013	70024	66570	65786	60176	55105	56506	53041	49420	52537	50163	51879	47130	44616	-41.96
Total (without LULUCF, with indirect)	71122	71122	81831	75814	78115	82005	79024	92103	82588	78502	75907	71463	73029	72490	77468	71454	67034	74739	70068	66488	63689	63817	58595	54018	55759	51552	48941	50951	48638	48422	44504	41746	-41.30
Total (with LULUCF, with indirect)	**77995**	**77995**	**88021**	**82929**	**83892**	**87327**	**84425**	**96846**	**87789**	**83591**	**81290**	**76598**	**77673**	**78150**	**82865**	**76595**	**72136**	**80003**	**75611**	**70593**	**67076**	**66275**	**60597**	**55486**	**56863**	**53368**	**49733**	**52837**	**50458**	**52160**	**47397**	**44853**	**-42.49**

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year(1)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base to latest reported year
	CO2 equivalent (kt)																																(%)
1. Energy	52425	52425	63120	57298	59638	63689	60620	74038	64561	60482	58060	53589	55290	54858	60085	54503	50818	58754	53914	50657	48632	49155	43868	39341	41157	36880	34571	36189	33810	33766	30052	27106	-48.30
2. Industrial processes and product use	2343	2343	2471	2525	2603	2722	2899	3048	3132	3265	3538	3698	3548	3472	3477	3300	2770	2827	2862	2555	2131	1913	2056	2092	2055	2010	1835	2044	2028	2048	1842	1925	-17.82
3. Agriculture	13338	13338	13166	12968	12881	12694	12719	12302	12325	12301	11912	11871	11875	11916	11691	11630	11443	11166	11357	11360	11168	11069	11060	11065	11062	11205	11092	11265	11339	11154	11183	11268	-15.52
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry(5)	6874	6874	6190	7115	5777	5322	5401	4743	5201	5088	5383	5135	4644	5660	5398	5141	5102	5264	5543	4106	3386	2458	2002	1468	1105	1816	792	1886	1820	3738	2893	3107	-54.80
5. Waste	1896	1896	1903	1882	1869	1819	1729	1659	1587	1502	1507	1467	1503	1475	1468	1309	1319	1351	1337	1346	1252	1191	1191	1139	1128	1130	1130	1152	1166	1173	1160	1210	-36.19
6. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
Total (including LULUCF)(5)	76875	76875	86850	81787	82768	86247	83368	95791	86807	82639	80399	75760	76860	77381	82119	75884	71453	79362	75013	70024	66570	65786	60176	55105	56506	53041	49420	52537	50163	51879	47130	44616	-41.96

TABLE A1.10 (CRF TABLE 10S6): DENMARK'S, GREENLAND'S AND FAROE ISLANDS' TOTAL EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS OF GREENHOUSE GASES IN THE PERIOD 1990-2020

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base year to latest reported year
	CO2 equivalent (kt)																																%
CO2 emissions without net CO2 from LULUCF	54879	54879	65460	59627	61713	65729	62690	76027	66644	62436	59878	55641	57356	56924	62090	56536	52974	60931	56171	52676	50217	50732	45705	41268	43126	38920	36544	38349	36275	36317	32601	29948	-45.43
CO2 emissions with net CO2 from LULUCF	61453	61453	71353	66447	67198	70762	67806	80488	71567	67250	64990	60511	61739	62326	67235	61427	57831	65953	61474	56543	53367	52953	47376	42500	43995	40501	37093	39991	37852	39808	35248	32806	-46.62
CH4 emissions without CH4 from LULUCF	7954	7954	8144	8213	8406	8287	8362	8472	8356	8409	8303	8229	8469	8411	8432	8257	8016	7907	7879	7760	7625	7689	7523	7415	7325	7283	7210	7273	7271	7314	7148	7165	-9.92
CH4 emissions with CH4 from LULUCF	8216	8216	8405	8472	8663	8542	8615	8723	8605	8656	8547	8472	8710	8649	8669	8492	8249	8138	8109	7989	7853	7917	7847	7644	7553	7511	7441	7506	7506	7551	7386	7403	-9.90
N2O emissions without N2O from LULUCF	8555	8555	8389	8111	7870	7814	7761	7381	7442	7439	7444	7378	7164	7055	6920	6610	5987	5852	6002	6024	5796	5684	5693	5594	5592	5713	5732	5847	5922	5665	5858	5816	-32.01
N2O emissions with N2O from LULUCF	8626	8626	8459	8181	7940	7883	7828	7446	7506	7500	7503	7435	7220	7108	6971	6660	6035	5899	6048	6069	5840	5728	5736	5638	5636	5758	5781	5894	5966	5712	5903	5864	-32.02
HFCs	0,NE,NA	0,NE,NA	0,NE,NA	4	110	157	258	399	399	532	678	773	775	799	819	878	928	950	985	985	1010	859	779	784	723	666	518	586	494	593	465	482	100.00
PFCs	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0	1	2	5	11	16	23	28	28	25	21	19	21	21	18	20	10	8	3	4	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	100.00
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
SF6	42	42	61	86	98	118	104	59	71	58	63	57	29	24	30	32	21	35	29	31	35	37	78	130	150	155	122	104	76	74	72	46	9.53
NF3	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
Total (without LULUCF)	71430	71430	82054	76041	78198	82105	79175	92340	82917	78886	76381	72101	73820	73240	78316	72333	67944	75696	71087	67494	64703	65011	59786	55195	56919	52740	50125	52158	50038	49964	46145	43458	-39.16
Total (with LULUCF)	78338	78338	88278	83190	84009	87462	84611	97118	88152	84008	81798	77271	78500	78934	83750	77509	73082	80996	76666	71636	68125	67505	61825	56699	58060	54593	50954	54081	51895	53738	49075	46601	-40.51
Total (without LULUCF, with indirect)	72550	72550	83225	77182	79322	83186	80232	93396	83898	79838	77272	72939	74634	74009	79063	73045	68628	76337	71685	68064	65209	65501	60207	55576	57277	53067	50438	52459	50333	50245	46412	43695	-39.77
Total (with LULUCF, with indirect)	**79458**	**79458**	**89449**	**84331**	**85133**	**88543**	**85668**	**98173**	**89134**	**84960**	**82688**	**78109**	**79314**	**79703**	**84496**	**78221**	**73766**	**81637**	**77264**	**72205**	**68631**	**67994**	**62246**	**57080**	**58418**	**54920**	**51267**	**54382**	**52190**	**54019**	**49342**	**46838**	**-41.05**

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year(1)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base to latest reported year
	CO2 equivalent (kt)																																(%)
1. Energy	53725	53725	64385	58538	60718	64724	61699	75201	65740	61684	59288	54928	56753	56232	61534	55943	52261	60202	55380	52081	50001	50687	45329	40742	42513	38226	35891	37509	35310	35363	31704	28778	-46.43
2. Industrial processes and product use	2345	2345	2473	2528	2605	2724	2901	3050	3135	3269	3545	3707	3561	3489	3497	3322	2792	2849	2885	2579	2155	1937	2080	2122	2091	2054	1889	2109	2100	2149	1974	2076	-11.47
3. Agriculture	13440	13440	13268	13069	12981	12814	12821	12406	12429	12405	12014	11974	11978	12019	11793	11733	11547	11269	11460	11462	11270	11171	11162	11167	11164	11306	11193	11365	11438	11254	11282	11368	-15.42
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry(5)	6908	6908	6224	7149	5811	5357	5436	4777	5236	5123	5417	5170	4679	5694	5433	5176	5138	5300	5579	4142	3422	2494	2039	1504	1141	1853	829	1923	1857	3774	2930	3143	-54.50
5. Waste	1920	1920	1927	1906	1894	1844	1753	1684	1613	1528	1533	1492	1529	1500	1493	1335	1344	1376	1362	1372	1277	1216	1216	1164	1151	1154	1153	1176	1190	1197	1185	1235	-35.65
6. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
Total (including LULUCF)(5)	78338	78338	88278	83190	84009	87462	84611	97118	88152	84008	81798	77271	78500	78934	83750	77509	73082	80996	76666	71636	68125	67505	61825	56699	58060	54593	50954	54081	51895	53738	49075	46601	-40.51

Annex A2 Danish National Allocation tables for installations and aviation in accordance with phase 3 of the EU ETS (2013-2020)

TABLE A2.1: DANISH NATIONAL ALLOCATION TABLE FOR THE PERIOD 2013-2020 FOR INSTALLATIONS AND AVIATION

Danish National Allocation table for the period 2013-2020 for Installations (NIM)

Please note: changes in the allocation regarding cessation, partial cessation, capacity changes and changes in carbon leakage status after first of January 2013 are not reflected in the table.
Information on the actual allocations is contained in the EU Transaction Log available from the website of the European Commission: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ets/

Installation ID (Union registry)	Operator	Installation	Preliminary allocation							
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
2	Brøndby Fjernvarme A.m.b.a.	Brøndby Strand Fjernvarmecentral	696	623	552	483	416	351	289	228
3	Viborg Kraftvarme A/S	Viborg Kraftvarme A/S	2.546	2.279	2.018	1.766	1.521	1.284	1.056	835
4	Viborg Kraftvarme A/S	Viborg Kraftvarme A/S	3.792	3.393	3.006	2.630	2.266	1.913	1.572	1.243
5	Viborg Kraftvarme A/S	Viborg Kraftvarme A/S	51.242	45.857	40.624	35.558	30.649	25.901	21.305	16.875
6	HOFOR Fjernvarme P/S	HOFOR - Lygten Varmeværk	2.773	2.483	2.199	1.924	1.658	1.399	1.150	909
7	HOFOR Fjernvarme P/S	HOFOR - Østre varmecentral	2.366	2.118	1.876	1.641	1.414	1.194	981	776
8	HOFOR Fjernvarme P/S	HOFOR - Sundholm varmecentral	2.736	2.448	2.169	1.898	1.635	1.380	1.134	897
10	Brædstrup Totalenergianlæg A/S	Brædstrup Totalenergianlæg A/S	7.386	6.609	5.855	5.125	4.418	3.733	3.071	2.433
11	Farum Fjernvarme AMBA	Farum Fjernvarme	1.450	1.298	1.150	1.006	866	732	601	476
12	Farum Fjernvarme AMBA	Farum Fjernvarme	3.640	3.257	2.885	2.525	2.175	1.836	1.508	1.194
14	Værløse Varmeværk AMBA	Værløse Varmeværk	1.703	1.525	1.350	1.181	1.018	860	706	559
16	Silkeborg Varme A/S	Silkeborg Varme A/S - Fjernvarmeværket Hostrupsgade	5.658	5.064	4.485	3.925	3.381	2.855	2.346	1.856
17	Silkeborg Varme A/S	Silkeborg Varme A/S - Varmeværket Kejlstrupvej	1.588	1.421	1.258	1.101	949	801	658	521
18	Andelsselskabet Oksbøl Varmeværk	Oksbøl Varmeværk	5.988	5.359	4.747	4.155	3.582	3.027	2.490	1.972
19	Brørup Fjernvarme AMBA	Brørup Fjernvarme	5.370	4.806	4.257	3.727	3.212	2.714	2.233	1.769
20	Lem Varmeværk	Lem Varmeværk	8.156	7.299	6.466	5.659	4.878	4.122	3.391	2.686
22	Aalborg Kommune	Lyngvej Central	206	185	164	143	124	104	86	68
23	Aalborg Kommune	Svendborgvej Central	1.117	1.000	885	774	668	564	463	366
24	Aalborg Kommune	Borgmester Jørgensensvej Central	51	45	40	35	30	26	21	16
25	Aalborg Kommune	Højvang Varmecentral	17	16	14	12	11	9	8	6
26	Aalborg Kommune	Gasværksvej Varmecentral	2.879	2.576	2.282	1.997	1.720	1.453	1.194	944
27	Støvring Kraftvarmeværk AMBA	Støvring Kraftvarmeværk	11.587	10.369	9.186	8.040	6.931	5.857	4.817	3.816
28	Bjerringbro Varmeværk AMBA	Bjerringbro Kraftvarmeværk	8.997	8.051	7.133	6.243	5.381	4.548	3.741	2.963
29	Nørre Aaby Kraftvarmeværk AMBA	Nørre-Aaby Kraftvarmeværk A.M.B.A.	3.559	3.186	2.821	2.470	2.129	1.799	1.480	1.172
30	Jetsmark Energiværk AMBA	Jetsmark Energiværk A.m.b.a.	7.382	6.606	5.852	5.122	4.415	3.731	3.069	2.431
31	TRE-FOR Varme A/S	Kolding Varmeværk Syd	1.153	1.032	914	800	689	582	478	378
32	TRE-FOR Varme A/S	Kolding Varmeværk Dampcentralen	455	408	361	316	272	230	189	149
33	TRE-FOR Varme A/S	Kolding Varmeværk Skovparken	259	233	206	180	155	131	108	85
34	TRE-FOR Varme A/S	Kolding Varmeværk Strandhuse	304	272	241	212	182	154	126	100
35	TRE-FOR Varme A/S	Fredericia Varmeværk, Erritsø	98	88	77	68	59	50	40	32
36	TRE-FOR Varme A/S	Vejle Varmeværk Nørremarkens Kedelcentral	552	495	439	383	330	279	229	181
37	TRE-FOR Varme A/S	Vejle Varmeværk Søndermarkens Kedelcentral	564	504	447	391	336	284	233	185
38	Bjerringbro Varmeværk AMBA	Bjerringbro Varmeværk	10.051	8.995	7.967	6.971	6.005	5.071	4.167	3.296
39	Sønderborg Kraftvarmeværk I/S	Sønderborg Kraftvarme I/S	44.974	40.247	35.654	31.207	26.900	22.733	18.699	14.811
40	Jægerspris Kraftvarme A.M.B.A	Jægerspris Kraftvarme	6.793	6.079	5.385	4.713	4.063	3.434	2.825	2.237
42	DONG Energy Thermal Power A/S	Avedøreværket	648.326	538.566	466.851	408.622	352.222	297.650	244.842	193.929
43	DC Generation A/S	DTU Kraftvarmeværk	24.430	21.862	19.368	16.952	14.612	12.348	10.157	8.045
44	Helsingør Kraftvarmeværk A/S	Helsingør Kraftvarmeværk	34.062	30.482	27.003	23.635	20.373	17.216	14.162	11.217
45	Hillerød Kraftvarme ApS	Hillerød Kraftvarmeværk	60.042	53.732	47.601	41.664	35.913	30.349	24.965	19.774

Instal-lation ID (Union registry)	Operator	Installation	Preliminary allocation							
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
47	DONG Energy Thermal Power A/S	Kyndbyværket	9.249	8.276	7.333	6.418	5.532	4.675	3.846	3.046
48	DONG Energy Thermal Power A/S	Asnæsværket	135.778	123.151	111.718	101.448	92.290	84.197	78.601	73.799
49	DONG Energy Thermal Power A/S	Stigsnæsværket	7.417	6.637	5.880	5.147	4.436	3.749	3.084	2.442
52	HOFOR Energiproduktion A/S	Amagerværket	399.799	332.123	271.497	217.737	170.536	133.551	109.857	87.014
53	DONG Energy Thermal Power A/S	H.C. Ørsted Værket	249.919	223.654	198.133	173.421	149.485	126.325	103.912	82.305
54	DONG Energy Thermal Power A/S	Svanemølleværket	166.829	149.295	132.260	115.764	99.785	84.326	69.364	54.941
55	Ringsted Kraftvarmeværk A/S	Ringsted Kraftvarmeværk	5.206	4.659	4.127	3.613	3.114	2.631	2.165	1.714
56	Vestegnens Kraftvarmeselskab I/S	Køge Kraftvarmeværk	17.230	15.419	13.660	11.956	10.305	8.709	7.164	5.674
58	Løgstør Fjernvarmeværk AMBA	Løgstør Fjernvarmeværk	12.526	11.210	9.930	8.691	7.492	6.331	5.208	4.125
59	Sakskøbing Fjernvarmeselskab A.m.b.a.	Sakskøbing Fjernvarme	33	30	26	23	20	16	13	11
60	Fjernvarme Fyn A/S	Otterup Varmecentral	402	359	318	279	240	203	167	132
61	E.ON Produktion Danmark A/S	Frederikssund Kraftvarmeværk	14.071	12.592	11.156	9.764	8.416	7.112	5.851	4.634
62	Danmarks Tekniske Universitet	DTU Kedelcentral	2.675	2.395	2.121	1.856	1.599	1.350	1.109	877
64	Smørum Kraftvarme AMBA	Smørum Kraftvarme	9.228	8.258	7.316	6.403	5.519	4.665	3.837	3.039
65	Svendborg Fjernvarme A.M.B.A	Svendborg Fjernvarme, Central Bagergade	6.563	5.874	5.203	4.552	3.922	3.312	2.721	2.152
66	Svendborg Fjernvarme A.M.B.A	Svendborg Fjernvarme, Vestre Central	2.592	2.321	2.055	1.799	1.549	1.308	1.075	850
68	Silkeborg Varme A/S	Silkeborg Varme A/S - Kraftvarmeværket	68.781	61.552	54.529	47.727	41.139	34.766	28.597	22.651
69	Vattenfall A/S	Vattenfall A/S Fynsværket	488.806	411.007	340.776	295.608	255.324	216.345	178.621	142.249
70	VERDO Produktion A/S	Grenå Kraftvarmeværk	40.435	37.556	34.751	32.027	29.379	26.808	24.312	21.896
71	DONG Energy Thermal Power A/S	Studstrupværket	717.776	588.831	474.241	373.598	293.969	248.423	204.348	161.857
72	DONG Energy Thermal Power A/S	Skærbækværket	211.846	181.413	160.713	140.668	121.252	102.466	84.287	66.760
73	DONG Energy Thermal Power A/S	Herningværket	119.197	106.669	94.498	82.712	71.296	60.249	49.560	39.255
74	Ringkøbing Fjernvarmeværk AMBA	Ringkøbing Værket	11.567	10.352	9.170	8.027	6.918	5.847	4.809	3.810
75	Skjern Fjernvarmecentral A.m.b.a.	Skjern Fjernvarmecentral afd. Øst	8.281	7.411	6.565	5.747	4.953	4.185	3.443	2.727
76	DONG Energy Thermal Power A/S	Enstedværket	79.390	65.431	52.992	42.027	32.900	27.803	22.870	18.115
77	Frederikshavn Varme	Frederikshavn Kraftvarmeværk	19.348	17.314	15.339	13.426	11.572	9.780	8.044	6.372
78	Vattenfall A/S	Vattenfall A/S Nordjyllandsværket	335.507	277.319	225.365	179.479	140.207	118.484	97.463	77.196
79	Hirtshals Fjernvarme AMBA	Hirtshals Kraftvarmeværk	8.569	7.668	6.793	5.946	5.126	4.331	3.563	2.822
80	DONG Energy Thermal Power A/S	Esbjergværket	189.575	156.770	127.471	101.583	84.059	71.035	58.432	46.282
81	VERDO Produktion A/S	Verdo Produktion - Kulholmsvej	108.500	97.097	86.018	75.289	64.897	54.842	45.112	35.732
82	VERDO Produktion A/S	Verdo Produktion - Ydervangen	569	509	451	395	340	287	236	187
83	VERDO Produktion A/S	Verdo Produktion - Katholmvej	51	46	41	36	31	26	21	16
84	VERDO Produktion A/S	Verdo Produktion - Bronzevej	314	281	248	218	187	158	130	103
85	Måbjergværket A/S	Måbjergværket A/S	82.738	74.042	65.594	57.412	49.488	41.821	34.401	27.248
86	HKV Horsens A/S	HKV Horsens A/S - Horsens Kraftvarmeværk	47.814	42.788	37.906	33.179	28.599	24.168	19.880	15.746
87	Gev Varme A/S	KVV Grønningen/Central 2	7.654	6.850	6.068	5.311	4.578	3.869	3.183	2.520
88	Gev Varme A/S	KVV Tårnvej	11.885	10.636	9.422	8.247	7.108	6.008	4.942	3.914
91	Østkraft Produktion A/S	Østkraft	30.026	24.974	20.443	16.422	13.941	11.780	9.690	7.675
92	Energigruppen Jylland Varme A/S	EnergiGruppen Jylland, Holstebrovej	5.440	4.869	4.312	3.773	3.250	2.745	2.255	1.784
93	Energigruppen Jylland Varme A/S	EnergiGruppen Jylland, Nord varmecentral	2.589	2.317	2.052	1.796	1.547	1.306	1.073	849
94	Energigruppen Jylland Varme A/S	EnergiGruppen Jylland, Vest	221	197	176	154	132	112	92	73
95	Vestforsyning Varme A/S	Vestforsyning Varme A/S, Central H	1.899	1.699	1.505	1.316	1.134	958	787	622
96	Vestforsyning Varme A/S	Vestforsyning Varme A/S, Central Nord	413	370	328	287	247	209	172	135
97	Vestforsyning Varme A/S	Vestforsyning Varme A/S, Central Ellebæk	1.654	1.479	1.310	1.147	987	834	685	542

Instal-lation ID (Union registry)	Operator	Installation	Preliminary allocation							
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
98	Vestforsyning Varme A/S	Vestforsyning Varme A/S, Central Vest	1.823	1.632	1.446	1.265	1.090	920	756	598
99	Vestforsyning Varme A/S	Vestforsyning Varme A/S, Central Øst	2.878	2.575	2.281	1.996	1.720	1.452	1.193	944
100	FFV Varme A/S	FFV Varme A/S	9.479	8.483	7.515	6.578	5.670	4.791	3.942	3.122
101	Vojens Fjernvarme A.M.B.A.	Vojens Fjernvarme Sdr. Ringvej	7.738	6.925	6.135	5.369	4.629	3.911	3.218	2.549
102	Albertslund Kommunale Fjernvarme	Albertslund Varmeværk	1.712	1.532	1.357	1.188	1.022	863	710	561
103	Thisted Varmeforsyning AMBA	Thisted Varmeforsyning - Ringvej	305	273	241	211	182	154	127	100
104	Vinderup Varmeværk A M B A	Vinderup Varmeværk	6.319	5.655	5.009	4.385	3.779	3.194	2.628	2.081
105	Videbæk Varme A/S C/O Videbæk Energiforsyning AMBA	Videbæk Varme A/S, Godthåbsvej	918	822	728	637	548	463	380	301
106	Videbæk Varme A/S C/O Videbæk Energiforsyning AMBA	Videbæk Varme A/S, Kraftvarmeværk	7.642	6.839	6.059	5.303	4.571	3.863	3.178	2.517
108	Tranbjerg Varmeværk A M B A	Tranbjerg Varmeværk	104	93	82	71	61	52	43	34
109	Skagen Varmeværk AMBA	Skagen Varmeværk	3.826	3.424	3.032	2.653	2.286	1.930	1.586	1.255
110	Skagen Varmeværk AMBA	Skagen Kraftvarmeværk	6.838	6.119	5.421	4.745	4.090	3.456	2.843	2.252
111	Hjallerup Fjernvarmeværk	Hjallerup Fjernvarmeselskab	6.945	6.215	5.506	4.819	4.154	3.510	2.887	2.287
112	Fjernvarme Fyn A/S	Bellinge Varmecentral	202	181	160	140	121	102	84	66
113	Fjernvarme Fyn A/S	Billedskærervej Varmecentral	1.837	1.644	1.457	1.274	1.098	927	762	603
114	Fjernvarme Fyn A/S	Bolbro Varmecentral	756	676	599	524	451	381	313	248
115	Fjernvarme Fyn A/S	Centrum Varmecentral	2.615	2.341	2.073	1.814	1.563	1.319	1.084	857
116	Fjernvarme Fyn A/S	Dyrup Varmecentral	444	397	352	308	265	224	184	146
117	Fjernvarme Fyn A/S	Dalum Varmecentral	506	453	401	351	302	255	210	166
118	Fjernvarme Fyn A/S	Korup Varmecentral	606	543	480	421	362	306	252	199
119	Fjernvarme Fyn A/S	Næsby Varmecentral	488	436	387	338	292	247	202	160
120	Fjernvarme Fyn A/S	Pårup Varmecentral	803	719	637	557	480	405	333	264
121	Fjernvarme Fyn A/S	Sanderum Varmecentral	494	442	391	343	295	249	205	162
122	Fjernvarme Fyn A/S	Sydøst Varmecentral	545	487	431	378	325	275	226	179
123	Fjernvarme Fyn A/S	Vollsmose Varmecentral	1.129	1.011	895	783	675	570	468	370
124	Fredericia Fjernvarme A.M.B.A.	Fredericia Fjernvarme	531	475	421	368	317	268	220	174
125	Fredericia Fjernvarme A.M.B.A.	Fredericia Fjernvarme	769	688	610	533	460	388	319	252
126	Sønderborg Fjernvarme AMBA	Sønderborg Fjernvarme, Sundquist	203	182	161	141	121	102	84	67
127	Sønderborg Fjernvarme AMBA	Sønderborg Fjernvarme, Rojum	3.218	2.879	2.550	2.232	1.922	1.623	1.333	1.055
128	Varde Varmeforsyning A/S	Varmecentral Søndermarken	536	480	425	372	321	271	222	176
129	Varde Varmeforsyning A/S	Varmecentral Toften	1.503	1.344	1.191	1.042	897	758	623	493
130	Aabenraa-Rødekro Fjernvarme AMBA	Aabenraa-Rødekro Fjernvarme - Humlehaven Central	352	315	278	244	210	177	146	115
131	Aabenraa-Rødekro Fjernvarme AMBA	Aabenraa-Rødekro Fjernvarme - Rådmandsløkken central	244	219	194	170	146	123	101	80
132	Aabenraa-Rødekro Fjernvarme AMBA	Aabenraa-Rødekro Fjernvarme - Skovgård central	172	154	136	120	103	87	72	56
133	Aabenraa-Rødekro Fjernvarme AMBA	Aabenraa-Rødekro Fjernvarme - Rødekro central	395	354	313	274	236	199	164	129
134	Tønder Fjernvarmeselskab AMBA	Tønder Fjernvarmeselskab Amba	1.386	1.239	1.098	961	828	699	574	454
135	Lemvig Varmeværk AMBA	Lemvig Varmeværk	15.884	14.214	12.593	11.022	9.500	8.029	6.604	5.231
137	Billund Varmeværk A.M.B.A.	Billund Varmeværk II	10.263	9.184	8.137	7.122	6.139	5.188	4.268	3.380
138	Ringkøbing Fjernvarmeværk AMBA	Rindum Værket	10.851	9.711	8.603	7.529	6.490	5.484	4.512	3.573
139	Vildbjerg Varmeværk A.m.b.a.	Vildbjerg Varmeværk Amba	7.845	7.021	6.220	5.443	4.692	3.965	3.262	2.584
140	Brovst Fjernvarme Andelsselskab	Brovst Fjernvarme	6.204	5.552	4.919	4.305	3.710	3.136	2.579	2.044
141	Skanderborg-Hørning Fjernvarme	Skanderborg-Hørning Fjernvarme	2.212	1.979	1.753	1.533	1.321	1.116	917	725
142	Esbjerg Varme A/S	Hedelund Varmeværk	866	775	687	601	518	437	359	284
143	Esbjerg Varme A/S	Hjerting Varmeværk	109	98	86	76	66	55	45	36

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			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
144	Esbjerg Varme A/S	Gjesing Varmecentral	1.416	1.267	1.123	982	846	715	587	464
145	Esbjerg Varme A/S	Sædding Varmeværk	1.775	1.589	1.407	1.232	1.061	896	736	582
149	Hedensted Fjernvarme	Hedensted Fjernvarme	7.849	7.024	6.223	5.446	4.695	3.967	3.264	2.585
150	Dagnæs-Bækkelund Varmeværk	Dagnæs-Bækkelund Varmeværk	266	237	210	184	159	134	110	87
151	Roskilde Varme A/S	Roskilde Varme A/S, Hovedcentralen	4.395	3.933	3.484	3.048	2.626	2.217	1.822	1.441
152	Roskilde Varme A/S	Roskilde Varme A/S, Central Lillevang	1.645	1.472	1.304	1.140	983	830	682	539
153	Gråsten Varme A/S	Gråsten Varme A/S	6.182	5.532	4.900	4.290	3.697	3.124	2.570	2.036
154	Grenå Fjernvarme A M B A	Grenå Varmeværk	150	134	119	104	89	76	62	49
155	Grenå Fjernvarme A M B A	Grenå Varmeværk AMBA - Bredstrup Varmeværk	220	196	174	152	131	111	91	72
156	Andelsselskabet Mølholm Varmeværk	Mølholm Varmeværk	370	331	293	256	221	186	153	121
157	Greve Fjernvarme A.m.b.a.	Hundige Fjernvarmeværk	280	250	222	194	167	141	116	92
158	Jyderup Varme A/S	Jyderup Varmeværk	5.822	5.211	4.616	4.040	3.482	2.943	2.421	1.917
159	Hillerød Varme A/S	Frederiksgade Varmecentral	5.285	4.730	4.190	3.666	3.158	2.666	2.191	1.733
160	Hillerød Varme A/S	Ullerød Varmecentral	1.548	1.385	1.226	1.073	924	781	641	508
161	Hillerød Varme A/S	Kgs. Vænge Varmecentral	1.580	1.414	1.253	1.096	944	797	655	519
162	Hillerød Varme A/S	Elmegaarden Varmecentral	3.536	3.164	2.803	2.452	2.113	1.784	1.465	1.160
163	Ikast Værkerne Varme A/S	Ikast El- og Varmeværk	3.637	3.255	2.883	2.523	2.173	1.835	1.508	1.193
164	Nykøbing Sj Varmeværk	Nykøbing S. Varmeværk	8.729	7.812	6.920	6.057	5.221	4.412	3.629	2.874
165	Kerteminde Forsyning - Varme A/S	Kerteminde Fjernvarme	140	126	111	97	84	70	58	46
167	Brønderslev varme A/S	Brønderslev Varme A/S - Brønderslev Kraftvarme	22.932	20.522	18.181	15.913	13.716	11.591	9.535	7.553
168	Svendborg Fjernvarme A.M.B.A	Svendborg Fjernvarme, Nordre Central	7.525	6.734	5.966	5.221	4.501	3.804	3.128	2.478
169	AffaldVarme Århus, Århus Kommune, Teknik & Miljø	AffaldVarme Århus, Århusværket	769	688	610	533	460	388	319	252
170	AffaldVarme Århus, Århus Kommune, Teknik & Miljø	AffaldVarme Århus, Risskov Varmecentral	255	229	203	178	152	129	106	84
171	AffaldVarme Århus, Århus Kommune, Teknik & Miljø	AffaldVarme Aarhus, Jens Juuls Vej, Kedelanlæg 793	3.079	2.755	2.440	2.135	1.839	1.553	1.276	1.010
172	AffaldVarme Århus, Århus Kommune, Teknik & Miljø	AffaldVarme Århus, Viby Varmecentral	307	275	244	213	184	155	128	101
173	AffaldVarme Århus, Århus Kommune, Teknik & Miljø	AffaldVarme Århus, Gellerup	1.390	1.243	1.101	964	830	701	576	456
174	Vamdrup Fjernvarme I M B A	Vamdrup Fjernvarme	4.962	4.441	3.934	3.443	2.968	2.508	2.063	1.634
175	Ribe Fjernvarme AMBA	Ribe Fjernvarmecentral	1.119	1.001	887	776	668	564	464	367
176	Ribe Fjernvarme AMBA	Ribe Kraftvarmeværk	11.011	9.854	8.729	7.641	6.586	5.566	4.578	3.626
177	Nykøbing M Fjernvarmeværk A M B A	Nykøbing Mors Fjernvarmeværk	9.142	8.181	7.248	6.344	5.468	4.621	3.801	3.010
178	Haderslev Fjernvarme AMBA	Haderslev Fjernvarme	4.968	4.446	3.938	3.445	2.968	2.506	2.059	1.629
179	Haderslev Fjernvarme AMBA	Haderslev Fjernvarme	4.952	4.432	3.925	3.436	2.962	2.503	2.059	1.631
180	Brande Fjernvarme A.m.b.a	Brande Fjernvarme A.m.b.a.	7.119	6.371	5.644	4.940	4.258	3.598	2.960	2.345
183	Sindal Varmeforsyning AMBA	Sindal Varmeforsyning	6.426	5.751	5.094	4.459	3.843	3.248	2.672	2.116
184	Kjellerup Fjernvarme Amba	Kjellerup Fjernvarme	9.051	8.100	7.175	6.277	5.407	4.566	3.752	2.968
186	Bramming Fjernvarme AMBA	Bramming Fjernvarme A.m.b.a.	13.521	12.100	10.720	9.382	8.087	6.834	5.622	4.452
187	Toftlund Fjernvarme A.M.B.A	Toftlund Fjernvarmecentral	5.253	4.701	4.165	3.645	3.142	2.655	2.184	1.730
188	Sæby Varmeværk AMBA	Sæby Varmeværk	15.359	13.745	12.177	10.658	9.187	7.763	6.387	5.058
190	Forsyning Helsingør Varme A/S	Central Vest	7.480	6.694	5.928	5.187	4.468	3.773	3.100	2.453
191	Forsyning Helsingør Varme A/S	Central Mads Holmsvej	3.799	3.400	3.011	2.634	2.270	1.917	1.575	1.246
193	Hjørring Varmeforsyning AMBA	Hjørring Varmeforsyning	21.829	19.535	17.306	15.147	13.056	11.034	9.076	7.189
194	Hjørring Varmeforsyning AMBA	Hjørring Varmeforsyning	5.378	4.813	4.263	3.730	3.213	2.713	2.229	1.763
195	Vrå Varmeværk AMBA	Vrå Varmeværk	5.329	4.769	4.225	3.697	3.188	2.693	2.216	1.755
197	Horsens Varmeværk A M B A	Horsens Varmeværk, Hovedcentral	4.377	3.918	3.470	3.035	2.615	2.209	1.815	1.435

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			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
198	Horsens Varmeværk A M B A	Horsens Varmeværk, Central Øst	33	30	26	23	20	16	13	11
200	Kerteminde Forsyning - Varme A/S	Langeskov Fjernvarme	206	184	163	143	123	104	85	68
201	Vejle Fjernvarme A.m.b.a.	Vejle Fjernvarme a.m.b.a., Central Langelinie	1.623	1.453	1.287	1.126	970	820	673	533
202	I/S Skive Fjernvarme	I/S Skive Fjernvarme	12.478	11.166	9.892	8.658	7.464	6.307	5.188	4.109
205	SK-Varme A/S	SK-Varme A/S - Sdr. Stationsvej	1.139	1.019	903	789	681	575	472	373
206	Vestegnens Kraftvarmeselskab I/S	VEKS - Solrød Kedelcentral	798	715	633	554	477	403	331	262
207	Hvide Sande Fjernvarme A.M.B.A.	Hvide Sande Fjernvarme	8.273	7.403	6.559	5.741	4.948	4.182	3.440	2.724
208	Næstved Varmeværk	Næstved Varmeværk	114	102	90	79	68	58	47	37
209	Næstved Varmeværk	Næstved Varmeværk	474	424	376	329	283	240	197	156
211	Vordingborg Fjernvarme A/S	Bødkervænget Varmecentral	919	823	729	638	549	464	381	302
212	Centralkommunernes Transmissionsselskab I/S	CTR, Nybrovej Centralen	1.089	975	863	756	651	550	451	357
213	Centralkommunernes Transmissionsselskab I/S	CTR, Spidslastcentral Phistersvej	1.521	1.361	1.205	1.055	909	767	630	499
215	Centralkommunernes Transmissionsselskab I/S	Frederiksberg Varmecentral	13.257	11.864	10.509	9.194	7.920	6.688	5.495	4.347
216	Centralkommunernes Transmissionsselskab I/S	Høje Gladsaxe Varmecentral	2.411	2.157	1.911	1.672	1.440	1.216	999	791
217	Centralkommunernes Transmissionsselskab I/S	Gladsaxe Spidslastanlæg	1.826	1.634	1.447	1.266	1.091	921	757	599
218	Centralkommunernes Transmissionsselskab I/S	CTR, Utterslev Varmecentral	614	549	487	426	367	310	254	201
219	I/S AffaldPlus	Næstved Kraftvarmeværk	40.108	35.892	31.798	27.831	23.989	20.273	16.676	13.209
221	Lystrup Fjernvarme A.m.b.a.	Lystrup Fjernvarme Amba	102	91	81	71	60	52	42	34
222	Guldborgsund Varme A/S	Guldborgsund Varme Fjernvarmecentral Nord	375	335	297	260	224	189	156	123
223	Guldborgsund Varme A/S	Guldborgsund Varme Fjernvarmecentral Øst	2.199	1.968	1.743	1.525	1.314	1.109	912	721
224	Holme-Lundshøj Fjernvarme A.m.b.a	Holme Lundshøj Fjernvarme amba	62	56	49	43	37	31	25	21
225	Gram Fjernvarme AMBA	Gram Fjernvarme	5.075	4.542	4.024	3.522	3.036	2.566	2.110	1.671
227	Odder Varmeværk AMBA	Odder Varmeværk	251	225	199	174	150	126	104	82
228	Svogerslev Fjernvarmecentral A.m.b.a.	Svogerslev Fjernvarmecentral	248	222	197	172	148	125	103	82
229	Høje Taastrup Fjernvarme A.m.b.a.	Høje Taastrup Fjernvarme - Gasværksvej-centralen	64	57	51	45	39	33	27	21
230	Avedøre Fjernvarme A.m.b.a	Avedøre Fjernvarme A.m.b.a	293	262	233	204	175	148	121	96
231	Frederikshavn Varme	Varmecentral Niels Juelsvej	10.829	9.691	8.584	7.510	6.470	5.463	4.489	3.551
232	Frederikshavn Varme	Varmecentral Ærøvej	5.986	5.357	4.745	4.152	3.576	3.020	2.481	1.963
233	FD Hvidovre Amba	Hvidovre varmecentral	58	51	45	40	34	29	24	19
234	Bogense Forsyningsselskab A.m.b.a	Bogense Forsyningsselskab	7.061	6.319	5.598	4.899	4.223	3.569	2.936	2.325
235	Brøndby Fjernvarme A.m.b.a.	Brøndbyøster Fjernvarmecentral	626	560	496	434	374	316	259	205
236	Brøndby Fjernvarme A.m.b.a.	Brøndbyvester Fjernvarmecentral	930	832	737	645	555	469	386	305
237	Middelfart Fjernvarme a.m.b.a	Middelfart Fjernvarme, Hovedcentral	1.193	1.068	946	828	713	602	495	392
240	Rønne Varme A/S	Rønne Varme A/S, reserve og spidslastcentral	70	63	55	48	42	35	29	23
241	I/S Vestforbrænding	I/S Vestforbrænding	203.756	182.342	161.536	141.388	121.873	102.990	84.718	67.102
242	I/S Vestforbrænding	Hedegårdens varmecentral (I/S Vestforbrænding)	535	479	424	371	320	270	221	176
243	Fjernvarmecentralen Avedøre Holme	Fjernvarmecentralen Avedøre Holme	1.828	1.636	1.449	1.268	1.093	923	758	599
244	Colas A/S	Colas, Glostrup	1.534	1.372	1.215	1.064	917	774	635	503
247	Colas A/S	Colas, Vinderup	991	888	786	688	592	500	411	326
248	NLMK Dansteel A/S	NLMK DanSteel	70.758	69.529	68.285	67.029	65.759	64.476	63.178	61.876
249	DONG Naturgas A/S	DONG Naturgas - Nybro Gasbehandlingsanlæg	11.986	10.726	9.503	8.317	7.169	6.059	4.983	3.947
250	Grundejerforeningen Smørmosen	Grundejerforeningen Smørmosens Kraftvarmeværk	13.838	13.597	13.356	13.116	12.875	12.634	12.393	12.153
251	E.ON Produktion Danmark A/S	Glostrup Hospital	2.784	2.492	2.207	1.932	1.665	1.407	1.157	917
252	NCC Roads A/S	NCC Roads A/S, asfalt, Odense	1.681	1.504	1.333	1.166	1.004	848	697	552

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			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
254	NCC Roads A/S	NCC Roads A/S, asfalt, Herlev	2.083	1.863	1.651	1.444	1.244	1.050	863	683
255	NCC Roads A/S	NCC Roads A/S, asfalt, Ejby	2.273	2.034	1.802	1.576	1.358	1.147	942	746
257	NCC Roads A/S	NCC Roads Trige	1.878	1.680	1.488	1.302	1.123	948	778	616
258	Nybro Tørreri Amba	Nybro Tørreri	6.663	5.963	5.282	4.621	3.981	3.361	2.762	2.185
260	A/S Knud Jepsen	Knud Jepsen A/S	5.936	5.313	4.705	4.119	3.551	3.000	2.469	1.955
261	Alfred Pedersen & Søn Bellinge ApS	Alfred Pedersen og Søn	9.230	8.261	7.318	6.405	5.521	4.665	3.838	3.039
262	Gartneriet Kronborg ApS	Kronborg Aps.	3.255	2.913	2.581	2.259	1.947	1.645	1.353	1.072
263	Gartneriet Masnedø A/S	Masnedø Gartnerier A/S	7.982	7.143	6.328	5.539	4.774	4.035	3.318	2.628
264	Østervang Sjælland A/S	Østervang Sjælland A/S	9.323	8.343	7.392	6.470	5.577	4.713	3.876	3.070
265	Akzo Nobel Salt A/S	Akzo Nobel Salt A/S	58.308	57.296	56.271	55.236	54.189	53.133	52.063	50.989
266	Damolin A/S	Damolin Fur A/S	5.409	5.316	5.220	5.124	5.027	4.930	4.829	4.730
267	Damolin A/S	Damolin Mors A/S	24.401	23.976	23.548	23.115	22.677	22.234	21.787	21.337
268	Danish Crown A/S	Danish Crown Ringsted	7.825	7.003	6.203	5.427	4.674	3.947	3.244	2.566
269	Danish Crown A/S	Danish Crown Horsens	12.570	11.250	9.963	8.718	7.510	6.341	5.210	4.123
270	Daka Denmark A/S	Daka Denmark A/S	21.650	19.377	17.162	15.015	12.936	10.922	8.975	7.100
272	Daka Denmark A/S	Daka Bio-industries Randers	26.924	24.095	21.343	18.674	16.087	13.582	11.161	8.829
273	Tulip Food Company A/S	Tulip Food Company Vejle	5.069	4.536	4.018	3.515	3.029	2.557	2.101	1.662
274	Fiskernes Fiskeindustri AMBA	Fiskernes Fiskeindustri	47.937	47.105	46.262	45.411	44.551	43.682	42.802	41.920
275	Hanstholms Fiskemelsfabrik A/S	Hanstholms Fiskemelsfabrik A/S	15.028	14.617	14.207	13.800	13.396	12.995	12.596	12.202
276	Triplenine A/S	TripleNine Fish Protein Thyborøn	31.275	30.732	30.182	29.626	29.065	28.498	27.925	27.349
277	Triplenine A/S	Triplenine Fish Protein, Esbjerg	28.619	27.928	27.239	26.552	25.866	25.183	24.499	23.822
278	AarhusKarlshamn Denmark A/S	AarhusKarlshamn Denmark A/S	60.483	57.218	54.016	50.888	47.830	44.843	41.925	39.089
279	Arla Foods Energy A/S	Arla Foods Energy A/S. Afd AKAFA	30.430	29.901	29.371	28.842	28.312	27.783	27.253	26.724
280	Arla Foods Energy A/S	Arla Foods Energy A/S. Afd. Danmark Protein A/S	26.938	26.470	25.997	25.519	25.035	24.547	24.053	23.557
281	Arla Foods Energy A/S	Arla Foods Energy A/S, Arinco Afdeling	35.318	34.703	34.089	33.474	32.860	32.245	31.631	31.016
282	Arla Foods Energy A/S	Arla Foods Energy A/S, Afd. HOCO	27.710	27.229	26.742	26.250	25.753	25.251	24.742	24.232
284	Dangrønt Products A/S	Dangrønt Ribe	5.940	5.316	4.709	4.121	3.549	2.997	2.462	1.948
285	Dangrønt Products A/S	Dangrønt Ringkøbing	6.158	5.511	4.881	4.271	3.679	3.106	2.552	2.020
287	Nordic Sugar A/S	Nordic Sugar, Nykøbing Sukkerfabrik	66.754	65.595	64.422	63.236	62.039	60.829	59.604	58.375
288	Nordic Sugar A/S	Nordic Sugar, Nakskov Sukkerfabrik	77.052	75.713	74.360	72.992	71.607	70.212	68.797	67.379
291	CP Kelco ApS	CP Kelco ApS	71.913	70.664	69.400	68.123	66.832	65.529	64.210	62.886
293	Carlsberg Danmark A/S	Carlsberg Danmark A/S - Vesterfælledvej	10.790	9.657	8.554	7.484	6.447	5.444	4.473	3.538
294	Carlsberg Danmark A/S	Carlsberg Danmark A/S - Vestre Ringvej	18.518	16.572	14.678	12.843	11.064	9.342	7.676	6.072
295	Danish Malting Group A/S	Danish Malting Group	16.255	15.972	15.690	15.406	15.124	14.841	14.558	14.275
296	Sophus Fuglsang. Export-Maltfabrik A/S	Dragsbæk Maltfabrik	16.776	16.484	16.192	15.900	15.608	15.316	15.025	14.733
297	Harboes bryggeri A/S	Harboes Bryggeri A/S	4.255	3.808	3.373	2.952	2.543	2.147	1.764	1.396
300	Novopan Træindustri A/S	Novopan Træindustri A/S	46.127	45.326	44.516	43.696	42.869	42.033	41.186	40.337
301	Dalum Papir A/S	Dalum Papir A/S	79.789	75.838	71.957	68.159	64.440	60.803	57.244	53.779
304	Skjern Papirfabrik A/S	Skjern Papirfabrik A/S	15.999	15.634	15.268	14.904	14.539	14.175	13.811	13.449
305	Brødrene Hartmann A/S	Brødrene Hartmann A/S	42.682	38.277	33.990	29.833	25.805	21.904	18.129	14.497
306	A/S Dansk Shell	Shell Raffinaderiet Fredericia	402.124	388.977	375.959	363.101	350.393	337.846	325.435	313.240
307	Statoil Refining Denmark A/S	Statoil Raffinaderiet	481.607	473.242	464.779	456.227	447.583	438.855	430.019	421.151
308	Sun chemical a/s	Sun Chemical A/S	11.655	11.452	11.248	11.041	10.831	10.620	10.406	10.192
309	Novozymes A/S	Novozymes A/S	11.599	11.398	11.194	10.988	10.780	10.570	10.357	10.143

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311	Cheminova A/S	Cheminova A/S	54.403	53.456	52.510	51.563	50.616	49.670	48.724	47.777
313	Novo Nordisk a/s	Novo Nordisk A/S	3.954	3.885	3.816	3.745	3.674	3.603	3.530	3.457
314	Haldor Topsøe A/S	Haldor Topsøe A/S	28.126	27.637	27.143	26.644	26.139	25.629	25.113	24.595
315	Roulunds Energy ApS	Roulunds Energy ApS	4.195	3.754	3.325	2.910	2.507	2.116	1.739	1.376
317	Ardagh Glass Holmegaard A/S	Ardagh Glass Holmegaard A/S	51.491	50.555	49.610	48.658	47.697	46.728	45.749	44.770
318	Saint-Gobain Isover A/S	Saint Gobain Isover A/S	10.270	10.092	9.911	9.728	9.545	9.358	9.170	8.981
320	A/S Carl Matzens Teglværker	Carl Matzens Teglværk A/S	3.892	3.825	3.756	3.687	3.618	3.547	3.476	3.404
321	A/S Gråsten Teglværk	Gråsten Teglværk	6.621	6.506	6.389	6.272	6.153	6.033	5.912	5.790
322	Helligsø Teglværk A/S	Helligsø Teglværk A/S	5.240	5.149	5.057	4.964	4.869	4.775	4.678	4.582
323	Højslev Teglværk A/S	Højslev Tegl A/S	4.007	3.938	3.868	3.797	3.725	3.652	3.578	3.504
324	Monier A/S	Monier A/S	4.217	4.144	4.070	3.994	3.919	3.843	3.766	3.687
325	Lundgaard Teglværk A/S	LUNDGÅRD TEGLVÆRK A/S	6.772	6.654	6.535	6.415	6.293	6.170	6.046	5.922
328	Petersen Tegl Egernsund A/S	PETERSEN TEGL EGERNSUND A/S	6.009	5.905	5.799	5.692	5.584	5.475	5.365	5.254
329	Wienerberger A/S	Wienerberger A/S - Petersminde Teglværk	6.479	6.367	6.253	6.138	6.022	5.904	5.785	5.666
330	Pipers Teglværker A/S	Pipers Teglværker A/S Gandrup Teglværk	14.610	14.357	14.100	13.840	13.578	13.313	13.045	12.776
331	Pipers Teglværker A/S	PIPERS TEGLVÆRKER A/S Hammershøj Teglværk	16.283	16.000	15.714	15.425	15.133	14.838	14.539	14.239
333	Tychsens Teglværk A/S	Tychsen's Teglværk A/S	5.146	5.057	4.966	4.875	4.783	4.689	4.595	4.500
334	Vedstaarup Teglværk A/S	Vedstaarup Teglværk A/S	13.271	13.040	12.807	12.572	12.333	12.092	11.849	11.605
336	Vesterled Teglværk A/S	Vesterled Teglværk A/S	11.021	10.830	10.636	10.441	10.243	10.043	9.841	9.638
337	Villemoes Teglværk A/S	Villemoes Teglværk	2.480	2.437	2.394	2.349	2.305	2.260	2.215	2.169
338	Pipers Teglværker A/S	Vindø Teglværk	5.727	5.628	5.527	5.425	5.322	5.219	5.114	5.008
339	Wienerberger A/S	Pedershvile Teglværk	6.148	6.042	5.934	5.824	5.714	5.603	5.490	5.377
342	Aalborg Portland A/S	Aalborg Portland A/S	2.094.007	2.051.548	2.008.872	1.966.040	1.923.034	1.879.891	1.836.497	1.793.211
343	Faxe Kalkbrud A/S	Faxe Kalk, Ovnanlægget Stubberup	54.021	52.923	51.820	50.713	49.602	48.488	47.366	46.247
344	Knauf Danogips A/S	Knauf Danogips	20.029	17.925	15.876	13.891	11.968	10.105	8.302	6.568
345	Gyproc A/S	Gyproc A/S	12.326	11.029	9.770	8.548	7.363	6.218	5.109	4.041
348	Munck Asfalt A/S	Munck Asfalt A/S, Aarup	1.242	1.111	984	861	741	626	515	408
349	Munck Asfalt A/S	Munck Asfalt A/S, Roskilde	1.424	1.275	1.129	988	852	719	591	467
350	Munck Asfalt A/S	Munck Asfalt A/S, Ans By	1.525	1.365	1.208	1.058	912	770	632	501
351	Rockwool A/S	Rockwool A/S Doense	49.096	48.123	47.143	46.161	45.173	44.180	43.182	42.183
353	Rockwool A/S	Rockwool A/S, Vamdrup	51.634	50.527	49.418	48.305	47.193	46.077	44.958	43.845
354	Saint-Gobain Weber A/S	Saint-Gobain Weber, Hinge	55.087	54.130	53.162	52.184	51.195	50.197	49.186	48.172
356	Danfoss A/S	Danfoss	19.020	18.690	18.355	18.018	17.677	17.332	16.983	16.633
359	Fællinggaard Varmeforsyning ApS	Fællinggaard Varmeforsyning Aps	7.306	6.538	5.792	5.070	4.370	3.693	3.038	2.406
360	DuPont Nutrition Biosciences ApS	DuPont Nutrition Biosciences, Grindsted	26.485	26.024	25.559	25.089	24.614	24.134	23.648	23.160
361	Duferco Danish Steel A/S	Duferco Danish Steel	10.651	10.466	10.279	10.090	9.898	9.705	9.510	9.314
362	Fjernvarme Fyn A/S	Sygehusets Varmecentral	1.009	902	800	699	603	509	418	331
363	Arkil A/S	Arkil asfalt	1.407	1.260	1.116	976	840	710	583	462
364	Lemminkäinen A/S	Lemminkäinen A/S Randers Asfaltfabrik	831	743	658	576	496	419	344	272
367	Region Hovedstaden	Gentofte Hospital	1.232	1.103	977	855	736	622	511	404
369	Region Hovedstaden	Hvidovre Hospital	2.124	1.901	1.683	1.473	1.269	1.071	880	697
370	Mærsk Olie og Gas A/S	Dan feltet omfattende anlæg på platformene Dan A, -B, -C, -D, -E, -FA, -FB, -FC, -FD, -FE, -FF og -F	446.919	439.156	431.302	423.367	415.345	407.246	399.046	390.817
371	Mærsk Olie og Gas A/S	Gorm feltet omfattende anlæg på platformene Gorm A, -B, -C, -D, -E og F	322.053	316.460	310.800	305.082	299.301	293.465	287.556	281.626
372	Mærsk Olie og Gas A/S	Harald feltet omfattende anlæg på platformene Harald A og -B	6.188	6.081	5.972	5.862	5.751	5.639	5.525	5.411

Instal-lation ID (Union registry)	Operator	Installation	Preliminary allocation							
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
373	Mærsk Olie og Gas A/S	Tyra feltet omfattende anlæg på platformene Tyra Vest A, -B, -C, -D og -E samt Tyra Øst A, -B, -C, -	526.593	517.446	508.192	498.842	489.391	479.848	470.186	460.490
374	Mærsk Olie og Gas A/S	Halfdan feltet omfattende anlæg på platformene Halfdan HDA, -HDB, -HDC og -HBA	102.177	100.402	98.607	96.792	94.958	93.107	91.232	89.351
375	Dong Efterforskning & Produktion	Siri feltet omfattende anlæg på Siri platformen	80.804	79.400	77.980	76.545	75.095	73.630	72.148	70.661
376	Hess Denmark ApS	Syd Arne feltet omfattende anlæg på Syd Arne platformen	36.203	35.575	34.938	34.295	33.646	32.990	32.325	31.659
378	Helsinge Fjernvarme AMBA	Helsinge Fjernvarme	8.591	7.688	6.811	5.962	5.139	4.342	3.572	2.830
380	Colas A/S	Colas Sundholmen, Nørresundby	1.388	1.242	1.100	962	828	700	575	456
382	Effektmarked.DK A/S	Effektmarked DK A/S	22	20	17	15	13	11	9	7
383	Gartneriet Hjortebjerg I/S	Hjortebjerg Kraftvarme/Gartneriet Hjortebjerg I/S	2.173	1.945	1.723	1.508	1.300	1.098	904	716
384	Lemminkäinen A/S	Lemminkäinen A/S - Vandel Asfaltfabrik	1.459	1.306	1.156	1.012	872	736	605	479
387	Centralkommunernes Transmissionsselskab I/S	CTR, KLC2 - Københavns Lufthavn	2.577	2.307	2.042	1.787	1.539	1.300	1.068	845
388	Energi Fyn Produktion A/S	Energi Fyn Produktion - Kratholm	82	74	66	57	49	42	34	27
389	Aulum Fjernvarme A.m.b.a.	Aulum Fjernvarme A.m.b.a. (Rugbjergvej 3)	62	56	49	43	37	31	25	21
390	Aulum Fjernvarme A.m.b.a.	Aulum Fjernvarme A.m.b.a. (Kulvej 5)	5.938	5.314	4.707	4.120	3.551	3.001	2.469	1.956
391	Energi Fyn Produktion A/S	Energi Fyn Produktion - Assens	120	107	96	83	72	60	50	40
399	Energi Fyn Produktion A/S	Energi Fyn Produktion - Regulerkraftanlæg Esbjerg	11	10	9	8	7	5	4	4
400	DK plant aps	DK plant aps	4.334	3.878	3.436	3.007	2.592	2.190	1.802	1.427
403	Energi Fyn Produktion A/S	Energi Fyn Produktion - OUH_Nød og regulerkraftanlæg	28	26	22	19	17	15	12	10
202197	I/S Amager Ressourcecenter	Amagerforbrænding	151.298	135.396	119.947	104.987	90.495	76.475	62.907	49.826
202591	I/S Reno Nord	I/S Reno Nord	68.774	61.546	54.524	47.723	41.136	34.762	28.596	22.649
202613	Odense Kraftvarmeværk A/S	Odense Kraftvarmeværk A/S	99.790	89.302	79.113	69.244	59.687	50.440	41.490	32.863
202700	Kerteminde Forsyning - Varme A/S	Lindø Kraftvarmeværk	5.322	4.763	4.219	3.693	3.183	2.690	2.213	1.753
202826	I/S Refa	Affaldsforbrændingsanlæg I/S REFA	33.542	30.017	26.592	23.275	20.063	16.954	13.946	11.046
202828	Haderslev Kraftvarmeværk A/S	Haderslev Kraftvarmeværk A/S	17.254	15.441	13.679	11.973	10.320	8.721	7.174	5.682
202911	I/S Aars Varmeværk	I/S Aars Varmeværk	17.978	16.088	14.252	12.475	10.753	9.087	7.475	5.921
202996	Svendborg Kraftvarme A/S	Svendborg Kraftvarme A/S	17.814	15.942	14.123	12.361	10.655	9.004	7.407	5.866
203364	I/S Nordforbrænding	I/S Nordforbrænding	44.953	40.229	35.638	31.193	26.888	22.722	18.690	14.804
203614	TAS, Trekantområdets Affaldsselskab I/S	Kolding Forbrændingsanlæg	58.849	52.664	46.655	40.836	35.199	29.746	24.469	19.380
203845	L 90 (Leverandørforeningen af 1990)	L-90 Affaldskraftvarme Esbjerg	78.310	70.079	62.084	54.339	46.839	39.582	32.560	25.789
203937	I/S Reno Syd	I/S Reno Syd	22.079	19.759	17.504	15.321	13.206	11.161	9.180	7.271
204108	KARA/NOVEREN I/S	KARA/NOVEREN Forbrændingsanlæg	70.988	63.527	56.279	49.259	42.460	35.882	29.515	23.379
204462	Hammel Fjernvarmeselskab A.m.b.a.	Hammel Fjernvarmeselskab	13.379	11.973	10.605	9.279	7.994	6.749	5.546	4.387
205514	I/S AffaldPlus	Slagelse forbrændingsanlæg	14.953	13.383	11.854	10.371	8.935	7.544	6.199	4.903
205550	Affaldsselskabet Vendsyssel Vest I/S	AVV-Forbrændingsanlæg	26.474	23.691	20.988	18.370	15.834	13.381	11.007	8.719
205619	AffaldVarme Århus, Århus Kommune	Affaldscenter Aarhus, Forbrændingsanlægget	94.153	84.258	74.644	65.334	56.315	47.590	39.147	31.007

Danish National Allocation table for the period 2013-2020 for Aviation

Allocation of free CO_2 allowances for the years 2013 – 2020.

In 2012, CO_2 emissions from aviation were covered by the EU ETS. The legislation adopted in 2008 was intended to apply to emissions from flights to and from, as well as within the European Economic Area (EEA), which are the 28 EU Member States including Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.
In 2014, the EU decided to revise aviation activities within the EU ETS. These changes are set out in Regulation 421/2014 applicable for the period 2013-2020. The changes limited the scope of the EU ETS for intra-EEA flights to support the development of a global action by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

[1] Special reserve new entrant
[2] Special reserve fast grower

Aircraft operator ID	Aircraft operator (CRCO/ETS) ID	Aircraft operator name	Allocation							
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
202890	3456	Air Alsie A/S	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403
201992	22466	Air Greenland AS	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158
203125	34774	ALIGAP A-S	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0
202452	142	Atlantic Airways P/F	608	608	608	608	608	608	608	608
201417	38870	Cimber A/S	102.360	102.360	102.360	102.360	102.360	102.360	102.360	102.360
202893	366	Danish Air Transport A/S	5.849	5.849	5.849	5.849	5.849	5.849	5.849	5.849
203356	26272	Execujet Europe A/S	0	0	0	0	100[1]	100[1]	100[1]	100[1]
201630	32158	Jet Time A/S	37.740	37.740	37.740	37.740	46.400[2]	46.400[2]	46.400[2]	46.400[2]
201419	12230	Nordic Aviation Capital A/S	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
201580	35196	Primera Air Scandinavia	44.049	44.049	44.049	44.049	44.049	44.049	44.049	44.049
201405	9918	Star Air A/S	97.821	97.821	97.821	97.821	97.821	97.821	97.821	97.821
202817	4357	SUN-AIR of Scandinavia	6.004	6.004	6.004	6.004	6.004	6.004	6.004	6.004
202332	10500	The Duchossois Group, Inc..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
201626	21484	Thomas Cook Airlines Scandinavia A/S	176.545	176.545	176.545	176.545	176.545	176.545	176.545	176.545

Annex A3 Information on Denmark's KP Registry

Contents:

a. Information on the registry administrator

b. Cooperation with other countries concerning operation of the registry

c. Database structure and capacity

d. Standards for data exchange

e. Procedures for administration and operation of the KP registry

f. Safety standards

g. Information available to the public

h. Internet address for the registry

i. Protection, maintenance and recreation of data

j. Test procedures

a. Information on the registry administrator
Danish Business Authority
Dahlerups Pakhus
Langelinie Allé 17
DK-2100 København Ø
Telephone: +45 3529 1000
E-mail: co2register@erst.dk

b. Cooperation with other countries concerning the operation of the registry
Denmark does not cooperate with other countries concerning the administration of the Danish KP Registry. The Danish KP Registry has been operated in a consolidated manner by the European Commission since June 2012. The administration of the registry remains with the Danish Business Authority.

c. Database structure and capacity
The complete description was provided in the common readiness documentation and specific readiness documentation for the national registry of EU and all consolidating national registries and the changes is provided and assessed in the yearly Supplementary Independent Assessment Report (SIAR).

As the database structure and capacity is treated as confidential, no further descriptions are provided here. Relevant parties can request further information. This will then be provided, to the extent possible, by the national administrators.

d. Standards for data exchange
When changes are made in the registry software of the Consolidated System of EU Registries new conformance testing with the ITL takes place. The complete description and test results of the consolidated registry was provided and assessed in the yearly Supplementary Independent Assessment Report (SIAR).

The testing demonstrates capacity and conformance to the DES.

e. Procedures for administration and operation of the KP registry
The procedures are described in Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013 of 2 May 2013 establishing a Union Registry pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Decisions No 280/2004/EC and No 406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. Further procedures are set in Executive Order No 1636 of 23 December 2017 on the EU ETS Registry and the Danish KP Registry. Denmark is in compliance with the procedures set in and pursuant to the regulation and executive order.

f. Safety standards
The security plan of the Consolidated System of EU Registries is updated regularly. The complete description was provided in the common readiness documentation and specific readiness documentation for the national registry of EU and all consolidating national registries and the changes is provided and assessed in the yearly Supplementary Independent Assessment Report (SIAR).

As security and safety standards are treated as confidential, no further descriptions are provided here. Relevant parties can request further information. This will then be provided, to the extent possible, by the national administrator.

g. Information available to the public
Pursuant to article 109 in Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013 of 2 May 2013 establishing a Union Registry pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Decisions No 280/2004/EC and No 406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council only the information specified in Annex XIV of the regulation is available to the public.
Publicly available information from the registry can be found at http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ets/. General information can be found at https://danishbusinessauthority.dk/eu-ets-registry-and-danish-kyoto-registry.

h. Internet address for the registry
https://ets-registry.webgate.ec.europa.eu/euregistry/DK/index.xhtml

i. Protection, maintenance and recreation of data
The disaster recovery plan of the Consolidated System of EU Registries is updated regularly. The complete description was provided in the common readiness documentation and specific readiness documentation for the national registry of EU and all consolidating national registries and the changes is provided and assessed in the yearly Supplementary Independent Assessment Report (SIAR).

As the disaster recovery plan is treated as confidential, no further descriptions are provided here. Relevant parties can request further information. This will then be provided, to the extent possible, by the national administrators.

j. Test procedures
Regarding Consolidated System of EU Registries, the European Commission is responsible for test procedures and all relevant functionality tests related to operations and software/hardware updates. Furthermore, each member state has the possibility to test new releases before they are put in production.

As test procedures and results are treated as confidential, no further descriptions are provided here. Relevant parties can request further information. This will then be provided, to the extent possible, by the national administrators.

Annex A4 Publicly available registry information - 2022 KP Reports

Contents:

TABLE A4.1: 2022 KP REPORTS - PUBLIC INFORMATION ON ACCOUNT INFORMATION*

Account Name	KP Account Type	CP	Account Holder
ambition increase cancellation account	AMBITION_INCREASE_CANCELLATION_ACCOUNT	2	Erhvervsstyrelsen
article 3.7 ter cancellation account	ARTICLE_3_POINT_7TER_CANCELLATION_ACCOUNT	2	Erhvervsstyrelsen
Frivillig annulleringskonto:DK1	Voluntary cancellation	0	Energistyrelsen
Annullering CP1:DK502	Voluntary cancellation	1	Energistyrelsen
Frivillig annullering CP2	Voluntary cancellation	2	Erhvervsstyrelsen
national EU-retirement:DK4	Retirement account	0	Energistyrelsen
retirement	Retirement account	2	Erhvervsstyrelsen
Tilbagetrækning CP1:DK501	Retirement account	1	Energistyrelsen
Net Source Canc	NET SOURCE CANCELLATION ACCOUNT	1	Energistyrelsen
Net source cancellation	NET SOURCE CANCELLATION ACCOUNT	2	Erhvervsstyrelsen
Nettokildeannulleringskonto	NET SOURCE CANCELLATION ACCOUNT	1	Erhvervsstyrelsen
Annulleringskonto for manglende overholdelse	NON COMPLIANCE CANCELLATION ACOUNT	1	Erhvervsstyrelsen
non- compliance cancellation	NON COMPLIANCE CANCELLATION ACOUNT	2	Erhvervsstyrelsen
Annulleringskonto for overskydende udstedelse	EXCESS_ISSUANCE_CANCELLATION_ACCOUNT	1	Erhvervsstyrelsen
mandatory cancellation	MANDATORY CANCELLATION ACCOUNT	2	Erhvervsstyrelsen
Obligatorisk annulleringskonto	MANDATORY CANCELLATION ACCOUNT	1	Erhvervsstyrelsen
Erstatningskonto for tCER, som er ved at udløbe	TCER REPLACEMENT ACCOUNT EXPIRY	1	Erhvervsstyrelsen
tCER replacement for expiry	TCER REPLACEMENT ACCOUNT EXPIRY	2	Erhvervsstyrelsen
Erstatningskonto for lCER, som er ved at udløbe	LCER REPLACEMENT ACCOUNT EXPIRY	1	Erhvervsstyrelsen
lCER replacement account for expiry	LCER REPLACEMENT ACCOUNT EXPIRY	2	Erhvervsstyrelsen
Erstatningskonto for lCER til tilbageførsel af oplagring	LCER REPLACEMENT ACCOUNT REVERSAL CARBON STORAGE	1	Erhvervsstyrelsen
lCER replacement account for reversal storage	LCER REPLACEMENT ACCOUNT REVERSAL CARBON STORAGE	2	Erhvervsstyrelsen
Erstatningskonto for lCER ved manglende indgivelse af certificeringsrapport	LCER REPLACEMENT ACCOUNT FAIL SUBMISSION CERT REP	1	Erhvervsstyrelsen
lCER Replacement Account for Non-submission of Certification Report	LCER REPLACEMENT ACCOUNT FAIL SUBMISSION CERT REP	2	Erhvervsstyrelsen
Previous period surplus account	PPSR_ACCOUNT	2	Erhvervsstyrelsen
Dan:DK67	Operator Holding		TotalEnergies EP Danmark A/S
DANSKE COMMODITIES A/S	Person Holding		Danske Commodities A/S
Energi Danmark	Person Holding		ENERGI DANMARK A/S
NE Climate A/S	Person Holding		NE Climate A/S
AAU-depotkonto	National Holding (Party)		Erhvervsstyrelsen
CER/ERU returneringskonto	National Holding (Party)		Erhvervsstyrelsen
DK deposit	National Holding (Party)		Energistyrelsen
ESD AAU deposit account	National Holding (Party)		Erhvervsstyrelsen
Grønland	National Holding (Party)		Erhvervsstyrelsen
National holding CP2	National Holding (Party)		Erhvervsstyrelsen
NEFCO NeCF	National Holding (Party)		Energistyrelsen
NEFCO TGF	National Holding (Party)		Energistyrelsen
POST 2010 - Malay 3662+5150 UP3+4	National Holding (Party)		Energistyrelsen
POST 2012 Thai 1552 NBF	National Holding (Party)		Energistyrelsen
POST 2012 - Thai 1554 VCF	National Holding (Party)		Energistyrelsen
POST 2012 - Thai 1558 SPM	National Holding (Party)		Energistyrelsen
POST 2012 – Thai 4214 SIMA 1 - ENS' konto	National Holding (Party)		Erhvervsstyrelsen
Thai 4214 SIMA 1 - ENS' konto	National Holding (Party)		Erhvervsstyrelsen
Statens CDM pro	National Holding (Party)		Energistyrelsen
statens frivillige annullering	National Holding (Party)		Erhvervsstyrelsen
Statens konto	National Holding (Party)		
statens off-set	National Holding (Party)		Erhvervsstyrelsen
Thai 1558 SPM	National Holding (Party)		Energistyrelsen
til DK compliance	National Holding (Party)		Erhvervsstyrelsen
Verdensbanken	National Holding (Party)		Energistyrelsen

** Please note that information on account number and information related to account representatives is not included due to confidentiality*

TABLE A4.2: 2022 KP REPORTS - PUBLIC INFORMATION ON LEGAL ENTITIES

Legal Entity	Address Line 1	Address Line 2	Postal Code	City	Country
Danske Commodities A/S	Værkmestergade 3, 3.		8000	Aarhus C	DK
ENERGI DANMARK A/S	Tangen 29		8200	Aarhus N	DK
Energistyrelsen	Carsten Niebuhrs Gade 43		1577	København V	DK
Erhvervsstyrelsen	Langelinie Allé 17		2100	København Ø	DK
NE Climate A/S	Råensvej 1		9000	Aalborg	DK
TotalEnergies EP Danmark A/S	Amerika Plads 29		2100	København Ø	DK

Annex B Overview of Denmark's portfolio of climate relevant policies and measures

Overview of Denmark's portfolio of climate relevant policies and measures (PaMs) reported in this report, including information on which is new – together with the name of policies and measures no longer in place (i.e. expired, changed and/or included elsewhere as a new PaM).

Name of mitigation action (PaM) CC=CrossCutting TD=Taxes&Duties EN=Energy(without BU,TR&HO) BU-Business TR=Transport HO=Households IP=Industrial processes and product use AG=Agriculture LU=LULUCF WA=Waste G=Groups of PaMs	Single PaM or group of PaMs	Name of PaM or group of PaMs reported in Denmark's Fourth Biennial Report (December 2019), but "No longer in place" (i.e. expired, changed, included elsewhere under an existing or new PaM or reconsidered not to have an effect on GHG emissions) – as well as an indication of "New" PaMs included in the first column.
0-CC-01: Funds for supporting capturing and storing CO_2 (CCS)	Single	New
0-CC-02: Market-based subsidy pool for capturing and storing CO_2	Single	New
0-CC-03: Technology-neutral funds for supporting CO_2 capture etc.	Single	New
0-CC-04: Investment in green research, development, and demonstration cf. the research reserve agreement for 2022 and 2023 - 2025 (EUDP is reported separately)	Single	New
1-TD-01b: Mineral-oil Tax Act	Single	
1-TD-02: Gas Tax Act	Single	
1-TD-03: Coal Tax Act	Single	
1-TD-04: Electricity Tax	Single	
1-TD-05: CO_2 tax on energy products	Single	
1-TD-06: Green Owner Tax - a fuel-efficiency-dependent annual tax on motor vehicles	Single	
1-TD-07: Registration Tax - a fuel-efficiency-dependant registration tax on passenger cars and vans	Single	
1-TD-08: Tax on HFCs, PFCs and SF_6 - equivalent to the CO_2 tax	Single	
1-TD-09: Tax on methane from natural gas fired power plants - equivalent to the CO_2 tax	Single	
1-TD-12: Extension of low process electricity tax for charging electric and plug-in hybrid cars that subscribe to driving power through a business service until 2031	Single	New
1-TD-13: Increase in CFC tax [enhancement of 1-TD-08]	Single	New
1-TD-14: Mileage-based toll for trucks	Single	New
2-EN-01: EU-CO_2-emission trading scheme for electricity and district heat production and certain industrial processes (incl. Business) and aviation from 2012 (EU ETS)	Single	
2-EN-02: Biomass Agreement (Agreement on the use of biomass in electricity production)	Single	
2-EN-03: Price supplement and subsidies for renewable energy production	Single	
2-EN-04: Tenders for offshore wind turbines	Single	
		EN-5(expired): Scrapping scheme for old wind turbines
2-EN-06: Energy development and demonstration	Single	
2-EN-07: Liberalization of waste incineration plants	Single	New
2-EN-08: Phasing out fossil fuels and promoting locally based RE-heat by adjustment of requirements for district heating projects	Single	New
2-EN-09: Establishment of two energy islands	Single	New
2-EN-10: Stop oil and gas extraction in the North Sea in 2050 and cancellation of 8th and future tender rounds	Single	New

3-BU-01: Agreements on energy efficiency with business.	Single	
		BU-2(expired): Savings activities by elec. grid, gas, oil and district heating companies (consump. of final energy excl. Transp.)
3-BU-06: Circular on energy-efficiency in state institutions	Single	
		BU-7(expired): Campaigns and promotion of efficient appliances (including elec. heating, conversion and efficient appliances in households)
3-BU-08: Renewables for the industry	Single	
3-BU-09: Mandatory Energy Audit for large Enterprises	Single	
		3-BU-10(expired): The center for energy savings in enterprises
3-BU-11: Denmark's Export and Investment Fund (EIFO)	Single	New
		BU-12(expired & replaced by BU-19 and BU-20): Prioritization of DKK 60 million DKK within the existing export and business efforts, for initiatives that can be targeted at the green transition.
3-BU-13: Obligation for energy savings in government buildings	Single	New
3-BU-14: Competitive subsidy scheme related to private enterprises	Single	New
3-BU-15: Subsidy scheme for energy renovations in public buildings (municipalities and regions)	Single	New
3-BU-16: Targeted support for horticulture	Single	New
3-BU-17: Energy efficiency efforts	Single	New
		BU-18(new & reconsidered: no direct GHG reduction effect): Subsidy for capital investment in Nordic Sugar
3-BU-19: Green reinsurance facility in EKF – now part of Denmark´s Export and Investment Fund	Single	New
3-BU-20: Green capital injection in Vaekstfonden – now part of Denmark´s Export and Investment Fund	Single	New
4-TR-01a: EU demands on vehicle manufactures to deliver fuel efficient cars and vans	Single	
		TR-1b(expired): Information campaign on fuel consumption of new cars
		TR-2(expired): Energy-correct driving technique
		TR-3(expired): Initiative on enforcing speed limits
		TR-4(expired): Establishment of intermodal installations
		TR-5(expired): Promotion of environmentally friendly goods transport
		TR-6(expired): Reduced travel times for public transport
4-TR-07: Spatial planning	Single	
		TR-8(expired & replaced by TR-22): EU requirements regarding biofuels
		TR-9(expired and replaced by TR-16 to TR33): Transport infrastructure projects in the fields of electric vehicles, gas and hydrogen
4-TR-10: Electrification of parts of the rail infrastructure	Single	
		TR-11(expired): Investments in a new metro line and bicycle transport facilities.
4-TR-12: Investment in a tunnel under the Femern Belt	Single	
4-TR-13: Use of climate-friendly asphalt for all wear layer replacements on the state road network in 2020	Single	New
		TR-14(new & reconsidered: no direct GHG reduction effect): Allocated funds in 2023 for the construction of a new double-track electrified railway across West Funen.
		TR-15(new & reconsidered: no direct GHG reduction effect): Allocated funds for speed upgrading of the Ringsted - Odense railway line from 2020-2023.
4-TR-16: Allocated funds of DKK 250 million for green buses and green vehicles for demand responsive transport.	Single	New
4-TR-17: Energy and environmental requirements for taxis	Single	New
		TR-18(new & expired & replaced by TR-22): Maintaining the increased blend in requirement (for the implementation of TR8 extension of 4-TR-18 from 2019 to 2020)
4-TR-19: Implementation of pool for green transport in 2020 (DKK 75 million)	Single	New
4-TR-20: Minimum implementation of the Fuel Quality Directive (FQD)	Single	New

4-TR-21: Advancing and increasing the existing pool for green transport	Single	New
4-TR-22: CO_2 displacement requirements for RE fuels	Single	New
4-TR-23: Funds for green transport 2021-2022 – ferry subsidy scheme to support the green conversion of domestic ferries 2021-2022, for which grants could be applied for the acquisition or leasing of new green ferries or for the retrofit of existing ferries. The grant also included any investments in necessary port adaptations.	Single	New
		TR-24(new & expired & replaced by TR-22): Maintaining the increased blend in requirement (extension of 4-TR-18 from 2020 to 2021)
4-TR-25: Climate-friendly cooperation agreements on green public transport	Single	New
4-TR-26: Government subsidy for the purchase of four battery trains and charging infrastructure for battery trains in Holstebro and Skjern, cf. agreement on IP35	Single	New
4-TR-27: Funds have been set aside for a green mobility model, where the traffic models that form the basis of decisions in the transport area are further developed, cf. agreement on IP35	Single	New
4-TR-28: Pools respectively for cycling and charging infrastructure along the state road network, cf. agreement on IP35	Single	New
4-TR-29: Funds for the promotion of alternative fuels infrastructure in heavy good road transport cf. agreement on IP35.	Single	New
4-TR-30: Funds for advisory center for bicycle promotion. The center must provide advice to companies on measures they can implement to push employees' transport choices in favor of the bicycle, as well as advice on how electric bicycles can cover part of the companies' need for goods transport and other commercial distribution.	Single	New
4-TR-31: Funds set aside for the promotion of infrastructure for cycling, cf. agreement on Green transformation of road transport 2020. The financing for this comes from the Danish takeover from the EU's recovery facility.	Single	New
4-TR-32: Subsidy for charging infrastructure for battery trains on the private railway lines. The subsidy is given in terms of promoting a green transition and a CO_2-neutral railway operation. Infrastructure Plan 2035 (IP35).	Single	New
4-TR-33: Funds for the devlopment of charging infrastructure for light duty vehicles, Infrastructure Plan 2035	Single	New
4-TR-34: Port subsidy scheme to support establishment of e.g. wharves, piers, road infrastructure at the port and on shore power supply, cf. agreement on Infrastructure Plan 2035 (IP35)	Single	New
4-TR-35: Port and Fishing subsidy scheme to promote a green transition of ports and transition efforts within fishing and related ancillary industries.	Single	New
4-TR-36: CO_2-neutral charging infrastrukture on the state railways	Single	New
5-HO-01: Minimum energy requirements for buildings	Single	
5-HO-02: Energy labelling of electric appliances	Single	
5-HO-03: Substitution of individual oil-based furnaces	Single	
5-HO-04: Better Houses	Single	
5-HO-05: Strategy for Energy renovation of buildings	Single	
		HO-6(expired): Heat pumps as an energy service
5-HO-07: Green renovations of social housing sector	Single	New
5-HO-08: Phasing out of oil and gas boilers by subsidies for conversion to green solutions [= 5-HO-03 changed and enhanced]	Single	New
5-HO-09: Increase in allocated funds for phasing out oil and gas boilers until 2025 [= 5-HO-08 further enhanced]	Single	New
5-HO-10: Grants for green housing improvements (the Building Pool)	Single	New
5-HO-11: Grants for individual heat pump when scrapping oil- or gas boilers (The Scrapping Scheme)	Single	New
6-IP-01: Regulation of use of HFCs, PFCs and SF_6 (phasing out most of the uses) - Statutory order on fluorinated greenhouse gasses	Single	

		AG-1(expired): Action Plan for the Aquatic Environment I+II and Action Plan for Sustainable Agriculture
		AG-2(expired): Action Plan for the Aquatic Environment III
		AG-4a/4b/4c/4d/4e(expired): Reduced emissions of ammonia
7-AG-04f: Environmental Approval Act for Livestock Holdings	Single	
7-AG-06: Biogas plants (support - Energy Agreement)	Single	
		AG-9(expired): Agreement on Green Growth
		AG-11(expired): Agreement on Green Growth 2.0
		AG-12(expired): Political Agreement on a Food and Agricultural Package (2016-2021)
7-AG-13: Agreement on Nature (the Nature Package)	Single	
7-AG-15: Pool for the promotion of biogas and other green gases by tender	Single	New
7-AG-16: Separate nitrogen standards for humus soils	Single	New
7-AG-17: Adjustment of utilization requirements for livestock slurry and manure	Single	New
7-AG-18: Prohibition of fertilization and spraying, etc. on §3 areas (Protected areas)	Single	New
7-AG-19: Biogas (for transport and process)	Single	New
7-AG-20: Subsidy for upgrading and purification of biogas	Single	New
		7-AG-21 (already covered by AG-06): New budget year for subsidy schemes regarding biogas plants
7-AG-22: Ecological area support (Ecoscheme)	Single	New
7-AG-23: Environmentally and climate-friendly grass (Ecoscheme)	Single	New
7-AG-24: Plants (Ecoscheme)	Single	New
7-AG-25: Biodiversity and sustainability (Ecoscheme)	Single	New
7-AG-26: Implementation of "targeted regulation"	Single	New
7-AG-27: Restoration of phosphorous wetlands	Single	New
7-AG-28: Environmental and climate technology	Single	New
7-AG-29: Organic investment support	Single	New
7-AG-30: Collective actions measures to reduce nitrogen emissions	Single	New
7-AG-31: Generel reduction requirement for cattle	Single	New
7-AG-32: More frequent discharge of pig manure	Single	New
7-AG-33: CAP-law	Single	New
7-AG-34: Implementation of EU's agricultural policy	Single	New
7-AG-35: Conditionality (GLM-requirements)	Single	New
7-AG-36: Basic income support for sustainability(BISS)/Basic payment pillar 1	Single	New
8-LU-01: Ban on burning straw on fields	Single	
		LU-2(expired): Planting of windbreaks
		LU-3(replaced by LU-13): Subsidies scheme for private afforestation on agricultural land (increase the forest area in Denmark)
8-LU-04: Public afforestation (state and municipalities)	Single	
		LU-5(replaced by LU-12): Subsidy for conversion of arable land on organic soils to nature
8-LU-08: Establishment of the Danish Climate Forest Fund to support climate efforts	Single	New
8-LU-11: Subsidy for restoration of peatland (CAP+national)	Single	New
8-LU-12: Extensification of carbon rich soils (Ecoscheme)	Single	New
8-LU-13: Private afforestation	Single	New
8-LU-14: Temporary reduction in logging	Single	New
9-WA-01: A ban of landfill of combustible waste.	Single	
9-WA-02: The waste tax	Single	
9-WA-03: Weight-and-volume-based packaging taxes	Single	
		WA-4(expired): Subsidy programme – Enterprise Scheme (special scheme for businesses)
		WA-5(expired): Increased recycling of waste plastic packaging
9-WA-06: Implementation of the EU landfill directive	Single	
		WA-7(expired): Support for (construction of facilities for) gas recovery at landfill sites
		WA-8(expired): Subsidy programme for cleaner products
9-WA-09: Subsidy programme for biocovers on landfills	Single	

9-WA-10: Prohibition of free plastic bags and thin plastic bags	Single	New
9-WA-11: Triple the tax on carrier bags and disposable tableware	Single	New
9-WA-12: Requirements for the possibility of direct recycling at municipal recycling stations	Single	New
9-WA-13: Streamlining the sorting and collection of business household-like waste	Single	New
9-WA-14: Streamlining and mandatory collection schemes for household waste	Single	New
9-WA-15: Streamlining with mandatory collection scheme for household textile waste	Single	New
9-WA-16: Waste sorting in the public space	Single	New
9-WA-17: Requirements for the municipalities on tenders for bulky waste schemes with re-sorting with regard to higher real recycling and reuse	Single	New
9-WA-18: Demand for smaller losses in recycling plastic	Single	New
9-WA-19: Target of 50% reduction of certain plastic takeaway packaging by 2026	Single	New
9-WA-20: National implementation of extended producer responsibility for packaging	Single	New
9-WA-21: Target of 50% sorting of plastic for recycling in the agricultural sector	Single	New
9-WA-22: Target of 50% sorting of plastic for recycling in the construction sector	Single	New
9-WA-23: New model for waste management to ensure increased recycling	Single	New
9-WA-24: Productivity gain on increased recycling of plastics through the synergy effect between a clear framework for the sector, the market gaining access to both household and acquired waste and the increase and streamlining of waste streams	Single	New
9-WA-25: Ceiling over nitrous oxide emissions from large treatment plants	Single	New
G1: Group of all policies and measures except in the LULUCF sector	Group	
	Group	G2(former TD-1a, included elsewhere): Energy taxes except on mineral oil
G3: All RE mitigation actions (Renewable Energy) since 1990	Group	
G4: All EE mitigation actions (Energy Efficiency) since 1990	Group	
G5: Energy effciency in transport by passenger cars	Group	
G6: F-gas taxes and regulation	Group	
G7: LULUCF activities	Group	
	Group	G8(expired or included elsewhere): All initiatives in the *2018 Energy Agreement*
	Group	G9(expired or included elsewhere): All initiatives in the *2018 Climate and Air Proposal*
	Group	G10(included elsewhere – as single PaMs): All initiatives in the *2020 Agreement on a Climate Plan for a Green Waste Sector and Circular Economy* and the *2020 Climate Agreement on Energy & Industry etc.*
	Group	G11(included elsewhere - as single PaMs): All initiatives in the *2020 Agreement on Green Transition of the Road Transport*
G12: Green tax reform, phase 1	Group	New
G13: Increased space heating tax (fossil fuels) and reduced electric heating tax	Group	New

Annex C Results and supplementary information concerning greenhouse gas projections

This annex consists of the following three sub-annexes:

Annex C1: The results of Denmark's 2022 'with measures' projection of greenhouse gas emissions 2021-2035 (CSO22).

Annex C2: CSO22 - Key facts and key models.

Annex C3: A comparison of the latest reported greenhouse gas inventory with the "with measures" projections of Denmark's total greenhouse gas emissions included in Denmark's first to seventh national communication.

Annex C1 The results of Denmark's 2022 'with measures' projection of greenhouse gas emissions 2021-2035 (CSO22)

This annex contains the results of Denmark's 'with measures' projection of greenhouse gas emissions 2021-2035 as published in 2022 in *Denmark's Climate Status and Outlook 2022* (CSO22)[1].

Note to Tables C1-1 to C1-8:

The tables show the historical and projected greenhouse gas emissions in ´000 tonnes CO_2 equivalents for total greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs), carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) respectively.

As Denmark is able report historic inventories for emission of HFCs and PFCs separately, separate projections of future emissions of HFCs and PFCs have been elaborated (i.e. no inventory or projection as regards emissions of mixtures of HFCs and PFCs). Furthermore, with no historic emissions of NF_3, it is projected that Denmark's future emissions of NF_3 will also be zero.

The historical emission data 1990-2020 are from the April 2020 inventory submission. Although the latest inventory submission is from April 2023, data from the April 2022 inventory submission are included in Denmark's NC8 and BR5 to ensure consistency between inventory data and targets for 2020 in relation to the use of global warming potentials - i.e. global warming potentials from the IPCC's Fourth Assessment report (AR4 GWPs). As of April 2023, AR5 GWPs are used in the annual inventory submissions.

The projected emission data (2021/)2025-2040 are from the 2022 'with measures' projection of greenhouse gas emissions 2021-2035 as published in 2022 in Denmark's Climate Status and Outlook 2022 (CSO22). CSO22 contains no estimates for 2036-2040. For the reporting of estimates in accordance with the NC-guidelines, a constant level of emissions from 2035 til 2040 have been assumed.

In Table C1-1 to C1-7, both the inventory data and the projection estimates follow the CRF format used for the reporting of annual inventories to the extent possible. However, the following deviations should be noted:

- In the annual inventories, Denmark include indirect CO2 emissions in the national total. This is shown separately and included in the total for the inventory years. In the projection models used for the projected estimates shown in the table, the projected (minor) contribution from indirect CO2 emissions are included in the relevant sectors where these emissions occur. Emissions of indirect CO2 are therefore not shown separately for the projected years.
- As funds have been allocated through several channels to support implementation of Carbon Capture and Storage in Denmark (see Chapter 4.3.4), the projections also include the estimated effects of these initiatives. However, as it is uncertain in which sectors CCS-projects will be implemented (could be in the energy sector, under manufacturing or under industrial processes), the sub-sector "Other" under "1.C - CO2 Transport and storage" has been used for transparent reporting of these estimates, although the effects of CCS will not be included here in future inventory reporting, but rather in the relevant sectors in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and the 2019 IPCC Refinement.
- As mentioned above, AR4 GWPs have been used for inventory data included in the tables. In the projection estimates reported, AR5 GWPs have been used. The shift from using AR4 GWPs to AR5 GWPs has increased the level of total greenhouse gas emissions with approximately 0.3 million tonnes CO2e in the projection period, while the effect on the total in 1990 is close to zero.

In Table C1-8, the inventory data and the projection estimates are shown in the required CTF format.

[1] https://ens.dk/en/our-services/projections-and-models/denmarks-energy-and-climate-outlook

TABLE C1-1: THE RESULT OF DENMARK'S 'WITH MEASURES' GREENHOUSE GAS PROJECTION 2025-2040 AS REGARDS GHGS

Source: *Denmark's Climate Status and Outlook 2022* (Danish Energy Agency, 2022).

GHG (greenhouse gases) emissions and projections (kt CO_2 equivalent)	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	**GHG**	**GHG**	**GHG**	**GHG**	**GHG**	**GHG**	**GHG**	**GHG**	**GHG**	**GHG**	**GHG**
	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$
1. Energy	**52425**	**60620**	**53589**	**50818**	**49155**	**34571**	**27106**	**22570**	**16130**	**13450**	**13450**
A. Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach)	**51899**	**59900**	**52461**	**49899**	**48556**	**34164**	**26905**	**23300**	**17320**	**14150**	**14150**
1. Energy industries	**26257**	**32581**	**26078**	**23196**	**24111**	**12906**	**7351**	**5130**	**2970**	**2560**	**2560**
a. Public electricity and heat production	24791	30428	23569	20597	21673	10458	5526	2890	920	700	700
b. Petroleum refining	909	1390	1003	940	855	980	917	970	970	970	970
c. Manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries	557	763	1506	1659	1583	1468	907	1270	1080	890	890
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	**5580**	**5992**	**5889**	**5385**	**4390**	**3767**	**3577**	**3090**	**2010**	**1500**	**1500**
3. Transport	**10787**	**12106**	**12468**	**13597**	**13410**	**12726**	**12032**	**12190**	**10510**	**8630**	**8630**
a. Domestic aviation	229	222	179	164	189	139	79	160	170	170	170
b. Road transportation	9537	10855	11454	12496	12368	11791	11272	11330	9820	7960	7960
c. Railways	300	306	230	235	245	251	199	180	20	0	0
d. Domestic navigation	721	723	604	703	608	546	482	520	500	500	500
e. Other transportation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Other sectors	**9104**	**8897**	**7824**	**7341**	**6436**	**4566**	**3700**	**2680**	**1620**	**1250**	**1250**
a. Commercial/institutional	1589	1326	1099	1194	1133	893	726	390	170	100	100
b. Residential	5141	5143	4177	3847	3362	2158	1653	1010	400	220	220
c. Agriculture/forestry/fishing	2375	2429	2548	2300	1941	1516	1321	1280	1050	930	930
5. Other (as specified in table 1.A(a) sheet 4)	**171**	**323**	**201**	**379**	**209**	**198**	**246**	**210**	**210**	**210**	**210**
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	**526**	**720**	**1128**	**920**	**598**	**408**	**201**	**170**	**210**	**200**	**200**
1. Solid fuels	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	**526**	**720**	**1128**	**920**	**598**	**408**	**201**	**170**	**210**	**200**	**200**
C. CO2 Transport and storage	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-900**	**-1400**	**-900**	**-900**
Memo items: (Not included in national totals)											
International bunkers	**4808**	**6896**	**6417**	**4952**	**4519**	**4964**	**2628**	**5451**	**5559**	**5570**	**5582**
Aviation	1771	1866	2351	2574	2414	2643	986	3204	3312	3323	3335
Navigation	3038	5030	4066	2378	2105	2321	1642	2247	2247	2247	2247
Multilateral operations	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**
CO2 emissions from biomass	**4389**	**5368**	**6484**	**10220**	**14446**	**15379**	**18439**	**23770**	**21000**	**18230**	**18230**
CO2 captured	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**IE**	**IE**	**IE**	**IE**
2. Industrial processes	**2343**	**2899**	**3698**	**2770**	**1913**	**1835**	**1925**	**1870**	**1790**	**1760**	**1760**
A. Mineral industry	1081	1420	1632	1567	807	1049	1353	1460	1450	1440	1440
B. Chemical industry	1003	870	966	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
C. Metal industry	60	73	61	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	166	186	191	216	200	174	169	160	160	160	160
E. Electronics industry	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. Product uses as substitutes for ODS(2)	0	258	789	927	835	467	335	220	140	120	120
G. Other product manufacture and use	33	92	60	43	58	144	67	30	40	40	40
H. Other (as specified in tables 2(I).A-H and 2(II))(3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Agriculture	**13338**	**12718**	**11870**	**11443**	**11069**	**11092**	**11268**	**10580**	**10340**	**10130**	**10130**
A. Enteric fermentation	4039	3967	3631	3483	3631	3667	3680	4260	4420	4340	4340
B. Manure management	2822	3071	3318	3478	3120	2960	2871	2470	2180	2060	2060
C. Rice cultivation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. Agricultural soils(2) (3) (4)	5860	5143	4649	4255	4159	4285	4458	3640	3530	3520	3520
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	3	3	4	5	3	4	5	0	0	0	0
G. Liming	565	496	261	220	153	166	250	210	210	210	210
H. Urea application	15	15	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers	33	22	5	1	2	9	4	0	0	0	0
J. Other (please specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry (2)	**6874**	**5401**	**5135**	**5102**	**2458**	**792**	**3107**	**4820**	**3720**	**3400**	**3400**
A. Forest land	-1229	-1233	-1329	-897	-2269	-4008	-2172	260	-30	-180	-180
B. Cropland	5298	4145	4031	3597	2549	2562	2851	2390	1650	1470	1470
C. Grassland	2230	2087	1982	1907	1881	2118	2232	2080	1760	1630	1630
D. Wetlands(3)	105	78	78	106	80	68	72	130	280	340	340
E. Settlements	472	440	347	276	242	224	242	260	290	320	320
F. Other land (4)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. Harvested wood products (5)	-2	-116	26	113	-25	-172	-118	-300	-230	-180	-180
H. Other (please specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Waste	**1896**	**1729**	**1467**	**1319**	**1191**	**1130**	**1210**	**1510**	**1610**	**1490**	**1490**
A. Solid waste disposal	1536	1331	1073	909	772	653	537	500	410	410	410
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	55	82	149	172	204	249	447	790	970	860	860
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. Wastewater treatment and discharge	280	288	220	213	188	202	200	190	200	190	190
E. Other (please specify)	25	27	25	24	26	24	26	30	30	30	30
Memo items: (Not included in national totals)											
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Annual change in total long-term C storage	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Annual change in total long-term C storage in HWP waste(3)	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
6. Other (please specify)(6)	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**
Memo item:											
Indirect N2O	570	615	508	431	345	298	230	NE	NE	NE	NE
"Memo item" included in Totals including indirect CO2:(2)											
Indirect CO2	**1120**	**1058**	**838**	**684**	**489**	**313**	**237**	**IE**	**IE**	**IE**	**IE**
Total CO2 equivalent emissions without LULUCF	70002	77967	70625	66351	63328	48628	41509	36310	29670	26630	26630
Total CO2 equivalent emissions with LULUCF	76875	83368	75760	71453	65786	49420	44616	41130	33390	30030	30030
Total CO2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, without LULUCF	71122	79024	71463	67034	63817	48941	41746	36530	29870	26830	26830
Total CO2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, with LULUCF	**77995**	**84425**	**76598**	**72136**	**66275**	**49733**	**44853**	**41350**	**33590**	**30230**	**30230**

TABLE C1-2: THE RESULT OF DENMARK'S 'WITH MEASURES' GREENHOUSE GAS PROJECTION 2025-2040 AS REGARDS CO_2
Source: *Denmark's Climate Status and Outlook 2022* (Danish Energy Agency, 2022).

CO_2 emissions and projections (kt CO_2)	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	CO_2	CO_2	CO_2	CO_2	CO_2	CO_2	CO_2	CO_2	CO_2	CO_2	CO_2
	(kt)	(kt)	(kt)	(kt)	(kt)	(kt)	(kt)	(kt)	(kt)	(kt)	(kt)
1. Energy	**51672**	**59411**	**52152**	**49492**	**48017**	**33807**	**26481**	**21760**	**15390**	**12840**	**12840**
A. Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach)	**51331**	**58957**	**51429**	**48944**	**47664**	**33560**	**26355**	**22560**	**16670**	**13610**	**13610**
1. Energy industries	**26156**	**32183**	**25597**	**22780**	**23724**	**12737**	**7191**	**4860**	**2780**	**2440**	**2440**
a. Public electricity and heat production	24697	30042	23109	20195	21297	10299	5373	2630	740	580	580
b. Petroleum refining	908	1387	1000	938	854	978	916	970	970	970	970
c. Manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries	550	754	1488	1646	1574	1460	902	1260	1070	890	890
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	**5511**	**5907**	**5791**	**5303**	**4317**	**3706**	**3500**	**3030**	**1950**	**1440**	**1440**
3. Transport	**10609**	**11915**	**12297**	**13450**	**13274**	**12580**	**11892**	**11970**	**10300**	**8440**	**8440**
a. Domestic aviation	226	219	177	161	187	137	78	150	160	160	160
b. Road transportation	9371	10675	11293	12359	12242	11654	11140	11130	9630	7790	7790
c. Railways	297	303	228	232	243	249	197	180	20	0	0
d. Domestic navigation	715	718	600	697	603	541	478	510	490	490	490
e. Other transportation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0	0	0	0
4. Other sectors	**8888**	**8634**	**7546**	**7038**	**6143**	**4341**	**3529**	**2500**	**1440**	**1090**	**1090**
a. Commercial/institutional	1578	1301	1070	1164	1107	875	708	380	150	80	80
b. Residential	4990	4969	4014	3651	3152	1995	1543	900	300	140	140
c. Agriculture/forestry/fishing	2321	2365	2462	2222	1884	1472	1278	1220	990	870	870
5. Other (as specified in table 1.A(a) sheet 4)	**167**	**318**	**197**	**374**	**206**	**196**	**243**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	**341**	**454**	**723**	**548**	**353**	**247**	**126**	**100**	**120**	**130**	**130**
1. Solid fuels	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	**341**	**454**	**723**	**548**	**353**	**247**	**126**	**100**	**120**	**130**	**130**
C. CO2 Transport and storage	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-900**	**-1400**	**-900**	**-900**
Memo items: (Not included in national totals)											
International bunkers	**4766**	**6837**	**6361**	**4907**	**4478**	**4919**	**2605**	**5406**	**5514**	**5524**	**5536**
Aviation	1753	1847	2327	2548	2390	2617	976	3176	3283	3293	3305
Navigation	3013	4990	4034	2359	2088	2302	1629	2231	2231	2231	2231
Multilateral operations	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**
CO2 emissions from biomass	**4389**	**5368**	**6484**	**10220**	**14446**	**15379**	**18439**	**23770**	**21000**	**18230**	**18230**
CO2 captured	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**IE**	**IE**	**IE**	**IE**
2. Industrial processes	**1278**	**1646**	**1864**	**1800**	**1008**	**1224**	**1523**	**1620**	**1610**	**1600**	**1600**
A. Mineral industry	1081	1420	1632	1567	807	1049	1353	1460	1450	1440	1440
B. Chemical industry	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
C. Metal industry	30	39	41	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	166	186	190	215	199	173	168	160	160	160	160
E. Electronics industry											
F. Product uses as substitutes for ODS(2)											
G. Other product manufacture and use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H. Other (as specified in tables 2(I).A-H and 2(II))(3)											
3. Agriculture	**613**	**534**	**268**	**222**	**156**	**176**	**254**	**210**	**210**	**210**	**210**
A. Enteric fermentation											
B. Manure management											
C. Rice cultivation											
D. Agricultural soils(2) (3) (4)											
E. Prescribed burning of savannas											
F. Field burning of agricultural residues											
G. Liming	565	496	261	220	153	166	250	210	210	210	210
H. Urea application	15	15	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers	33	22	5	1	2	9	4	0	0	0	0
J. Other (please specify)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry (2)	**6540**	**5081**	**4835**	**4821**	**2185**	**513**	**2821**	**4440**	**3180**	**2840**	**2840**
A. Forest land	-1261	-1264	-1359	-926	-2296	-4035	-2200	240	-50	-200	-200
B. Cropland	5161	4014	3907	3479	2439	2458	2753	2290	1570	1390	1390
C. Grassland	2111	1974	1875	1806	1780	2009	2118	1960	1660	1530	1530
D. Wetlands(3)	103	74	71	97	65	47	44	10	-40	0	0
E. Settlements	428	399	315	253	222	206	225	240	270	300	300
F. Other land (4)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. Harvested wood products (5)	-2	-116	26	113	-25	-172	-118	-300	-230	-180	-180
H. Other (please specify)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
5. Waste	**22**	**24**	**22**	**22**	**23**	**22**	**23**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**
A. Solid waste disposal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. Biological treatment of solid waste											
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. Wastewater treatment and discharge											
E. Other (please specify)	22	24	22	22	23	22	23	20	20	20	20
Memo items: (Not included in national totals)											
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Annual change in total long-term C storage	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Annual change in total long-term C storage in HWP waste(3)	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
6. Other (please specify)(6)	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**
Memo item:											
Indirect N2O											
"Memo item" included in Totals including indirect CO2:(2)											
Indirect CO2	**1120**	**1058**	**838**	**684**	**489**	**313**	**237**	**IE**	**IE**	**IE**	**IE**
Total CO2 emissions without land use, land-use change and forestry	53585	61614	54306	51535	49204	35228	28282	23390	17030	14470	14470
Total CO2 emissions with land use, land-use change and forestry	60125	66695	59141	56356	51389	35741	31103	27830	20210	17310	17310
Total CO2 emissions, including indirect CO2, without LULUCF	54705	62672	55144	52218	49693	35541	28519	23610	17230	14670	14670
Total CO2 emissions, including indirect CO2, with LULUCF	**61245**	**67753**	**59979**	**57039**	**51878**	**36054**	**31340**	**28050**	**20410**	**17510**	**17510**

TABLE C1-3: THE RESULT OF DENMARK'S 'WITH MEASURES' GREENHOUSE GAS PROJECTION 2025-2040 AS REGARDS CH_4
Source: *Denmark's Climate Status and Outlook 2022* (Danish Energy Agency, 2022).

CH_4 (methane) emissions and projections (kt CO_2 equivalent)	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	CH_4	CH_4	CH_4	CH_4	CH_4	CH_4	CH_4	CH_4	CH_4	CH_4	CH_4
	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$
1. Energy	**394**	**767**	**952**	**881**	**704**	**370**	**268**	**500**	**440**	**340**	**340**
A. Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach)	**262**	**573**	**666**	**597**	**515**	**252**	**214**	**440**	**370**	**290**	**290**
1. Energy industries	**15**	**285**	**367**	**311**	**275**	**86**	**84**	**200**	**130**	**70**	**70**
a. Public electricity and heat production	15	284	366	309	273	84	83	200	130	70	70
b. Petroleum refining	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	**8**	**10**	**26**	**21**	**14**	**12**	**23**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**
3. Transport	**79**	**76**	**55**	**38**	**20**	**12**	**9**	**120**	**120**	**110**	**110**
a. Domestic aviation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	10
b. Road transportation	79	75	54	37	20	11	8	100	100	90	90
c. Railways	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Domestic navigation	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	10	10	10
e. Other transportation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Other sectors	**157**	**200**	**216**	**226**	**205**	**142**	**98**	**100**	**100**	**90**	**90**
a. Commercial/institutional	4	18	23	22	18	11	10	0	10	10	10
b. Residential	120	139	127	147	150	106	62	60	50	40	40
c. Agriculture/forestry/fishing	33	44	65	57	37	25	26	40	40	40	40
5. Other (as specified in table 1.A(a) sheet 4)	**2**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	**133**	**194**	**286**	**284**	**189**	**118**	**53**	**60**	**70**	**50**	**50**
1. Solid fuels	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	**133**	**194**	**286**	**284**	**189**	**118**	**53**	**60**	**70**	**50**	**50**
C. CO2 Transport and storage											
Memo items: (Not included in national totals)											
International bunkers	**2**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**
Aviation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navigation	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Multilateral operations	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**
CO2 emissions from biomass											
CO2 captured											
2. Industrial processes	**2**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
A. Mineral industry											
B. Chemical industry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. Metal industry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. Electronics industry											
F. Product uses as substitutes for ODS(2)											
G. Other product manufacture and use	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	0	0	0	0
H. Other (as specified in tables 2(I).A-H and 2(II))(3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Agriculture	**5897**	**6116**	**6012**	**6010**	**5972**	**5900**	**5881**	**6250**	**6180**	**6000**	**6000**
A. Enteric fermentation	4039	3967	3631	3483	3631	3667	3680	4260	4420	4340	4340
B. Manure management	1855	2146	2379	2523	2339	2230	2198	1990	1760	1660	1660
C. Rice cultivation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. Agricultural soils(2) (3) (4)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	2	3	3	4	2	3	4	0	0	0	0
G. Liming											
H. Urea application											
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers											
J. Other (please specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry (2)	**263**	**253**	**243**	**233**	**229**	**231**	**238**	**340**	**500**	**520**	**520**
A. Forest land	5	5	5	5	3	4	4	0	0	0	0
B. Cropland	137	130	124	118	110	100	93	100	80	80	80
C. Grassland	119	113	107	101	101	107	113	120	100	100	100
D. Wetlands(3)	2	4	6	9	15	21	29	120	320	340	340
E. Settlements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. Other land (4)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. Harvested wood products (5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H. Other (please specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Waste	**1612**	**1429**	**1214**	**1075**	**963**	**890**	**967**	**1300**	**1390**	**1270**	**1270**
A. Solid waste disposal	1536	1331	1073	909	772	653	537	500	410	410	410
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	32	52	92	116	141	184	374	730	910	800	800
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. Wastewater treatment and discharge	41	43	46	47	48	49	53	60	60	50	50
E. Other (please specify)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	10	10	10	10
Memo items: (Not included in national totals)											
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites											
Annual change in total long-term C storage											
Annual change in total long-term C storage in HWP waste(3)											
6. Other (please specify)(6)	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**
Memo item:											
Indirect N2O											
"Memo item" included in Totals including indirect CO2:(2)											
Indirect CO2											
Total CH4 emissions without LULUCF	**7906**	**8314**	**8182**	**7969**	**7642**	**7164**	**7117**	**8050**	**8010**	**7610**	**7610**
Total CH4 emissions with LULUCF	**8169**	**8567**	**8425**	**8202**	**7870**	**7394**	**7356**	**8390**	**8510**	**8130**	**8130**

TABLE C1-4: THE RESULT OF DENMARK'S 'WITH MEASURES' GREENHOUSE GAS PROJECTION 2025-2040 AS REGARDS N_2O

Source: *Denmark's Climate Status and Outlook 2022* (Danish Energy Agency, 2022).

N_2O (nitrous oxide) emissions and projections (kt CO_2 equivalent)	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	N_2O	N_2O	N_2O	N_2O	N_2O	N_2O	N_2O	N_2O	N_2O	N_2O	N_2O
	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$
1. Energy	**359**	**442**	**485**	**446**	**434**	**394**	**357**	**310**	**300**	**270**	**270**
A. Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach)	**306**	**370**	**366**	**357**	**377**	**351**	**336**	**300**	**280**	**250**	**250**
1. Energy industries	**86**	**113**	**113**	**106**	**112**	**83**	**76**	**70**	**60**	**50**	**50**
a. Public electricity and heat production	79	102	95	93	103	74	70	60	50	50	50
b. Petroleum refining	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
c. Manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries	6	8	17	12	8	7	5	10	10	0	0
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	**61**	**75**	**72**	**61**	**59**	**49**	**55**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**40**
3. Transport	**98**	**116**	**116**	**110**	**116**	**135**	**130**	**100**	**90**	**80**	**80**
a. Domestic aviation	3	3	2	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
b. Road transportation	87	104	107	100	106	126	124	100	90	80	80
c. Railways	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
d. Domestic navigation	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	0	0	0	0
e. Other transportation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Other sectors	**59**	**63**	**63**	**77**	**88**	**83**	**73**	**80**	**80**	**70**	**70**
a. Commercial/institutional	7	8	6	8	8	7	7	10	10	10	10
b. Residential	32	35	35	48	60	57	48	50	50	40	40
c. Agriculture/forestry/fishing	21	20	21	21	20	19	18	20	20	20	20
5. Other (as specified in table 1.A(a) sheet 4)	**1**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	**53**	**72**	**119**	**88**	**57**	**43**	**21**	**10**	**20**	**20**	**20**
1. Solid fuels	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	**53**	**72**	**119**	**88**	**57**	**43**	**21**	**10**	**20**	**20**	**20**
C. CO2 Transport and storage											
Memo items: (Not included in national totals)											
International bunkers	40	56	54	44	40	44	22	43	44	44	44
Aviation	18	19	24	26	24	26	10	28	29	29	29
Navigation	23	37	30	18	16	17	12	15	15	15	15
Multilateral operations	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
CO2 emissions from biomass											
CO2 captured											
2. Industrial processes	**1020**	**889**	**985**	**19**	**19**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**
A. Mineral industry											
B. Chemical industry	1003	869	965	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. Metal industry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. Electronics industry											
F. Product uses as substitutes for ODS(2)											
G. Other product manufacture and use	18	20	20	19	18	19	20	20	20	20	20
H. Other (as specified in tables 2(I).A-H and 2(II))(3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Agriculture	**6827**	**6069**	**5590**	**5212**	**4941**	**5016**	**5132**	**4120**	**3950**	**3920**	**3920**
A. Enteric fermentation											
B. Manure management	966	925	940	955	781	730	673	480	420	400	400
C. Rice cultivation											
D. Agricultural soils(2) (3) (4)	5860	5143	4649	4255	4159	4285	4458	3640	3530	3520	3520
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
G. Liming											
H. Urea application											
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers											
J. Other (please specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry (2)	**71**	**67**	**57**	**48**	**44**	**49**	**47**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**40**
A. Forest land	27	26	25	24	23	24	24	20	20	20	20
B. Cropland	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	0
C. Grassland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
D. Wetlands(3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. Settlements	44	41	32	23	20	19	17	20	20	20	20
F. Other land (4)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. Harvested wood products (5)											
H. Other (please specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Waste	**261**	**275**	**231**	**222**	**204**	**218**	**220**	**190**	**200**	**200**	**200**
A. Solid waste disposal											
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	22	30	57	56	64	65	73	60	60	60	60
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. Wastewater treatment and discharge	239	245	174	166	141	153	147	130	140	140	140
E. Other (please specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Memo items: (Not included in national totals)											
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites											
Annual change in total long-term C storage											
Annual change in total long-term C storage in HWP waste(3)											
6. Other (please specify)(6)	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**
Memo item:											
Indirect N2O	570	615	508	431	345	298	230	NE	NE	NE	NE
"Memo item" included in Totals including indirect CO2:(2)											
Indirect CO2											
Total N2O emissions without LULUCF	**8468**	**7676**	**7291**	**5899**	**5598**	**5648**	**5729**	**4640**	**4470**	**4410**	**4410**
Total N2O emissions with LULUCF	**8539**	**7743**	**7349**	**5947**	**5642**	**5697**	**5777**	**4680**	**4510**	**4450**	**4450**

TABLE C1-5: THE RESULT OF DENMARK'S 'WITH MEASURES' GREENHOUSE GAS PROJECTION 2025-2040 AS REGARDS HFCS
Source: *Denmark's Climate Status and Outlook 2022* (Danish Energy Agency, 2022).

HFCs (hydrofluorocarbons) emissions and projections (kt CO_2 equivalent)	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	**HFCs**	**HFCs**	**HFCs**	**HFCs**	**HFCs**	**HFCs**	**HFCs**	**HFCs**	**HFCs**	**HFCs**	**HFCs**
	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$
1. Energy											
A. Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach)											
1. Energy industries											
a. Public electricity and heat production											
b. Petroleum refining											
c. Manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries											
2. Manufacturing industries and construction											
3. Transport											
a. Domestic aviation											
b. Road transportation											
c. Railways											
d. Domestic navigation											
e. Other transportation											
4. Other sectors											
a. Commercial/institutional											
b. Residential											
c. Agriculture/forestry/fishing											
5. Other (as specified in table 1.A(a) sheet 4)											
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels											
1. Solid fuels											
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production											
C. CO2 Transport and storage											
Memo items: (Not included in national totals)											
International bunkers											
Aviation											
Navigation											
Multilateral operations											
CO2 emissions from biomass											
CO2 captured											
2. Industrial processes	**0**	**258**	**766**	**909**	**837**	**467**	**335**	**220**	**140**	**120**	**120**
A. Mineral industry											
B. Chemical industry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. Metal industry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use											
E. Electronics industry	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. Product uses as substitutes for ODS(2)	0	258	766	909	832	467	335	220	140	120	120
G. Other product manufacture and use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H. Other (as specified in tables 2(I).A-H and 2(II))(3)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Agriculture											
A. Enteric fermentation											
B. Manure management											
C. Rice cultivation											
D. Agricultural soils(2) (3) (4)											
E. Prescribed burning of savannas											
F. Field burning of agricultural residues											
G. Liming											
H. Urea application											
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers											
J. Other (please specify)											
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry (2)											
A. Forest land											
B. Cropland											
C. Grassland											
D. Wetlands(3)											
E. Settlements											
F. Other land (4)											
G. Harvested wood products (5)											
H. Other (please specify)											
5. Waste											
A. Solid waste disposal											
B. Biological treatment of solid waste											
C. Incineration and open burning of waste											
D. Wastewater treatment and discharge											
E. Other (please specify)											
Memo items: (Not included in national totals)											
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites											
Annual change in total long-term C storage											
Annual change in total long-term C storage in HWP waste(3)											
6. Other (please specify)(6)	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**
Memo item:											
Indirect N2O											
"Memo item" included in Totals including indirect CO2:(2)											
Indirect CO2											
Total HFCs emissions without LULUCF	**NO,NA**	**258**	**766**	**909**	**837**	**467**	**335**	**220**	**140**	**120**	**120**

TABLE C1-6: THE RESULT OF DENMARK'S 'WITH MEASURES' GREENHOUSE GAS PROJECTION 2025-2040 AS REGARDS PFCS
Source: *Denmark's Climate Status and Outlook 2022* (Danish Energy Agency, 2022).

PFCs (perfluorocarbons) emissions and projections (kt CO_2 equivalent)	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	**PFCs**	**PFCs**	**PFCs**	**PFCs**	**PFCs**	**PFCs**	**PFCs**	**PFCs**	**PFCs**	**PFCs**	**PFCs**
	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$
1. Energy											
A. Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach)											
1. Energy industries											
a. Public electricity and heat production											
b. Petroleum refining											
c. Manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries											
2. Manufacturing industries and construction											
3. Transport											
a. Domestic aviation											
b. Road transportation											
c. Railways											
d. Domestic navigation											
e. Other transportation											
4. Other sectors											
a. Commercial/institutional											
b. Residential											
c. Agriculture/forestry/fishing											
5. Other (as specified in table 1.A(a) sheet 4)											
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels											
1. Solid fuels											
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production											
C. CO2 Transport and storage											
Memo items: (Not included in national totals)											
International bunkers											
Aviation											
Navigation											
Multilateral operations											
CO2 emissions from biomass											
CO2 captured											
2. Industrial processes	**0**	**1**	**23**	**19**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
A. Mineral industry											
B. Chemical industry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. Metal industry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use											
E. Electronics industry	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. Product uses as substitutes for ODS(2)	0	1	23	19	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. Other product manufacture and use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H. Other (as specified in tables 2(I).A-H and 2(II))(3)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
3. Agriculture											
A. Enteric fermentation											
B. Manure management											
C. Rice cultivation											
D. Agricultural soils(2) (3) (4)											
E. Prescribed burning of savannas											
F. Field burning of agricultural residues											
G. Liming											
H. Urea application											
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers											
J. Other (please specify)											
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry (2)											
A. Forest land											
B. Cropland											
C. Grassland											
D. Wetlands(3)											
E. Settlements											
F. Other land (4)											
G. Harvested wood products (5)											
H. Other (please specify)											
5. Waste											
A. Solid waste disposal											
B. Biological treatment of solid waste											
C. Incineration and open burning of waste											
D. Wastewater treatment and discharge											
E. Other (please specify)											
Memo items: (Not included in national totals)											
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites											
Annual change in total long-term C storage											
Annual change in total long-term C storage in HWP waste(3)											
6. Other (please specify)(6)	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**
Memo item:											
Indirect N2O											
"Memo item" included in Totals including indirect CO2:(2)											
Indirect CO2											
Total PFCs emissions without LULUCF	**NO,NA**	**1**	**23**	**19**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

TABLE C1-7: THE RESULT OF DENMARK'S 'WITH MEASURES' GREENHOUSE GAS PROJECTION 2025-2040 AS REGARDS SF_6
Source: *Denmark's Climate Status and Outlook 2022* (Danish Energy Agency, 2022).

SF_6 (sulphur hexafluoride) emissions and projections (kt CO_2 equivalent)	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	SF_6	SF_6	SF_6	SF_6	SF_6	SF_6	SF_6	SF_6	SF_6	SF_6	SF_6
	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$	$ktCO_2e$
1. Energy											
A. Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach)											
1. Energy industries											
a. Public electricity and heat production											
b. Petroleum refining											
c. Manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries											
2. Manufacturing industries and construction											
3. Transport											
a. Domestic aviation											
b. Road transportation											
c. Railways											
d. Domestic navigation											
e. Other transportation											
4. Other sectors											
a. Commercial/institutional											
b. Residential											
c. Agriculture/forestry/fishing											
5. Other (as specified in table 1.A(a) sheet 4)											
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels											
1. Solid fuels											
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production											
C. CO2 Transport and storage											
Memo items: (Not included in national totals)											
International bunkers											
Aviation											
Navigation											
Multilateral operations											
CO2 emissions from biomass											
CO2 captured											
2. Industrial processes	**42**	**104**	**57**	**21**	**37**	**121**	**46**	**10**	**20**	**20**	**20**
A. Mineral industry											
B. Chemical industry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. Metal industry	30	34	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use											
E. Electronics industry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. Product uses as substitutes for ODS(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. Other product manufacture and use	13	70	37	21	37	121	46	10	20	20	20
H. Other (as specified in tables 2(I).A-H and 2(II))(3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Agriculture											
A. Enteric fermentation											
B. Manure management											
C. Rice cultivation											
D. Agricultural soils(2) (3) (4)											
E. Prescribed burning of savannas											
F. Field burning of agricultural residues											
G. Liming											
H. Urea application											
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers											
J. Other (please specify)											
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry (2)											
A. Forest land											
B. Cropland											
C. Grassland											
D. Wetlands(3)											
E. Settlements											
F. Other land (4)											
G. Harvested wood products (5)											
H. Other (please specify)											
5. Waste											
A. Solid waste disposal											
B. Biological treatment of solid waste											
C. Incineration and open burning of waste											
D. Wastewater treatment and discharge											
E. Other (please specify)											
Memo items: (Not included in national totals)											
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites											
Annual change in total long-term C storage											
Annual change in total long-term C storage in HWP waste(3)											
6. Other (please specify)(6)	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**
Memo item:											
Indirect N2O											
"Memo item" included in Totals including indirect CO2:(2)											
Indirect CO2											
Total SF6 emissions without LULUCF	**42**	**104**	**57**	**21**	**37**	**121**	**46**	**10**	**20**	**20**	**20**

TABLE C1-8: THE RESULTS OF DENMARK'S 'WITH MEASURES' GREENHOUSE PROJECTION 2025-2040 IN THE "CTF-FORMAT"
Source: *Denmark's Climate Status and Outlook 2022* (Danish Energy Agency, 2022).

Table 6(a)

Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a 'with measures' scenario [a] (t6/1)

	GHG emissions and removals [b] ($kt CO_2$ eq)									GHG emission projections ($kt CO_2$ eq)			
	Base year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019	2020 [c] (t6/2)	2025	2030	2035	2040
Sector [d,e]													
Energy (t6/3)	42758	42758	49571	41959	37905	36234	22158	17206	15311	10380	5620	4820	4820
Transport	10787	10787	12106	12468	13597	13410	12726	13114	12032	12190	10510	8630	8630
Industry/industrial processes (t6/4)	2343	2343	2899	3698	2770	1913	1835	1842	1925	1870	1790	1760	1760
Agriculture	13338	13338	12719	11871	11443	11069	11092	11183	11268	10580	10340	10130	10130
Forestry/LULUCF (t6/5)	6874	6874	5401	5135	5102	2458	792	2893	3107	4820	3720	3400	3400
Waste management/waste	1896	1896	1729	1467	1319	1191	1130	1160	1210	1510	1610	1490	1490
Other (specify: Memo item: International bunkers)	4808	4808	6896	6417	4952	4519	4964	5373	2628	5451	5559	5570	5582
Memo item: International bunkers	4808	4808	6896	6417	4952	4519	4964	5373	2628	5451	5559	5570	5582
Memo item: International Aviation	1771	1771	1866	2351	2574	2414	2643	3131	986	3204	3312	3323	3335
Memo item: International Navigation	3038	3038	5030	4066	2378	2105	2321	2242	1642	2247	2247	2247	2247
Gas													
CO_2 emissions including net CO_2 from LULUCF (t6/5)	61245	61245	67753	59979	57039	51878	36054	33833	31340	28050	20410	17510	17510
CO_2 emissions excluding net CO_2 from LULUCF	54705	54705	62672	55144	52218	49693	35541	31222	28519	23610	17230	14670	14670
CH_4 emissions including CH_4 from LULUCF (t6/5)	8169	8169	8567	8425	8202	7870	7394	7339	7356	8390	8510	8130	8130
CH_4 emissions excluding CH_4 from LULUCF	7906	7906	8314	8182	7969	7642	7164	7101	7117	8050	8010	7610	7610
N_2O emissions including N_2O from LULUCF (t6/5)	8539	8539	7743	7349	5947	5642	5697	5817	5777	4680	4510	4450	4450
N_2O emissions excluding N_2O from LULUCF	8468	8468	7676	7291	5899	5598	5648	5772	5729	4640	4470	4410	4410
HFCs	NO,NA	NO,NA	258	766	909	837	467	336	335	220	140	120	120
PFCs	NO,NA	NO,NA	1	23	19	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
SF_6	42	42	104	57	21	37	121	71	46	10	20	20	20
NF_3	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA
Other (specify)	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA
Total with LULUCF [f] (t6/5)	77995	77995	84425	76598	72136	66275	49733	47397	44853	41350	33590	30230	30230
Total without LULUCF	71122	71122	79024	71463	67034	63817	48941	44504	41746	36530	29870	26830	26830

Abbreviations: GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] In accordance with the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications", at a minimum Parties shall report a 'with measures' scenario, and may report 'without measures' and 'with additional measures' scenarios. If a Party chooses to report 'without measures' and/or 'with additional measures' scenarios they are to use tables 6(b) and/or 6(c), respectively. If a Party does not choose to report 'without measures' or 'with additional measures' scenarios then it should not include tables 6(b) or 6(c) in the biennial report.

[b] Emissions and removals reported in these columns should be as reported in the latest GHG inventory and consistent with the emissions and removals reported in the table on GHG emissions and trends provided in this biennial report. Where the sectoral breakdown differs from that reported in the GHG inventory Parties should explain in their biennial report how the inventory sectors relate to the sectors reported in this table.

[c] 20XX is the reporting due-date year (i.e. 2014 for the first biennial report).

[d] In accordance with paragraph 34 of the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications", projections shall be presented on a sectoral basis, to the extent possible, using the same sectoral categories used in the policies and measures section. This table should follow, to the extent possible, the same sectoral categories as those listed in paragraph 17 of

[e] To the extent possible, the following sectors should be used: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF, waste management/waste, other sectors (i.e. cross-cutting), as appropriate.

[f] Parties may choose to report total emissions with or without LULUCF, as appropriate.

(t6/1) Denmark without Greenland and the Faroe Islands. Energy, CO_2 and totals are with indirect CO_2 emissions. The memo items shown are not included in the totals. For 1990-2020, GHG inventory data are provided.

(t6/2) Inventory data, i.e. not projection data. To be seen as Denmark's contribution to the joint EU28 target for 2020 (i.e. without Greenland and the Faroe Islands and without LULUCF, but with indirect CO_2 emissions), however without CO_2 from international aviation. When including "inventory CO_2 from international aviation" (based on fuel sold to aircrafts starting from Danish airports) as a proxy for CO_2 from international aviation activities reported by aviation entities registered in the Danish quota register ("entity CO_2 from international and domestic aviation" based on fuel used by Danish entities) in accordance with guidance from the European Commission, the "Total without LULUCF, with indirect CO_2, with CO_2 from international aviation", was in 2020: 42,722.18 kt CO_2e.

(t6/3) The IPCC category "Energy" excluding the subcategory "Transport". Indirect CO_2 is included under Energy, CO_2 and totals.

(t6/4) The IPCC category "Industrial processes and product use".

(t6/5) Not Applicable for the assessment of Denmark's contribution to progress towards the joint EU28 2020 under the UNFCCC as LULUCF is excluded from this target.

Annex C2 CSO22 - Key facts and key models

Contents

C3.1 KEY FACTS ABOUT CSO22

Denmark's Climate Status and Outlook 2022 (CSO22) is an account of how Danish greenhouse gas emissions have developed from 1990 to 2020, as well as a technical, expert assessment of how greenhouse gas emissions as well as energy consumption and production will evolve over the period up to 2035 based on a frozen-policy scenario.

A frozen-policy scenario describes a scenario in which no new policy measures are introduced in the climate and energy area other than those decided by the Danish Parliament or the EU before 1 January 2022, or arising out of binding agreements. The policy freeze pertains to Danish and EU climate and energy policy only, and it does not reflect the assumption that developments in general will come to a halt. For example, economic growth and demographic trends are not part of the freeze.

CSO22 thus serves to examine to what extent Denmark's climate and energy targets and commitments will be met within the framework of current regulation. CSO22 can thus be used as a technical reference when planning new measures in the climate and energy area, and when assessing the impact of such measures.

C.3.1.1 What is the basis for CSO22?

Pursuant to the Danish Climate Act of 18 June 2020 (the Climate Act) a climate status and outlook report must be drawn up annually[1].

The Climate Act stipulates that Denmark is to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by 50-54% in 2025 and 70% in 2030 relative to the 1990 level. The Climate Act also sets out an annual cycle to ensure annual follow-up on whether climate efforts are supporting the fulfilment of targets in the Climate Act. According to the annual cycle, every year in April, Denmark's Climate Status and Outlook report is to review Denmark’s progress towards meeting its climate targets.

1.2 What does CSO22 include and how are climate projections made?

To understand the results in CSO22, it is important to know what emissions are covered in the climate projections, what policy measures, etc. are included and how the projections are made.

What emissions are included in CSO22?
The Climate Act sets out targets for greenhouse gas emissions reductions as well as guidelines for how these should be calculated. As a rule, the reduction targets for greenhouse gas emissions should be met within Danish territory, and the greenhouse gas emissions included in the Climate Act’s targets should be calculated using the UN IPCC methodology. The targets in the Climate Act include Denmark's overall greenhouse gas emissions, including carbon removals/emissions by soils and forests (LULUCF), negative emissions from technological processes (e.g. underground storage of CO2) and indirect CO2

[1] The Climate Act also requires global reporting on the international impacts of Danish climate efforts. The annual global reporting for 2022 has been prepared and published as a separate publication in parallel with CSO22. References to CSO22 therefore only pertain to Denmark’s national climate status and outlook.

emissions (substances that, at a later stage, are converted to CO2 in the atmosphere)[2].

What policy measures etc. are included CSO22?
The cut-off date for including policy measures in CSO22's modelling for the period 2021 to 2035 has been defined as 1 January 2022. The cut-off date for including policy measures in CSO21 was 1 January 2021. The new policy measures included in CSO22 are the agreement on a green transition of the agricultural sector, the "Denmark Forward" 2035 infrastructure plan agreement, the green transport pool realisation agreement, and the agreement on regulation of the EV charging market, as well as an additional 2GW offshore wind deployment and a technology-neutral tendering procedure for negative emissions (agreed as part of the 2022 Finance Act), and more. For a full list of the new policy measures included in CSO22, as well as a list of the measures that have not been included, either because they have yet to be sufficiently concretised or because it is (currently) not possible to estimate their impact, see the underlying CSO22 memorandum on assumptions 2A.

Note that the energy islands decided as part of the 2020 climate agreement for energy and industry, etc. have not been included in the CSO22 basic scenario, because establishment of these islands depends on measures that have yet to be decided, for example measures concerning interconnectors[3]. The agreement on a tendering procedure to promote hydrogen and green fuels (Power-to-X) from 15 March 2022 has also not been included in CSO22. This is because the agreement was concluded after the cut-off date for inclusion of measures in the projections.

In addition to policy measures, CSO22 includes an updated overall assessment of developments based on current market conditions. Amongst other things, this includes actual investment decisions by various players[4]. Note that the assumptions behind CSO22, including assumptions about fuel prices and the CO2 allowance price, have been established as at the end of 2021, and that CSO22 therefore does not take account of the subsequent developments in Ukraine and any derived effects on energy markets, etc.

How was CSO22 prepared?
CSO22 is a collection of a number of different projections from the Danish Energy Agency and the Danish Centre for Environment and Energy (DCE), which the Danish Energy Agency has combined with statistical data to produce an overall climate status and outlook report for Denmark. How CSO22 was prepared is described in more detail in the underlying CSO22 memorandum on assumptions 0, and the specific assumptions, data and models used in the projection of emissions, etc. are described in several other underlying memoranda on assumptions, see Appendix 2.

[2] In accordance with the UN IPCC methodology, the targets do not include emissions from international shipping and aviation, nor do they include direct emissions of CO2 from burning biomass (wood chips and wood pellets, for example, i.e., biogenic CO2 emissions). See the underlying CSO22 memorandum on assumptions 2B for further explanation of the emissions covered in CSO22.
[3] See the underlying CSO22 memorandum on assumptions 2C for further explanation of the principles behind the frozen-policy approach in Denmark's Climate Status and Outlook reports.
[4] For a description of how CSO22 deals with collaboration agreements between the government and businesses, see the underlying CSO22 memorandum on assumptions 2C.

1.3 What uncertainty is linked to CSO22?

It is important to bear in mind that sensitive assumptions and uncertainties affect the key results in CSO22. The projections look more than ten years ahead, and the results may vary from year to year, regardless of measures. The projected results are therefore subject to general methodological uncertainty and to considerable uncertainty due to external variables, including unforeseen developments in behaviour and technologies, external factors such as fluctuations in weather, etc. The uncertainties associated with projected results for the individual sectors are described in the respective chapters about these sectors, as well as in the associated sector memoranda.

1.4 How is the CSO22 material structured?

CSO22-report consists of a main report, underlying sector memoranda and memoranda of assumptions, as well as a number of data sheets. For each of the main report's sector chapters (chapters 3-11), one or several sector memoranda have been prepared presenting detailed and thoroughly documented status descriptions and projections for the sector in question. Furthermore, the assumptions underlying the projections have been documented in several memoranda on assumptions. These memoranda were subject to public consultation in January 2022. For a list of all written CSO22 material, see Appendix 2 in the CSO22-report.

In addition to the main report and the sector memoranda, CSO22 has been supplemented with a series of data sheets, e.g. on CRF tables, energy balance and additional sector data. Data for indicators listed in the 2020 Climate Action Plan is presented in Appendix 5.2 of the CSO22-report in the relevant sector memoranda[5].5 See Appendix 3 of the CSO-report for further information on these CSO22 data and a list of CSO22 data sheets.

[5] The 2020 Climate Action Plan presents several indicators which will in future contribute to the assessment of progress in the transition of individual sectors.

C3.2 KEY MODELS USED IN CSO22

C3.2.1 Ramses

Field	Description
Model 1	
Model name (abbreviation)	Ramses
Full model name	Ramses
Model version and status	
Latest date of revision	
URL to model description	https://ens.dk/sites/ens.dk/files/Statistik/ramses_energisystemmodel_-_til_hjemmesiden_20220426_final.pdf
Model type	Dispatch model for electricity and district heating supply
Summary	Ramses is a dispatch model for electricity and district heating supply. The model finds the economically optimal production dispatch for all plants in the modelled system, so that the electricity and district heating demand is covered. The model includes separate electricity zones with limited connectivity to neighbouring zones (NTCs) as well as district heating zones. Each plant in the model is connected to either an electricity zone, a district heating zone or both. For each time step, one hour, each zone is constrained by an energy balance where consumption and export is equal to production and import.
Intended field of application	Ramses is used in forecast and scenarios for the Danish energy system. The purpose is to estimate the amount of fuel spend for electricity and district heating supply, as well the cost of electricity and heat, in a given scenario.
Description of main input data categories and data sources	Power plant production capacitates: o Sources: Danish Energy Agency (own data) and ENTSO-E (Transparency platform, TYNDP and ERAA) NTCs between bidding zones: o Sources: ENTSO-E (Transparency platform, TYNDP and ERAA) Power plant technology data: o Sources: https://ens.dk/sites/ens.dk/files/Analyser/technology_data_catalogue_for_el_and_dh.pdf
Validation and evaluation	
Output quantities	
GHG covered	Covers CO2, CH4 and N2O emissions from electricity and district heating supply. Includes gas leaks from power plants, but not leaks from gas supply.
Sectoral coverage	
Geographical coverage	Electricity production covers most of Europe, excluding Balkan, Greece, Belarus, Ukraine, Russia, Romania and Bulgaria. District heating is model for Denmark only, divided into 60 district heating zones, some represent actual district heating areas other represent an aggregation of smaller district heating areas.
Temporal coverage (e.g. time steps, time span)	A model run covers one year, and a scenario is normally comprised of multiple model runs to span multiple years. The time step in the model is 1 hour, and the model runs in steps of 1 week with perfect foresight.
Other models which interact with this model, and type of interaction (e.g. data input to this model, use of data output from this model)	IntERACT o Forecast the energy consumption from most sectors in Denmark, give input to the electricity and district heating demand o Used forecast from Ramses regarding electricity and district heating prices
Input from other models	Electricity and district heating demand
References to the assessment and the technical reports that underpin the projections and the models used	
Model structure (if diagram please attach to your submission in Reportnet)	
Comments or other relevant information	

C3.2.2 IntERACT

Field	Description
Model 2	
Model name (abbreviation)	IntERACT
Full model name	INTegrated Economic eneRgy Applied Computational Tool
Model version and status	Version 2022 (used for Danish 2022 national projections)
Latest date of revision	2022
URL to model description	https://ens.dk/en/our-services/projections-and-models/models/documentation-interact
Model type	Hybrid model
Summary	The IntERACT model setup integrates a general equilibrium model with a technical energy system model. IntERACT is designed to evaluate long term consequences of climate and energy related policy initiatives.
Intended field of application	Baseline projections, scenarios and policy assessment related to energy and climate policy issues.
Description of main input data categories and data sources	National accounts statistics, energy statistics, energy prices and ETS prices, regulation (e.g., existing taxes), estimated subsitution and income elasticiteties, technology catalogues, bottom-up data related to energy services demand in households and industri.
Validation and evaluation	Validating and evaluation is done as part the work with the national projections.
Output quantities	Energy unit, cost, emissions, capacities.
GHG covered	The model includes various GHG, however, for the Danish national projections the model is responsible for energy demand, whereas GHG is calculated externally based on these demand by DCE ()
Sectoral coverage	The model covers all sectorals, however, for the national projections the model is only responsible for projecting industry and households GHG.
Geographical coverage	Denmark
Temporal coverage (e.g. time steps, time span)	The model is usually solved until 2050. Currently it can be solved using 32 timeslices (focusing on critical hours for the electricity system) or using 192 timeslices to represent 8 representative days on an annual level.
Other models which interact with this model, and type of interaction (e.g. data input to this model, use of data output from this model)	IntERACT exchange information with the power dispatch model RAMSES. IntERACT provides information on electricity and distrcit heating demand for the RAMSES model.
Input from other models	Electricity prices.
References to the assessment and the technical reports that underpin the projections and the models used	1) https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0360544218323648?via%3Dihub 2) https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2211467X18301044?via%3Dihub
Model structure (if diagram please attach to your submission in Reportnet)	
Comments or other relevant information	

C3.2.3 FREM

Field	Description
Model 3	
Model name (abbreviation)	FREM
Full model name	FRemskrivning af Energiforbrug ved Mobilitet
Model version and status	Latest full version frem Febuary 2022.
Latest date of revision	Currently being updated
URL to model description	https://ens.dk/sites/ens.dk/files/Basisfremskrivning/2020.06.25._model_og_metode_til_fremskrivning_af_energiforbruget_i_transportsektoren.pdf
Model type	
Summary	
Intended field of application	Intended for use in estimating the future energyconsumption of transport
Description of main input data categories and data sources	Energistatistics ENS. Current fleet and sales DTU/bilstatistikken, Yearly driving and survivalrates DTU
Validation and evaluation	
Output quantities	The model returns the energyconsumption for differnet transport sectors split on year, fuel and categories(cars, vans, busses, trucks, motorcycles, s-train, regional-train, ferries and so on.) for road transport futher split on technologi, size and age of the vehicle.
GHG covered	Energy-related CO2 emissions can be estimated using simple emissionfactors
Sectoral coverage	Road, rail, sea, air and other(mostly military)
Geographical coverage	DK. No futher geographical coverage.
Temporal coverage (e.g. time steps, time span)	Year, no further temporal coverage
Other models which interact with this model, and type of interaction (e.g. data input to this model, use of data output from this model)	Output from this model is combined with Ramses and IntERACT, for an estimation of the full energysystem
Input from other models	Uses as input, results from CCM and FSM, described in in the following
References to the assessment and the technical reports that underpin the projections and the models used	
Model structure (if diagram please attach to your submission in Reportnet)	
Comments or other relevant information	

C3.2.4 CCM

Field	Description
Model 4	
Model name (abbreviation)	CCM
Full model name	Car Choice Model
Model version and status	Latest full version frem Febuary 2022.
Latest date of revision	Currently being updated
URL to model description	https://ens.dk/sites/ens.dk/files/Analyser/1c-bvm_kf22_modelnotat_-_bilvalgsmodellen.pdf
Model type	Multinomial Logit model
Summary	
Intended field of application	Estimation of future technology and size choice for personal cars.
Description of main input data categories and data sources	Car parameters such as price, models, range and emissions Bilstatistikken/SKM.
Validation and evaluation	The model coeffecient is estimated based on a stated preference study, see: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/345328450_Analyses_of_EV_buying_preferences_SP_method_and_model
Output quantities	The model returns a destribution on tech and size for cars each year.
GHG covered	No
Sectoral coverage	only cars
Geographical coverage	DK. No futher geographical coverage.
Temporal coverage (e.g. time steps, time span)	Year, no further temporal coverage
Other models which interact with this model, and type of interaction (e.g. data input to this model, use of data output from this model)	Output from this model is used in FREM (descriped previously).
Input from other models	
References to the assessment and the technical reports that underpin the projections and the models used	
Model structure (if diagram please attach to your submission in Reportnet)	
Comments or other relevant information	

C3.2.5 FSM – a fleet size model

Field	Description
Model 5	
Model name (abbreviation)	FSM
Full model name	FleetSize Model
Model version and status	Latest full version frem Febuary 2022.
Latest date of revision	Currently being updated
URL to model description	https://ens.dk/sites/ens.dk/files/Basisfremskrivning/1c-bbm_kf22_modelnotat_-_bilbestandsmodellen.pdf
Model type	Autoregressive lag model
Summary	
Intended field of application	Estimation of the future car fleet size
Description of main input data categories and data sources	forecast of population, BNP, Opex and capex of owning af buying a car.
Validation and evaluation	The model is an updated version of the FLEETSIZE model from DTU int he ART study.
Output quantities	Returns the total fleetsize of cars in each forecasting year
GHG covered	no
Sectoral coverage	Cars only
Geographical coverage	DK. No futher geographical coverage.
Temporal coverage (e.g. time steps, time span)	Year, no further temporal coverage
Other models which interact with this model, and type of interaction (e.g. data input to this model, use of data output from this model)	The output of this model is used in the FREM model descriped previously
Input from other models	
References to the assessment and the technical reports that underpin the projections and the models used	
Model structure (if diagram please attach to your submission in Reportnet)	
Comments or other relevant information	

Annex C3 A comparison of the 2022 greenhouse gas inventory submission with the "with measures" projections of Denmark's total greenhouse gas emissions included in Denmark's first to eighth national communication

This annex contain information on a comparison of the latest reported greenhouse gas inventory with the "with measures" projections of Denmark's total greenhouse gas emissions included in Denmark's first to eighth national communication.

In Figure C3.1 the "raw" data for projections of Denmark's total greenhouse gas emissions without LULUCF from NC1(1994), NC2(1997), NC3(2003), NC4(2005), NC5(2009), NC6(2013), NC7(2017) and NC8(2022/2023) are shown together with Denmark's total greenhouse gas emissions in the inventory re-submitted in April 2022 for the period 1990-2020. As it can been seen no clear conclusion can be drawn from this figure.

However, if the data are normalised to take into account the improvements made in inventory reporting over the same period, the deviations in historic data are diminished as shown in Figure C3.2.

In figure C3.3 also inter-annual variations in temperature and electricity trade is taken into account as CO_2 emissions in Denmark from heat and electricity production are highly sensitive to inter-annual variations in unpredictable climate parameters such as temperature and precipitation, the latter primarily precipitation in Norway and Sweden due to these countries' hydro power based production of electricity for the Nordic electricity market.

Figure C3.3 shows:

- a good correlation between the inventory data and the projection until 2005 in NC1, the projection until 2010 in NC2, and the projection until 2015 in NC6, and

- a significant deviation in the projections for 2015 in NC3, NC4 and NC5 from the inventory data for 2015.

A closer look into the detailed level of sectors and source categories in the projections in NC1 and NC2, however, reveal major differences. But outliers in both directions seem to even out each other in the total due to the relatively high number of separately projected sub-categories.

FIGURE C3.1 "RAW" DATA FOR PROJECTIONS OF DENMARK'S TOTAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FROM NC1(1994), NC2(1997), NC3(2003), NC4(2005), NC5(2009), NC6(2013), NC7(2017) AND NC8(2022/23) SHOWN TOGETHER WITH DENMARK'S TOTAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN THE INVENTORY SUBMITTED IN APRIL 2022 FOR THE PERIOD 1990-2020 (KT CO_2 EQUIVALENT).

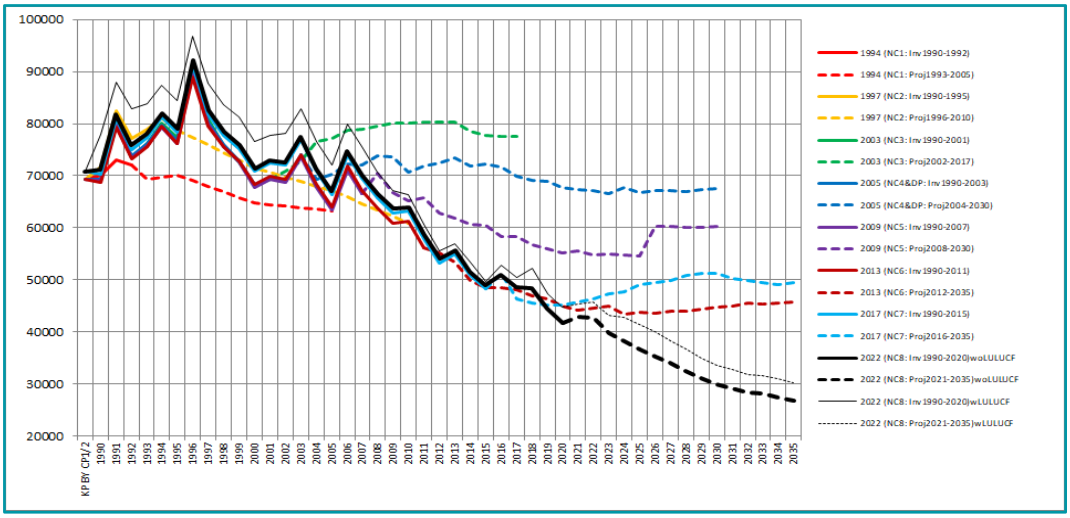


FIGURE C3.2 THE DATA SHOWN IN FIGURE C3.1 NORMALISED TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN INVENTORY REPORTING FROM 1992 TO 2022 (KT CO_2 EQUIVALENT).

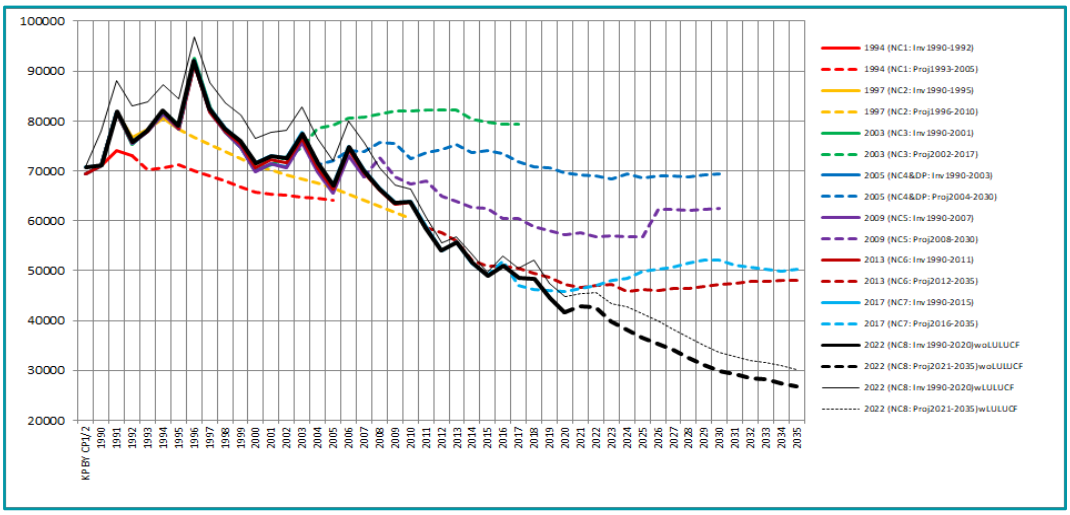
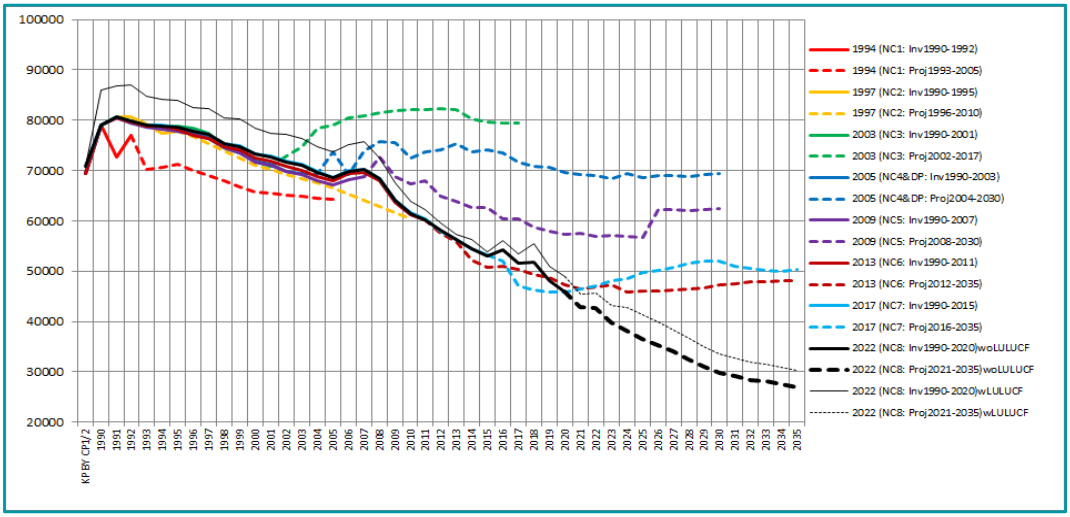


FIGURE C3.3 THE DATA SHOWN IN FIGURE C3.2 WITH ALSO INTER-ANNUAL VARIATIONS IN TEMPERATURE AND ELECTRICITY TRADE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT (KT CO_2 EQUIVALENT) IN INVENTORY YEARS.



Annex D Support information

This annex contains the following information:

Annex D1: Tables with additional information on support committed and disbursed 2017-2020, technology transfer and capacity building.

Annex D2: Information on the Danish Centre for Global Cooperation.

Annex D1 Tables with additional information on support committed and disbursed 2013-2016, technology transfer and capacity building

Contents

2017 CTF Table 7-, 7a- and 7b-formats

2017.1 COMMITTED

2017.1.1 CTF-Table 7-Committed-2017

Table 7										
Provision of public financial support: summary information in 2017[a]										
Committed										
Allocation channels	*2017*									
	Danish krone - DKK					*USD[b]*				
	Core/ general[c, 1]	*Climate-specific[d, 2]*				*Core/ general[c, 1]*	*Climate-specific[d, 2]*			
		Mitigation	*Adaptation*	*Cross-cutting[e]*	*Other[f]*		*Mitigation*	*Adaptation*	*Cross-cutting[e]*	*Other[f]*
Total contributions through multilateral channels:	**1,369,012,037.81**	**31,000,000.00**	**67,400,000.00**	**73,374,224.75**	**0.00**	**207,331,824.60**	**4,694,835.68**	**10,207,481.45**	**11,112,255.75**	**0.00**
Multilateral climate change funds[g]	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,240,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	187,793.43	0.00
Other multilateral climate change funds[h]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	973,626,366.81	30,000,000.00	61,000,000.00	70,000,000.00	0.00	147,452,122.79	4,543,389.37	9,238,225.05	10,601,241.86	0.00
Specialized United Nations bodies	395,385,671.00	1,000,000.00	6,400,000.00	2,134,224.75	0.00	59,879,701.80	151,446.31	969,256.40	323,220.47	0.00
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels		**344,890,004.40**	**513,908,090.50**	**230,338,577.00**	**0.00**		**52,232,319.31**	**77,829,485.16**	**34,883,928.06**	**0.00**
Total	**1,369,012,037.81**	**375,890,004.40**	**581,308,090.50**	**303,712,801.75**	**0.00**	**207,331,824.60**	**56,927,154.99**	**88,036,966.61**	**45,996,183.82**	**0.00**
Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).										
Abbreviation: USD = United States dollars.										
[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.										
[b] Parties should provide an explanation of the methodology used for currency exchange for the information provided in tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b) in the documentation box.										
[c] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as being climate-specific.										
[d] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific:	Denmark utilises the Rio marker method for assigning climate specificity.									
[e] This refers to funding for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.										
[f] Please specify:	Denmark does not categorise climate-specific finance outside of "mitigation", "adaptation" and "cross-cutting"									
[g] Multilateral climate change funds listed in paragraph 17(a) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.										
[h] Other multilateral climate change funds as referred in paragraph 17(b) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.										
Custom Footnotes										
Exchange rate: USD 1 = DKK 6.603, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)										

2017.1.2 CTF-Table 7a-Committed-2017

Table 7(a)

Provision of public financial support: contribution through multilateral channels in 2017[a]

Committed

Donor funding	*Total amount*				*Status[b, 3]*	*Funding source[f, 4]*	*Financial instrument[f, 5]*	*Type of support[f, g, 6]*	*Sector[c, f, 7]*
	Core/general[d, 1]		*Climate-specific[e, 2]*						
	Domestic currency	*USD*	*Domestic currency*	*USD*					
Total contributions through multilateral channels (1)	**1,369,012,037.81**	**207,331,824.60**	**171,774,224.75**	**26,014,572.88**					
Multilateral climate change funds	**0.00**	**0.00**	**1,240,000.00**	**187,793.43**					
1. Global Environment Facility									
2. Least Developed Countries Fund									
3. Special Climate Change Fund									
4. Adaptation Fund									
5. Green Climate Fund									
6. UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities			1,240,000.00	187,793.43	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
7. Other multilateral climate change funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol					*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010*
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	**973,626,366.81**	**147,452,122.79**	**161,000,000.00**	**24,382,856.28**					
1. World Bank									
2. International Finance Corporation			10,000,000.00	1,514,463.12	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Multisector aid / 43010
3. African Development Bank									
4. Asian Development Bank	85,356,000.00	12,926,851.43			Committed	ODA	Grant		Multisector aid / 43010
5. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development									
6. Inter-American Development Bank									
7. Other	888,270,366.81	134,525,271.36	151,000,000.00	22,868,393.15					
African Development Fund	*123,940,366.81*	*18,770,311.50*			*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant, Capital subscription*		*Relief of multilateral debt / 60030*
African Union			*6,000,000.00*	*908,677.87*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220*
International Energy Agency			*25,000,000.00*	*3,786,157.81*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Mitigation*	*Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010*
Global Green Growth Institute			*60,000,000.00*	*9,086,778.74*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010*
World Bank - International Development Association	*621,200,000.00*	*94,078,449.19*			*Committed*	*ODA*	*Capital subscription*		*Sectors not specified / 99810*
World Bank - International Development Association - Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	*98,130,000.00*	*14,861,426.62*			*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Relief of multilateral debt / 60030*
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	*45,000,000.00*	*6,815,084.05*	*55,000,000.00*	*8,329,547.18*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Core/general: Energy policy and administrative management / 23110 Climate-specific: Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation / 14030 (38%); Food aid/Food security programmes / 52010 (62%)*
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			*5,000,000.00*	*757,231.56*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Mitigation*	*Wind energy / 23240*
Specialized United Nations bodies	**395,385,671.00**	**59,879,701.80**	**9,534,224.75**	**1,443,923.18**					
1. United Nations Development Programme	175,000,000.00	26,503,104.65			Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220 Sectors not specified / 99810
2. United Nations Environment Programme	10,000,000.00	1,514,463.12	6,400,000.00	969,256.40	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010
3. Other	210,385,671.00	31,862,134.03	3,134,224.75	474,666.78					
United Nations			*1,500,000.00*	*227,169.47*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Multisector aid / 43010*
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe			*1,000,000.00*	*151,446.31*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Mitigation*	*Energy policy and administrative management / 23110*
United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries			*524,000.00*	*79,357.87*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Business support services and institutions / 25010*
World Food Programme	*210,385,671.00*	*31,862,134.03*			*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Sectors not specified / 99810*
World Meteorological Organisation			*110,224.75*	*16,693.13*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010*

Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows, USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed and committed.

[c] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under "Other". Denmark reports using OECD purpose codes: http://www.oecd.org/investment/stats/dacandcrscodelists.htm. Codes include energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, water and sanitation etc.

[d] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as being climate-specific.

[e] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific: Denmark reports "mitigation", "adaptation" and "cross-cutting" categories as mutually exclusive.

[f] Please specify.

[g] This refers to funding for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Custom Footnotes

Exchange rate: USD 1 = DKK 6.603, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)

2017.1.3 CTF-Table 7b-Committed-2017

Table 7(b)

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2017[a]

Committed

Recipient country/ region/project/programme[b]	Total amount		Status[b, 3]	Funding source[f, 4]	Financial instrument[f, 5]	Type of support[f, g, 6]	Sector[c, f, 7]	Additional information[e]
	Climate-specific[f, 2]							
	Domestic currency	USD						
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels	**1,089,136,671.90**	**164,945,732.53**						
Bangladesh	30,000,000.00	4,543,389.37	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Rural development / 43040	CRS 2017001302
Bangladesh	17,000,000.00	2,574,587.31	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Rural development / 43040	CRS 2017001267
Bangladesh	40,000,000.00	6,057,852.49	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Rural development / 43040	CRS 2016001117
Bangladesh	45,000,000.00	6,815,084.05	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agricultural policy and administrative management / 31110	CRS 2016001291
Brazil	11,760.00	1,781.01	Committed	ODA	Equity	Mitigation	Solar energy / 23230	CRS 2017320033
Burkina Faso	6,822,058.00	1,033,175.53	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agricultural development / 31120	CRS 2012001507
Burkina Faso	7,006,687.00	1,061,136.91	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agricultural development / 31120	CRS 2012001508
Burkina Faso	4,000,000.00	605,785.25	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Business support services and institutions / 25010	CRS 2017001259
Burkina Faso	107,500,000.00	16,280,478.57	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS 2015001306
China	14,644,066.30	2,217,789.84	Committed	ODA	Equity	Mitigation	Waste management / disposal / 14050	CRS 2017320025
Egypt	63,928,191.60	9,681,688.87	Committed	ODA	Equity	Mitigation	Solar energy / 23230	CRS 2017320028
India	7,850,500.00	1,188,929.27	Committed	ODA	Equity	Mitigation	Sanitation - large systems / 14022	CRS 2017320035
Interregional	20,000,000.00	3,028,926.25	Committed	ODA	Equity	Mitigation	Energy generation, non-renewable sources – unspecified / 23310	CRS 2017320032
Interregional	500,000.00	75,723.16	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2017001088
Interregional	11,900,000.00	1,802,211.12	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS 2017001029
Interregional	29,700,000.00	4,497,955.47	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS 2017001018
Interregional	10,700,000.00	1,620,475.54	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS 2017001026
Interregional	7,400,000.00	1,120,702.71	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS 2017001042
Interregional	46,750,000.00	7,080,115.10	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS 2017001028
Interregional	67,085,435.50	10,159,841.81	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS 2017001318
Interregional	57,500,000.00	8,708,162.96	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	CRS 2017001016
Interregional	115,000,000.00	17,416,325.91	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS 2017001134aa
Interregional	1,267,950.00	192,026.35	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Formal sector financial intermediaries / 24030	CRS 2017001317
Interregional	1,700,000.00	257,458.73	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS 2017001253
Interregional	15,000,000.00	2,271,694.68	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2017001228
Interregional	2,500,000.00	378,615.78	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2017001055
Interregional	25,000,000.00	3,786,157.81	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Multisector aid / 43010	CRS 2017001247
Kenya	56,292.50	8,525.29	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2006001308
Kenya	20,000,000.00	3,028,926.25	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation / 14030	CRS 2017001258
Mali	966,732.00	146,408.00	Committed	ODA	Equity	Mitigation	Solar energy / 23230	CRS 2017320034
Mali	750,000.00	113,584.73	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Human rights / 15160	CRS 2017001246
Mongolia	46,895,012.00	7,102,076.63	Committed	ODA	Equity	Mitigation	Wind energy / 23240	CRS 2017320031
Mozambique	13,226,391.50	2,003,088.22	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2010001461
Mozambique	869.00	131.61	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2010001458
Mozambique	325,881.00	49,353.48	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2010001460
Mozambique	28,000,000.00	4,240,496.74	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2016001184
Myanmar (Burma)	8,869,500.00	1,343,253.07	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business support services and institutions / 25010	CRS 2016001190aa
Myanmar (Burma)	35,000,000.00	5,300,620.93	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Forestry development / 31220	CRS 2017001278
Myanmar (Burma)	2,100,000.00	318,037.26	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation, renewable sources – multiple technologies / 23210	CRS 2017001197
Somalia	100,000,000.00	15,144,631.23	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Urban development and management / 43030	CRS 2017001304
Tanzania	4,000,000.00	605,785.25	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business support services and institutions / 25010	CRS 2017001260
Uganda	679,345.50	102,884.37	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS 2017001221
Uganda	35,000,000.00	5,300,620.93	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS 2017001240
Uganda	37,500,000.00	5,679,236.71	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agricultural development / 31120	CRS 2017001241

Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows; USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should report, to the extent possible, on details contained in this table.

[c] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed and committed.

[d] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under "Other". — Denmark reports using OECD purpose codes: http://www.oecd.org/investment/stats/dacandcrscodelists.htm. Codes include energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, water and sanitation etc.

[e] Parties should report, as appropriate, on project details and the implementing agency.

[f] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific: — Denmark reports "mitigation", "adaptation" and "cross-cutting" categories as mutually exclusive.

[g] Please specify.

[h] This refers to funding for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Custom Footnotes

Exchange rate: USD 1 = DKK 6.603, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)

2017.1.4 CTF-Documentation Box-Committed-2017

Documentation Box:	
Provision of information on definitions or methodologies used for reporting information in the following reporting parameters:	
1: Core/general	Only core funding to the multilateral institutions listed on the most recent OECD-DAC list of June 2019 (http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/annex2.htm) is reported under the "Core/general" heading. The figures reported are 100% of the total ODA commitment and disbursement granted to the multilateral institution. Core contribution to climate specific funds are included in the column “climate specific” and not in the column core contributions. These include the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), and Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Danish report does not calculate imputed climate relevant shares for multilateral institutions' whose outflows are not 100% climate relevant.
2: Climate-specific	The column “climate-specific” includes contributions to climate-specific programmes, Trust Funds, etc. that are managed by multilateral institutions. There is no overlap between “core/general” and “climate-specific” data. The columns are mutually exclusive and what is reported as climate specific is not included in the core/general column. Total amount for climate-specific contributions committed and disbursed through bilateral and multi-bilateral channels is here given as 50% of the total commitment and disbursement contribution to projects with a Rio-marker of "1" for adaptation and/or mitigation. 100% of the commitment and disbursement contribution is deemed as climate-specific finance for projects with Rio-markers of "2". In cases where mitigation is the principal objective and adaptation is a significant objective the project and 100% of its related commitment and disbursement value are considered to target mitigation (and vice versa if adaptation is seen to be the principal objective while mitigation is a significant objective). Thus, Denmark reports 100% of the commitment and disbursement contribution of such projects as targeting the principal objective and 0% funding for the significant objective, as the total climate-specific funding cannot exceed 100% of the original commitment and disbursement value.
3: Status - disbursed and committed	Committed and disbursed finance are defined in line with OECD DAC definitions. The OECD defines a commitment as a "firm written obligation by a government or official agency, backed by the appropriation or availability of the necessary funds, to provide resources of a specified amount under specified financial terms and conditions and for specified purposes for the benefit of a recipient country or a multilateral agency." A disbursement is "the placement of resources at the disposal of a recipient country or agency, or in the case of internal development-related expenditures, the outlay of funds by the official sector." Climate aid committed in 2017 may be disbursed fully in 2017, but is in most cases disbursed over a number of years after 2017. Likewise, disbursements in 2017 may refer to new commitments from 2017 or to older commitments from previous years. Denmark considers committed and disbursed finance as mutually exclusive amounts, which should not aggregated or combined in any way.
4: Funding source	Danish climate-related multilateral core finance, multi-bilateral climate-specific finance, and bilateral climate-specific finance is all committed and disbursed as ODA.
5: Financial instrument	Denmark includes grants, including interest grants and capital subscriptions to multilateral institutions, as well as equity acquisitions within reporting in CTF Tables. In 2017, Denmark reported multilateral core, multi-bilateral climate-specific and bilateral climate-specific finance only in the form of ODA grants, capital subscriptions and equity. All financial commitments and disbursements included in CTF Tables are therefore ODA grants, capital subscriptions or equity.
6: Type of support	The types of support that can be reported are “mitigation”, “adaptation”, “cross-cutting”. The categories “mitigation”, “adaptation”, “cross-cutting” and “other” are mutually exclusive. Mitigation and adaptation support are defined in line with OECD DAC definitions. Cross-cutting activities are those that involve both mitigation and adaptation components, and have received the same Rio marker of "significant" or "principal" for both adaptation and mitigation. The OECD Rio marker methodology is used to assign a given project's type of support. Contributions relating to programmes, projects and activities assigned a positive Rio-marker for either mitigation or adaptation are reported under the relevant heading. Mitigation seeks to limit climate change by reducing the emissions of GHGs or by enhancing sink opportunities. Adaptation aims to lessen the adverse impacts of climate change.
7: Sector	All contributions have been assigned a purpose code as defined by DAC-DCD. The purpose codes reported here follow the list of CRS purpose codes taking effect in 2018 reporting on 2017 flows. The sectors reported are the sectors where each purpose code belong. For multilateral organisations receiving both core funding and climate-specific funding, separate sector information for each flow has been provided. If more than one sector is targeted, the percentage of finance targetting each sector has been provided.
Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.	
	Funds for projects with positive Rio-markers for adaptation or mitigation are defined as climate-specific. Only 50% of funding for activities with Rio-marker 1 is reported as climate-specific.
Parties should explain the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed and committed.	
	Denmark is from 2015 monitoring commitment as well as disbursements and can report on both commitment as well as disbursements as needed.
Each Party shall provide an indication of what new and additional financial resources it has provided and clarify how it has determined that such resources are new and additional. Please provide this information in relation to tables 7(a) and (b	
	Denmark considers newly committed (for reporting on commitments) or disbursed (for reporting of disbursements) finance for climate change adaptation or mitigation activities within the reporting period and finance that was not previously reported as new and additional finance.

2017.2.1 CTF-Table 7-Disbursed-2017

Table 7										
Provision of public financial support: summary information in 2017[a]										
Disbursed										
Allocation channels	*2017*									
	Danish krone - DKK					*USD[b]*				
	Core/ general[c, 1]	*Climate-specific[d, 2]*				*Core/ general[c, 1]*	*Climate-specific[d, 2]*			
		Mitigation	*Adaptation*	*Cross-cutting[e]*	*Other[f]*		*Mitigation*	*Adaptation*	*Cross-cutting[e]*	*Other[f]*
Total contributions through multilateral channels:	**1,448,541,794.97**	**49,353,932.67**	**129,293,573.38**	**210,325,996.67**	**0.00**	**219,376,313.03**	**7,474,471.10**	**19,581,034.89**	**31,853,096.57**	**0.00**
Multilateral climate change funds[g]	100,000,000.00	0.00	60,000,000.00	152,733,267.81	0.00	15,144,631.23	0.00	9,086,778.74	23,130,890.17	0.00
Other multilateral climate change funds[h]	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,500,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	227,169.47	0.00
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	953,261,297.63	45,860,784.67	40,893,573.38	35,340,309.15	0.00	144,367,908.17	6,945,446.72	6,193,180.88	5,352,159.50	0.00
Specialized United Nations bodies	395,280,497.34	3,493,148.00	28,400,000.00	22,252,419.71	0.00	59,863,773.64	529,024.38	4,301,075.27	3,370,046.90	0.00
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels		**365,062,555.96**	**225,217,681.34**	**372,877,992.72**	**0.00**		**55,287,377.85**	**34,108,387.30**	**56,470,996.93**	**0.00**
Total	**1,448,541,794.97**	**414,416,488.63**	**354,511,254.72**	**583,203,989.39**	**0.00**	**219,376,313.03**	**62,761,848.95**	**53,689,422.19**	**88,324,093.50**	**0.00**
Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).										
Abbreviation: USD = United States dollars.										
[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.										
[b] Parties should provide an explanation of the methodology used for currency exchange for the information provided in tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b) in the documentation box.										
[c] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as being climate-specific.										
[d] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific:	Denmark utilises the Rio marker method for assigning climate specificity.									
[e] This refers to funding for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.										
[f] Please specify:	Denmark does not categorise climate-specific finance outside of "mitigation", "adaptation" and "cross-cutting"									
[g] Multilateral climate change funds listed in paragraph 17(a) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.										
[h] Other multilateral climate change funds as referred in paragraph 17(b) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.										
Custom Footnotes										
Exchange rate: USD 1 = DKK 6.603, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)										

2017.2.2 CTF-Table 7a-Disbursed-2017

Table 7(a)

Provision of public financial support: contribution through multilateral channels in 2017[a]

Disbursed

Donor funding	Total amount				Status[b, 3]	Funding source[f, 4]	Financial instrument[f, 5]	Type of support[f, g, 6]	Sector[c, f, 7]
	Core/general[d, 1]		Climate-specific[c, 2]						
	Domestic currency	USD	Domestic currency	USD					
Total contributions through multilateral channels (1)	**1,448,541,794.97**	**219,376,313.03**	**388,973,502.72**	**58,908,602.56**					
Multilateral climate change funds	**100,000,000.00**	**15,144,631.23**	**212,733,267.81**	**32,217,668.91**					
1. Global Environment Facility	100,000,000.00	15,144,631.23			Disbursed	ODA	Grant		Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
2. Least Developed Countries Fund			60,000,000.00	9,086,778.74	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
3. Special Climate Change Fund									
4. Adaptation Fund									
5. Green Climate Fund			150,000,000.00	22,716,946.84	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
6. UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities			1,233,267.81	186,773.86	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
7. Other multilateral climate change funds	0.00	0.00	1,500,000.00	227,169.47					
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol			*1,500,000.00*	*227,169.47*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010*
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	**953,261,297.63**	**144,367,908.17**	**122,094,667.20**	**18,490,787.10**					
1. World Bank									
2. International Finance Corporation			10,000,000.00	1,514,463.12	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Multisector aid / 43010
3. African Development Bank	678,962.82	102,826.42			Disbursed	ODA	Grant		Multisector aid / 43010
4. Asian Development Bank	85,356,000.00	12,926,851.43			Disbursed	ODA	Grant		Multisector aid / 43010
5. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development									
6. Inter-American Development Bank			149,371.40	22,621.75	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
7. Other	867,226,334.81	131,338,230.32	111,945,295.80	16,953,702.23					
African Development Fund	*123,896,334.81*	*18,763,643.01*			*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant, Capital subscription*		*Relief of multilateral debt / 60030*
African Union			*889,544.24*	*134,718.19*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220*
International Energy Agency			*27,000,000.00*	*4,089,050.43*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Mitigation*	*Energy policy and administrative management / 23110* *Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010*
Inter-Governmental Authority on Development			*4,029.14*	*610.20*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Agricultural land resources / 31130*
Global Green Growth Institute			*20,340,309.15*	*3,080,464.81*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010*
World Bank - International Development Association	*621,200,000.00*	*94,078,449.19*			*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Capital subscription*		*Sectors not specified / 99810*
World Bank - International Development Association - Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	*98,130,000.00*	*14,861,426.62*			*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Relief of multilateral debt / 60030*
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	*24,000,000.00*	*3,634,711.49*	*18,711,413.27*	*2,833,774.54*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Mitigation*	*Wind energy / 23240 (63%)* *Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010 (37%)*
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			*40,000,000.00*	*6,057,852.49*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation / 14030 (38%)* *Food aid/Food security programmes / 52010 (62%)*
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			*5,000,000.00*	*757,231.56*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Agricultural development / 31120*
Specialized United Nations bodies	**395,280,497.34**	**59,863,773.64**	**54,145,567.71**	**8,200,146.56**					
1. United Nations Development Programme	175,000,000.00	26,503,104.65	2,571,852.00	389,497.50	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110
2. United Nations Environment Programme	10,000,000.00	1,514,463.12	6,400,000.00	969,256.40	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010
3. Other	210,280,497.34	31,846,205.87	45,173,715.71	6,841,392.66					
Food and Agriculture Organisation			*12,000,000.00*	*1,817,355.75*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220*
International Fund for Agricultural Development			*9,364,000.00*	*1,418,143.27*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Agricultural policy and administrative management / 31110*
United Nations			*1,500,000.00*	*227,169.47*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Multisector aid / 43010*
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe			*921,296.00*	*139,526.88*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Mitigation*	*Energy policy and administrative management / 23110*
United Nations Environment Programme			*9,754,194.96*	*1,477,236.86*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010*
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation	*1,091.59*	*165.32*	*10,000,000.00*	*1,514,463.12*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Core/general: Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220* *Climate-specific: Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220*
United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries			*524,000.00*	*79,357.87*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Business support services and institutions / 25010*
World Food Programme	*210,279,405.75*	*31,846,040.55*			*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Sectors not specified / 99810*
World Meteorological Organisation			*1,110,224.75*	*168,139.44*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010*

Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows, USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed and committed.

[c] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under "Other". Denmark reports using OECD purpose codes: http://www.oecd.org/investment/stats/dacandcrscodelists.htm. Codes include energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, water and sanitation etc.

[d] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as being climate-specific.

[e] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific: Denmark reports "mitigation", "adaptation" and "cross-cutting" categories as mutually exclusive.

[f] Please specify.

[g] This refers to funding for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Custom Footnotes

Exchange rate: USD 1 = DKK 6.603, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)

2017.2.3 CTF-Table 7b-Disbursed-2017

Table 7(b)

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2017[a]

Disbursed

Recipient country/ region/project/programme[b]	*Total amount*		*Status*[b, 3]	*Funding source*[f, 4]	*Financial instrument*[f, 5]	*Type of support*[f, g, 6]	*Sector*[c, f, 7]	*Additional information*[e]
	Climate-specific[f, 2]							
	Domestic currency	*USD*						
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels	**963,158,230.02**	**145,866,762.08**						
Turkey	10,517.00	1,592.76	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Urban development and management / 43030	CRS 2015001163
Turkey	817,215.00	123,764.20	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency / 23183	CRS 2017001111
Uganda	934,660.40	141,550.87	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development / 32130	CRS 2012001213
Uganda	27,504,439.30	4,165,445.90	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS 2013001353
Uganda	2,425,320.40	367,305.83	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS 2013001354
Uganda	528,105.73	79,979.67	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS 2013001355aa
Uganda	3,720,050.00	563,387.85	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS 2013001355ab
Uganda	33,733,373.82	5,108,795.07	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Agricultural development / 31120	CRS 2014001147
Uganda	6,417,870.02	971,962.75	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Rural development / 43040	CRS 2014001149aa
Uganda	8,569,405.13	1,297,804.81	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Rural development / 43040	CRS 2014001149ab
Uganda	4,662,603.83	706,134.16	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Rural development / 43040	CRS 2014001149ac
Uganda	343,484.81	52,019.51	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agricultural development / 31120	CRS 2014001151
Uganda	500,000.00	75,723.16	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development / 32130	CRS 2016001286
Uganda	192,553.65	29,161.54	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS 2017001221
Ukraine	62,006.66	9,390.68	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation, renewable sources – multiple technologies / 23210	CRS 2014001401aa
Ukraine	4,475,493.61	677,797.00	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation, renewable sources – multiple technologies / 23210	CRS 2014001401ab
Vietnam	6,437,876.00	974,992.58	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2012001287ab
Vietnam	1,168,015.52	176,891.64	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2012001287aa
Vietnam	635,082.98	96,180.98	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development / 32130	CRS 2013001197
Vietnam	190,490.00	28,849.01	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development / 32130	CRS 2014001245
Vietnam	602,661.98	91,270.93	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS 2008001366
Vietnam	36,091.00	5,465.85	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Multisector aid / 43010	CRS 2015001175
Zambia	46,044.75	6,973.31	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2008001475
Zambia	15,629.85	2,367.08	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Water resources conservation (including data collection) / 14015	CRS 2011001445

Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows; USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should report, to the extent possible, on details contained in this table.

[c] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed and committed.

[d] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral — Denmark reports using OECD purpose codes: http://www.oecd.org/investment/stats/dacandcrscodelists.htm. Codes include energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, water and

[e] Parties should report, as appropriate, on project details and the implementing agency.

[f] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being — Denmark reports "mitigation", "adaptation" and "cross-cutting" categories as mutually exclusive.

[g] Please specify.

[h] This refers to funding for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Custom Footnotes

Exchange rate: USD 1 = DKK 6.603, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)

2017.2.4 CTF-Documentation Box-Disbursed-2017

Documentation Box:	
Provision of information on definitions or methodologies used for reporting information in the following reporting parameters:	
1: Core/general	Only core funding to the multilateral institutions listed on the most recent OECD-DAC list of June 2019 (http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/annex2.htm) is reported under the "Core/general" heading. The figures reported are 100% of the total ODA commitment and disbursement granted to the multilateral institution. Core contribution to climate specific funds are included in the column “climate specific” and not in the column core contributions. These include the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), and Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Danish report does not calculate imputed climate relevant shares for multilateral institutions' whose outflows are not 100% climate relevant.
2: Climate-specific	The column “climate-specific” includes contributions to climate-specific programmes, Trust Funds, etc. that are managed by multilateral institutions. There is no overlap between “core/general” and “climate-specific” data. The columns are mutually exclusive and what is reported as climate specific is not included in the core/general column. Total amount for climate-specific contributions committed and disbursed through bilateral and multi-bilateral channels is here given as 50% of the total commitment and disbursement contribution to projects with a Rio-marker of "1" for adaptation and/or mitigation. 100% of the commitment and disbursement contribution is deemed as climate-specific finance for projects with Rio-markers of "2". In cases where mitigation is the principal objective and adaptation is a significant objective the project and 100% of its related commitment and disbursement value are considered to target mitigation (and vice versa if adaptation is seen to be the principal objective while mitigation is a significant objective). Thus, Denmark reports 100% of the commitment and disbursement contribution of such projects as targeting the principal objective and 0% funding for the significant objective, as the total climate-specific funding cannot exceed 100% of the original commitment and disbursement value.
3: Status - disbursed and committed	Committed and disbursed finance are defined in line with OECD DAC definitions. The OECD defines a commitment as a "firm written obligation by a government or official agency, backed by the appropriation or availability of the necessary funds, to provide resources of a specified amount under specified financial terms and conditions and for specified purposes for the benefit of a recipient country or a multilateral agency." A disbursement is "the placement of resources at the disposal of a recipient country or agency, or in the case of internal development-related expenditures, the outlay of funds by the official sector." Climate aid committed in 2017 may be disbursed fully in 2017, but is in most cases disbursed over a number of years after 2017. Likewise, disbursements in 2017 may refer to new commitments from 2017 or to older commitments from previous years. Denmark considers committed and disbursed finance as mutually exclusive amounts, which should not aggregated or combined in any way.
4: Funding source	Danish climate-related multilateral core finance, multi-bilateral climate-specific finance, and bilateral climate-specific finance is all committed and disbursed as ODA.
5: Financial instrument	Denmark includes grants, including interest grants and capital subscriptions to multilateral institutions, as well as equity acquisitions within reporting in CTF Tables. In 2017, Denmark reported multilateral core, multi-bilateral climate-specific and bilateral climate-specific finance only in the form of ODA grants, capital subscriptions and equity. All financial commitments and disbursements included in CTF Tables are therefore ODA grants, capital subscriptions or equity.
6: Type of support	The types of support that can be reported are “mitigation”, “adaptation”, “cross-cutting”. The categories “mitigation”, “adaptation”, “cross-cutting” and “other” are mutually exclusive. Mitigation and adaptation support are defined in line with OECD DAC definitions. Cross-cutting activities are those that involve both mitigation and adaptation components, and have received the same Rio marker of "significant" or "principal" for both adaptation and mitigation. The OECD Rio marker methodology is used to assign a given project's type of support. Contributions relating to programmes, projects and activities assigned a positive Rio-marker for either mitigation or adaptation are reported under the relevant heading. Mitigation seeks to limit climate change by reducing the emissions of GHGs or by enhancing sink opportunities. Adaptation aims to lessen the adverse impacts of climate change.
7: Sector	All contributions have been assigned a purpose code as defined by DAC-DCD. The purpose codes reported here follow the list of CRS purpose codes taking effect in 2018 reporting on 2017 flows. The sectors reported are the sectors where each purpose code belong. For multilateral organisations receiving both core funding and climate-specific funding, separate sector information for each flow has been provided. If more than one sector is targeted, the percentage of finance targetting each sector has been provided.
Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.	
	Funds for projects with positive Rio-markers for adaptation or mitigation are defined as climate-specific. Only 50% of funding for activities with Rio-marker 1 is reported as climate-specific.
Parties should explain the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed and committed.	
	Denmark is from 2015 monitoring commitment as well as disbursements and can report on both commitment as well as disbursements as needed.
Each Party shall provide an indication of what new and additional financial resources it has provided and clarify how it has determined that such resources are new and additional. Please provide this information in relation to tables 7(a) and	
	Denmark considers newly committed (for reporting on commitments) or disbursed (for reporting of disbursements) finance for climate change adaptation or mitigation activities within the reporting period and finance that was not previously reported as new and additional finance.

2018 CTF Table 7-, 7a- and 7b-formats

2018.1 COMMITTED

2018.1.1 CTF-Table 7-Committed-2018

Table 7										
Provision of public financial support: summary information in 2018[a]										
Committed										
Allocation channels	*2018*									
	Danish krone - DKK					*USD[b]*				
	Core/ general[c, 1]	*Climate-specific[d, 2]*				*Core/ general[c, 1]*	*Climate-specific[d, 2]*			
		Mitigation	*Adaptation*	*Cross-cutting[e]*	*Other[f]*		*Mitigation*	*Adaptation*	*Cross-cutting[e]*	*Other[f]*
Total contributions through multilateral channels:	**1,643,554,400.00**	**279,608,062.03**	**158,150,000.00**	**66,097,106.81**	**0.00**	**260,261,979.41**	**44,276,811.09**	**25,043,547.11**	**10,466,683.58**	**0.00**
Multilateral climate change funds[g]	450,000,000.00	126,067,442.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	71,258,907.36	19,963,173.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other multilateral climate change funds[h]	0.00	125,450,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19,865,399.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	867,090,000.00	75,540,619.75	75,500,000.00	30,000,000.00	0.00	137,306,413.30	11,962,093.39	11,955,661.12	4,750,593.82	0.00
Specialized United Nations bodies	326,464,400.00	78,000,000.00	82,650,000.00	36,097,106.81	0.00	51,696,658.75	12,351,543.94	13,087,885.99	5,716,089.76	0.00
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels		**117,768,502.50**	**303,554,869.50**	**229,180,576.50**	**0.00**		**18,649,010.69**	**48,068,862.95**	**36,291,461.05**	**0.00**
Total	**1,643,554,400.00**	**397,376,564.53**	**461,704,869.50**	**295,277,683.31**	**0.00**	**260,261,979.41**	**62,925,821.78**	**73,112,410.06**	**46,758,144.63**	**0.00**
Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).										
Abbreviation: USD = United States dollars.										
[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.										
[b] Parties should provide an explanation of the methodology used for currency exchange for the information provided in tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b) in the documentation box.										
[c] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as being climate-specific.										
[d] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific:	Denmark utilises the Rio marker method for assigning climate specificity.									
[e] This refers to funding for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.										
[f] Please specify:	Denmark does not categorise climate-specific finance outside of "mitigation", "adaptation" and "cross-cutting"									
[g] Multilateral climate change funds listed in paragraph 17(a) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.										
[h] Other multilateral climate change funds as referred in paragraph 17(b) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.										
Custom Footnotes										
Exchange rate: USD 1 = DKK 6.315, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)										

2018.1.2 CTF-Table 7a-Committed-2018

Table 7(a)

Provision of public financial support: contribution through multilateral channels in 2018[a]

Committed

Donor funding	*Total amount*				*Status[b, 3]*	*Funding source[f, 4]*	*Financial instrument[f, 5]*	*Type of support[f, g, 6]*	*Sector[c, f, 7]*
	Core/general[d, 1]		*Climate-specific[e, 2]*						
	Domestic currency	*USD*	*Domestic currency*	*USD*					
Total contributions through multilateral channels (1)	**1,643,554,400.00**	**260,261,979.41**	**503,855,168.84**	**79,787,041.78**					
Multilateral climate change funds	**450,000,000.00**	**71,258,907.36**	**126,067,442.28**	**19,963,173.76**					
1. Global Environment Facility	450,000,000.00	71,258,907.36			Committed	ODA	Grant		Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
2. Least Developed Countries Fund									
3. Special Climate Change Fund									
4. Adaptation Fund									
5. Green Climate Fund									
6. UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities			617,442.28	97,773.92	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
7. Other multilateral climate change funds	0.00	0.00	125,450,000.00	19,865,399.84					
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol			*30,450,000.00*	*4,821,852.73*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Mitigation*	*Biosphere protection / 41020*
Strategic Climate Fund			*95,000,000.00*	*15,043,547.11*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Mitigation*	*Energy policy and administrative management / 23110*
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	**867,090,000.00**	**137,306,413.30**	**181,040,619.75**	**28,668,348.34**					
1. World Bank									
2. International Finance Corporation			30,000,000.00	4,750,593.82	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Multisector aid / 43010 (33%); Rural development / 43040 (67%)
3. African Development Bank									
4. Asian Development Bank									
5. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development									
6. Inter-American Development Bank									
7. Other	867,090,000.00	137,306,413.30	151,040,619.75	23,917,754.51					
African Development Fund	*100,120,000.00*	*15,854,315.12*			*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Sectors not specified / 99810*
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	*85,000,000.00*	*13,460,015.84*			*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Multisector aid / 43010*
Inter-Governmental Authority on Development			*7,000,000.00*	*1,108,471.89*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220*
International Renewable Energy Agency			*40,540,619.75*	*6,419,733.93*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Mitigation*	*Sectors not specified / 99810; Energy policy and administrative management / 23110*
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	*6,400,000.00*	*1,013,460.02*	*35,000,000.00*	*5,542,359.46*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Mitigation*	*Core/general: Research/scientific institutions / 43082* *Climate-specific: Energy policy and administrative management / 23110*
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			*68,500,000.00*	*10,847,189.23*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Waste management / disposal / 14050 (5%); Food aid/Food security programmes / 52010 (95%)*
World Bank - International Development Association	*572,800,000.00*	*90,704,671.42*			*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Sectors not specified / 99810*
World Bank - International Development Association - Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	*102,770,000.00*	*16,273,950.91*			*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Relief of multilateral debt / 60030*
Specialized United Nations bodies	**326,464,400.00**	**51,696,658.75**	**196,747,106.81**	**31,155,519.68**					
1. United Nations Development Programme	110,000,000.00	17,418,844.02	40,650,000.00	6,437,054.63	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Core/general: Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220 Climate-specific: Agricultural policy and administrative management / 31110 (92%); Disaster prevention and preparedness / 74010 (8%)
2. United Nations Environment Programme			32,000,000.00	5,067,300.08	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water resources conservation (including data collection) / 14015
3. Other	216,464,400.00	34,277,814.73	124,097,106.81	19,651,164.97					
Food and Agriculture Organisation	*9,149,400.00*	*1,448,836.10*	*10,000,000.00*	*1,583,531.27*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Core/general: Agricultural policy and administrative management / 31110* *Climate-specific: Material relief assistance and services / 72010*
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change			*10,000,000.00*	*1,583,531.27*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Environmental research / 41082*
International Fund for Agricultural Development					*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		
United Nations Children's Fund					*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	*315,000.00*	*49,881.24*			*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010*
United Nations Environment Programme			*78,000,000.00*	*12,351,543.94*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Mitigation*	*Energy policy and administrative management / 23110*
United Nations Development Programme			*26,000,000.00*	*4,117,181.31*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Rural development / 43040 (77%); Multisector aid / 43010 (23%)*
World Food Programme	*207,000,000.00*	*32,779,097.39*			*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Food aid/Food security programmes / 52010*
World Meteorological Organisation			*97,106.81*	*15,377.17*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010*

Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows, USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed and committed.

[c] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under "Other". Denmark reports using OECD purpose codes: http://www.oecd.org/investment/stats/dacandcrscodelists.htm. Codes include energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, water and sanitation etc.

[d] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as being climate-specific.

[e] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific: Denmark reports "mitigation", "adaptation" and "cross-cutting" categories as mutually exclusive.

[f] Please specify.

[g] This refers to funding for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Custom Footnotes

Exchange rate: USD 1 = DKK 6.315, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)

2018.1.3 CTF-Table 7b-Committed-2018

Table 7(b)

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2018[a]

Committed

Recipient country/ region/project/programme[b]	Total amount		Status[b, 3]	Funding source[f, 4]	Financial instrument[f, 5]	Type of support[f, g, 6]	Sector[c, f, 7]	Additional information[e]
	Climate-specific[f, 2]							
	Domestic currency	USD						
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels	**650,503,948.50**	**103,009,334.68**						
Bangladesh	36,000,000.00	5,700,712.59	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Rural development / 43040	CRS 2018001316
Bangladesh	987,329.00	156,346.63	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agricultural extension / 31166	CRS 2018001196
Bolivia	1,557,327.00	246,607.60	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Wind energy / 23240	CRS 2016001201aa
Burkina Faso	34,500,000.00	5,463,182.90	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS 2015001306
Ethiopia	7,000,000.00	1,108,471.89	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Wind energy / 23240	CRS 2016001197aa
Ethiopia	1,556,020.00	246,400.63	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Wind energy / 23240	CRS 2018001099
Ethiopia	3,500,000.00	554,235.95	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Information and communication technology (ICT) / 22040	CRS 2018001129
Ethiopia	45,000,000.00	7,125,890.74	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Forestry policy and administrative management / 31210	CRS 2018001210
Ethiopia	7,800,000.00	1,235,154.39	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Business support services and institutions / 25010	CRS 2018001231
Georgia	30,000,000.00	4,750,593.82	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency / 23183	CRS 2018001130
Ghana	164,380.00	26,030.09	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Education facilities and training / 11120	CRS 2012001203aa
Interregional	10,000,000.00	1,583,531.27	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Multisector aid / 43010	CRS 2018001293
Interregional	6,500,000.00	1,029,295.33	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220	CRS 2018001220
Interregional	15,000,000.00	2,375,296.91	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS 2018001008
Interregional	27,000,000.00	4,275,534.44	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Social/ welfare services / 16010	CRS 2018001016
Interregional	54,000,000.00	8,551,068.88	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Multisector aid for basic social services / 16050	CRS 2018001019
Interregional	34,000,000.00	5,384,006.33	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS 2018001084
Interregional	64,000,000.00	10,134,600.16	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	CRS 2018001085
Interregional	7,500,000.00	1,187,648.46	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2017001336
Interregional	20,600,000.00	3,262,074.43	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2017001335
Interregional	60,742,861.50	9,618,822.09	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled commitment "FFU Windows 1 and 2 2018" (CRS ID: 2018001073).
Interregional	9,880,597.00	1,564,623.44	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled commitment "FFU Windows 1 and 2 2018" (CRS ID: 2018001073).
Interregional	2,480,254.00	392,755.98	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled commitment "FFU Windows 1 and 2 2018" (CRS ID: 2018001073).
Interregional	4,650,000.00	736,342.04	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2018001106
Interregional	500,000.00	79,176.56	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Administrative costs (non-sector allocable) / 91010	CRS 2018001332
Interregional	500,000.00	79,176.56	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Democratic participation and civil society / 15150	CRS 2018001095
Interregional	40,000,000.00	6,334,125.10	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Democratic participation and civil society / 15150	CRS 2018001253
Interregional	3,500,000.00	554,235.95	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2018001052
Interregional	2,000,000.00	316,706.25	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS 2018001194
Interregional	9,000,000.00	1,425,178.15	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2018001289
Interregional	6,600,000.00	1,045,130.64	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Multisector aid / 43010	CRS 2018001300
Interregional	13,770,444.50	2,180,592.95	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled commitment "CISU Pool Scheemes 2015-2018" (CRS ID: 2018001028).
Interregional	18,124,558.50	2,870,080.52	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled commitment "CISU Pool Scheemes 2015-2018" (CRS ID: 2018001028).
Interregional	1,035,942.50	164,044.73	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled commitment "CISU Pool Scheemes 2015-2018" (CRS ID: 2018001028).
Niger	1,054,234.50	166,941.33	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS 2018001195
Uganda	50,000,000.00	7,917,656.37	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agricultural development / 31120	CRS 2017001241
Ukraine	20,000,000.00	3,167,062.55	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS 2018001066

Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows; USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should report, to the extent possible, on details contained in this table.

[c] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed and committed.

[d] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral — Denmark reports using OECD purpose codes: http://www.oecd.org/investment/stats/dacandcrscodelists.htm. Codes include energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, water and sanitation etc.

[e] Parties should report, as appropriate, on project details and the implementing agency.

[f] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being — Denmark reports "mitigation", "adaptation" and "cross-cutting" categories as mutually exclusive.

[g] Please specify.

[h] This refers to funding for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Custom Footnotes

Exchange rate: USD 1 = DKK 6.315, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)

2018.1.4 CTF-Documentation Box-Committed-2018

Documentation Box:	
Provision of information on definitions or methodologies used for reporting information in the following reporting parameters:	
1: Core/general	Only core funding to the multilateral institutions listed on the most recent OECD-DAC list of June 2019 (http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/annex2.htm) is reported under the "Core/general" heading. The figures reported are 100% of the total ODA commitment and disbursement granted to the multilateral institution. Core contribution to climate specific funds are included in the column “climate specific” and not in the column core contributions. These include the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), and Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Danish report does not calculate imputed climate relevant shares for multilateral institutions' whose outflows are not 100% climate relevant.
2: Climate-specific	The column “climate-specific” includes contributions to climate-specific programmes, Trust Funds, etc. that are managed by multilateral institutions. There is no overlap between “core/general” and “climate-specific” data. The columns are mutually exclusive and what is reported as climate specific is not included in the core/general column. Total amount for climate-specific contributions committed and disbursed through bilateral and multi-bilateral channels is here given as 50% of the total commitment and disbursement contribution to projects with a Rio-marker of "1" for adaptation and/or mitigation. 100% of the commitment and disbursement contribution is deemed as climate-specific finance for projects with Rio-markers of "2". In cases where mitigation is the principal objective and adaptation is a significant objective the project and 100% of its related commitment and disbursement value are considered to target mitigation (and vice versa if adaptation is seen to be the principal objective while mitigation is a significant objective). Thus, Denmark reports 100% of the commitment and disbursement contribution of such projects as targeting the principal objective and 0% funding for the significant objective, as the total climate-specific funding cannot exceed 100% of the original commitment and disbursement value.
3: Status - disbursed and committed	Committed and disbursed finance are defined in line with OECD DAC definitions. The OECD defines a commitment as a "firm written obligation by a government or official agency, backed by the appropriation or availability of the necessary funds, to provide resources of a specified amount under specified financial terms and conditions and for specified purposes for the benefit of a recipient country or a multilateral agency." A disbursement is "the placement of resources at the disposal of a recipient country or agency, or in the case of internal development-related expenditures, the outlay of funds by the official sector." Climate aid committed in 2018 may be disbursed fully in 2018, but is in most cases disbursed over a number of years after 2018. Likewise, disbursements in 2018 may refer to new commitments from 2018 or to older commitments from previous years. Denmark considers committed and disbursed finance as mutually exclusive amounts, which should not aggregated or combined in any way.
4: Funding source	Danish climate-related multilateral core finance, multi-bilateral climate-specific finance, and bilateral climate-specific finance is all committed and disbursed as ODA.
5: Financial instrument	Denmark includes grants, including interest grants and capital subscriptions to multilateral institutions, as well as equity acquisitions within reporting in CTF Tables. In 2018, Denmark reported multilateral core, multi-bilateral climate-specific and bilateral climate-specific finance only in the form of ODA grants. All financial commitments and disbursements included in CTF Tables are therefore ODA grants
6: Type of support	The types of support that can be reported are “mitigation”, “adaptation”, “cross-cutting”. The categories “mitigation”, “adaptation”, “cross-cutting” and “other” are mutually exclusive. Mitigation and adaptation support are defined in line with OECD DAC definitions. Cross-cutting activities are those that involve both mitigation and adaptation components, and have received the same Rio marker of "significant" or "principal" for both adaptation and mitigation. The OECD Rio marker methodology is used to assign a given project's type of support. Contributions relating to programmes, projects and activities assigned a positive Rio-marker for either mitigation or adaptation are reported under the relevant heading. Mitigation seeks to limit climate change by reducing the emissions of GHGs or by enhancing sink opportunities. Adaptation aims to lessen the adverse impacts of climate change.
7: Sector	All contributions have been assigned a purpose code as defined by DAC-DCD. The purpose codes reported here follow the list of CRS purpose codes taking effect in 2018 reporting on 2017 flows. The sectors reported are the sectors where each purpose code belong. For multilateral organisations receiving both core funding and climate-specific funding, separate sector information for each flow has been provided. If more than one sector is targeted, the percentage of finance targetting each sector has been provided.
Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.	
	Funds for projects with positive Rio-markers for adaptation or mitigation are defined as climate-specific. Only 50% of funding for activities with Rio-marker 1 is reported as climate-spe
Parties should explain the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed a	
	Denmark is from 2015 monitoring commitment as well as disbursements and can report on both commitment as well as disbursements as needed.
Each Party shall provide an indication of what new and additional financial resources it has provided and clarify how it has determined that such resources are new and additional. Please provide this information in relation to	
	Denmark considers newly committed (for reporting on commitments) or disbursed (for reporting of disbursements) finance for climate change adaptation or mitigation activities within the reporting period and finance that was not previously reported as new and additional finance.

2018.2.1 CTF-Table 7-Disbursed-2018

Table 7										
Provision of public financial support: summary information in 2018[a]										
Disbursed										
Allocation channels	*2018*									
	Danish krone - DKK					*USD[b]*				
	Core/ general[c, 1]	*Climate-specific[d, 2]*				*Core/ general[c, 1]*	*Climate-specific[d, 2]*			
		Mitigation	*Adaptation*	*Cross-cutting[e]*	*Other[f]*		*Mitigation*	*Adaptation*	*Cross-cutting[e]*	*Other[f]*
Total contributions through multilateral channels:	**1,633,705,761.62**	**104,448,875.81**	**186,567,909.24**	**96,813,006.68**	**0.00**	**258,702,416.73**	**16,539,806.15**	**29,543,611.91**	**15,330,642.39**	**0.00**
Multilateral climate change funds[g]	450,000,000.00	40,759,846.28	51,780,022.00	0.00	0.00	71,258,907.36	6,454,449.13	8,199,528.42	0.00	0.00
Other multilateral climate change funds[h]	0.00	40,142,404.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,356,675.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	857,244,331.95	43,789,029.53	103,837,887.24	73,750,899.87	0.00	135,747,320.97	6,934,129.78	16,443,054.19	11,678,685.65	0.00
Specialized United Nations bodies	326,461,429.67	19,900,000.00	30,950,000.00	23,062,106.81	0.00	51,696,188.39	3,151,227.24	4,901,029.30	3,651,956.74	0.00
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels		**482,321,358.79**	**231,232,548.43**	**372,840,405.99**	**0.00**		**76,377,095.61**	**36,616,397.22**	**59,040,444.34**	**0.00**
Total	**1,633,705,761.62**	**586,770,234.60**	**417,800,457.67**	**469,653,412.67**	**0.00**	**258,702,416.73**	**92,916,901.76**	**66,160,009.13**	**74,371,086.72**	**0.00**
Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).										
Abbreviation: USD = United States dollars.										
[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.										
[b] Parties should provide an explanation of the methodology used for currency exchange for the information provided in tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b) in the documentation box.										
[c] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as being climate-specific.										
[d] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific:	Denmark utilises the Rio marker method for assigning climate specificity.									
[e] This refers to funding for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.										
[f] Please specify:	Denmark does not categorise climate-specific finance outside of "mitigation", "adaptation" and "cross-cutting"									
[g] Multilateral climate change funds listed in paragraph 17(a) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.										
[h] Other multilateral climate change funds as referred in paragraph 17(b) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.										
Custom Footnotes										
Exchange rate (2018): USD 1 = DKK 6.315, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)										

2018.2.2 CTF-Table 7a-Disbursed-2018

Table 7(a)

Provision of public financial support: contribution through multilateral channels in 2018[a]

Disbursed

Donor funding	*Total amount*				*Status*[b, 3]	*Funding source*[f, 4]	*Financial instrument*[f, 5]	*Type of support*[f, g, 6]	*Sector*[c, f, 7]
	Core/general[d, 1]		*Climate-specific*[e, 2]						
	Domestic currency	*USD*	*Domestic currency*	*USD*					
Total contributions through multilateral channels (1)	**1,633,705,761.62**	**258,702,416.73**	**387,829,791.73**	**61,414,060.45**					
Multilateral climate change funds	**450,000,000.00**	**71,258,907.36**	**92,539,868.28**	**14,653,977.56**					
1. Global Environment Facility	450,000,000.00	71,258,907.36			Disbursed	ODA	Grant		Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
2. Least Developed Countries Fund			51,780,022.00	8,199,528.42	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
3. Special Climate Change Fund									
4. Adaptation Fund									
5. Green Climate Fund									
6. UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities			617,442.28	97,773.92	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
7. Other multilateral climate change funds	0.00	0.00	40,142,404.00	6,356,675.22					
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol			10,142,404.00	1,606,081.39	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Biosphere protection / 41020
Strategic Climate Fund			30,000,000.00	4,750,593.82	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	**857,244,331.95**	**135,747,320.97**	**221,377,816.64**	**35,055,869.62**					
1. World Bank									
2. International Finance Corporation			20,393,548.00	3,229,382.11	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Multisector aid / 43010
3. African Development Bank	679,364.56	107,579.50	98,545.28	15,604.95	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Core/general: Multisector aid / 43010 Climate-specific: Energy generation, renewable sources – multiple technologies / 23210
4. Asian Development Bank									
5. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development									
6. Inter-American Development Bank			149,864.50	23,731.51	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
7. Other	856,564,967.39	135,639,741.47	200,735,858.86	31,787,151.05					
African Development Fund	100,093,056.00	15,850,048.46			Disbursed	ODA	Grant		Sectors not specified / 99810
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	79,535,540.00	12,594,701.50			Disbursed	ODA	Grant		Multisector aid / 43010
Inter-Governmental Authority on Development			7,037,887.24	1,114,471.46	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220
International Energy Agency			10,000,000.00	1,583,531.27	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
International Renewable Energy Agency			20,540,619.75	3,252,671.38	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Sectors not specified / 99810 (3%) Energy policy and administrative management / 23110 (97%)
Global Green Growth Institute			40,000,000.00	6,334,125.10	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
Mekong River Commission			107,351.87	16,999.50	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	1,366,371.39	216,369.18	10,000,000.00	1,583,531.27	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Core/general: Research/scientific institutions / 43082 Climate-specific: Energy policy and administrative management / 23110
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			80,000,000.00	12,668,250.20	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation / 14030 (19%) Food aid/Food security programmes / 52010 (81%)
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			13,250,000.00	2,098,178.94	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agricultural development / 31120
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development - Energy Sector Management Assistance Program			16,800,000.00	2,660,332.54	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development - Energy Sector Management Assistance Program			3,000,000.00	475,059.38	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110
World Bank - International Development Association	572,800,000.00	90,704,671.42			Disbursed	ODA	Grant		Sectors not specified / 99810
World Bank - International Development Association - Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	102,770,000.00	16,273,950.91			Disbursed	ODA	Grant		Relief of multilateral debt / 60030
Specialized United Nations bodies	**326,461,429.67**	**51,696,188.39**	**73,912,106.81**	**11,704,213.27**					
1. United Nations Development Programme	110,000,000.00	17,418,844.02	21,700,000.00	3,436,262.87	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Core/general: Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220 Climate-specific: Agricultural policy and administrative management / 31110 (85%); Disaster prevention and preparedness / 74010 (15%)
2. United Nations Environment Programme			19,900,000.00	3,151,227.24	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110
3. Other	216,461,429.67	34,277,344.37	32,312,106.81	5,116,723.17					
Food and Agriculture Organisation	9,149,400.00	1,448,836.10			Disbursed	ODA	Grant		Agricultural policy and administrative management / 31110
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change			2,000,000.00	316,706.25	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental research / 41082
International Fund for Agricultural Development			2,965,000.00	469,517.02	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agricultural policy and administrative management / 31110
United Nations Children's Fund			1,250,000.00	197,941.41	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	312,029.67	49,410.87			Disbursed	ODA	Grant		Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
United Nations Environment Programme			8,000,000.00	1,266,825.02	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water resources conservation (including data collection) / 14015
United Nations Development Programme			18,000,000.00	2,850,356.29	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Multisector aid / 43010 (33%) Rural development / 43040 (67%)
World Food Programme	207,000,000.00	32,779,097.39			Disbursed	ODA	Grant		Food aid/Food security programmes / 52010
World Meteorological Organisation			97,106.81	15,377.17	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010

Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows, USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed and committed.

[c] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under "Other". Denmark reports using OECD purpose codes: http://www.oecd.org/investment/stats/dacandcrscodelists.htm. Codes include energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, water and sanitation etc.

[d] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as being climate-specific.

[e] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific: Denmark reports "mitigation", "adaptation" and "cross-cutting" categories as mutually exclusive.

[f] Please specify.

[g] This refers to funding for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Custom Footnotes

Exchange rate: USD 1 = DKK 6.315, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)

2018.2.3 CTF-Table 7b-Disbursed-2018

Table 7(b)								
Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2018[a]								
Disbursed								
Recipient country/ region/project/programme[b]	*Total amount*		*Status[b, 3]*	*Funding source[f, 4]*	*Financial instrument[f, 5]*	*Type of support[f, g, 6]*	*Sector[c, f, 7]*	*Additional information[e]*
	Climate-specific[f, 2]							
	Domestic currency	*USD*						
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels	**1,086,394,313.21**	**172,033,937.17**						
Indonesia	36,568,525.53	5,790,740.38	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2012001357
Indonesia	4,085,511.22	646,953.48	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS 2012001359aa
Indonesia	832,002.22	131,750.15	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS 2012001359ab
Indonesia	525,427.24	83,203.05	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2012001386
Indonesia	649,469.19	102,845.48	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2012001371
Indonesia	161,895.74	25,636.70	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2012001387aa
Indonesia	1,038,395.61	164,433.19	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2012001387ab
Indonesia	18,875.75	2,989.03	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development / 32130	CRS 2014001199
Indonesia	105,325.00	16,678.54	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development / 32130	CRS 2013001352
Indonesia	2,782,501.00	440,617.74	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS 2015001286
Indonesia	548,229.00	86,813.78	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Waste management / disposal / 14050	CRS 2018001156
Interregional	2,000,000.00	316,706.25	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS 2012001278
Interregional	9,500,000.00	1,504,354.71	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS 2014001185
Interregional	6,250,000.00	989,707.05	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS 2014001184
Interregional	1,156,619.76	183,154.36	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2014001384
Interregional	2,500,000.00	395,882.82	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2014001234
Interregional	5,000,000.00	791,765.64	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Multisector aid / 43010	CRS 2018001293
Interregional	10,500,000.00	1,662,707.84	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business support services and institutions / 25010	CRS 2016001144
Interregional	7,177.50	1,136.58	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2015001064
Interregional	20,000,000.00	3,167,062.55	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agricultural financial services / 31193	CRS 2015001256
Interregional	15,500,000.00	2,454,473.48	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS 2017001318
Interregional	1,993,285.00	315,642.91	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Wind energy / 23240	CRS 2016001213
Interregional	550,000.00	87,094.22	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agro-industries / 32161	CRS 2016001204
Interregional	2,500,000.00	395,882.82	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220	CRS 2018001220
Interregional	15,000,000.00	2,375,296.91	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS 2018001008
Interregional	27,000,000.00	4,275,534.44	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Social/ welfare services / 16010	CRS 2018001016
Interregional	54,000,000.00	8,551,068.88	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Multisector aid for basic social services / 16050	CRS 2018001019
Interregional	34,000,000.00	5,384,006.33	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS 2018001084
Interregional	64,000,000.00	10,134,600.16	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	CRS 2018001085
Interregional	68,700,000.00	10,878,859.86	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS 2017001134aa
Interregional	4,913,096.99	778,004.27	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS 2017001134ab
Interregional	7,500,000.00	1,187,648.46	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2017001336
Interregional	99,500,000.00	15,756,136.18	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation, renewable sources – multiple technologies / 23210	CRS 2017001182
Interregional	20,600,000.00	3,262,074.43	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2017001335
Interregional	1,935,394.73	306,475.81	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the pooled disbursement "FFU Windows 1 and 2 2018" (CRS ID: 2018001073).
Interregional	314,816.50	49,852.18	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the pooled disbursement "FFU Windows 1 and 2 2018" (CRS ID: 2018001073).
Interregional	79,026.08	12,514.03	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the pooled disbursement "FFU Windows 1 and 2 2018" (CRS ID: 2018001073).

Table 7(b)								
Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2018[a]								
Disbursed								
Recipient country/ region/project/programme[b]	*Total amount*		*Status[b, 3]*	*Funding source[f, 4]*	*Financial instrument[f, 5]*	*Type of support[f, g, 6]*	*Sector[c, f, 7]*	*Additional information[e]*
	Climate-specific[f, 2]							
	Domestic currency	*USD*						
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels	**1,086,394,313.21**	**172,033,937.17**						
Interregional	63,001.17	9,976.43	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS 2017001253
Interregional	2,852,803.24	451,750.32	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2018001106aa
Interregional	1,146,245.31	181,511.53	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2018001106ab
Interregional	500,000.00	79,176.56	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Administrative costs (non-sector allocable) / 91010	CRS 2018001332
Interregional	221,263.91	35,037.83	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2017001055
Interregional	500,000.00	79,176.56	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Democratic participation and civil society / 15150	CRS 2018001095
Interregional	10,000,000.00	1,583,531.27	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Democratic participation and civil society / 15150	CRS 2018001253
Interregional	3,500,000.00	554,235.95	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2018001052
Interregional	669,000.00	105,938.24	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS 2018001194
Interregional	9,000,000.00	1,425,178.15	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2018001289
Interregional	2,000,000.00	316,706.25	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Multisector aid / 43010	CRS 2018001300
Interregional	9,533,384.65	1,509,641.28	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the pooled disbursement "CISU Pool Schemes 2015-2018" (CRS ID: 2018001028).
Interregional	12,547,771.27	1,986,978.82	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the pooled disbursement "CISU Pool Schemes 2015-2018" (CRS ID: 2018001028).
Interregional	717,190.96	113,569.43	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the pooled disbursement "CISU Pool Schemes 2015-2018" (CRS ID: 2018001028).
Kenya	893,821.24	141,539.39	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2009002460
Kenya	139,190.56	22,041.26	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2009002472
Kenya	76,881.46	12,174.42	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS 2009002474
Kenya	250,200.08	39,619.96	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS 2014001385
Kenya	16,673,787.15	2,640,346.34	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2015001217aa
Kenya	5,112,070.16	809,512.30	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2015001217ab
Kenya	19,601,206.84	3,103,912.40	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2015001217ac
Kenya	1,195,202.69	189,264.08	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2015001217ad
Kenya	8,249,819.79	1,306,384.76	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2015001218ab
Kenya	275,472.00	43,621.85	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Industrial development / 32120	CRS 2016001141
Kenya	230,389.50	36,482.90	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Food crop production / 31161	CRS 2016001214
Kenya	74,767.20	11,839.62	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation / 14030	CRS 2017001258aa
Kenya	253,138.32	40,085.24	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation / 14030	CRS 2017001258ab
Mali	19,744,268.76	3,126,566.71	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Business support services and institutions / 25010	CRS 2013001256
Mali	5,006,034.53	792,721.22	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Business support services and institutions / 25010	CRS 2013001257
Mali	1,436,732.08	227,511.02	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Business support services and institutions / 25010	CRS 2013001258
Mali	295,105.34	46,730.85	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water supply and sanitation - large systems / 14020	CRS 2015001112
Mali	375,210.00	59,415.68	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Human rights / 15160	CRS 2017001246
Mexico	996,825.00	157,850.36	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2013001337
Mozambique	432,752.03	68,527.64	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2010001416
Mozambique	1,916,326.72	303,456.33	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2010001461
Mozambique	1,682,642.69	266,451.73	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2016001184

Table 7(b)

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2018[a]

Disbursed

Recipient country/ region/project/programme[b]	*Total amount*		*Status*[b, 3]	*Funding source*[f, 4]	*Financial instrument*[f, 5]	*Type of support*[f, g, 6]	*Sector*[c, f, 7]	*Additional information*[e]
	Climate-specific[f, 2]							
	Domestic currency	*USD*						
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels	**1,086,394,313.21**	**172,033,937.17**						
Myanmar (Burma)	97,098.18	15,375.80	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Fishery development / 31320	CRS 2016001157
Myanmar (Burma)	11,216,595.44	1,776,182.97	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business support services and institutions / 25010	CRS 2016001190aa
Myanmar (Burma)	3,790,000.00	600,158.35	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business support services and institutions / 25010	CRS 2016001190ab
Myanmar (Burma)	1,263,933.14	200,147.77	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business support services and institutions / 25010	CRS 2016001190ac
Myanmar (Burma)	7,901,623.01	1,251,246.72	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Forestry development / 31220	CRS 2017001278
Nepal	131,967.65	20,897.49	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS 2012001363
Niger	11,439,721.60	1,811,515.69	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agricultural development / 31120	CRS 2014001138aa
North and Central America	1,083,334.00	171,549.33	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2005001445
Somalia	148,083.67	23,449.51	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Urban development and management / 43030	CRS 2017001304ab
South Africa	1,689,114.94	267,476.63	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2012001288
South Africa	1,371,934.00	217,250.04	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS 2016001102
South Africa	624,981.25	98,967.74	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development / 32130	CRS 2016001278
South Africa	530,656.50	84,031.12	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Urban development and management / 43030	CRS 2018001098
South Sudan	643,843.93	101,954.70	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220	CRS 2016001221ab
Tanzania	26,724,962.22	4,231,981.35	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business support services and institutions / 25010	CRS 2013001365
Tanzania	792,681.50	125,523.59	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business support services and institutions / 25010	CRS 2017001260
Turkey	2,065,885.00	327,139.35	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency / 23183	CRS 2017001111
Uganda	3,800,611.19	601,838.67	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS 2013001353
Uganda	1,784,385.13	282,562.97	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS 2013001354
Uganda	425,117.47	67,318.68	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS 2013001355aa
Uganda	62,500.00	9,897.07	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS 2013001355ab
Uganda	51,617,188.76	8,173,743.27	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Agricultural development / 31120	CRS 2014001147
Uganda	9,477,636.24	1,500,813.34	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Rural development / 43040	CRS 2014001149aa
Uganda	4,960,516.12	785,513.24	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Rural development / 43040	CRS 2014001149ab
Uganda	3,939,086.54	623,766.67	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Rural development / 43040	CRS 2014001149ac
Uganda	2,152,665.20	340,881.27	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agricultural development / 31120	CRS 2014001151
Uganda	28,284.00	4,478.86	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Agricultural development / 31120	CRS 2009002325
Uganda	429,551.94	68,020.89	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS 2017001221
Ukraine	635,965.70	100,707.16	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation, renewable sources – multiple technologies / 23210	CRS 2014001401
Ukraine	8,130,366.00	1,287,468.88	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS 2018001066
Vietnam	882,225.99	139,703.24	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2012001287aa
Vietnam	58,002.92	9,184.94	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2012001287ab
Vietnam	12,683.42	2,008.46	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2008001365
Vietnam	237,634.62	37,630.19	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS 2008001367

Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows; USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should report, to the extent possible, on details contained in this table.

[c] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed and committed.

[d] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral — Denmark reports using OECD purpose codes: http://www.oecd.org/investment/stats/dacandcrscodelists.htm. Codes include energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, water and sanitation etc.

[e] Parties should report, as appropriate, on project details and the implementing agency.

[f] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being — Denmark reports "mitigation", "adaptation" and "cross-cutting" categories as mutually exclusive.

[g] Please specify.

[h] This refers to funding for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Custom Footnotes

Exchange rate: USD 1 = DKK 6.315, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)

2018.2.4 CTF-Documentation Box-Disbursed-2018

Documentation Box:	
Provision of information on definitions or methodologies used for reporting information in the following reporting parameters:	
1: Core/general	Only core funding to the multilateral institutions listed on the most recent OECD-DAC list of June 2019 (http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/annex2.htm) is reported under the "Core/general" heading. The figures reported are 100% of the total ODA commitment and disbursement granted to the multilateral institution. Core contribution to climate specific funds are included in the column “climate specific” and not in the column core contributions. These include the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), and Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Danish report does not calculate imputed climate relevant shares for multilateral institutions' whose outflows are not 100% climate relevant.
2: Climate-specific	The column “climate-specific” includes contributions to climate-specific programmes, Trust Funds, etc. that are managed by multilateral institutions. There is no overlap between “core/general” and “climate-specific” data. The columns are mutually exclusive and what is reported as climate specific is not included in the core/general column. Total amount for climate-specific contributions committed and disbursed through bilateral and multi-bilateral channels is here given as 50% of the total commitment and disbursement contribution to projects with a Rio-marker of "1" for adaptation and/or mitigation. 100% of the commitment and disbursement contribution is deemed as climate-specific finance for projects with Rio-markers of "2". In cases where mitigation is the principal objective and adaptation is a significant objective the project and 100% of its related commitment and disbursement value are considered to target mitigation (and vice versa if adaptation is seen to be the principal objective while mitigation is a significant objective). Thus, Denmark reports 100% of the commitment and disbursement contribution of such projects as targeting the principal objective and 0% funding for the significant objective, as the total climate-specific funding cannot exceed 100% of the original commitment and disbursement value.
3: Status - disbursed and committed	Committed and disbursed finance are defined in line with OECD DAC definitions. The OECD defines a commitment as a "firm written obligation by a government or official agency, backed by the appropriation or availability of the necessary funds, to provide resources of a specified amount under specified financial terms and conditions and for specified purposes for the benefit of a recipient country or a multilateral agency." A disbursement is "the placement of resources at the disposal of a recipient country or agency, or in the case of internal development-related expenditures, the outlay of funds by the official sector." Climate aid committed in 2018 may be disbursed fully in 2018, but is in most cases disbursed over a number of years after 2018. Likewise, disbursements in 2018 may refer to new commitments from 2018 or to older commitments from previous years. Denmark considers committed and disbursed finance as mutually exclusive amounts, which should not aggregated or combined in any way.
4: Funding source	Danish climate-related multilateral core finance, multi-bilateral climate-specific finance, and bilateral climate-specific finance is all committed and disbursed as ODA.
5: Financial instrument	Denmark includes grants, including interest grants and capital subscriptions to multilateral institutions, as well as equity acquisitions within reporting in CTF Tables. In 2018, Denmark reported multilateral core, multi-bilateral climate-specific and bilateral climate-specific finance only in the form of ODA grants. All financial commitments and disbursements included in CTF Tables are therefore ODA grants
6: Type of support	The types of support that can be reported are “mitigation”, “adaptation”, “cross-cutting”. The categories “mitigation”, “adaptation”, “cross-cutting” and “other” are mutually exclusive. Mitigation and adaptation support are defined in line with OECD DAC definitions. Cross-cutting activities are those that involve both mitigation and adaptation components, and have received the same Rio marker of "significant" or "principal" for both adaptation and mitigation. The OECD Rio marker methodology is used to assign a given project's type of support. Contributions relating to programmes, projects and activities assigned a positive Rio-marker for either mitigation or adaptation are reported under the relevant heading. Mitigation seeks to limit climate change by reducing the emissions of GHGs or by enhancing sink opportunities. Adaptation aims to lessen the adverse impacts of climate change.
7: Sector	All contributions have been assigned a purpose code as defined by DAC-DCD. The purpose codes reported here follow the list of CRS purpose codes taking effect in 2018 reporting on 2017 flows. The sectors reported are the sectors where each purpose code belong. For multilateral organisations receiving both core funding and climate-specific funding, separate sector information for each flow has been provided. If more than one sector is targeted, the percentage of finance targetting each sector has been provided.
Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.	
	Funds for projects with positive Rio-markers for adaptation or mitigation are defined as climate-specific. Only 50% of funding for activities with Rio-marker 1 is reported as climate-spe
Parties should explain the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed a	
	Denmark is from 2015 monitoring commitment as well as disbursements and can report on both commitment as well as disbursements as needed.
Each Party shall provide an indication of what new and additional financial resources it has provided and clarify how it has determined that such resources are new and additional. Please provide this information in relation to t	
	Denmark considers newly committed (for reporting on commitments) or disbursed (for reporting of disbursements) finance for climate change adaptation or mitigation activities within the reporting period and finance that was not previously reported as new and additional finance.

2019 CTF Table 7-, 7a- and 7b-formats

2019.1 COMMITTED

2019.1.1 CTF-Table 7-Committed-2019

Table 7

Provision of public financial support: summary information in 2019[a]

Committed

	2019									
	Domestic currency					USD[b]				
	Core/ general[c, 1]	Climate-specific[d, 2]				Core/ general[c, 1]	Climate-specific[d, 2]			
		Mitigation	Adaptation	Cross-cutting[e]	Other[f]		Mitigation	Adaptation	Cross-cutting[e]	Other[f]
Total contributions through multilateral channels:	**1,594,615,564.84**	**290,574,057.26**	**336,000,000.00**	**260,760,611.34**	**0.00**	**239,108,646.70**	**43,570,858.79**	**50,382,366.17**	**39,100,406.56**	**0.00**
Multilateral climate change funds[g]	0.00	0.00	150,000,000.00	4,604,675.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	22,492,127.76	690,459.61	0.00
Other multilateral climate change funds[h]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	1,184,963,615.94	285,574,057.26	127,500,000.00	126,200,000.00	0.00	177,682,353.57	42,821,121.20	19,118,308.59	18,923,376.82	0.00
Specialized United Nations bodies	409,651,948.90	5,000,000.00	58,500,000.00	129,955,936.21	0.00	61,426,293.13	749,737.59	8,771,929.82	19,486,570.13	0.00
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels		**724,217,303.50**	**276,769,685.75**	**272,673,441.51**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**108,594,587.42**	**41,500,927.54**	**40,886,705.88**	**0.00**
Total	**1,594,615,564.84**	**1,014,791,360.76**	**612,769,685.75**	**533,434,052.85**	**0.00**	**239,108,646.70**	**152,165,446.21**	**91,883,293.71**	**79,987,112.44**	**0.00**

Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).

Abbreviation: USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should provide an explanation of the methodology used for currency exchange for the information provided in tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b) in the documentation box.

[c] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as being climate-specific.

[d] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific: Denmark utilises the Rio marker method for assigning climate specificity.

[e] This refers to funding for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

[f] Please specify: Denmark does not categorise climate-specific finance outside of "mitigation", "adaptation" and "cross-cutting"

[g] Multilateral climate change funds listed in paragraph 17(a) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.

[h] Other multilateral climate change funds as referred in paragraph 17(b) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.

Custom Footnotes

Exchange rate: USD 1 = DKK 6.669, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)

2019.1.2 CTF-Table 7a-Committed-2019

Table 7(a)

Provision of public financial support: contribution through multilateral channels in 2019[a]

Committed

Donor funding	*Total amount*				*Status[b, 3]*	*Funding source[f, 4]*	*Financial instrument[f, 5]*	*Type of support[f, g, 6]*	*Sector[c, f, 7]*
	Core/general[d, 1]		*Climate-specific[e, 2]*						
	Domestic currency	*USD*	*Domestic currency*	*USD*					
Total contributions through multilateral channels	**1,594,615,564.84**	**239,108,646.70**	**887,334,668.60**	**133,053,631.52**					
Multilateral climate change funds	**0.00**	**0.00**	**154,604,675.13**	**23,182,587.36**					
1. Global Environment Facility									
2. Least Developed Countries Fund			150,000,000.00	22,492,127.76	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
3. Special Climate Change Fund									
4. Adaptation Fund									
5. Green Climate Fund									
6. UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities			4,604,675.13	690,459.61	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
7. Other multilateral climate change funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	**1,184,963,615.94**	**177,682,353.57**	**539,274,057.26**	**80,862,806.61**					
1. World Bank									
2. International Finance Corporation			13,000,000.00	1,949,317.74	committed	ODA	grant	Cross-cutting	Industrial development / 32120 (23%) Multisector aid / 43010 (77%)
3. African Development Bank			235,000,000.00	35,237,666.82	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation, renewable sources - multiple technologies / 23210
4. Asian Development Bank									
5. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development									
6. Inter-American Development Bank									
7. Other	1,184,963,615.94	177,682,353.57	291,274,057.26	43,675,822.05					
African Development Fund	*429,880,000.00*	*64,459,439.20*			*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Multisector aid / 43010*
Asian Infrastrucure Investmand Bank	*77,783,615.94*	*11,663,460.18*			*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Multisector aid / 43010*
European Fund for Social Development - Guarantee Fund			*37,500,000.00*	*5,623,031.94*	*committed*	*ODA*	*grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Business development services / 25030*
Global Green Growth Institute			*700,000.00*	*104,963.26*	*committed*	*ODA*	*grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Forestry policy and administrative management / 31210*
International Renewable Energy Agency			*50,574,057.26*	*7,583,454.38*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Mitigation*	*Sectors not specified / 99810 (1%)* *Energy policy and administrative management / 23110 (99%)*
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	*6,700,000.00*	*1,004,648.37*			*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Research/scientific institutions / 43082*
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			*127,500,000.00*	*19,118,308.59*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010 (27%)* *Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation / 14030 (10%)* *Food aid/Food security programmes / 52010 (63%)*
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			*75,000,000.00*	*11,246,063.88*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Business development services / 25030*
World Bank - International Development Association	*564,400,000.00*	*84,630,379.37*			*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Sectors not specified / 99810*
World Bank - International Development Association - Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	*106,200,000.00*	*15,924,426.45*			*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Relief of multilateral debt / 60030*
Specialized United Nations bodies	**409,651,948.90**	**61,426,293.13**	**193,455,936.21**	**29,008,237.55**					
1. United Nations Development Programme	107,000,000.00	16,044,384.47	86,205,000.00	12,926,225.82	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Core/general: Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220 Climate-specific: Sectors not specified / 99810
2. United Nations Environment Programme	90,000,000.00	13,495,276.65	5,650,000.00	847,203.48	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Core/general: Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010 Climate-specific: Energy policy and administrative management / 23110
3. Other	212,651,948.90	31,886,632.01	101,600,936.21	15,234,808.25					
Food and Agriculture Organisation	*9,651,948.90*	*1,447,285.78*	*5,000,000.00*	*749,737.59*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Core/general: Agricultural policy and administrative management / 31110* *Climate-specific: Material relief assistance and services / 72010*
United Nations			*2,000,000.00*	*299,895.04*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Energy policy and administrative management / 23110*
United Nations Children's Fund			*36,000,000.00*	*5,398,110.66*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220*
United Nations Development Programme			*10,000,000.00*	*1,499,475.18*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Material relief assistance and services / 72010*
United Nations Environment Programme			*5,000,000.00*	*749,737.59*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Mitigation*	*Energy policy and administrative management / 23110*
United Nations High Commission for Refugees			*5,000,000.00*	*749,737.59*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Population policy and administrative management / 13010*
World Food Programme	*203,000,000.00*	*30,439,346.23*	*38,500,000.00*	*5,772,979.46*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Core/general: Emergency food aid / 72040* *Climate-specific: Food aid/Food security programmes / 52010 (81%); Material relief assistance and services / 72010 (19%)*
World Meteorological Organisation			*100,936.21*	*15,135.13*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010*

Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows, USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed and committed.

[c] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under "Other". Denmark reports using OECD purpose codes: http://www.oecd.org/investment/stats/dacandcrscodelists.htm. Codes include energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, water and sanitation etc.

[d] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as being climate-specific.

[e] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific: Denmark reports "mitigation", "adaptation" and "cross-cutting" categories as mutually exclusive.

[f] Please specify.

[g] This refers to funding for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Custom Footnotes

Exchange rate: USD 1 = DKK 6.669, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)

2019.1.3 CTF-Table 7b-Committed-2019

Table 7(b)								
Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2019[a]								
Committed								
Recipient country/ region/project/programme[b]	*Total amount*		*Status[b, 3]*	*Funding source[f, 4]*	*Financial instrument[f, 5]*	*Type of support[f, g, 6]*	*Sector[c, f, 7]*	*Additional information[e]*
	Climate-specific[f, 2]							
	Domestic currency	*USD*						
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels	**1,273,660,430.76**	**190,982,220.84**						
Africa	100,000,000.00	14,994,751.84	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business support services and institutions / 25010	CRS ID: 2019001186
Bangladesh	29,970.00	4,493.93	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agricultural extension / 31166	CRS ID: 2018001196
Bolivia	1,373,600.00	205,967.91	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Wind energy / 23240	CRS ID: 2016001201
Egypt	462,157.00	69,299.30	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental education/ training / 41081	CRS ID: 2019001308
Ethiopia	342,326,364.00	51,330,988.75	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Wind energy / 23240	CRS ID: 2018001099
Ethiopia	43,250,000.00	6,485,230.17	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Food aid/Food security programmes / 52010	CRS ID: 2018001211
India	60,000,000.00	8,996,851.10	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2019001205
India	3,362,500.00	504,198.53	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Urban development and management / 43030	CRS ID: 2019001236
Interregional	27,500,000.00	4,123,556.76	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2017001335
Interregional	7,500,000.00	1,124,606.39	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2017001336
Interregional	15,000,000.00	2,249,212.78	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2018001008
Interregional	27,000,000.00	4,048,583.00	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Social/ welfare services / 16010	CRS ID: 2018001016
Interregional	20,563,671.00	3,083,471.43	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Multisector aid for basic social services / 16050	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled committment "Danish Church Aid Lot CIV strategic partnership 2018-2021" (CRS ID: 2018001019).
Interregional	451,269.50	67,666.74	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Multisector aid for basic social services / 16050	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled committment "Danish Church Aid Lot CIV strategic partnership 2018-2021" (CRS ID: 2018001019).
Interregional	1,694,008.50	254,012.37	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Multisector aid for basic social services / 16050	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled committment "Danish Church Aid Lot CIV strategic partnership 2018-2021" (CRS ID: 2018001019).
Interregional	12,400,881.75	1,859,481.44	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled committment "Danish Church Aid Lot HUM strategic partnership 2018-2021" (CRS ID: 2018001020).
Interregional	26,952,349.00	4,041,437.85	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled committment "Red Cross Denmark Lot CIV Strategic Partnership 2018-2021" (CRS ID: 2018001084).
Interregional	22,186,698.00	3,326,840.31	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled committment "Red Cross Denmark Lot HUM Strategic Partnership 2018-2021" (CRS ID: 2018001085).
Interregional	7,976,434.50	1,196,046.56	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled committment "CISU - Pool Schemes" (CRS ID: 2019001010; 2018001028; 2018001253).
Interregional	249,962.50	37,481.26	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled committment "CISU - Pool Schemes" (CRS ID: 2019001010; 2018001028; 2018001253).
Interregional	24,681,976.00	3,701,001.05	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled committment "CISU - Pool Schemes" (CRS ID: 2019001010; 2018001028; 2018001253).
Interregional	8,000,000.00	1,199,580.15	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2019001072
Interregional	500,000.00	74,973.76	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Democratic participation and civil society / 15150	CRS ID: 2019001083
Interregional	1,224,973.00	183,681.66	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2019001089
Interregional	1,000,000.00	149,947.52	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2019001095
Interregional	5,000,000.00	749,737.59	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development / 32130	CRS ID: 2019001102
Interregional	4,298,876.00	644,605.79	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2019001106
Interregional	7,500,000.00	1,124,606.39	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Responsible Business Conduct / 25040	CRS ID: 2019001157
Interregional	7,500,000.00	1,124,606.39	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business development services / 25030	CRS ID: 2019001159
Interregional	2,250,000.00	337,381.92	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Democratic participation and civil society / 15150	CRS ID: 2019001160
Interregional	1,500,000.00	224,921.28	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2019001170
Interregional	750,000.00	112,460.64	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	CRS ID: 2019001171
Interregional	50,000,000.00	7,497,375.92	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Water supply and sanitation - large systems / 14020	CRS ID: 2019001199
Interregional	37,250,000.00	5,585,545.06	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2019001213
Interregional	20,000,000.00	2,998,950.37	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2019001234
Interregional	10,000,000.00	1,499,475.18	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2019001237
Interregional	59,747,805.50	8,959,035.16	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the commitment to the project window "FFU Windows 1 & 2 2019" (CRS ID: 2019001257).
Interregional	9,681,551.00	1,451,724.55	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the commitment to the project window "FFU Windows 1 & 2 2019" (CRS ID: 2019001257).
Interregional	2,550,000.00	382,366.17	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental education/ training / 41081	CRS ID: 2019001266
Interregional	1,000,000.00	149,947.52	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2019001268
Interregional	249,418.00	37,399.61	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Urban development and management / 43030	CRS ID: 2020000015
Interregional	147.00	22.04	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2020000060
Kenya	4,363,000.00	654,221.02	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Business support services and institutions / 25010	CRS ID: 2019001177
Kenya	4,997,500.00	749,362.72	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business support services and institutions / 25010	CRS ID: 2019001184
Mozambique	835,318.51	125,253.94	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2014001325
Myanmar (Burma)	2,500,000.00	374,868.80	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business support services and institutions / 25010	CRS ID: 2016001190
Tanzania	10,000,000.00	1,499,475.18	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Technological research and development / 32182	CRS ID: 2019001240
Uganda	210,000,000.00	31,488,978.86	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agricultural development / 31120	CRS ID: 2017001241
Ukraine	66,000,000.00	9,896,536.21	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2019001043
Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).								
Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows; USD = United States dollars.								
[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.								
[b] Parties should report, to the extent possible, on details contained in this table.								
[c] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed and committed.								
[d] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral	Denmark reports using OECD purpose codes: http://www.oecd.org/investment/stats/dacandcrscodelists.htm. Codes include energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, water and sanitation etc.							
[e] Parties should report, as appropriate, on project details and the implementing agency.								
[f] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being	Denmark reports "mitigation", "adaptation" and "cross-cutting" categories as mutually exclusive.							
[g] Please specify.								
[h] This refers to funding for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.								
Custom Footnotes								
Exchange rate: USD 1 = DKK 6.669, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)								

2019.1.4 CTF-Documentation Box-Committed-2019

Documentation Box:	
Provision of information on definitions or methodologies used for reporting information in the following reporting parameters:	
1: Core/general	Only core funding to the multilateral institutions listed on the most recent OECD-DAC list of April 2020 (http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/annex2.htm) is reported under the "Core/general" heading. The figures reported are 100% of the total ODA commitment and disbursement granted to the multilateral institution. Core contribution to climate specific funds are included in the column “climate specific” and not in the column core contributions. These include the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), and Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
2: Climate-specific	The column “climate-specific” includes contributions to climate-specific programmes, Trust Funds, etc. that are managed by multilateral institutions. There is no overlap between “core/general” and “climate-specific” data. The columns are mutually exclusive and what is reported as climate specific is not included in the core/general column. Total amount for climate-specific contributions committed and disbursed through bilateral and multi-bilateral channels is here given as 50% of the total commitment and disbursement contribution to projects with a Rio-marker of "1" for adaptation and/or mitigation. 100% of the commitment and disbursement contribution is deemed as climate-specific finance for projects with Rio-markers of "2". In cases where mitigation is the principal objective and adaptation is a significant objective the project and 100% of its related commitment and disbursement value are considered to target mitigation (and vice versa if adaptation is seen to be the principal objective while mitigation is a significant objective). Thus, Denmark reports 100% of the commitment and disbursement contribution of such projects as targeting the principal objective and 0% funding for the significant objective, as the total climate-specific funding cannot exceed 100% of the original commitment and disbursement value.
3: Status - disbursed and committed	Committed and disbursed finance are defined in line with OECD DAC definitions. The OECD defines a commitment as a "firm written obligation by a government or official agency, backed by the appropriation or availability of the necessary funds, to provide resources of a specified amount under specified financial terms and conditions and for specified purposes for the benefit of a recipient country or a multilateral agency." A disbursement is "the placement of resources at the disposal of a recipient country or agency, or in the case of internal development-related expenditures, the outlay of funds by the official sector." Climate aid committed in 2019 may be disbursed fully in 2019, but is in most cases disbursed over a number of years after 2019. Likewise, disbursements in 2019 may refer to new commitments from 2019 or to older commitments from previous years. Denmark considers committed and disbursed finance as mutually exclusive amounts, which should not aggregated or combined in any way.
4: Funding source	Danish climate-related multilateral core finance, multi-bilateral climate-specific finance, and bilateral climate-specific finance is all committed and disbursed as ODA.
5: Financial instrument	Denmark includes grants, including interest grants and capital subscriptions to multilateral institutions, as well as equity acquisitions within reporting in CTF Tables. In 2019, Denmark reported multilateral core, multi-bilateral climate-specific and bilateral climate-specific finance only in the form of ODA grants. All financial commitments and disbursements included in CTF Tables are therefore ODA grants.
6: Type of support	The types of support that can be reported are “mitigation”, “adaptation”, “cross-cutting”. The categories “mitigation”, “adaptation”, “cross-cutting” and “other” are mutually exclusive. Mitigation and adaptation support are defined in line with OECD DAC definitions. Cross-cutting activities are those that involve both mitigation and adaptation components, and have received the same Rio marker of "significant" or "principal" for both adaptation and mitigation. The OECD Rio marker methodology is used to assign a given project's type of support. Contributions relating to programmes, projects and activities assigned a positive Rio-marker for either mitigation or adaptation are reported under the relevant heading. Mitigation seeks to limit climate change by reducing the emissions of GHGs or by enhancing sink opportunities. Adaptation aims to lessen the adverse impacts of climate change.
7: Sector	All contributions have been assigned a purpose code as defined by DAC-DCD. The sectors reported are the sectors where each purpose code belongs. For multilateral organisations receiving both core funding and climate-specific funding, separate sector information for each flow has been provided. If more than one sector is targeted, the percentage of finance targetting each sector has been provided.
Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.	
	Funds for projects with positive Rio-markers for adaptation or mitigation are defined as climate-specific. Only 50% of funding for activities with Rio-marker 1 is reported as climate-spe
Parties should explain the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed ar	
	Denmark is from 2015 monitoring commitment as well as disbursements and can report on both commitment as well as disbursements as needed.
Each Party shall provide an indication of what new and additional financial resources it has provided and clarify how it has determined that such resources are new and additional. Please provide this information in relation to t	
	Denmark considers newly committed (for reporting on commitments) or disbursed (for reporting of disbursements) finance for climate change adaptation or mitigation activities within the reporting period and finance that was not previously reported as new and additional finance.

2019.2.1 CTF-Table 7-Disbursed-2019 (data in CTF)

Table 7										
Provision of public financial support: summary information in 2019[a]										
Disbursed										
	2019									
	Domestic currency					*USD[b]*				
	Core/ general[c, 1]	*Climate-specific[d, 2]*				*Core/ general[c, 1]*	*Climate-specific[d, 2]*			
		Mitigation	*Adaptation*	*Cross-cutting[e]*	*Other[f]*		*Mitigation*	*Adaptation*	*Cross-cutting[e]*	*Other[f]*
Total contributions through multilateral channels:	**1,385,520,566.44**	**127,725,290.70**	**289,559,184.01**	**206,510,611.34**	**0.00**	**207,755,370.59**	**19,152,090.37**	**43,418,681.06**	**30,965,753.69**	**0.00**
Multilateral climate change funds[g]	0.00	75,142,404.00	150,000,000.00	4,604,675.13	0.00	0.00	11,267,417.00	22,492,127.76	690,459.61	0.00
Other multilateral climate change funds[h]	0.00	75,142,404.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11,267,417.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	1,238,868,617.54	33,282,886.70	83,511,005.00	66,100,000.00	0.00	185,765,274.78	4,990,686.26	12,522,267.96	9,911,530.96	0.00
Specialized United Nations bodies	146,651,948.90	19,300,000.00	56,048,179.01	135,805,936.21	0.00	21,990,095.80	2,893,987.10	8,404,285.35	20,363,763.11	0.00
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels		**755,185,571.05**	**239,500,256.87**	**225,401,880.04**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**113,238,202.29**	**35,912,469.17**	**33,798,452.55**	**0.00**
Total	**1,385,520,566.44**	**882,910,861.75**	**529,059,440.88**	**431,912,491.38**	**0.00**	**207,755,370.59**	**132,390,292.66**	**79,331,150.23**	**64,764,206.23**	**0.00**
Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).										
Abbreviation: USD = United States dollars.										
[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.										
[b] Parties should provide an explanation of the methodology used for currency exchange for the information provided in tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b) in the documentation box.										
[c] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as being climate-specific.										
[d] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific:	Denmark utilises the Rio marker method for assigning climate specificity.									
[e] This refers to funding for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.										
[f] Please specify:	Denmark does not categorise climate-specific finance outside of "mitigation", "adaptation" and "cross-cutting"									
[g] Multilateral climate change funds listed in paragraph 17(a) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.										
[h] Other multilateral climate change funds as referred in paragraph 17(b) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.										
Custom Footnotes										
Exchange rate: USD 1 = DKK 6.669, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)										

2019.2.2 CTF-Table 7a-Disbursed-2019 (data in CTF)

Table 7(a)

Provision of public financial support: contribution through multilateral channels in 2019[a]

Disbursed

Donor funding	*Total amount*				*Status[b, 3]*	*Funding source[f, 4]*	*Financial instrument[f, 5]*	*Type of support[f, g, 6]*	*Sector[c, f, 7]*
	Core/general[d, 1]		*Climate-specific[e, 2]*						
	Domestic currency	*USD*	*Domestic currency*	*USD*					
Total contributions through multilateral channels	**1,385,520,566.44**	**207,755,370.59**	**623,795,086.05**	**93,536,525.12**					
Multilateral climate change funds	**0.00**	**0.00**	**229,747,079.13**	**34,450,004.37**					
1. Global Environment Facility									
2. Least Developed Countries Fund			150,000,000.00	22,492,127.76	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
3. Special Climate Change Fund									
4. Adaptation Fund									
5. Green Climate Fund									
6. UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities			4,604,675.13	690,459.61	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
7. Other multilateral climate change funds	0.00	0.00	75,142,404.00	11,267,417.00					
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol			*10,142,404.00*	*1,520,828.31*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Mitigation*	*Biosphere protection / 41020*
Strategic Climate Fund			*65,000,000.00*	*9,746,588.69*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Mitigation*	*Energy policy and administrative management / 23110*
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	**1,238,868,617.54**	**185,765,274.78**	**182,893,891.70**	**27,424,485.19**					
1. World Bank									
2. International Finance Corporation			15,000,000.00	2,249,212.78	Disbursed	ODA	grant	Cross-cutting	Multisector aid / 43010 (67%); Rural development / 43040 (33%)
3. African Development Bank	421,441.26	63,194.07	119,995.00	17,992.95	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Core/general: Multisector aid / 43010 Climate-specific: Energy generation, renewable sources – multiple technologies / 23210
4. Asian Development Bank									
5. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development									
6. Inter-American Development Bank			88,834.44	13,320.50	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
7. Other	1,238,447,176.28	185,702,080.71	167,685,062.26	25,143,958.95					
African Development Fund	*427,474,818.34*	*64,098,788.18*			*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Sectors not specified / 99810*
Asian Infrastrucure Investmand Bank	*84,894,472.50*	*12,729,715.47*			*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Multisector aid / 43010*
European Fund for Social Development - Guarantee Fund			*35,750,000.00*	*5,360,623.78*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Business development services / 25030*
European Investment Bank	*44,804,800.00*	*6,718,368.57*			*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Multisector aid / 43010*
Global Green Growth Institute			*350,000.00*	*52,481.63*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Forestry policy and administrative management / 31210*
International Renewable Energy Agency			*23,074,057.26*	*3,459,897.62*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Mitigation*	*Sectors not specified / 99810 (2%)* *Energy policy and administrative management / 23110 (98%)*
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	*10,673,085.44*	*1,600,402.68*	*10,000,000.00*	*1,499,475.18*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Mitigation*	*Core/general: Research/scientific institutions / 43082* *Climate-specific: Energy policy and administrative management / 23110*
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			*83,500,000.00*	*12,520,617.78*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Energy policy and administrative management / 23110 (0%)* *Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010 (21%)* *Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation / 14030 (15%)* *Waste management/disposal / 14050 (4%)* *Food aid/Food security programmes / 52010 (60%)*
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			*15,000,000.00*	*2,249,212.78*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Agricultural development / 31120*
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development - Energy Sector Management Assistance Program			*11,005.00*	*1,650.17*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Energy policy and administrative management / 23110*
World Bank - International Development Association	*564,400,000.00*	*84,630,379.37*			*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Sectors not specified / 99810*
World Bank - International Development Association - Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	*106,200,000.00*	*15,924,426.45*			*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Relief of multilateral debt / 60030*
Specialized United Nations bodies	**146,651,948.90**	**21,990,095.80**	**211,154,115.22**	**31,662,035.57**					
1. United Nations Development Programme	107,000,000.00	16,044,384.47	91,205,000.00	13,675,963.41	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Core/general: Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220 Climate-specific: Rural development / 43040 (5%); Sectors not specified / 99810 (95%)
2. United Nations Environment Programme	30,000,000.00	4,498,425.55	19,300,000.00	2,893,987.10	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Core/general: Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010 Climate-specific: Energy policy and administrative management / 23110
3. Other	9,651,948.90	1,447,285.78	100,649,115.22	15,092,085.05					
Food and Agriculture Organisation	*9,651,948.90*	*1,447,285.78*	*15,000,000.00*	*2,249,212.78*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Core/general: Agricultural policy and administrative management / 31110* *Climate-specific: Material relief assistance and services / 72010*
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change			*4,000,000.00*	*599,790.07*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Environmental research / 41082*
United Nations			*2,000,000.00*	*299,895.04*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Energy policy and administrative management / 23110*
United Nations Children's Fund			*36,000,000.00*	*5,398,110.66*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220*
United Nations Development Programme			*8,500,000.00*	*1,274,553.91*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Agricultural policy and administrative management / 31110*
United Nations Environment Programme			*8,000,000.00*	*1,199,580.15*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Water resources conservation (including data collection) / 14015*
United Nations Environment Programme			*2,500,000.00*	*374,868.80*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010*
United Nations High Commission for Refugees			*5,000,000.00*	*749,737.59*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Population policy and administrative management / 13010*
World Food Programme			*19,548,179.01*	*2,931,200.93*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Food aid/Food security programmes / 52010 (62%)* *Material relief assistance and services / 72010 (38%)*
World Meteorological Organisation			*100,936.21*	*15,135.13*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010*

Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows, USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed and committed.

[c] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under "Other". Denmark reports using OECD purpose codes: http://www.oecd.org/investment/stats/dacandcrscodelists.htm. Codes include energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, water and sanitation etc.

[d] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as being climate-specific.

[e] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific: Denmark reports "mitigation", "adaptation" and "cross-cutting" categories as mutually exclusive.

[f] Please specify.

[g] This refers to funding for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Custom Footnotes

Exchange rate: USD 1 = DKK 6.669, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)

2019.2.3 CTF-Table 7b-Disbursed-2019 (data in CTF)

Table 7(b)								
Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2019[a]								
Disbursed								
Recipient country/ region/project/programme[b]	*Total amount*		*Status[b, 3]*	*Funding source[f, 4]*	*Financial instrument[f, 5]*	*Type of support[f, g, 6]*	*Sector[c, f, 7]*	*Additional information[e]*
	Climate-specific[f, 2]							
	Domestic currency	*USD*						
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels	**1,220,087,707.97**	**182,949,124.00**						
Africa	99,750,000.00	14,957,264.96	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business support services and institutions / 25010	CRS ID: 2019001186
Africa South of Sahara	128,449.50	19,260.68	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS ID: 2017001051
Africa South of Sahara	650,000.00	97,465.89	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS ID: 2011001498aa
Bangladesh	137,100.00	20,557.80	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Basic drinking water supply / 14031	CRS ID: 2016001292
Bangladesh	3,529,676.53	529,266.24	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Rural development / 43040	CRS ID: 2017001302
Bangladesh	1,004,824.70	150,670.97	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agricultural extension / 31166	CRS ID: 2018001196
Bangladesh	9,331,478.81	1,399,232.09	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Rural development / 43040	CRS ID: 2018001316
Bangladesh	21,263.54	3,188.42	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2014001221aa
Bangladesh	169,532.13	25,420.92	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2014001221ab
Bangladesh	189,851.23	28,467.72	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Rural development / 43040	CRS ID: 2016001117ab
Bangladesh	383,449.28	57,497.27	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Rural development / 43040	CRS ID: 2016001117ac
Bangladesh	9,649,349.39	1,446,895.99	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agricultural policy and administrative management / 31110	CRS ID: 2016001291aa
Bolivia	1,373,600.00	205,967.91	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Wind energy / 23240	CRS ID: 2016001201
Bolivia	111,795.45	16,763.45	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2013001340aa
Bolivia	568,804.77	85,290.86	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2013001340ab
Bolivia	714,218.81	107,095.34	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agricultural development / 31120	CRS ID: 2013001378aa
Burkina Faso	29,787,998.30	4,466,636.42	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS ID: 2015001306aa
Burkina Faso	6,810,000.00	1,021,142.60	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS ID: 2015001306ab
China	203,112.50	30,456.22	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2016001142
China	243,548.54	36,519.50	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Water transport / 21040	CRS ID: 2017001123
China	1,403,824.50	210,500.00	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Urban development and management / 43030	CRS ID: 2018001149
China	877,657.00	131,602.49	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2019001016
Egypt	42,621.00	6,390.91	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development / 32130	CRS ID: 2014001172
Egypt	307,502.51	46,109.24	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental education/ training / 41081	CRS ID: 2019001308
Ethiopia	704,820.50	105,686.08	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agro-industries / 32161	CRS ID: 2016001216
Ethiopia	342,376,311.05	51,338,478.19	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Wind energy / 23240	CRS ID: 2018001099
Ethiopia	1,254,899.34	188,169.04	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Information and communication technology (ICT) / 22040	CRS ID: 2018001129
Ethiopia	506,028.80	75,877.76	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Wind energy / 23240	CRS ID: 2016001197aa
Ethiopia	3,998,803.36	599,610.64	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Wind energy / 23240	CRS ID: 2016001197ab
Ethiopia	1,908,671.82	286,200.60	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Forestry policy and administrative management / 31210	CRS ID: 2018001210aa
Georgia	68,584.98	10,284.15	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2015001245aa
Georgia	1,360,398.21	203,988.34	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2015001245ab
Ghana	391,164.00	58,654.07	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Wind energy / 23240	CRS ID: 2018320053
India	1,145,178.09	171,716.61	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Sanitation - large systems / 14022	CRS ID: 2016320082
India	966,578.50	144,936.05	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water supply - large systems / 14021	CRS ID: 2018001115
India	3,413,200.00	511,800.87	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2018001224
Indonesia	61,494.20	9,220.90	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development / 32130	CRS ID: 2013001134
Indonesia	1,234,746.50	185,147.17	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Waste management / disposal / 14050	CRS ID: 2018001156

Table 7(b)								
Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2019[a]								
Disbursed								
Recipient country/ region/project/programme[b]	*Total amount*		*Status[b, 3]*	*Funding source[f, 4]*	*Financial instrument[f, 5]*	*Type of support[f, g, 6]*	*Sector[c, f, 7]*	*Additional information[e]*
	Climate-specific[f, 2]							
	Domestic currency	*USD*						
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels	**1,220,087,707.97**	**182,949,124.00**						
Interregional	500,000.00	74,973.76	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2012001278
Interregional	4,000,000.08	599,790.09	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2013001325
Interregional	3,106.92	465.87	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Relief co-ordination; protection and support services / 72050	CRS ID: 2014001096
Interregional	3,500,000.00	524,816.31	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2014001184
Interregional	5,250,000.00	787,224.47	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2014001185
Interregional	501,422.64	75,187.08	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2016001084
Interregional	1,700,000.00	254,910.78	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2016001200
Interregional	500,000.00	74,973.76	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agro-industries / 32161	CRS ID: 2016001204
Interregional	1,500,000.00	224,921.28	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Wind energy / 23240	CRS ID: 2016001213
Interregional	4,247,167.12	636,852.17	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Financial policy and administrative management / 24010	CRS ID: 2016320002
Interregional	70,000.66	10,496.42	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2017001055
Interregional	7,500,000.00	1,124,606.39	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2017001228
Interregional	17,250,000.00	2,586,594.69	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2017001318
Interregional	7,500,000.00	1,124,606.39	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2017001336
Interregional	15,000,000.00	2,249,212.78	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2018001008
Interregional	27,000,000.00	4,048,583.00	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Social/ welfare services / 16010	CRS ID: 2018001016
Interregional	20,563,671.00	3,083,471.43	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Multisector aid for basic social services / 16050	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled disbursement "Danish Church Aid Lot CIV strategic partnership 2018-2021" (CRS ID: 2018001019).
Interregional	451,269.50	67,666.74	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Multisector aid for basic social services / 16050	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled disbursement "Danish Church Aid Lot CIV strategic partnership 2018-2021" (CRS ID: 2018001019).
Interregional	1,694,008.50	254,012.37	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Multisector aid for basic social services / 16050	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled disbursement "Danish Church Aid Lot CIV strategic partnership 2018-2021" (CRS ID: 2018001019).
Interregional	12,400,881.75	1,859,481.44	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled disbursement "Danish Church Aid Lot HUM strategic partnership 2018-2021" (CRS ID: 2018001020).
Interregional	11,750,610.85	1,761,974.94	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the disbursement to the project window "FFU Windows 1 & 2 2018" (CRS ID: 2018001073).
Interregional	479,801.23	71,945.00	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the disbursement to the project window "FFU Windows 1 & 2 2018" (CRS ID: 2018001073).
Interregional	1,911,385.92	286,607.58	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the disbursement to the project window "FFU Windows 1 & 2 2018" (CRS ID: 2018001073).
Interregional	26,952,349.00	4,041,437.85	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled disbursement "Red Cross Denmark Lot CIV Strategic Partnership 2018-2021" (CRS ID: 2018001084).
Interregional	22,186,698.00	3,326,840.31	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled disbursement "Red Cross Denmark Lot HUM Strategic Partnership 2018-2021" (CRS ID: 2018001085).
Interregional	2,000,000.00	299,895.04	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220	CRS ID: 2018001220
Interregional	5,000,000.00	749,737.59	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Multisector aid / 43010	CRS ID: 2018001293
Interregional	8,467,292.01	1,269,649.42	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled disbursement to CISU Pool Schemes (CRS IDs: 2019001010; 2018001028).

Table 7(b)								
Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2019[a]								
Disbursed								
Recipient country/ region/project/programme[b]	*Total amount*		*Status[b, 3]*	*Funding source[f, 4]*	*Financial instrument[f, 5]*	*Type of support[f, g, 6]*	*Sector[c, f, 7]*	*Additional information[e]*
	Climate-specific[f, 2]							
	Domestic currency	*USD*						
Interregional	265,344.81	39,787.80	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled disbursement to CISU Pool Schemes (CRS IDs: 2019001010; 2018001028).
Interregional	26,200,866.83	3,928,754.96	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled disbursement to CISU Pool Schemes (CRS IDs: 2019001010; 2018001028).
Interregional	2,164,940.05	324,627.39	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2019001072
Interregional	500,000.00	74,973.76	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Democratic participation and civil society / 15150	CRS ID: 2019001083
Interregional	627,180.78	94,044.20	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2019001089
Interregional	1,000,000.00	149,947.52	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2019001095
Interregional	5,000,000.00	749,737.59	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development / 32130	CRS ID: 2019001102
Interregional	451,656.05	67,724.70	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2019001106
Interregional	1,500,000.00	224,921.28	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	(blank) / 25040	CRS ID: 2019001157
Interregional	3,750,000.00	562,303.19	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	(blank) / 25030	CRS ID: 2019001159
Interregional	2,250,000.00	337,381.92	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Democratic participation and civil society / 15150	CRS ID: 2019001160
Interregional	250,000.00	37,486.88	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2019001170
Interregional	250,000.00	37,486.88	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	CRS ID: 2019001171
Interregional	50,000,000.00	7,497,375.92	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Water supply and sanitation - large systems / 14020	CRS ID: 2019001199
Interregional	20,000,000.00	2,998,950.37	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2019001213
Interregional	10,000,000.00	1,499,475.18	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2019001234
Interregional	5,000,000.00	749,737.59	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2019001237
Interregional	637,500.00	95,591.54	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental education/ training / 41081	CRS ID: 2019001266
Interregional	250,000.00	37,486.88	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2019001268
Interregional	37,999,416.25	5,697,918.17	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation, renewable sources – multiple technologies / 23210	CRS ID: 2019320003
Interregional	927,973.89	139,147.38	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2017001134aa
Interregional	3,880,995.31	581,945.62	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2017001134ab
Interregional	1,445,345.49	216,725.97	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2017001134ac
Interregional	455,415.78	68,288.47	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2017001335aa
Interregional	14,100,000.00	2,114,260.01	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2017001335ab
Interregional	1,745,396.00	261,717.80	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2017001335ac
Interregional	2,934,302.32	439,991.35	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation, non-renewable sources – unspecified / 23310	CRS ID: 2017320032ab
Interregional	52,696.17	7,901.66	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2020000060aa
Kenya	13,270.00	1,989.80	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2014001385
Kenya	803,890.50	120,541.39	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Industrial development / 32120	CRS ID: 2016001141
Kenya	1,156,957.27	173,482.87	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2015001217aa
Kenya	24,337,000.95	3,649,272.90	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2015001217ab
Kenya	3,910,995.54	586,444.07	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2015001217ac
Kenya	15,353,791.70	2,302,262.96	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2015001217ad
Kenya	5,547,555.15	831,842.13	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2015001217ae
Kenya	19,490,726.18	2,922,586.02	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2015001218ab
Kenya	7,175,961.50	1,076,017.62	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation / 14030	CRS ID: 2017001258aa
Kenya	324,038.65	48,588.79	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation / 14030	CRS ID: 2017001258ab
Mali	374,790.00	56,198.83	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Human rights / 15160	CRS ID: 2017001246
Mexico	996,825.00	149,471.43	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2013001337aa
Mongolia	2,062,686.82	309,294.77	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Wind energy / 23240	CRS ID: 2017320031
Mozambique	860,695.00	129,059.08	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2014001325aa

Table 7(b)

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2019[a]

Disbursed

Recipient country/ region/project/programme[b]	*Total amount*		*Status*[b, 3]	*Funding source*[f, 4]	*Financial instrument*[f, 5]	*Type of support*[f, g, 6]	*Sector*[c, f, 7]	*Additional information*[e]
	Climate-specific[f, 2]							
	Domestic currency	*USD*						
Myanmar (Burma)	28.25	4.24	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Fishery development / 31320	CRS ID: 2016001157
Myanmar (Burma)	900,000.00	134,952.77	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation, renewable sources – multiple technologies / 23210	CRS ID: 2017001197
Myanmar (Burma)	8,853,243.19	1,327,521.85	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Forestry development / 31220	CRS ID: 2017001278
Myanmar (Burma)	954,807.50	143,171.02	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Employment policy and administrative management / 16020	CRS ID: 2019001027
Myanmar (Burma)	25,565,483.37	3,833,480.79	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business support services and institutions / 25010	CRS ID: 2016001190aa
Myanmar (Burma)	4,422,000.01	663,067.93	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business support services and institutions / 25010	CRS ID: 2016001190ab
Myanmar (Burma)	1,197,486.85	179,560.18	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business support services and institutions / 25010	CRS ID: 2016001190ac
Niger	891,858.14	133,731.91	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2018001195
Niger	109,339.24	16,395.15	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agricultural development / 31120	CRS ID: 2014001138aa
Somalia	38,590,355.74	5,786,528.08	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Urban development and management / 43030	CRS ID: 2017001304
South Africa	167,875.50	25,172.51	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS ID: 2016001102
South Africa	1,191,841.00	178,713.60	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Urban development and management / 43030	CRS ID: 2018001098
South Africa	384,771.00	57,695.46	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS ID: 2019001084
South Sudan	216,267.49	32,428.77	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220	CRS ID: 2016001221aa
Tanzania	837,911.00	125,642.68	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business support services and institutions / 25010	CRS ID: 2017001260
Turkey	4,383,318.00	657,267.66	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency / 23183	CRS ID: 2017001111
Uganda	140,422.00	21,055.93	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development / 32130	CRS ID: 2016001286
Uganda	27,935.50	4,188.86	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS ID: 2017001221
Uganda	1,874,534.00	281,081.72	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS ID: 2017001240
Uganda	18,991,042.41	2,847,659.68	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agricultural development / 31120	CRS ID: 2017001241aa
Uganda	1,005,572.03	150,783.03	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agricultural development / 31120	CRS ID: 2017001241ab
Uganda	7,500,000.00	1,124,606.39	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agricultural development / 31120	CRS ID: 2017001241ad
Uganda	18,499,999.97	2,774,029.09	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agricultural development / 31120	CRS ID: 2017001241ae
Ukraine	37,236.50	5,583.52	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation, renewable sources – multiple technologies / 23210	CRS ID: 2014001401
Ukraine	4,216,569.77	632,264.17	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2018001066
Ukraine	66,000,000.00	9,896,536.21	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2019001043
Vietnam	90,098.17	13,510.00	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2012001287aa
Vietnam	329,294.41	49,376.88	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2012001287ab

Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows; USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should report, to the extent possible, on details contained in this table.

[c] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed and committed.

[d] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral — Denmark reports using OECD purpose codes: http://www.oecd.org/investment/stats/dacandcrscodelists.htm. Codes include energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, water and sanitation etc.

[e] Parties should report, as appropriate, on project details and the implementing agency.

[f] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being — Denmark reports "mitigation", "adaptation" and "cross-cutting" categories as mutually exclusive.

[g] Please specify.

[h] This refers to funding for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Custom Footnotes

Exchange rate: USD 1 = DKK 6.669, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)

2019.2.4 CTF-Documentation Box-Disbursed-2019

Documentation Box:	
Provision of information on definitions or methodologies used for reporting information in the following reporting parameters:	
1: Core/general	Only core funding to the multilateral institutions listed on the most recent OECD-DAC list of April 2020 (http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/annex2.htm) is reported under the "Core/general" heading. The figures reported are 100% of the total ODA commitment and disbursement granted to the multilateral institution. Core contribution to climate specific funds are included in the column “climate specific” and not in the column core contributions. These include the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), and Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Danish report does not calculate imputed climate relevant shares for multilateral institutions' whose outflows are not 100% climate relevant.
2: Climate-specific	The column “climate-specific” includes contributions to climate-specific programmes, Trust Funds, etc. that are managed by multilateral institutions. There is no overlap between “core/general” and “climate-specific” data. The columns are mutually exclusive and what is reported as climate specific is not included in the core/general column. Total amount for climate-specific contributions committed and disbursed through bilateral and multi-bilateral channels is here given as 50% of the total commitment and disbursement contribution to projects with a Rio-marker of "1" for adaptation and/or mitigation. 100% of the commitment and disbursement contribution is deemed as climate-specific finance for projects with Rio-markers of "2". In cases where mitigation is the principal objective and adaptation is a significant objective the project and 100% of its related commitment and disbursement value are considered to target mitigation (and vice versa if adaptation is seen to be the principal objective while mitigation is a significant objective). Thus, Denmark reports 100% of the commitment and disbursement contribution of such projects as targeting the principal objective and 0% funding for the significant objective, as the total climate-specific funding cannot exceed 100% of the original commitment and disbursement value.
3: Status - disbursed and committed	Committed and disbursed finance are defined in line with OECD DAC definitions. The OECD defines a commitment as a "firm written obligation by a government or official agency, backed by the appropriation or availability of the necessary funds, to provide resources of a specified amount under specified financial terms and conditions and for specified purposes for the benefit of a recipient country or a multilateral agency." A disbursement is "the placement of resources at the disposal of a recipient country or agency, or in the case of internal development-related expenditures, the outlay of funds by the official sector." Climate aid committed in 2019 may be disbursed fully in 2019, but is in most cases disbursed over a number of years after 2019. Likewise, disbursements in 2019 may refer to new commitments from 2019 or to older commitments from previous years. Denmark considers committed and disbursed finance as mutually exclusive amounts, which should not aggregated or combined in any way.
4: Funding source	Danish climate-related multilateral core finance, multi-bilateral climate-specific finance, and bilateral climate-specific finance is all committed and disbursed as ODA.
5: Financial instrument	Denmark includes grants, including interest grants and capital subscriptions to multilateral institutions, as well as equity acquisitions within reporting in CTF Tables. In 2019, Denmark reported multilateral core, multi-bilateral climate-specific and bilateral climate-specific finance only in the form of ODA grants. All financial commitments and disbursements included in CTF Tables are therefore ODA grants.
6: Type of support	The types of support that can be reported are “mitigation”, “adaptation”, “cross-cutting”. The categories “mitigation”, “adaptation”, “cross-cutting” and “other” are mutually exclusive. Mitigation and adaptation support are defined in line with OECD DAC definitions. Cross-cutting activities are those that involve both mitigation and adaptation components, and have received the same Rio marker of "significant" or "principal" for both adaptation and mitigation. The OECD Rio marker methodology is used to assign a given project's type of support. Contributions relating to programmes, projects and activities assigned a positive Rio-marker for either mitigation or adaptation are reported under the relevant heading. Mitigation seeks to limit climate change by reducing the emissions of GHGs or by enhancing sink opportunities. Adaptation aims to lessen the adverse impacts of climate change.
7: Sector	All contributions have been assigned a purpose code as defined by DAC-DCD. The sectors reported are the sectors where each purpose code belongs. For multilateral organisations receiving both core funding and climate-specific funding, separate sector information for each flow has been provided. If more than one sector is targeted, the percentage of finance targetting each sector has been provided.
Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.	
	Funds for projects with positive Rio-markers for adaptation or mitigation are defined as climate-specific. Only 50% of funding for activities with Rio-marker 1 is reported as climate-spe
Parties should explain the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed a	
	Denmark is from 2015 monitoring commitment as well as disbursements and can report on both commitment as well as disbursements as needed.
Each Party shall provide an indication of what new and additional financial resources it has provided and clarify how it has determined that such resources are new and additional. Please provide this information in relation to	
	Denmark considers newly committed (for reporting on commitments) or disbursed (for reporting of disbursements) finance for climate change adaptation or mitigation activities within the reporting period and finance that was not previously reported as new and additional finance.

2020 CTF Table 7-, 7a- and 7b-formats

2020.1 COMMITTED

2020.1.1 CTF-Table 7-Committed-2020

Table 7

Provision of public financial support: summary information in 2020[a]

Committed

Allocation channels	*2020*									
	Danish krone - DKK					*USD[b]*				
	Core/ general[c, 1]	*Climate-specific[d, 2]*				*Core/ general[c, 1]*	*Climate-specific[d, 2]*			
		Mitigation	*Adaptation*	*Cross-cutting[e]*	*Other[f]*		*Mitigation*	*Adaptation*	*Cross-cutting[e]*	*Other[f]*
Total contributions through multilateral channels:	**2,022,438,710.95**	**227,212,115.28**	**290,350,000.00**	**308,717,184.70**	**0.00**	**309,146,852.79**	**34,731,292.46**	**44,382,451.85**	**47,190,031.29**	**0.00**
Multilateral climate change funds[g]	0.00	10,142,404.00	210,000,000.00	245,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	1,550,352.19	32,100,275.15	37,450,321.00	0.00
Other multilateral climate change funds[h]	0.00	10,142,404.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,550,352.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	1,821,360,710.95	195,819,711.28	65,000,000.00	31,000,000.00	0.00	278,410,380.76	29,932,698.15	9,935,799.45	4,738,612.05	0.00
Specialized United Nations bodies	201,078,000.00	21,250,000.00	15,350,000.00	32,717,184.70	0.00	30,736,472.03	3,248,242.13	2,346,377.25	5,001,098.24	0.00
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels		**340,108,435.15**	**520,444,622.14**	**349,365,568.97**	**0.00**		**51,988,449.27**	**79,554,359.85**	**53,403,480.43**	**0.00**
Total	**2,022,438,710.95**	**567,320,550.43**	**810,794,622.14**	**658,082,753.67**	**0.00**	**309,146,852.79**	**86,719,741.74**	**123,936,811.70**	**100,593,511.72**	**0.00**

Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).

Abbreviation: USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should provide an explanation of the methodology used for currency exchange for the information provided in tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b) in the documentation box.

[c] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as being climate-specific.

[d] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific: Denmark utilises the Rio marker method for assigning climate specificity.

[e] This refers to funding for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

[f] Please specify: Denmark does not categorise climate-specific finance outside of "mitigation", "adaptation" and "cross-cutting"

[g] Multilateral climate change funds listed in paragraph 17(a) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.

[h] Other multilateral climate change funds as referred in paragraph 17(b) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.

Custom Footnotes

Exchange rate: USD 1 = DKK 6.542, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)

2020.1.2 CTF-Table 7a-Committed-2020

Table 7(a)

Provision of public financial support: contribution through multilateral channels in 2020[a]

Committed

Donor funding	Total amount				Status[b, 3]	Funding source[f, 4]	Financial instrument[f, 5]	Type of support[f, g, 6]	Sector[c, f, 7]
	Core/general[d, 1]		Climate-specific[e, 2]						
	Domestic currency	USD	Domestic currency	USD					
Total contributions through multilateral channels	2,022,438,710.95	309,146,852.79	826,279,299.98	126,303,775.60					
Multilateral climate change funds	0.00	0.00	465,755,536.96	71,194,670.89					
1. Global Environment Facility									
2. Least Developed Countries Fund			210,000,000.00	32,100,275.15	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
3. Special Climate Change Fund									
4. Adaptation Fund									
5. Green Climate Fund			245,000,000.00	37,450,321.00	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
6. UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities			613,132.96	93,722.56	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
7. Other multilateral climate change funds	0.00	0.00	10,142,404.00	1,550,352.19					
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol			*10,142,404*	*1,550,352*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Mitigation*	*Biosphere protection / 41020*
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	**1,821,360,710.95**	**278,410,380.76**	**291,819,711.28**	**44,607,109.64**					
1. World Bank									
2. International Finance Corporation	175,086,720.00	26,763,485.17			Committed	ODA	Grant		Sectors not specified / 99810
3. African Development Bank	67,420,730.19	10,305,828.52	65,000,000.00	9,935,799.45	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Core/general: Multisector aid / 43010 Climate-specific: Energy generation, renewable sources - multiple technologies / 23210
4. Asian Development Bank									
5. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development									
6. Inter-American Development Bank									
7. Other	1,578,853,260.76	241,341,067.07	226,819,711.28	34,671,310.19					
African Development Fund	*172,158,622.49*	*26,315,900.72*			*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Multisector aid / 43010*
Asian Infrastrucure Investmand Bank	*25,126.00*	*3,840.72*			*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Multisector aid / 43010*
European Investment Bank	*44,756,400.00*	*6,841,394.07*			*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Sectors not specified / 99810*
Global Green Growth Institute			*30,000,000*	*4,585,754*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010 (66.7%); Sectors not specified / 99810 (33.3%)*
International Energy Agency			*223,000*	*34,087*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Mitigation*	*Energy policy and administrative management / 23110*
International Renewable Energy Agency			*596,711*	*91,212*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Mitigation*	*Sectors not specified / 99810*
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	*5,669,932.05*	*866,697.04*	*1,000,000*	*152,858*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Core/general: Research/scientific institutions / 43082* *Climate-specific: Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010*
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	*194,803,180.22*	*29,777,312.78*	*65,000,000*	*9,935,799*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Core/general: Multisector aid / 43010 (84.6%); Agricultural policy and administrative management / 31110 (15.4%)* *Climate-specific: Social Protection / 16010 (61.5%); Food assistance / 52010 (38.5%)*
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development - Energy Sector Management Assistance Program			*130,000,000*	*19,871,599*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Mitigation*	*Energy policy and administrative management / 23110*
World Bank - International Development Association	*1,035,410,000.00*	*158,271,170.90*			*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Sectors not specified / 99810*
World Bank - International Development Association - Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	*126,030,000.00*	*19,264,750.84*			*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Relief of multilateral debt / 60030*
Specialized United Nations bodies	**201,078,000.00**	**30,736,472.03**	**68,704,051.74**	**10,501,995.07**					
1. United Nations Development Programme	162,000,000.00	24,763,069.40	12,500,000.00	1,910,730.66	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Core/general: Sectors not specified / 99810 Climate-specific: Sectors not specified / 99810 (80%); Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010 (20%)
2. United Nations Environment Programme	30,000,000.00	4,585,753.59	28,000,000.00	4,280,036.69	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Core/general: Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010 Climate-specific: Energy policy and administrative management / 23110
3. Other	9,078,000.00	1,387,649.04	28,204,051.74	4,311,227.72					
Food and Agriculture Organisation	*9,078,000.00*	*1,387,649.04*			*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Agricultural policy and administrative management / 31110*
Executive Office of the Secretary General			*4,000,000*	*611,434*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Energy policy and administrative management / 23110*
United Nations			*3,750,000*	*573,219*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Mitigation*	*Material relief assistance and services / 72010*
United Nations Environment Programme			*5,000,000*	*764,292*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Mitigation*	*Energy policy and administrative management / 23110*
United Nations High Commission for Refugees			*5,350,000*	*817,793*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Agricultural development / 31120*
United Nations Population Fund			*5,000,000*	*764,292*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Food assistance / 52010*
World Food Programme			*5,000,000*	*764,292*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Food assistance / 52010*
World Meteorological Organisation			*104,052*	*15,905*	*Committed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010*

Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows, USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed and committed.

[c] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under "Other". Denmark reports using OECD purpose codes: http://www.oecd.org/investment/stats/dacandcrscodelists.htm. Codes include energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, water and sanitation

[d] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as being climate-specific.

[e] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific: Denmark reports "mitigation", "adaptation" and "cross-cutting" categories as mutually exclusive.

[f] Please specify.

[g] This refers to funding for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Custom Footnotes

Exchange rate: USD 1 = DKK 6.542, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)

2020.1.3 CTF-Table 7b-Committed-2020

Table 7(b)								
Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2020[a]								
Committed								
Recipient country/ region/project/programme[b]	*Total amount*		*Status[b, 3]*	*Funding source[f, 4]*	*Financial instrument[f, 5]*	*Type of support[f, g, 6]*	*Sector[c, f, 7]*	*Additional information[e]*
	Climate-specific[f, 2]							
	Domestic currency	*USD*						
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels	**1,209,918,626.26**	**184,946,289.55**						
Africa	30,000,000.00	4,585,753.59	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Formal sector financial intermediaries / 24030	CRS ID: 2020000319
Africa South of Sahara	231,300.00	35,356.16	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220	CRS ID: 2020000420
Asia	20,000.00	3,057.17	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2020000343
Ethiopia	8,600,000.00	1,314,582.70	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Environmental education/training / 41081	CRS ID: 2020000377
Georgia	15,000,000.00	2,292,876.80	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2020000181
India	300,000.00	45,857.54	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water supply and sanitation - large systems / 14020	CRS ID: 2020000460
Indonesia	54,000.00	8,254.36	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Energy sector policy, planning and administration / 23111	CRS ID: 2020000226
Indonesia	37,500,000.00	5,732,191.99	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2020000313
Indonesia	480,230.00	73,407.21	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2020000202
Interregional	10,000.00	1,528.58	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Urban development and management / 43030	CRS ID: 2019001316
Interregional	67,000,000.00	10,241,516.36	Committed	ODA	Grant	cross-cutting	Urban development and management / 43030	CRS ID: 2020000172
Interregional	5,000,000.00	764,292.27	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy education/training / 23181	CRS ID: 2020000360
Interregional	4,530,000.00	692,448.79	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "ADRA Denmark - Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001006).
Interregional	111,700.00	17,074.29	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Biodiversity / 41030	CRS ID: 2020000255
Interregional	895,860.00	136,939.77	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2020000029
Interregional	171,850.00	26,268.73	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2020000208
Interregional	35,000,000.00	5,350,045.86	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41011	CRS ID: 2020141895
Interregional	8,350,000.00	1,276,368.08	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Human rights / 15160	CRS ID: 2019001283
Interregional	39,538,500.00	6,043,793.95	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Social Protection / 16010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "CARE Denmark Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001016).
Interregional	975,000.00	149,036.99	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Social Protection / 16010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "CARE Denmark Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001016).
Interregional	1,750,000.00	267,502.29	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Social Protection / 16010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "CARE Denmark Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001016).
Interregional	6,087,459.21	930,519.60	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Caritas Denmark Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001013).
Interregional	32,400,511.00	4,952,691.99	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Democratic participation and civil society / 15150	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "CISU - Pool grants" multi-project mechanism (CRS IDs: 2019001010; 2020000263; 2018001253).
Interregional	9,371,168.50	1,432,462.32	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Democratic participation and civil society / 15150	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "CISU - Pool grants" multi-project mechanism (CRS IDs: 2019001010; 2020000263; 2018001253).
Interregional	17,849,605.00	2,728,463.01	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Democratic participation and civil society / 15150	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "CISU - Pool grants" multi-project mechanism (CRS IDs: 2019001010; 2020000263; 2018001253).
Interregional	249,706.00	38,169.67	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Multisector aid / 43010	CRS ID: 2020000282
Interregional	109,400.00	16,722.71	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2020000174
Interregional	20,000,000.00	3,057,169.06	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Biodiversity / 41030	CRS ID: 2020000315
Interregional	40,100,841.04	6,129,752.53	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Multisector aid for basic social services / 16050	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Danish Church Aid Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001019).

Table 7(b)								
Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2020[a]								
Committed								
Recipient country/ region/project/programme[b]	*Total amount*		*Status[b, 3]*	*Funding source[f, 4]*	*Financial instrument[f, 5]*	*Type of support[f, g, 6]*	*Sector[c, f, 7]*	*Additional information[e]*
	Climate-specific[f, 2]							
	Domestic currency	*USD*						
Interregional	2,439,165.47	372,847.06	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Multisector aid for basic social services / 16050	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Danish Church Aid Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001019).
Interregional	3,289,975.15	502,900.51	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Multisector aid for basic social services / 16050	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Danish Church Aid Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001019).
Interregional	5,182,863.36	792,244.47	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Danish Church Aid Lot HUM strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001020).
Interregional	5,111,060.87	781,268.86	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Danish Church Aid Lot HUM strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001020).
Interregional	125,000,000.00	19,107,306.63	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2020000302
Interregional	18,374,999.94	2,808,774.07	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Danish Refugee Council Lot HUM Strategic Partnership 2018-2021" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001047).
Interregional	5,000,000.00	764,292.27	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Danish Refugee Council Lot HUM Strategic Partnership 2018-2021" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001047).
Interregional	15,000,000.00	2,292,876.80	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development / 32130	CRS ID: 2020000455
Interregional	3,574,090.00	546,329.87	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2020000154
Interregional	109,385,453.18	16,720,491.16	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "FFU Windows 1 and 2 2020" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2020000389).
Interregional	38,558,883.18	5,894,051.24	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "FFU Windows 1 and 2 2020" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2020000389).
Interregional	17,955,766.00	2,744,690.61	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "FFU Windows 1 and 2 2020" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2020000389).
Interregional	950,000.00	145,215.53	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Biodiversity / 41030	CRS ID: 2017001346
Interregional	4,207,000.00	643,075.51	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Mission East Lot HUM strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001022).
Interregional	758,976.00	116,015.90	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "MS ActionAid Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001009).
Interregional	2,105,535.00	321,848.82	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Oxfam IBIS Lot HUM strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001018).
Interregional	27,500,000.00	4,203,607.46	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2017001335
Interregional	250,000.00	38,214.61	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2018001194
Interregional	2,000,000.00	305,716.91	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2020000439
Interregional	124,400.00	19,015.59	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Public sector policy and administrative management / 15110	CRS ID: 2020000239
Interregional	179,350.00	27,415.16	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS ID: 2020000373
Interregional	19,510,800.00	2,982,390.71	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Red Cross Denmark Lot CIV Strategic Partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001020).

Table 7(b)								
Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2020[a]								
Committed								
Recipient country/ region/project/programme[b]	*Total amount*		*Status[b, 3]*	*Funding source[f, 4]*	*Financial instrument[f, 5]*	*Type of support[f, g, 6]*	*Sector[c, f, 7]*	*Additional information[e]*
	Climate-specific[f, 2]							
	Domestic currency	*USD*						
Interregional	8,494,500.00	1,298,456.13	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Red Cross Denmark Lot HUM Strategic Partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001085).
Interregional	310,760.00	47,502.29	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Public Procurement / 15125	CRS ID: 2020000279
Interregional	47,000.00	7,184.35	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2020000387
Interregional	249,600.00	38,153.47	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy research / 23182	CRS ID: 2020000146
Interregional	2,952,868.91	451,370.97	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Save the Children Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001011).
Interregional	1,750,899.70	267,639.82	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Save the Children Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001011).
Interregional	12,195,500.00	1,864,185.26	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Save the Children Lot HUM strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001012).
Interregional	240,000.00	36,686.03	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2020000273
Interregional	4,467,453.51	682,888.03	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Sex og Samfund Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001015).
Interregional	500,000.00	76,429.23	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2020000151
Interregional	7,500,000.00	1,146,438.40	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2017001336
Interregional	1,365,438.00	208,718.74	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "WWF World Wildlife Fund Lot CIv strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001008).
Interregional	1,902,606.50	290,829.49	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "WWF World Wildlife Fund Lot CIv strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001008).
Kenya	4,849,000.00	741,210.64	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Waste management/disposal / 14050	CRS ID: 2020000464
Kenya	4,850,000.00	741,363.50	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Employment creation / 16020	CRS ID: 2020000356
Kenya	140,000,000.00	21,400,183.43	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Business development services / 25030	CRS ID: 2020000431
Kenya	30,000,000.00	4,585,753.59	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2020000384
Kenya	290,700.00	44,435.95	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2020000129
Kenya	4,613,327.75	705,186.14	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2015001217
Lebanon	20,000,000.00	3,057,169.06	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Disaster Risk Reduction / 43060	CRS ID: 2020000193
Mali	55,000,000.00	8,407,214.92	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Multisector aid / 43010	CRS ID: 2020000471
Mozambique	13,552,707.00	2,071,645.83	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2010001461
Myanmar (Burma)	3,500,000.00	535,004.59	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business policy and administration / 25010	CRS ID: 2016001190
Niger	10,000,000.00	1,528,584.53	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Environmental education/training / 41081	CRS ID: 2020000375
Niger	9,813,000.00	1,500,000.00	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Environmental education/training / 41081	CRS ID: 2020000368
Pakistan	249,518.00	38,140.94	Committed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental education/training / 41081	CRS ID: 2020000059
Pakistan	249,948.00	38,206.66	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agricultural education/training / 31181	CRS ID: 2020000238
South Africa	2,249,600.00	343,870.38	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS ID: 2020000265
South and Central Asia	9,000,000.00	1,375,726.08	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	CRS ID: 2020000325

Table 7(b)

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2020[a]

Committed

Recipient country/ region/project/programme[b]	*Total amount*		*Status*[b, 3]	*Funding source*[f, 4]	*Financial instrument*[f, 5]	*Type of support*[f, g, 6]	*Sector*[c, f, 7]	*Additional information*[e]
	Climate-specific[f, 2]							
	Domestic currency	*USD*						
Uganda	37,500,000.00	5,732,191.99	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation, renewable sources - multiple technologies / 23210	CRS ID: 2020000323
Uganda	134,750.00	20,597.68	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agricultural development / 31120	CRS ID: 2020000251
Uganda	5,944,000.00	908,590.65	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Environmental education/training / 41081	CRS ID: 2020000379
Uganda	10,000,000.00	1,528,584.53	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Environmental education/training / 41081	CRS ID: 2020000402
Uganda	15,000,000.00	2,292,876.80	Committed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS ID: 2017001240
Ukraine	3,000,000.00	458,575.36	Committed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2018001066

Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows; USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should report, to the extent possible, on details contained in this table.

[c] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed and committed.

[d] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral — Denmark reports using OECD purpose codes: http://www.oecd.org/investment/stats/dacandcrscodelists.htm. Codes include energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, water and sanitation etc.

[e] Parties should report, as appropriate, on project details and the implementing agency.

[f] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being — Denmark reports "mitigation", "adaptation" and "cross-cutting" categories as mutually exclusive.

[g] Please specify.

[h] This refers to funding for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Custom Footnotes

Exchange rate: USD 1 = DKK 6.542, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)

2020.1.4 CTF-Documentation Box-Committed-2020

Documentation Box:	
Provision of information on definitions or methodologies used for reporting information in the following reporting parameters:	
1: Core/general	Only core funding to the multilateral institutions listed on the most recent OECD-DAC list of April 2021 (http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/annex2.htm) is reported under the "Core/general" heading. The figures reported are 100% of the total ODA commitment and disbursement granted to the multilateral institution. Core contribution to climate specific funds are included in the column "climate specific" and not in the column core contributions. These include the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), and Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Danish report does not calculate imputed climate relevant shares for multilateral institutions' whose outflows are not 100% climate relevant.
2: Climate-specific	The column "climate-specific" includes contributions to climate-specific programmes, Trust Funds, etc. that are managed by multilateral institutions. There is no overlap between "core/general" and "climate-specific" data. The columns are mutually exclusive and what is reported as climate specific is not included in the core/general column. Total amount for climate-specific contributions committed and disbursed through bilateral and multi-bilateral channels is here given as 50% of the total commitment and disbursement contribution to projects with a Rio-marker of "1" for adaptation and/or mitigation. 100% of the commitment and disbursement contribution is deemed as climate-specific finance for projects with Rio-markers of "2". In cases where mitigation is the principal objective and adaptation is a significant objective the project and 100% of its related commitment and disbursement value are considered to target mitigation (and vice versa if adaptation is seen to be the principal objective while mitigation is a significant objective). Thus, Denmark reports 100% of the commitment and disbursement contribution of such projects as targeting the principal objective and 0% funding for the significant objective, as the total climate-specific funding cannot exceed 100% of the original commitment and disbursement value.
3: Status - disbursed and committed	Committed and disbursed finance are defined in line with OECD DAC definitions. The OECD defines a commitment as a "firm written obligation by a government or official agency, backed by the appropriation or availability of the necessary funds, to provide resources of a specified amount under specified financial terms and conditions and for specified purposes for the benefit of a recipient country or a multilateral agency." A disbursement is "the placement of resources at the disposal of a recipient country or agency, or in the case of internal development-related expenditures, the outlay of funds by the official sector." Climate aid committed in 2020 may be disbursed fully in 2020, but is in most cases disbursed over a number of years after 2020. Likewise, disbursements in 2020 may refer to new commitments from 2020 or to older commitments from previous years. Denmark considers committed and disbursed finance as mutually exclusive amounts, which should not aggregated or combined in any way.
4: Funding source	Danish climate-related multilateral core finance, multi-bilateral climate-specific finance, and bilateral climate-specific finance is all committed and disbursed as ODA.
5: Financial instrument	Denmark includes grants, including interest grants and capital subscriptions to multilateral institutions, as well as equity acquisitions within reporting in CTF Tables. In 2020, Denmark reported multilateral core, multi-bilateral climate-specific and bilateral climate-specific finance only in the form of ODA grants. All financial commitments and disbursements included in CTF Tables are therefore ODA grants.
6: Type of support	The types of support that can be reported are "mitigation", "adaptation", "cross-cutting". The categories "mitigation", "adaptation", "cross-cutting" and "other" are mutually exclusive. Mitigation and adaptation support are defined in line with OECD DAC definitions. Cross-cutting activities are those that involve both mitigation and adaptation components, and have received the same Rio marker of "significant" or "principal" for both adaptation and mitigation. The OECD Rio marker methodology is used to assign a given project's type of support. Contributions relating to programmes, projects and activities assigned a positive Rio-marker for either mitigation or adaptation are reported under the relevant heading. Mitigation seeks to limit climate change by reducing the emissions of GHGs or by enhancing sink opportunities. Adaptation aims to lessen the adverse impacts of climate change.
7: Sector	All contributions have been assigned a purpose code as defined by DAC-DCD. The purpose codes reported here follow the list of CRS purpose codes taking effect in 2018 reporting on 2017 flows. The sectors reported are the sectors where each purpose code belong. For multilateral organisations receiving both core funding and climate-specific funding, separate sector information for each flow has been provided. If more than one sector is targeted, the percentage of finance targetting each sector has been provided.
Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.	
	Funds for projects with positive Rio-markers for adaptation or mitigation are defined as climate-specific. Only 50% of funding for activities with Rio-marker 1 is reported as climate-specific
Parties should explain the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed and committe	
	Denmark is from 2015 monitoring commitment as well as disbursements and can report on both commitment as well as disbursements as needed.
Each Party shall provide an indication of what new and additional financial resources it has provided and clarify how it has determined that such resources are new and additional. Please provide this information in relation to tables 7(a) a	
	Denmark considers newly committed (for reporting on commitments) or disbursed (for reporting of disbursements) finance for climate change adaptation or mitigation activities within the reporting period and finance that was not previously reported as new and additional finance.

2020.2.1 CTF-Table 7-Disbursed-2020 (data in CTF)

Table 7										
Provision of public financial support: summary information in 2020[a]										
Disbursed										
	2020									
	Domestic currency					*USD[b]*				
	Core/ general[c, 1]	*Climate-specific[d, 2]*				*Core/ general[c, 1]*	*Climate-specific[d, 2]*			
		Mitigation	*Adaptation*	*Cross-cutting[e]*	*Other[f]*		*Mitigation*	*Adaptation*	*Cross-cutting[e]*	*Other[f]*
Total contributions through multilateral channels:	**2,002,284,341.33**	**364,295,276.28**	**327,708,814.17**	**297,357,722.16**	**0.00**	**306,066,087.03**	**55,685,612.39**	**50,093,062.39**	**45,453,641.42**	**0.00**
Multilateral climate change funds[g]	0.00	0.00	210,000,000.00	245,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32,100,275.15	37,450,321.00	0.00
Other multilateral climate change funds[h]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	1,831,206,341.33	328,146,711.28	86,135,721.70	36,128,118.94	0.00	279,915,368.59	50,159,998.67	13,166,573.17	5,522,488.37	0.00
Specialized United Nations bodies	171,078,000.00	36,148,565.00	31,573,092.47	16,229,603.22	0.00	26,150,718.43	5,525,613.73	4,826,214.07	2,480,832.04	0.00
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels		**170,661,932.63**	**355,179,267.66**	**242,978,418.11**	**0.00**		**26,087,119.02**	**54,292,153.42**	**37,141,305.12**	**0.00**
Total	**2,002,284,341.33**	**534,957,208.91**	**682,888,081.83**	**540,336,140.26**	**0.00**	**306,066,087.03**	**81,772,731.41**	**104,385,215.81**	**82,594,946.54**	**0.00**
Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).										
Abbreviation: USD = United States dollars.										
[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.										
[b] Parties should provide an explanation of the methodology used for currency exchange for the information provided in tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b) in the documentation box.										
[c] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as being climate-specific.										
[d] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific:	Denmark utilises the Rio marker method for assigning climate specificity.									
[e] This refers to funding for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.										
[f] Please specify:	Denmark does not categorise climate-specific finance outside of "mitigation", "adaptation" and "cross-cutting"									
[g] Multilateral climate change funds listed in paragraph 17(a) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.										
[h] Other multilateral climate change funds as referred in paragraph 17(b) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.										
Custom Footnotes										
Exchange rate: USD 1 = DKK 6.542, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)										

2020.2.2 CTF-Table 7a-Disbursed-2020 (data in CTF)

Table 7(a)

Provision of public financial support: contribution through multilateral channels in 2020[a]

Disbursed

Donor funding	*Total amount*				*Status[b, 3]*	*Funding source[f, 4]*	*Financial instrument[f, 5]*	*Type of support[f, g, 6]*	*Sector[c, f, 7]*
	Core/general[d, 1]		*Climate-specific[c, 2]*						
	Domestic currency	*USD*	*Domestic currency*	*USD*					
Total contributions through multilateral channels	**2,002,284,341.33**	**306,066,087.03**	**989,361,812.60**	**151,232,316.20**					
Multilateral climate change funds	**0.00**	**0.00**	**455,613,132.96**	**69,644,318.70**					
1. Global Environment Facility									
2. Least Developed Countries Fund			210,000,000.00	32,100,275.15	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
3. Special Climate Change Fund									
4. Adaptation Fund									
5. Green Climate Fund			245,000,000.00	37,450,321.00	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
6. UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities			613,132.96	93,722.56	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	
7. Other multilateral climate change funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	**1,831,206,341.33**	**279,915,368.59**	**450,410,551.92**	**68,849,060.21**					
1. World Bank									
2. International Finance Corporation	182,000,000.00	27,820,238.46	4,606,452.00	704,135.13	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Core/general: Sectors not specified / 99810 Climate-specific: Rural development / 43040
3. African Development Bank	67,000,000.00	10,241,516.36	235,000,000.00	35,921,736.47	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Core/general: Multisector aid / 43010 Climate-specific: Energy generation, renewable sources - multiple technologies / 23210
4. Asian Development Bank									
5. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development									
6. Inter-American Development Bank									
7. Other	1,582,206,341.33	241,853,613.78	210,804,099.92	32,223,188.61					
African Development Fund	*175,000,000.00*	*26,750,229.29*			*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Multisector aid / 43010*
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	*25,126.00*	*3,840.72*			*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Multisector aid / 43010*
European Fund for Sustainable Development - Guarantee Fund			*521,666.94*	*79,741.20*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Business development services / 25030*
European Investment Bank	*44,753,400.00*	*6,840,935.49*			*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Sectors not specified / 99810*
Global Green Growth Institute			*20,000,000.00*	*3,057,169.06*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010 (50%); Sectors not specified / 99810 (50%)*
International Renewable Energy Agency			*22,846,711.28*	*3,492,312.94*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Mitigation*	*Sectors not specified / 99810 (2.6%); Energy policy and administrative management / 23110 (97.4%)*
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	*5,000,000.00*	*764,292.27*	*7,800,000.00*	*1,192,295.93*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Mitigation*	*Core/general: Research/scientific institutions / 43082* *Climate-specific: Energy policy and administrative management / 23110*
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development			*1,000,000.00*	*152,858.45*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010*
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	*195,987,815.33*	*29,958,394.27*	*85,000,000.00*	*12,992,968.51*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Core/general: Multisector aid / 43010 (84.7%); Agricultural research / 31182 (15.3%)* *Climate-specific: Food assistance / 52010 (52.9%); Social Protection / 16010 (47.1%)*
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			*10,000,000.00*	*1,528,584.53*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Business development services / 25030*
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development - Energy Sector Management Assistance Program			*62,500,000.00*	*9,553,653.32*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Mitigation*	*Energy policy and administrative management / 23110*
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development - Energy Sector Management Assistance Program			*1,135,721.70*	*173,604.66*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Energy policy and administrative management / 23110*
World Bank - International Development Association	*1,035,410,000.00*	*158,271,170.90*			*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Sectors not specified / 99810*
World Bank - International Development Association - Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	*126,030,000.00*	*19,264,750.84*			*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Relief of multilateral debt / 60030*
Specialized United Nations bodies	**171,078,000.00**	**26,150,718.43**	**83,338,127.73**	**12,738,937.29**					
1. United Nations Development Programme	162,000,000.00	24,763,069.40	15,950,000.00	2,438,092.33	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Core/general: Sectors not specified / 99810 Climate-specific: Material relief assistance and services / 72010 (62.7%); Agricultural policy and administrative management / 31110 (37.3%)
2. United Nations Environment Programme			24,298,565.00	3,714,241.06	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110
3. Other	9,078,000.00	1,387,649.04	43,089,562.73	6,586,603.90					
Food and Agricultural Organisation	*9,078,000.00*	*1,387,649.04*			*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*		*Agricultural policy and administrative management / 31110*
Executive Office of the Secretary General			*2,000,000.00*	*305,716.91*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Energy policy and administrative management / 23110*
United Nations Development Programme			*11,850,000.00*	*1,811,372.67*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Mitigation*	*Sectors not specified / 99810 (84.4%); Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010 (15.6%)*
United Nations Development Programme			*3,000,000.00*	*458,575.36*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Rural development / 43040*
United Nations Environment Programme			*8,000,000.00*	*1,222,867.62*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Water resources conservation (including data collection) / 14015*
United Nations Environment Programme			*10,512,418.52*	*1,606,912.03*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Energy policy and administrative management / 23110 (76.2%); Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010 (23.8%)*
United Nations High Commission for Refugees			*3,695,094.00*	*564,826.35*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Agricultural development / 31120*
United Nations Population Fund			*2,903,127.00*	*443,767.50*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Food assistance / 52010*
World Food Programme			*1,024,871.47*	*156,660.27*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Adaptation*	*Food assistance / 52010*
World Meteorological Organisation			*104,051.74*	*15,905.19*	*Disbursed*	*ODA*	*Grant*	*Cross-cutting*	*Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010*

Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows, USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed and committed.

[c] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under "Other". Denmark reports using OECD purpose codes: http://www.oecd.org/investment/stats/dacandcrscodelists.htm. Codes include energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, water and sanitation etc.

[d] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as being climate-specific.

[e] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific: Denmark reports "mitigation", "adaptation" and "cross-cutting" categories as mutually exclusive.

[f] Please specify.

[g] This refers to funding for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Custom Footnotes

Exchange rate: USD 1 = DKK 6.542, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)

2020.2.3 CTF-Table 7b-Disbursed-2020 (data in CTF)

Table 7(b)								
Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2020[a]								
Disbursed								
Recipient country/ region/project/programme[b]	*Total amount*		*Status[b, 3]*	*Funding source[f, 4]*	*Financial instrument[f, 5]*	*Type of support[f, g, 6]*	*Sector[c, f, 7]*	*Additional information[e]*
	Climate-specific[f, 2]							
	Domestic currency	*USD*						
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels	**768,819,618.40**	**117,520,577.56**						
Africa	30,000,000.00	4,585,753.59	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Formal sector financial intermediaries / 24030	CRS ID: 2020000319
Bangladesh	98.98	15.13	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agricultural extension / 31166	CRS ID: 2018001196
Bangladesh	1,437,808.66	219,781.21	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agricultural policy and administrative management / 31110	CRS ID: 2016001291aa
Bangladesh	2,971,612.83	454,236.14	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Rural development / 43040	CRS ID: 2017001302
Bangladesh	13,000,000.00	1,987,159.89	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Rural development / 43040	CRS ID: 2018001316
Bolivia	118,929.17	18,179.33	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agricultural development / 31120	CRS ID: 2013001378
Bolivia	529,032.59	80,867.10	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2013001340ab
Burkina Faso	1,498,218.50	229,015.36	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Business policy and administration / 25010	CRS ID: 2017001259
China	835,589.50	127,726.92	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2019001016
China	431,239.00	65,918.53	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Urban development and management / 43030	CRS ID: 2018001149
China	145,430.50	22,230.28	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Water transport / 21040	CRS ID: 2020000069
Egypt	79,701.08	12,182.98	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental education/training / 41081	CRS ID: 2019001308
Egypt	36,358.35	5,557.68	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development / 32130	CRS ID: 2014001172
Ethiopia	2,581,053.91	394,535.91	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Wind energy / 23240	CRS ID: 2016001197
Ethiopia	3,038,092.00	464,398.04	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Business policy and administration / 25010	CRS ID: 2018001231
Ethiopia	1,167,376.50	178,443.37	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agro-industries / 32161	CRS ID: 2016001216
Ethiopia	8,220.30	1,256.54	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Wind energy / 23240	CRS ID: 2018001099
Ethiopia	6,628,623.13	1,013,241.08	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Forestry policy and administrative management / 31210	CRS ID: 2018001210
Ethiopia	1,164,557.50	178,012.46	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2020000073
Georgia	1,662,833.97	254,178.23	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2015001245
India	9,440,891.94	1,443,120.14	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2019001205
India	180,000.00	27,514.52	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water supply and sanitation - large systems / 14020	CRS ID: 2020000460
India	2,318,835.00	354,453.53	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2018001224
India	351,054.50	53,661.65	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water supply and sanitation - large systems / 14020	CRS ID: 2018001115
India	993,425.58	151,853.50	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Urban development and management / 43030	CRS ID: 2019001236
Indonesia	54,000.00	8,254.36	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Energy sector policy, planning and administration / 23111	CRS ID: 2020000226
Indonesia	151,174.76	23,108.34	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development / 32130	CRS ID: 2014001199
Indonesia	428,750.00	65,538.06	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2020000202
Indonesia	696,467.50	106,460.94	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Waste management/disposal / 14050	CRS ID: 2018001156
Indonesia	561,716.00	85,863.04	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Waste management/disposal / 14050	CRS ID: 2020000097
Interregional	249,375.00	38,119.08	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Urban development and management / 43030	CRS ID: 2020000015
Interregional	103,964.70	15,891.88	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Urban development and management / 43030	CRS ID: 2019001316
Interregional	8,000,000.00	1,222,867.62	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	cross-cutting	Urban development and management / 43030	CRS ID: 2020000172
Interregional	1,500,000.00	229,287.68	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy education/training / 23181	CRS ID: 2020000360
Interregional	4,530,000.00	692,448.79	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "ADRA Denmark - Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001006).
Interregional	92,200.00	14,093.55	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Biodiversity / 41030	CRS ID: 2020000255
Interregional	884,412.28	135,189.89	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2020000029
Interregional	5,000,000.00	764,292.27	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41011	CRS ID: 2020141895
Interregional	3,750,000.00	573,219.20	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business development services / 25030	CRS ID: 2019001159
Interregional	8,350,000.00	1,276,368.08	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Human rights / 15160	CRS ID: 2019001283
Interregional	500,000.00	76,429.23	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2019001268
Interregional	39,538,500.00	6,043,793.95	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Social Protection / 16010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "CARE Denmark Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001016).
Interregional	975,000.00	149,036.99	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Social Protection / 16010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "CARE Denmark Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001016).
Interregional	1,750,000.00	267,502.29	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Social Protection / 16010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "CARE Denmark Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001016).
Interregional	6,087,459.21	930,519.60	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Caritas Denmark Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001013).
Interregional	19,581,754.94	2,993,236.77	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Democratic participation and civil society / 15150	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "CISU - Pool grants" multi-project mechanism (CRS IDs: 2019001010; 2020000263; 2018001253).

Table 7(b)

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2020[a]

Disbursed

Recipient country/ region/project/programme[b]	*Total amount*		*Status*[b, 3]	*Funding source*[f, 4]	*Financial instrument*[f, 5]	*Type of support*[f, g, 6]	*Sector*[c, f, 7]	*Additional information*[e]
	Climate-specific[f, 2]							
	Domestic currency	*USD*						
Interregional	5,663,612.07	865,730.98	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Democratic participation and civil society / 15150	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "CISU - Pool grants" multi-project mechanism (CRS IDs: 2019001010; 2020000263; 2018001253).
Interregional	10,787,687.61	1,648,989.24	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Democratic participation and civil society / 15150	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "CISU - Pool grants" multi-project mechanism (CRS IDs: 2019001010; 2020000263; 2018001253).
Interregional	4,314,643.72	659,529.76	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Multisector aid / 43010	CRS ID: 2018001300
Interregional	74,911.00	11,450.78	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Multisector aid / 43010	CRS ID: 2020000282
Interregional	109,400.00	16,722.71	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2020000174
Interregional	5,000,000.00	764,292.27	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2019001237
Interregional	9,400,000.00	1,436,869.46	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Biodiversity / 41030	CRS ID: 2020000315
Interregional	500,000.00	76,429.23	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2019001170
Interregional	412.30	63.02	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2015001149
Interregional	40,100,841.04	6,129,752.53	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Multisector aid for basic social services / 16050	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Danish Church Aid Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001019).
Interregional	2,439,165.47	372,847.06	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Multisector aid for basic social services / 16050	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Danish Church Aid Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001019).
Interregional	3,289,975.15	502,900.51	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Multisector aid for basic social services / 16050	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Danish Church Aid Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001019).
Interregional	5,182,863.36	792,244.47	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Danish Church Aid Lot HUM strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001020).
Interregional	5,111,060.87	781,268.86	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Danish Church Aid Lot HUM strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001020).
Interregional	20,825,116.40	3,183,295.08	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2017001134
Interregional	18,374,999.94	2,808,774.07	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Danish Refugee Council Lot HUM Strategic Partnership 2018-2021" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001047).
Interregional	5,000,000.00	764,292.27	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Danish Refugee Council Lot HUM Strategic Partnership 2018-2021" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001047).
Interregional	10,000,000.00	1,528,584.53	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development / 32130	CRS ID: 2020000455
Interregional	63,000.00	9,630.08	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2020000077
Interregional	113,416.27	17,336.64	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Wind energy / 23240	CRS ID: 2016001213
Interregional	750,000.00	114,643.84	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agro-industries / 32161	CRS ID: 2016001204
Interregional	3,500,000.00	535,004.59	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Multisector aid / 43010	CRS ID: 2017001247
Interregional	334,600.00	51,146.44	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental education/training / 41081	CRS ID: 2019001266
Interregional	948,740.00	145,022.93	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2020000154
Interregional	534,318.67	81,675.12	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2019001089
Interregional	2,678,100.22	409,370.26	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2019001106
Interregional	11,690,060.64	1,786,924.59	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "FFU Projects Window 1 and 2 2018" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001073).
Interregional	1,901,536.66	290,665.95	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "FFU Projects Window 1 and 2 2018" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001073).
Interregional	477,328.84	72,963.75	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "FFU Projects Window 1 and 2 2018" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001073).
Interregional	5,165,000.00	789,513.91	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2017001318
Interregional	10,502,345.75	1,605,372.33	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "FFU Windows 1 and 2 2019" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2019001257).
Interregional	1,701,803.02	260,134.98	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "FFU Windows 1 and 2 2019" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2019001257).
Interregional	17,250,000.00	2,636,808.32	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2019001213
Interregional	69,292,704.71	10,591,975.65	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2015001311aa
Interregional	3,000,000.00	458,575.36	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Responsible business conduct / 25040	CRS ID: 2019001157
Interregional	2,000,000.00	305,716.91	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220	CRS ID: 2018001220
Interregional	937,672.65	143,331.19	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Biodiversity / 41030	CRS ID: 2017001346
Interregional	4,207,000.00	643,075.51	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Mission East Lot HUM strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001022).
Interregional	758,976.00	116,015.90	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "MS ActionAid Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001009).
Interregional	2,105,535.00	321,848.82	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Oxfam IBIS Lot HUM strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001018).

Table 7(b)

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2020[a]

Disbursed

Recipient country/ region/project/programme[b]	*Total amount*		*Status*[b, 3]	*Funding source*[f, 4]	*Financial instrument*[f, 5]	*Type of support*[f, g, 6]	*Sector*[c, f, 7]	*Additional information*[e]
	Climate-specific[f, 2]							
	Domestic currency	*USD*						
Interregional	27,653,338.00	4,227,046.47	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2017001335
Interregional	669,000.00	102,262.31	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2018001194
Interregional	500,000.00	76,429.23	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2020000439
Interregional	45,337.50	6,930.22	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Public sector policy and administrative management / 15110	CRS ID: 2020000239
Interregional	19,510,800.00	2,982,390.71	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Red Cross Denmark Lot CIV Strategic Partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001020).
Interregional	8,494,500.00	1,298,456.13	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Red Cross Denmark Lot HUM Strategic Partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001085).
Interregional	275,000.00	42,036.07	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2014001184
Interregional	249,600.00	38,153.47	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy research / 23182	CRS ID: 2020000146
Interregional	2,952,868.91	451,370.97	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Save the Children Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001011).
Interregional	1,750,899.70	267,639.82	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Save the Children Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001011).
Interregional	12,195,500.00	1,864,185.26	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Save the Children Lot HUM strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001012).
Interregional	4,467,453.51	682,888.03	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Sex og Samfund Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001015).
Interregional	250,000.00	38,214.61	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	CRS ID: 2019001171
Interregional	500,000.00	76,429.23	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2020000151
Interregional	7,500,000.00	1,146,438.40	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2017001336
Interregional	1,365,438.00	208,718.74	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "WWF World Wildlife Fund Lot CIv strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001008).
Interregional	1,902,606.50	290,829.49	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "WWF World Wildlife Fund Lot CIv strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001008).
Kenya	1,000,000.00	152,858.45	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Business policy and administration / 25010	CRS ID: 2019001177
Kenya	830,000.00	126,872.52	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business policy and administration / 25010	CRS ID: 2019001184
Kenya	1,744,105.50	266,601.27	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Employment creation / 16020	CRS ID: 2020000356
Kenya	144,860.50	22,143.15	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Industrial development / 32120	CRS ID: 2016001141
Kenya	290,625.00	44,424.49	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2020000129
Kenya	162,242.87	24,800.19	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2014001385
Kenya	82,891,231.91	12,670,625.48	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2015001217
Kenya	14,789,340.72	2,260,675.74	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2015001218
Kenya	11,332,900.00	1,732,329.56	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation / 14030	CRS ID: 2017001258
Lebanon	20,000,000.00	3,057,169.06	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Disaster Risk Reduction / 43060	CRS ID: 2020000193
Mali	114,698.91	17,532.70	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water supply and sanitation - large systems / 14020	CRS ID: 2015001112
Myanmar (Burma)	6,071,702.35	928,111.03	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Forestry development / 31220	CRS ID: 2017001278
Myanmar (Burma)	12,207,383.76	1,866,001.80	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business policy and administration / 25010	CRS ID: 2016001190
Myanmar (Burma)	535,311.00	81,826.81	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Employment creation / 16020	CRS ID: 2019001027
Niger	7,483.98	1,143.99	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2018001195
Nigeria	127,140.00	19,434.42	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Livestock/veterinary services / 31195	CRS ID: 2020000209
Pakistan	150,051.10	22,936.58	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental education/training / 41081	CRS ID: 2020000059
Pakistan	149,968.81	22,924.00	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agricultural education/training / 31181	CRS ID: 2020000238
Somalia	36,261,560.59	5,542,886.06	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Urban development and management / 43030	CRS ID: 2017001304
South Africa	1,136,108.00	173,663.71	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Urban development and management / 43030	CRS ID: 2018001098
South Africa	934,082.50	142,782.41	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS ID: 2019001084
South Africa	562,400.00	85,967.59	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS ID: 2020000265
South Sudan	52,397.68	8,009.43	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220	CRS ID: 2016001221
Tanzania	759,306.50	116,066.42	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business policy and administration / 25010	CRS ID: 2017001260
Tanzania	4,000,000.00	611,433.81	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Technological research and development / 32182	CRS ID: 2019001240

Table 7(b)

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2020[a]

Disbursed

Recipient country/ region/project/programme[b]	*Total amount*		*Status*[b, 3]	*Funding source*[f, 4]	*Financial instrument*[f, 5]	*Type of support*[f, g, 6]	*Sector*[c, f, 7]	*Additional information*[e]
	Climate-specific[f, 2]							
	Domestic currency	*USD*						
Uganda	3,500,000.00	535,004.59	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation, renewable sources - multiple technologies / 23210	CRS ID: 2020000323
Uganda	105,800.00	16,172.42	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agricultural development / 31120	CRS ID: 2020000251
Uganda	2,414,459.88	369,070.60	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS ID: 2017001240
Ukraine	6,615,223.89	1,011,192.89	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2018001066
Vietnam	156,305.64	23,892.64	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2012001287

Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows; USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should report, to the extent possible, on details contained in this table.

[c] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed and committed.

[d] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral — Denmark reports using OECD purpose codes: http://www.oecd.org/investment/stats/dacandcrscodelists.htm. Codes include energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, water and sanitation etc.

[e] Parties should report, as appropriate, on project details and the implementing agency.

[f] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being — Denmark reports "mitigation", "adaptation" and "cross-cutting" categories as mutually exclusive.

[g] Please specify.

[h] This refers to funding for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Custom Footnotes

Exchange rate: USD 1 = DKK 6.542, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)

2020.2.4 CTF-Documentation Box-Disbursed-2020

Documentation Box:	
Provision of information on definitions or methodologies used for reporting information in the following reporting parameters:	
1: Core/general	Only core funding to the multilateral institutions listed on the most recent OECD-DAC list of April 2021 (http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/annex2.htm) is reported under the "Core/general" heading. The figures reported are 100% of the total ODA commitment and disbursement granted to the multilateral institution. Core contribution to climate specific funds are included in the column “climate specific” and not in the column core contributions. These include the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), and Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Danish report does not calculate imputed climate relevant shares for multilateral institutions' whose outflows are not 100% climate relevant.
2: Climate-specific	The column “climate-specific” includes contributions to climate-specific programmes, Trust Funds, etc. that are managed by multilateral institutions. There is no overlap between “core/general” and “climate-specific” data. The columns are mutually exclusive and what is reported as climate specific is not included in the core/general column. Total amount for climate-specific contributions committed and disbursed through bilateral and multi-bilateral channels is here given as 50% of the total commitment and disbursement contribution to projects with a Rio-marker of "1" for adaptation and/or mitigation. 100% of the commitment and disbursement contribution is deemed as climate-specific finance for projects with Rio-markers of "2". In cases where mitigation is the principal objective and adaptation is a significant objective the project and 100% of its related commitment and disbursement value are considered to target mitigation (and vice versa if adaptation is seen to be the principal objective while mitigation is a significant objective). Thus, Denmark reports 100% of the commitment and disbursement contribution of such projects as targeting the principal objective and 0% funding for the significant objective, as the total climate-specific funding cannot exceed 100% of the original commitment and disbursement value.
3: Status - disbursed and committed	Committed and disbursed finance are defined in line with OECD DAC definitions. The OECD defines a commitment as a "firm written obligation by a government or official agency, backed by the appropriation or availability of the necessary funds, to provide resources of a specified amount under specified financial terms and conditions and for specified purposes for the benefit of a recipient country or a multilateral agency." A disbursement is "the placement of resources at the disposal of a recipient country or agency, or in the case of internal development-related expenditures, the outlay of funds by the official sector." Climate aid committed in 2020 may be disbursed fully in 2020, but is in most cases disbursed over a number of years after 2020. Likewise, disbursements in 2020 may refer to new commitments from 2020 or to older commitments from previous years. Denmark considers committed and disbursed finance as mutually exclusive amounts, which should not aggregated or combined in any way.
4: Funding source	Danish climate-related multilateral core finance, multi-bilateral climate-specific finance, and bilateral climate-specific finance is all committed and disbursed as ODA.
5: Financial instrument	Denmark includes grants, including interest grants and capital subscriptions to multilateral institutions, as well as equity acquisitions within reporting in CTF Tables. In 2020, Denmark reported multilateral core, multi-bilateral climate-specific and bilateral climate-specific finance only in the form of ODA grants. All financial commitments and disbursements included in CTF Tables are therefore ODA grants.
6: Type of support	The types of support that can be reported are “mitigation”, “adaptation”, “cross-cutting”. The categories “mitigation”, “adaptation”, “cross-cutting” and “other” are mutually exclusive. Mitigation and adaptation support are defined in line with OECD DAC definitions. Cross-cutting activities are those that involve both mitigation and adaptation components, and have received the same Rio marker of "significant" or "principal" for both adaptation and mitigation. The OECD Rio marker methodology is used to assign a given project's type of support. Contributions relating to programmes, projects and activities assigned a positive Rio-marker for either mitigation or adaptation are reported under the relevant heading. Mitigation seeks to limit climate change by reducing the emissions of GHGs or by enhancing sink opportunities. Adaptation aims to lessen the adverse impacts of climate change.
7: Sector	All contributions have been assigned a purpose code as defined by DAC-DCD. The purpose codes reported here follow the list of CRS purpose codes taking effect in 2018 reporting on 2017 flows. The sectors reported are the sectors where each purpose code belong. For multilateral organisations receiving both core funding and climate-specific funding, separate sector information for each flow has been provided. If more than one sector is targeted, the percentage of finance targetting each sector has been provided.
Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.	
	Funds for projects with positive Rio-markers for adaptation or mitigation are defined as climate-specific. Only 50% of funding for activities with Rio-marker 1 is reported as climate-specific
Parties should explain the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed and committed.	
	Denmark is from 2015 monitoring commitment as well as disbursements and can report on both commitment as well as disbursements as needed.
Each Party shall provide an indication of what new and additional financial resources it has provided and clarify how it has determined that such resources are new and additional. Please provide this information in relation to tables 7(a) and (b).	
	Denmark considers newly committed (for reporting on commitments) or disbursed (for reporting of disbursements) finance for climate change adaptation or mitigation activities within the reporting period and finance that was not previously reported as new and additional finance.

CTF Table 8-format (data in CTF): Provision of technology development and transfer support.

Table 8							
Provision of technology development and transfer support[a,b]							
Recipient country and/or region	*Targeted area*	*Measures and activities related to technology transfer*	*Sector[c]*	*Source of the funding for technology transfer*	*Activities undertaken by*	*Status*	*Additional information[d]*
Afghanistan	Mitigation	The objective of the development cooperation among the parties is to re-integrate returnees through housing and livelihoods support and to demonstrate a fair beneficiary selection approach that could be adopted for other parts of Afghanistan. The support integrates hard technology transfer through the provision of clean energy lighting systems within housing for internally displaced people within Afghanistan, displacing the use of coal and plastics as fuel for light.	Other (72010 / Material relief assistance and services)	Public	Public	Implemented	Support to 'UN Habitat Sustainable Human Settlements Afghanistan 2021'. 7.5 million DKK.
Africa	Mitigation	The purpose of SEFA is to provide financing through untied grants for technical assistance and investment activities in small/medium sustainable energy projects (encompassing Renewable Energy (RE) and Energy Efficiency (EE)) in Regional Member Countries, in order to stimulate local economic development and job creation.	Energy	Public	Private and public	Implemented	Support to 'The Africa Commission's Energy Initiative (SEFA)'. 235 million DKK.
Georgia	Mitigation	Georgia's energy sector reform is supported toward achievement of SDG7 and SDG13 targets, NDC emission reduction goals, and alignment with EU energy market rules. Denmark's support aims towards: Increased capacity of energy authorities; Tools for long-term energy system planning and modelling and better forecasting and integration of wind energy; Secondary legislation on appliances and ecodesign; The use of experience in energy savings obligations schemes; The strengthening of the enabling environment for implementation of Georgia's green energy transition and related investments. The support exemplifies soft technology transfer through capacity building, the dissemination of information, and the provision of information networks of relevance to the integration of renewable energy within Georgia's energy system.	Energy	Public	Private	Implemented	Support to 'Georgien Energi Projekt Phase II'. 15 million DKK.
India	Mitigation	The Strategic Sector Cooperation Initiative aims at mobilizing the competencies of Danish public authorities directly in long-term strategic cooperation with counterpart authorities in developing and growth economies. Through this cooperation the Danish authorities promote Danish societal solutions that have been developed through partnerships between the public and private sector – for example through soft technology transfer and capacity building on green economy, urbanisation, agriculture and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Strategic Sector Cooperation focuses on concrete development challenges and responds to current needs of the partner country. A primary aim of the initiative is to contribute to inclusive, sustainable growth and development in partner countries by supporting conducive framework conditions for the fulfilment of the SDGs. Relevant to climate change mitigation, the SSC project "India-Denmark Energy Partnership (INDEP) 2020-2024" looks to disseminate knowledge on the development of diverse and integrated renewable energy sectors. In India, through the development of a Danish-Indian knowledge center for wind energy development in the country, this specific financial contribution represents funding for a 5-year partnership programme under the Climate Envelope for 2019. The support therefore exemplifies soft technology transfer through the development of management systems and tools to enable enhanced uptake of renewable energy technologies.	Energy	Public	Public	Implemented	Support to 'India-Denmark Energy Partnership (INDEP) 2020-2024'. 60 million DKK.
Indonesia	Mitigation	Indonesia being the fourth most populated country in the world and the sixth largest global emitter of greenhouse gases is an essential partner in the dialogue and action on the green transition. This project focuses on institutional capacity development where transformational change for low carbon development can be achieved. Project outcomes are: Scenario-based long-term energy plans and regulation; Integration of variable renewable energy; Enhanced national strategy for energy efficiency, reducing the predicted increase in electricity demand making the green energy transition achievable in a cost-efficient manner. The support exemplifies soft technology transfer through capacity building, the dissemination of information, and the provision of information networks of relevance to the integration of renewable energy within Indonesia's energy system.	Energy	Public	Private and public	Implemented	Support to 'Danish Energy Partnership Programme III, INDODEPP'. 37.5 million DKK.
Interregional	Mitigation and adaptation	The Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN), headquartered in UN City Copenhagen, is the implementation arm of the Technology Mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The CTCN promotes accelerated technology development and transfer, as well as strengthened policy and regulatory environments, at the request of developing countries as they seek to fulfill their Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals. The Center has served over 100 countries since its launch in the fall of 2013, providing targeted mitigation and adaptation interventions that enable countries to make progress in their transition to more climate resilient, low carbon economies.	Energy	Public	Private and public	Implemented	Support to 'Support for CTCN 2020-2022'. 27.2 million DKK.
Interregional	Adaptation	The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) supports the preparation and implementation of National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs) and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The LDCF plays an important role in the climate finance architecture by: a) piloting and demonstrating technologies, techniques, and business models for adaptation; b) supporting policy and strategy frameworks that enable and enhance adaptation and resilience mainstreaming; and c) identifying opportunities for scale-up through other sources of climate and development finance.	Other (41010 / Environmental policy and administrative management)	Public	Private and public	Implemented	Support to 'Least Developed Countries Fund'. 150 million DKK in 2019; 210 million DKK in 2020.

Table 8

Provision of technology development and transfer support[a,b]

Recipient country and/or region	*Targeted area*	*Measures and activities related to technology transfer*	*Sector[c]*	*Source of the funding for technology transfer*	*Activities undertaken by*	*Status*	*Additional information[d]*
Interregional	Adaptation	Building resilience requires better management of water resources. As a result of climate change, the water cycle has become more unpredictable and extreme weather more likely. The finance supports countries as they work to understand and address their water security challenges, from dam safety to water storage. The support aims to provide: a) analytical research and knowledge products for the World Bank, the client countries, donors and other partners; b) technical assistance and capacity development in support of both client country institutions and the World Bank Water Global Practise; c) influencing World bank investments in lending in water and other sectors. Water Global Practice & GWSP targets to be achieved are the following: - 120 institutions with wrm Monitoring Systems; - 4 mill. ha provided with new/improved irrigation or drainage services; -16 mill. people in areas covered by water risk mitigation measures; - 50% of World Bank water projects tagged Climate Finance (Climate cobenefits); - 700 mill. people provided with access to improved water sources; 80 mill. people provided with access to improved sanitation services; 3,5 mill. farmers adopting improved agricultural technology.	Water and sanitation	Public	Public	Implemented	Support to 'Support for Global Water Security and Sanitation Partnership multi donor trust fund 2019-22'. 35 million DKK.
Interregional	Mitigation and adaptation	A very large part of the population in developing countries have no or inadequate access to safe water and sanitation. Inadequate water and sanitation systems at all levels in developing countries have a great negative impact on social and economic development, stability and quality of life. The requirements to address these challenges are very demanding in terms of financing, technical capacity, governance and management. A key purpose of this blended finance is to use donor funds as leverage for the mobilisation of private capital, technology and know-how of relevance to water and sanitation sectors.	Water and sanitation	Public	Private and public	Implemented	Support to 'Commitment to IFU for investment in Climate Investor 2'. 50 million DKK.
Interregional	Mitigation	Participating SIDS are assisted in the green energy transition that will mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and strengthen resilience in SIDS' adaptation to climate change and improve energy security, thus contributing to SIDS meeting their set NDC targets and to the achievement of the SDGs. The support seeks to: Accelerate the deployment of Renewable Energy (RE) technologies and innovation in RE technologies for SIDS; Develop institutional capacity to strengthen the enabling framework for RE and improve data and information; Strengthen partnerships for knowledge exchange. The support exemplifies both capacity building and the transfer of soft technology (training, research and information networks) of relevance to RE deployment in SIDS.	Energy	Public	Private and public	Implemented	Support to 'IRENA SIDS Lighthouses Initiative 2.0'. 50 million DKK.
Interregional	Mitigation	Support to strengthen WEF's engagement in developing countries to support these countries in promoting green growth and inclusive sustainable development through public-private partnerships. There will be support to three platforms: 1) Platform for Accelerating the Circular Economy (PACE) that focuses on a circular economy on ewaste in expectedly Kenya, Nigeria and China; 2) Global Battery Alliance (GBA) that works on creating a sustainable value chain for batteries in African; 3) Sustainable Development Investment Partnership (SDIP) that improves the conditions for investments in the SDGs in Africa. The support exemplifies soft technology transfer through the provision of information networks, research and capacity building.	Other (25030 / Business development services)	Public	Public	Implemented	Support to 'World Economic Forum - 2019-2020: Green Growth and Inclusive Sustainable Development in Developing Countries'. 15 million DKK.
Interregional	Mitigation	The overall objective of the Cool Coalition is that government and industry take, or firmly commit to taking, action to meet demands for cooling in a comprehensive manner, which is linked to the nationally determined contributions (NDC's) enhancement and – implementation and are in line with the Paris Agreement, SDG 7 as well as the Kigali Amendment. To realise this objective the Cool Coalition is established as a platform, which brings together actors from government, cities, international organizations, businesses, finance and academic institutions, and civil society to facilitate joint action, knowledge exchange, technical assistance and advocacy directed at governments to accelerate the global transition to efficient, climate-friendly cooling. The Cool Coalition provides technical assistance to countries and cities to implement a more ambitious, holistic and crosssectoral approach to meet growing demands for cooling, which contributes to both the broader sustainable development and addressing the climate crisis. Thus, the coalition links action across the Kigali Amendment, Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals. The support exemplifies soft technology transfer due to the creation and facilitation of an information network disseminating know-how of relevance to climate mitigation actions.	Energy	Public	Public	Implemented	Support to 'Cool Coalition'. 5 million DKK.
Interregional	Mitigation	ESMAP is a multi-donor trust fund that provides analytical and advisory services to low- and middle-income countries to reduce poverty and growth, through environmentally sustainable energy solutions. The Danish contribution of DKK 90.0 million includes preferenced funding to ESMAP's dual objectives of accelerating energy access and promoting a sustainable energy transition. The preferenced Danish contribution will focus on six priority areas: Clean cooking, access to electricity in Africa, deployment of offshore wind energy, fossil fuel subsidy reform, coal phase out, and socio-economic and gender actions related to the energy transition.	Energy	Public	Private and public	Implemented	Support to 'Danish Support to ESMAP 2020-2024'. 90 million DKK.

Table 8

Provision of technology development and transfer support[a,b]

Recipient country and/or region	*Targeted area*	*Measures and activities related to technology transfer*	*Sector[c]*	*Source of the funding for technology transfer*	*Activities undertaken by*	*Status*	*Additional information[d]*
Interregional	Mitigation	The objective of the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA) is to contribute to universal access to sustainable, reliable, and affordable energy services and reduce GHG emissions stemming from the energy sector. THis financial support will focus on three areas of intervention to scale-up investments in early stage markets and adapt to the needs of the emerging energy landscape: Green Mini Grids; Green Baseload; and Energy Efficiency. SEFA will deploy resources through a technical assistance window, which will provide capacity building support for project preparation and enabling environment, exemplifying soft technology transfer within the renewable energy sector.	Energy	Public	Private and public	Implemented	Support to 'The Africa Commission's Energy Initiative (SEFA)'. 235 million DKK in 2019; 65 million in 2020.
Interregional	Mitigation	The 'Danish Support to ESMAP's Fighting COVID-19 with Sustainable Energy' prokect respond to the urgent need to accelerate sustainable and reliable energy to hospitals, health clinics, testing laboratories and other essential healthcare facilities to fight COVID-19, using renewable energy and efficient cooling technologies. Key results include the accelerated electrification of health facilities in Africa and facilitating them to build back better by providing access to renewable energy sources.	Energy	Public	Private and public	Implemented	Support to 'Danish Support to ESMAP's Fighting COVID-19 with Sustainable Energy'. 40 million DKK.
Interregional	Mitigation	The action provides safe, dignified and sustainable housing solutions for displaced Afghans, as well as promote socio-economic integration and access to essential services, in the provinces of Herat and Balkh in Afghanistan, and in Khorasan Razavi and Kerman province in Iran. This is primarily achieved through shelter and community centre construction supported by WASH and ICLA interventions, such as legal counselling and wash upgrades for each household. It will also address socio-economic (re)integration and urban regeneration by improving displaced Afghans and Afghan refugees' access to livelihood opportunities. In addition, the project provides for solar lighting solutions within the supported sustainable housing developments.	Other (72010 / Material relief assistance and services)	Public	Public	Implemented	Support to 'Norwegian Refugee Council activities in Afghanistan 2021 '. 18 million DKK.
Kenya	Mitigation	The Danida Market Development Partnerships programme is a business instrument, which falls within the priorities of the Strategy for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action "The World 2030" (2017). WWF and M-PAYG will develop a partnership with local financial institutions and cooperatives to distribute pay-as-you-go (PAYG) solar energy solutions for cooling to smallholder producers and traders. The project addresses food loss, income generation and unsustainable production and consumption of natural resources and energy poverty among the small-scale producers and traders (fishers and farmers) in Coastal and Africa Rift Lakes regions by enabling access to solar energy technologies for cooling.	Other (25010 / Business policy and administration)	Public	Public	Implemented	Support to 'DMDP 2019 - WWF, Kenya'. 10 million DKK.
Kenya	Adaptation	The Danida Market Development Partnerships programme is a business instrument, which falls within the priorities of the Strategy for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action "The World 2030" (2017). The project aims to increase agricultural production and access to financing for smallholder farmers in Kenya facing climate change effects by introducing innovative, digital, climate resilience platforms for agricultural advisory services and credit risk assessment. The development objective is to increase employment opportunities and financial inclusion for 4,000 smallholder farmers (thus contributing to SDG target 8.4 and 8.5).	Other (25010 / Business policy and administration)	Public	Public	Implemented	Support to 'DMDP 2019 - DanChurchAid, Kenya'. 1 million DKK.
Kenya	Mitigation and adaptation	The development engagement "Supporting Climate Technologies and Related Innovative Business Models" within Denmark's bilateral programme in Kenya aims to achieve the: "increased commercialisation, innovation, scale-up and uptake of climate solutions, which generate decent jobs and contribute to local climate mitigation and adaptation". Specific outcomes include: (1) enhanced commercialisation and scale-up of climate solutions/green businesses, which contribute to local adaptation and mitigation; (2) Increased access to finance (private and public investments for green business growth; and (3) Improved enabling environment though policy advocacy, research and awareness creation.	Other (25030 / Business development services)	Public	Private and public	Implemented	Support to the 'Supporting Climate Technologies and Related Innovative Business Models' Development Engagement within Denmark's bilateral programme in Kenya. 54.75 million DKK.
Malo	Adaptation	The support aims to strengthen the resilience of communities in Mali's fragile border areas to Burkina Faso and Niger through integrated climate change adaptation and stabilisation measures. Key results include the installment of climate smart infrastructure in communities and access to clean energy, alongside capacity building for joint community natural resource management. The project exemplifies soft technology transfer through access to information networks, training and capacity building exercises relevant to adaptation action.	Other (43010 / Multisector aid)	Public	Public	Implemented	Support to 'Climate Change Adaptation and Stability in Fragile Border Areas of Mali - PATRIP Foundation'. 55 million DKK.
Niger	Adaptation	The overall objective of this project is to build the resilience of communities in Korama (Zinder Region) to climate change and natural disasters, and to ensure these communities are economically empowered through the creation of sustainable and meaningful employment opportunities by 2023. Through the provision of Early Warning Systems, Forecast-Based Action and Climate Risk Information Management Systems - alongside capacity building activities to enable effective adaptation actions - the support exemplified the transfer of hard and soft technologies to enable climate change adaptation.	Other (41081 / Environmental education/training)	Public	Public	Implemented	Support to 'Strengthening the Resilience of the Populations of the Zinder Region to Climate Risks'. 10 million DKK.
Niger	Adaptation	The overall objective of the project is that Nigerien Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), in partnership with local governments, promote green jobs and income generating activities and enhance the local adaptive capacity and climate resilience of the most climate vulnerable women and youth. The project aims to build capacity of local CSOs and Local Governments to implement locally-led, and gender-transformative adaptation planning. As an example of hard and soft technology transfer, relevant for mitigation and adaptation objectives, the support provides biodigestors and the training to use them which will replace charcoal as a cooking fuel while producing an agricultural input.	Other (41081 / Environmental education/training)	Public	Public	Implemented	Support to 'Supporting Biodigester Sector for Green Jobs and Income Generation '. 9.8 million DKK.

Table 8

Provision of technology development and transfer support[a,b]

Recipient country and/or region	*Targeted area*	*Measures and activities related to technology transfer*	*Sector[c]*	*Source of the funding for technology transfer*	*Activities undertaken by*	*Status*	*Additional information[d]*
Rawnda	Adaptation	Building on the successful implementation of Misizi marshland project, the proposed replication of Misizi project model aims at improving livelihoods and self-reliance for more refugees and host communities, through facilitating access to arable land and agricultural inputs for market-oriented and climate-smart farming . Project phases include: 1) preparation in partnership with the Government of Rwanda and other partners; 2) Identifying 2-3 feasible value chain in partnership with private sector partners / companies; 3) Training / Agricultural Extension and business development advisory services; 4) transfer of productive assets (seeds / inputs / manure / irrigation); and 5) monitoring & evaluation. Through the transfer of solar-based irrigation technologies and agricultural inputs, alongside access to training to enable enhanced agricultural production, the support exemplifies the transfer of both hard and soft technology.	Agriculture	Public	Public	Implemented	Support to 'Climate-Smart Agriculture and Market Development for Enhancing Livelihoods of Refugees and their Host Communities in Rwanda '. 5.4 million DKK.
Uganda	Mitigation	The Beyond the Grid Fund for Africa (BGFA) aims to incentivize the private off-grid energy enterprises to provide energy access to underserved people in rural and peri-urban areas in Sub-Saharan African countries. This will be done by offering financial incentives to selected private companies to provide high quality and affordable energy services to regions outside the grid. The Danish support to BGFA will support the Uganda window and be targeted provision of access to primarily off-grid solar home systems. Further, a Danish priority will be to support technical skills development for the off-grid solar sector in Uganda. The support provides an example of hard technology transfer and capacity building through the BGFA, via the targeted provision of access to primarily off-grid solar home systems and the provisions for technical skills development for the off-grid solar sector in Uganda.	Energy	Public	Private and public	Implemented	Support to 'Beyond the Grid Fund for Africa (BGFA)'. 37.5 million DKK.
Uganda	Adaptation	Uganda has an economy that largely depends on the natural resource base for growth, but the country is still highly vulnerable to climatic changes, particularly affecting the large proportion (60%) of the population that depends on (rainfed) agriculture for their livelihood. The objective of the proposal is to revitalise rural communities and increase their resilience to climate and other external shocks through a nature-based model for green job creation, innovation and entrepreneurship that protects and restores land and ecosystem services. The proposal simultaneously targets issues of land and forest degradation and poverty. Generally, agricultural productivity is low making it difficult to sustain a growing (young and increasingly unemployed) population, market access limited, value addition low to non-existing, and part of the solution - improved skills and knowledge - is not readily available. Rural communities and low-income population groups are largely denied access to formal vocational training at vocational training institutions due to high fees, accompanying costs (accommodation, buying food, lost labour at home), gender (women alone away from home), combined with long training periods. Capacity building support is provided in multiple ways: through the Innovative Community Eco-Information and Alert System, enabling enhanced climate resilience and productivity in agroforestry systems; Through the Green Community Entrepreneurship Model and climate-smart agroforestry courses/skills, which are are integrated in local green TVET colleges' curricula. Soft technology transfer is exemplified through the provision of Innovative Community Eco-Information and Alert System enables upgrade in climate resilience and productivity in agroforestry systems.	41081 / Environmental education/training	Public	Public	Implemented	Support to 'Growing inclusive green entrepreneurship in the Kibale, Itwara and Matiri forest landscape, Western Uganda'. 6 million DKK.
Ukraine	Mitigation	The objective of the development cooperation is to strengthen the enabling environment for sustainable energy investment in Ukraine. The specific activities will cover the development of the first Ukrainian Energy Outlook (modelling and capacity building at MoE); assessment and recommendations for power system flexibility and reserve capacity; implementation of a Voluntary Agreement Scheme and scoping of a technology catalogue for energy efficiency (capacity building and technical assistance to authorities and industry). The support exemplifies soft technology transfer through capacity building, the dissemination of information, and the provision of tools and know-how of relevance to the integration of renewable energy within Ukraine's energy system.	Energy	Public	Public	Implemented	Support to 'Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Programme 2018-2021. UDEC II.'. 3 million DKK.

[a] To be reported to the extent possible.

[b] The tables should include measures and activities since the last national communication or biennial report.

[c] Parties may report sectoral disaggregation, as appropriate.

[d] Additional information may include, for example, funding for technology development and transfer provided, a short description of the measure or activity and co-financing arrangements.

Custom Footnotes

CTF Table 9-format (data in CTF): Provision of capacity-building support.

Table 9			
Provision of capacity-building support[a]			
Recipient country/region	*Targeted area*	*Programme or project title*	*Description of programme or project* [b,c]
Africa	Mitigation, Technology development and transfer	The Africa Commission's Energy Initiative (SEFA). 235 million DKK in 2019; 65 million in 2020.	The purpose of SEFA is to provide financing through untied grants for technical assistance and investment activities in small/medium sustainable energy projects (encompassing Renewable Energy (RE) and Energy Efficiency (EE)) in Regional Member Countries, in order to stimulate local economic development and job creation. There are three main components of SEFA: 1. Component I (project preparation grants) seeks to support Bank lending to medium-sized RE and EE projects by financing the sponsors' costs of project preparation from pre-feasibility to financial closure. 2. Component II (equity investments) will provide equity finance and technical assistance for project preparation and business operations through investment in a private equity fund. 3. Component III (public sector activities) will support activities, especially those of the public sector, that create an enabling environment for private investments in sustainable energy in Africa. SEFA will finance (a) institutional, policy and regulatory planning, development and reform and (b) public sector capacity building that enable or promote private sector sustainable energy investment and improve the public sector's capacity to procure services.
Africa	Mitigation	High Risk - High Impact Investment in Africa. Capital contribution to IFU. 100 million DKK.	A commitment of DKK 200 million to IFU for the development of a high risk – high impact investment initiative focusing on investments with high development impact in the least developed countries and fragile states in Africa. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and IFU have been pro-active in mobilising private capital, technology and knowhow for SDG investments in developing countries through the establishment of PPP based investment fund arrangements such as the SDG Investment Fund and the Danish Climate Investment Fund (DCIF). The specific investment projects will be selected based on their ability to generate significant development outcomes as measured using development indicators such as number of decent jobs with specific focus on women and youth, number of smallholder beneficiaries, installed capacity and production of affordable renewable energy, and number of poor beneficiaries with access to clean water. As a capacity building measure, this activity increases access to climate finance.
Africa	Mitigation, Adaptation	Contribution to EIP/EFSD. 75 million DKK.	The level of investment in many African countries is insufficient to support a sustainable and inclusive growth trajectory, which can ensure employment and income opportunities of a growing labour force. The mobilisation of private capital, technology, and knowhow for SDG investments across Africa is marginal due to a challenging risk-return balance on investments and limited market knowledge. Through the External Investment Plan/European Fund for Sustainable Development, Denmark will use ODA to mobilize private capital, knowhow and technology to have a significant impact on employment generation, reduction of greenhouse gas emission, food production, infrastructure availability, and tax contribution. As a capacity building measure, this activity increases access to climate finance.

Table 9

Provision of capacity-building support[a]

Recipient country/region	*Targeted area*	*Programme or project title*	*Description of programme or project* [b,c]
Ethiopia	Adaptation	Community Led Adaptation for Climate Resilience and Green Income Opportunities in Ethiopia. 8.6 million DKK.	The overall objective of the development engagement is to improve the resilience of rural communities in Ethiopia to the impacts of climate change and to enhance income generation from sustainable, resilient livelihoods, jobs and enterprises. The project provides support for community led integrated watershed management for increased climate resilience, which combines livelihoods opportunities with the sustainable management of natural resources from farm to landscape level. Capacity building support exemplified through support to integrate climate change risk analysis in local action plans, while also supporting livelihoods diversification and green jobs production.
Georgia	Mitigation, Technology development and transfer	Georgien Energi Projekt Phase II. 15 million DKK.	Georgia's energy sector reform is supported toward achievement of SDG7 and SDG13 targets, NDC emission reduction goals, and alignment with EU energy market rules. Immediate objective: Increased capacity of energy authorities, tools for long-term energy system planning and modelling and better forecasting and integration of wind energy, secondary legislation on appliances and ecodesign, and the use of experience in energy savings obligations schemes, strengthen the enabling environment for implementation of Georgia's green energy transition and related investments.
India	Mitigation, Technology development and transfer	India-Denmark Energy Partnership (INDEP) 2020-2024. 60 million DKK.	The Strategic Sector Cooperation Initiative aims at mobilizing the competencies of Danish public authorities directly in long-term strategic cooperation with counterpart authorities in developing and growth economies. Through this cooperation the Danish authorities promote Danish societal solutions that have been developed through partnerships between the public and private sector – for example through soft technology transfer and capacity building on green economy, urbanisation, agriculture and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Strategic Sector Cooperation focuses on concrete development challenges and responds to current needs of the partner country. A primary aim of the initiative is to contribute to inclusive, sustainable growth and development in partner countries by supporting conducive framework conditions for the fulfilment of the SDGs. Relevant to climate change mitigation, the SSC project "India-Denmark Energy Partnership (INDEP) 2020-2024" looks to disseminate knowledge on the development of diverse and integrated renewable energy sectors. In India, through the development of a Danish-Indian knowledge center for wind energy development in the country, this specific financial contribution represents funding for a 5-year partnership programme under the Climate Envelope for 2019. The support therefore exemplifies soft technology transfer through the development of management systems and tools to enable enhanced uptake of renewable energy technologies.
Indonesia	Mitigation, Technology development and transfer	Danish Energy Partnership Programme III, INDODEPP. 37.5 million DKK.	The project contributes to meeting Indonesia's national energy demand in a more sustainable way; reach Indonesia's NDC goals by reducing GHG-emissions; fulfil SDG7 and SDG13 targets; and the achievement of the 23% renewable energy goal in 2025. This project focuses on institutional capacity development where transformational change for low carbon development can be achieved, facilitating an enabling environment for sustainable energy in Indonesia as a part of a cost-efficient electricity system with increased security of supply and reduced energy intensity. This will be reached through energy planning and modelling, larger shares of variable renewable energy sources and strong system integration, as well as increased energy efficiency.

Table 9			
Provision of capacity-building support[a]			
Recipient country/region	*Targeted area*	*Programme or project title*	*Description of programme or project* [b,c]
Interregional	Mitigation, Adaptation	Commitment to IFU for investment in Climate Investor 2. 50 million DKK.	A very large part of the population in developing countries have no or inadequate access to safe water and sanitation. Inadequate water and sanitation systems at all levels in developing countries have a great negative impact on social and economic development, stability and quality of life. The requirements to address these challenges are very demanding in terms of financing, technical capacity, governance and management. A key purpose of this blended finance is to use donor funds as leverage for the mobilisation of private capital, technology and know-how of relevance to water and sanitation sectors.
Interregional	Adaptation, Technology development and transfer	Least Developed Countries Fund. 150 million DKK in 2019; 210 million DKK in 2020.	The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) supports the preparation and implementation of National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs) and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The LDCF plays an important role in the climate finance architecture by: a) piloting and demonstrating technologies, techniques, and business models for adaptation; b) supporting policy and strategy frameworks that enable and enhance adaptation and resilience mainstreaming; and c) identifying opportunities for scale-up through other sources of climate and development finance.
Interregional	Adaptation, Technology development and transfer	Support for Global Water Security and Sanitation Partnership multi donor trust fund 2019-22. 35 million DKK.	Building resilience requires better management of water resources. As a result of climate change, the water cycle has become more unpredictable and extreme weather more likely. The finance supports countries as they work to understand and address their water security challenges, from dam safety to water storage. The support aims to provide: a) analytical research and knowledge products for the World Bank, the client countries, donors and other partners; b) technical assistance and capacity development in support of both client country institutions and the World Bank Water Global Practise; c) influencing World bank investments in lending in water and other sectors. Water Global Practice & GWSP targets to be achieved are the following: - 120 institutions with wrm Monitoring Systems; - 4 mill. ha provided with new/improved irrigation or drainage services; -16 mill. people in areas covered by water risk mitigation measures; - 50% of World Bank water projects tagged Climate Finance (Climate cobenefits); - 700 mill. people provided with access to improved water sources; 80 mill. people provided with access to improved sanitation services; 3,5 mill. farmers adopting improved agricultural technology.
Interregional	Mitigation, Technology development and transfer	IRENA SIDS Lighthouses Initiative 2.0. 50 million DKK.	Participating SIDS are assisted in the green energy transition that will mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and strengthen resilience in SIDS' adaptation to climate change and improve energy security, thus contributing to SIDS meeting their set NDC targets and to the achievement of the SDGs. The support seeks to: Accelerate the deployment of Renewable Energy (RE) technologies and innovation in RE technologies for SIDS; Develop institutional capacity to strengthen the enabling framework for RE and improve data and information; Strengthen partnerships for knowledge exchange.

Table 9			
Provision of capacity-building support[a]			
Recipient country/region	*Targeted area*	*Programme or project title*	*Description of programme or project* [b,c]
Interregional	Mitigation, Adaptation, Technology development and transfer	Global Infrastructure Facility - Developing Climate Smart Infrastructure Projects. 75 million DKK.	The primary objective of the GIF is to increase private investment, particularly long-term finance, in complex infrastructure projects, and GIF activities are intended to contribute to the ultimate goals of poverty reduction and inclusive and sustainable growth via improved infrastructure in EMDEs. The GIF will pursue this objective by supporting EMDE governments in bringing high-quality infrastructure projects to market that have been structured with a view to enable the participation of a large number of private-sector investors. The DFW also has a related, longer-term objective of expanding the market for private infrastructure finance in EMDEs by helping to increase the number of structurally sound and bankable projects seeking finance and broadening the range of private investors that are willing to risk their capital in those projects. In addition to maintaining its "climate smart" eligibility requirement, GIF will integrate best and emerging practices to mainstream climate considerations into project preparation activities to minimize carbon contribution and to maximize climate resiliency of EMDE infrastructure.
Interregional	Mitigation	IISD-GSI support for Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform and Clean Energy Transition. 20 million DKK.	Subsidies continue to support fossil fuel use in countries around the world, increasing demand and holding back the take-up of clean energy – renewable energy and energy efficiency. But the reform of subsidies – along with increased carbon or energy taxation of fossil fuels – can yield significant extra public finance. An innovative mechanism championed by Denmark – the clean energy subsidy "Swap" – is starting to be implemented and considered in many countries. But the scale-up of clean energy is also constrained by inadequate experience, vested interests, supply chains and constraints on finance in emerging and other developing economies. Public money from subsidy reform or increased fossil fuel taxation can be used to leverage the private sector investment in clean energy vital to this scale-up. The International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) is an independent not-for-profit think tank that champions sustainable solutions to 21st century problems. The IISD Global Subsidies Initiative (GSI) supports international processes, national governments and civil society organisations to align subsidies with sustainable development.There is a strong potential for capacity development of the public sector to enable and facilitate subsidy reform and to use public funds to leverage private funds for clean energy investment through Swaps. The support aims to build capacities to enable: National and international reform of Fossil Fuel and Electricity Subsidies, including through the Friends of Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform Group; National and international support mobilized for efficient pricing and taxation of fossil fuels; Fossil fuel subsidy Swaps and private sector investment promoted, with a focus on transition to clean energy in emerging economies.
Interregional	Adaptation	Bridging Support to IWGIA 2020. 8.35 million DKK.	The World 2030 – Denmark's Strategy for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action states that Denmark continues to defendn human rights, democracy and equal opportunities as a priority in itself. This endeavour is a precondition for leaving no one behind and achieving the SDGs. Indigenous Peoples' (IPs) represent 5% of the world population but 15% of the world´s poorest. Promotion and protection of the rights of IPs is an important priority for Denmark working within the framework of the UN including as member of the Human Rights Council. This support to the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) is comprised of four goals: Goal 1: Strong international and regional bodies; Goal 2: National policies, institutions and plans adequately account for IPs' rights to land and natural resources; Goal 3: IPs are organised and are claiming and exercising their rights at national, regional and international levels; Goal 4: Indigenous women and youth are actively involved in decision-making related to decisions affecting their lives. As a result, the support will result in the Nationally Determined Contributions of targeted countries referencing IPs' rights and recognising their role and knowledge in climate action.

Table 9

Provision of capacity-building support[a]

Recipient country/region	*Targeted area*	*Programme or project title*	*Description of programme or project* [b,c]
Interregional	Mitigation, Technology development and transfer	World Economic Forum - 2019-2020: Green Growth and Inclusive Sustainable Development in Developing Countries	This support aims tp strengthen WEF's engagement in developing countries to support these countries in promoting green growth and inclusive sustainable development through public-private partnerships. As a result, there will be support to three platforms: 1) Platform for Accelerating the Circular Economy (PACE) that focuses on a circular economy on ewaste in expectedly Kenya, Nigeria and China; 2) Global Battery Alliance (GBA) that works on creating a sustainable value chain for batteries in Africa; 3) Sustainable Development Investment Partnership (SDIP) that improves the conditions for investments in the SDGs in Africa. A key developmental impact of the project is the increased capacity with key organizations to promote inclusive, sustainable growth, and reduced negative environmental and climate impact.
Interregional	Mitigation, Technology development and transfer	Cool Coalition. 5 million DKK.	The overall objective of the Cool Coalition is that government and industry take, or firmly commit to taking, action to meet demands for cooling in a comprehensive manner, which is linked to the nationally determined contributions (NDC's) enhancement and – implementation and are in line with the Paris Agreement, SDG 7 as well as the Kigali Amendment. The Danish funding would solely focus on developing country governments and industry with significant presence in developing countries. To realise this objective the Cool Coalition is established as a platform, which brings together actors from government, cities, international organizations, businesses, finance and academic institutions, and civil society to facilitate joint action, knowledge exchange, technical assistance and advocacy directed at governments to accelerate the global transition to efficient, climate-friendly cooling. The Cool Coalition provides technical assistance to countries and cities to implement a more ambitious, holistic and crosssectoral approach to meet growing demands for cooling, which contributes to both the broader sustainable development and addressing the climate crisis. Thus, the coalition links action across the Kigali Amendment, Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals.
Interregional	Mitigation, Adaptation	New Climate Economy: Advancing climate action and increasing ambition in developing countries. 5 million DKK.	The New Climate Economy plays a role in advancing the economic case for climate action through research and providing an evidence base. The objective of the cooperation is the climate-smart transformation of the global economy, with developing countries around the world reducing the risk of climate change and achieving high-quality resilient, and inclusive growth. The finance will support national and sub-national governments, international organisations, DFis and or companies planning, discussing or taking positive action based on an integrated approach into economic and development planning.
Interregional	Adaptation	WFP - Anticipatory Trust Fund - 2019-2020. 7.5 million DKK.	To support countries in the mitigation and management of climate risks, WFP is implementing innovative programme approaches to reduce losses and damages in the livelihoods of people who are faced with increasing climate extremes. Anticipatory Action initiatives, often referred to as forecast-based early action (FbA), Forecastbased Financing (FbF) and Early Warning Early Action (EWEA), enables anticipatory actions for disaster mitigation at the community and government level using credible seasonal and weather forecasts. These forecasts are linked to predetermined contingency plans, actors and funding instruments which are used to reduce the humanitarian caseload in the critical window between a forecast and an extreme weather event. As a result, the support seeks to bridge capacity gaps in the ability of existing early warning systems to produce and transmit reliable and timely information for the implementation of anticipatory actions ahead of an extreme weather event.

Table 9

Provision of capacity-building support[a]

Recipient country/region	*Targeted area*	*Programme or project title*	*Description of programme or project* [b,c]
Interregional	Adaptation	FAO East Africa, 2019-2020. 5 million DKK.	This finance supports the FAO's Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) programme, which was put in place to identify risks and mitigate shocks before they hit. Early Actions are identified for a definite time frame between an early warning trigger and the actual occurrence of a disaster: they differ from 'early response' as they occur before the disaster has happened and therefore sufficiently early to offset part or all of its impact. Examples can include interventions to protect assets and livelihoods against the impending shock (such as rebuilding riverbanks or repairing irrigation schemes) as well as prepositioning to ensure timely humanitarian assistance to those most in need (such as the preposition seeds or tools). The FAO's Early Warning Early Action programme builds the capacity of those with climate vulnerability to respond to shocks and enhance their resilience.
Interregional	Mitigation, Technology development and transfer	Danish Support to ESMAP 2020-2024. 90 million DKK.	ESMAP is a multi-donor trust fund that provides analytical and advisory services to low- and middle-income countries to reduce poverty and growth, through environmentally sustainable energy solutions. The Danish contribution of DKK 90.0 million will be divided in both core and preferenced funding to ESMAP's dual objective of accelerating energy access and promoting a sustainable energy transition. The preferenced Danish contribution will focus on six priority areas of the business plan: Clean cooking, access to electricity in Africa, deployment of offshore wind energy, fossil fuel subsidy reform, coal phase out, and socio-economic and gender actions related to the energy transition.
Interregional	Mitigation, Adaptation	Covid-19 III hjælpepakke - kapitalindskud til IFU til investering i African Guarantee Fund. 30 million DKK.	AGF established the Green Guarantee Facility (GGF) with the support of the Nordic Development Fund. This Facility, is intended to enhance access to finance for climate and green growth-oriented SMEs. Its Capacity Development component is to build knowledge and capacity within African banks to scale up lending towards the green economy and green transition. This is expected to bring direct benefits in terms of climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as sustainable employment, poverty reduction and gender opportunity.
Interregional	Adaptation	Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Programme. 40 million DKK.	With funding from the Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Programme (SASPP), Burkina Faso's safety net project would be able to reach additional households who are currently suffering from multiple shocks, including food insecurity and other climate related shocks. In addition to expanding payments to new beneficiaries, priorities include strengthening the capacity of the government to plan, implement and oversee adaptive social protection and putting in place the necessary delivery systems, including an early warning system, a social registry and a harmonized targeting methodology.
Interregional	Adaptation	Contribution to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) 2020-2024. 20 million DKK.	IUCN is a science-based organisation, mobilising over 17,000 experts, and a global authority on nature conservation and natural resources. Danish support targets capacity building through support to enahnce the inclusion of women and indigenous peoples within decision making processes regarding the sustainable use of nature. Alongside support to enhance the sustainable access to water resources.
Interregional	Mitigation, Adaptation, Technology development and transfer	Support for CTCN 2020-2022. 27.2 million DKK.	The Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN), is the implementation arm of the Technology Mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The CTCN promotes accelerated technology development and transfer, as well as strengthened policy and regulatory environments, at the request of developing countries as they seek to fulfill their Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals. The Center has served over 100 countries since its launch in the fall of 2013, providing targeted mitigation and adaptation interventions that enable countries to make progress in their transition to more climate resilient, low carbon economies.

Table 9			
Provision of capacity-building support[a]			
Recipient country/region	*Targeted area*	*Programme or project title*	*Description of programme or project* [b,c]
Interregional	Mitigation	Accelerating Youth Engagement on the Energy Transition in ODA recipient countries. 5 million DKK.	Creating a global movement of young people from the Global South and the Global North actively contributing to energy transition by enabling over 50,000 young people to collaborate together on energy transition commitments through research, event programming, tangible projects, education, and career development. Denmark's contribution is earmarked to programming in ODA recipient countries. Capacity building support is provided through the creation of the 2020 Global Youth Energy Outlook, and through engaging youths in training and outreach activities ahead of COP26. The project engages in additional capacity building initiatives, such as skill courses developed for the purpose and the creation of a global youth platform for sharing experiences, in order to enable youths from developing countries to engage on the energy agenda.
Kenya	Mitigation, Adaptation, Technology development and transfer	Kenya Bilateral Programme - Green, sustainable and inclusive growth. 140 million DKK.	Denmark supports a number of Development Engagements in Kenya focusing on both climate change adaptation and mitigation, with significant capacity building components throughout. The four Development Engagements are: 1) Development Through Sustainable Trade; 2) Green Employment in Agriculture; 3) Supporting Climate Technologies and Related Innovative Business Models; and 4) Northern Rangelands Trust: Resilient Communities and Natural Resources. The Northern Rangelands Trust Development Engagement seeks to increase community resilience and adaptation to climate chnage through sustainable, peaceful use of natural resources. In doing so, project activities seek to build the capacity of communities and local and national government to enable sustainable rangeland, forest and marine managegement systems. The Supporting Climate Technologies and Related Innovative Business Models Development Engagement seeks to increase the scale-up and uptake of climate solutions contributing to mitigation and adaptation by improving the enabling environment (through policy advocacy, research, access to finance and awareness creation) for innovative business models.
Lebanon	Adaptation	AFD Disaster Risk Reduction Project in Lebanon. 20 million DKK.	Finance supports the national disaster risk management strategy in Lebanon, which is identified as remaining limited in terms of coordination and territorial approach. The strategy is supported to develop an efficient and replicable river basin integrated risk management model allowing local communities and actors to build their resilience and enhance their preparedness, response means and capacities against disasters.
Mali	Adaptation, Technology development and transfer	Climate Change Adaptation and Stability in Fragile Border Areas of Mali - PATRIP Foundation. 55 million DKK.	The support aims to strengthen the resilience of communities in Mali's fragile border areas to Burkina Faso and Niger through integrated climate change adaptation and stabilisation measures. Key results include the installment of climate smart infrastructure in communities and access to clean energy, alongside capacity building for joint community natural resource management. The project exemplifies soft technology transfer through access to information networks, training and capacity building exercises relevant to adaptation action.
Niger	Adaptation, Technology development and transfer	Strengthening the Resilience of the Populations of the Zinder Region to Climate Risks. 10 million DKK.	The support aims to build the resilience of communities in Korama (Zinder Region) to climate change and natural disasters is strengthened, and these communities are economically empowered through the creation of sustainable and meaningful employment opportunities by 2023. Through a multi-faceted intervention, the capacity of the population in the Zinder Region will be enhanced to better ancticipate and minimise the effects of climate change through the implementation of early warning systems and apply adaptation measures.

Table 9

Provision of capacity-building support[a]

Recipient country/region	*Targeted area*	*Programme or project title*	*Description of programme or project* [b,c]
Niger	Adaptation, Technology development and transfer	Supporting Biodigester Sector for Green Jobs and Income Generation. 9.8 million DKK.	The overall objective of the project is that Nigerien Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), in partnership with local governments, promote green jobs and income generating activities and enhance the local adaptive capacity and climate resilience of the most climate vulnerable women and youth. The project aims to build capacity of local CSOs and Local Governments to implement locally-led, and gender-transformative adaptation planning. As an example, the support provides biodigestors and the training to use them which will replace charcoal as a cooking fuel while producing an agricultural input.
Rwanda	Adaptation, Technology development and transfer	Climate-Smart Agriculture and Market Development for Enhancing Livelihoods of Refugees and their Host Communities in Rwanda. 5.4 million DKK.	Building on the successful implementation of Misizi marshland project, the proposed replication of Misizi project model aims at improving livelihoods and self-reliance for more refugees and host communities, through facilitating access to arable land and agricultural inputs for market-oriented and climate-smart farming . Project phases include: 1) preparation in partnership with the Government of Rwanda and other partners; 2) Identifying 2-3 feasible value chain in partnership with private sector partners / companies; 3) Training / Agricultural Extension and business development advisory services; 4) transfer of productive assets (seeds / inputs / manure / irrigation); and 5) monitoring & evaluation.
South Africa	Adaptation	Table Mountain Water Source Area Partnership: Protecting Critical Groundwater. 2.3 million DKK.	The Partnership aims towards a Table Mountain Strategic Water Source Area which is well managed, including the sustainable use of groundwater, to ensure the continued provision of water to South Africa, supporting its people and ecosystems. Capacity building is supported through the sharing of international best practices, alongside Danish expertise, in ground water management.
Tanzania	Adaptation	PASS digitalisation Credit Guarantee 2020-2021. 10 million DKK.	The Private Agricultural Sector Support (PASS) project will capitalise on the rapidly increasing mobile connectivity in Tanzania. By digitalising PASS products and processes, the project will contribute to significantly accelerate PASS' ability to reach large number of beneficiaries, including small-holder farmers, who will benefit from access to finance. The project is closely aligned to the objectives of the Danish TechVelopment Initiative. In addition, the support establishes a Knowledge Hub (KH), a key avenue where PASS can create awareness on climate change and environmental challenges and inspire small holder farmers of green solutions, technologies and approaches.
Uganda	Mitigation, Technology development and transfer	Beyond the Grid Fund for Africa (BGFA). 37.5 million DKK.	The Beyond the Grid Fund for Africa (BGFA) aims to incentivize the private off-grid energy enterprises to provide energy access to underserved people in rural and peri-urban areas in Sub-Saharan African countries. This will be done by offering financial incentives to selected private companies to provide high quality and affordable energy services to regions outside the grid. The Danish support to BGFA will support the Uganda window and be targeted provision of access to primarily off-grid solar home systems. Further, a Danish priority will be to support technical skills development for the off-grid solar sector in Uganda. Support for hard technology transfer and capacity building can be seen through the BGFA, via the targeted provision of access to primarily off-grid solar home systems and the support of technical skills development for the off-grid solar sector in Uganda.

Table 9

Provision of capacity-building support[a]

Recipient country/region	*Targeted area*	*Programme or project title*	*Description of programme or project* [b,c]
Uganda	Adaptation	Innovative and Gender-sensitive Nature-based Solutions for Resilience and Green Jobs. 10 million DKK.	Focusing around the Rwenzori Mountains in western Uganda, the project will raise awareness of climate change and support communities to restore degraded watersheds and forests prone to climate related flooding and landslides. Communities will be trained in sustainable natural resource management to support their livelihoods. Selected women and youth will receive vocational training and be connected to employers offering green jobs – for example, in sustainable timber production. Local community enterprises, such as those focusing on timber and honey, will be trained and connected to markets to support their growth. The overall objective of this project is to create and scale green jobs by applying a Nature based Solutions (NbS) approach at a landscape level to harness nature's immense potential to provide for communities' well-being, hereby enhancing their resilience to climate change in the Rwenzori Mountains in western Uganda. Capacity building support focuses on increasing the population's awareness of climate change and available adaptation activities, and through the provision of sustainable resource management training.
Uganda	Adaptation	Growing inclusive green entrepreneurship in the Kibale, Itwara and Matiri forest landscape, Western Uganda. 6 million DKK.	Uganda has an economy that largely depends on the natural resource base for growth, but the country is still highly vulnerable to climatic changes, particularly affecting the large proportion (60%) of the population that depends on (rainfed) agriculture for their livelihood. The objective of the proposal is to revitalise rural communities and increase their resilience to climate and other external shocks through a nature-based model for green job creation, innovation and entrepreneurship that protects and restores land and ecosystem services. The proposal simultaneously targets issues of land and forest degradation and poverty. Generally, agricultural productivity is low making it difficult to sustain a growing (young and increasingly unemployed) population, market access limited, value addition low to non-existing, and part of the solution - improved skills and knowledge - is not readily available. Rural communities and low-income population groups are largely denied access to formal vocational training at vocational training institutions due to high fees, accompanying costs (accommodation, buying food, lost labour at home), gender (women alone away from home), combined with long training periods. Capacity building support is provided in multiple ways: through the Innovative Community Eco-Information and Alert System, enabling enhanced climate resilience and productivity in agroforestry systems; Through the Green Community Entrepreneurship Model and climate-smart agroforestry courses/skills, which are are integrated in local green TVET colleges' curricula.
Ukraine	Mitigation, Technology development and transfer	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Programme 2018-2021. UDEC II. 3 million DKK.	The objective of the development cooperation is to strengthen the enabling environment for sustainable energy investment in Ukraine. Capacity building support is provided through tool development for short-term energy forecasting, to assess the security of power supply and renewable energy integration.
Zimbabwe	Adaptation	UNDP Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund 2019-2020. 10 million DKK.	The Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF) is a long-term development initiative with an overall objective of contributing to increased capacity of communities to protect development gains in the face of recurrent shocks and stresses enabling them to contribute to the economic development of Zimbabwe. ZRBF is currently supporting implementation of resilience building activities in 18 rural districts in Zimbabwe via 7 project consortia. The interventions are all aimed at achieving increased adaptive, absorptive and transformative capacities of communities to withstand shocks and stresses.

[a] To be reported to the extent possible.

[b] Each Party included in Annex II to the Convention shall provide information, to the extent possible, on how it has provided capacity-building support that responds to the existing and emerging capacity-building needs identified by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention in the areas of mitigation, adaptation and technology development and transfer.

[c] Additional information may be provided on, for example, the measure or activity and co-financing arrangements.

Custom Footnotes

Annex D3 Information on the Danish Centre for Global Cooperation

Centre for Global Cooperation
Best practice from decades of green transition in Denmark is shared globally through government-to-government cooperation with partner countries. At the moment there are established 24 partnerships, which include Brazil, China, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, South Africa, South Korea, Vietnam, Estonia, France, Germany, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Netherlands, Turkey and Ukraine. In addition, a number of short-term country cooperations have been established, e.g. with Pakistan and Algeria through the Danish Energy Transition Initiative (DETI).

Under the Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities, the Danish Energy Agency's Centre for Global Cooperation is managing the partnerships in close cooperation with The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, including the relevant embassies, the Danish Transmission System Operator, Energinet, as well as other relevant branch organizations. In some of the partner countries, energy advisors are posted at the Danish embassies and with partner institutions in the countries and supported by experts from the Danish Energy Agency.

Background
Denmark emits 0.1 per cent of the world's CO_2 emissions. By having close partnerships and sharing knowledge with 24 key partner countries, which collectively emits 70 per cent of the world's CO_2 emissions, Denmark can amplify its impact on global CO_2 emission reductions.

Based on decades of green transition of the Danish energy sector, Denmark supports an acceleration of the global transition towards low carbon energy in the partner countries. In close cooperation with the partner countries, green paths where the partner countries can maintain economic growth and a high security of electricity supply 24/7 are identified. By sharing Danish know-how and experiences with technical solutions and regulatory frameworks conducive for a green transition, policy makers in the partner countries are empowered to make sustainable and cost-effective energy policy decisions that support a sustainable global transition in their country.

Sharing and exchanging 40 years of know-how and experience
Through many years of experiences within green transition, Denmark has gained unique know-how and expertise. From depending entirely on imported fossil fuels, Denmark now have almost 70 per cent share of electricity from renewables while maintaining a world record security of electricity supply at 99.996 per cent. A green transition of the energy sector is not only a transition towards a more sustainable energy supply, it is also a transition towards greater energy security and independence of importing fossil fuels.

Five key areas have been important for the Danish energy transition and today, they contribute to building a strong foundation for green transition in our partner countries. These are:

- Long-term energy modelling and scenarios
- Integration of renewable energy
- Wind power – offshore and onshore
- Energy efficiency in industry and buildings
- District heating

.

Acquiring knowledge that can support Denmark's emission reduction target
Partner countries have valuable experiences in developing new green solutions which we in Denmark also can learn from. Experiences that can be applied to help fulfil Denmark's ambition of a 70 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. Thus, we acquire knowledge and experience through our country cooperations in areas such as Power-to-X, energy efficiency, geothermal energy and carbon capture and storage.

Further information

On the website of the Danish Energy Agency you can find more information about:

- The country cooperation: https://ens.dk/en/our-responsibilities/global-cooperation/country-cooperation,
- Selected partnership cases : https://ens.dk/en/our-responsibilities/global-cooperation/partnership-cases and
- Tools and publications: https://ens.dk/en/our-responsibilities/global-cooperation/tools-and-publications

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Annex E Denmark's report on systematic climate observations for the global climate observing system (GCOS)

DENMARK'S REPORT ON SYSTEMATIC CLIMATE OBSERVATIONS FOR THE GLOBAL CLIMATE OBSERVING SYSTEM (GCOS) IN CONNECTION WITH THE EIGHTH NATIONAL COMMUNICATION UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)

from

National Report on Global Climate Observing Systems (GCOS) in Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands 2022

Status report on national GCOS activities

Compiled by Caroline Drost Jensen and Tina Christensen,
Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI)

2022

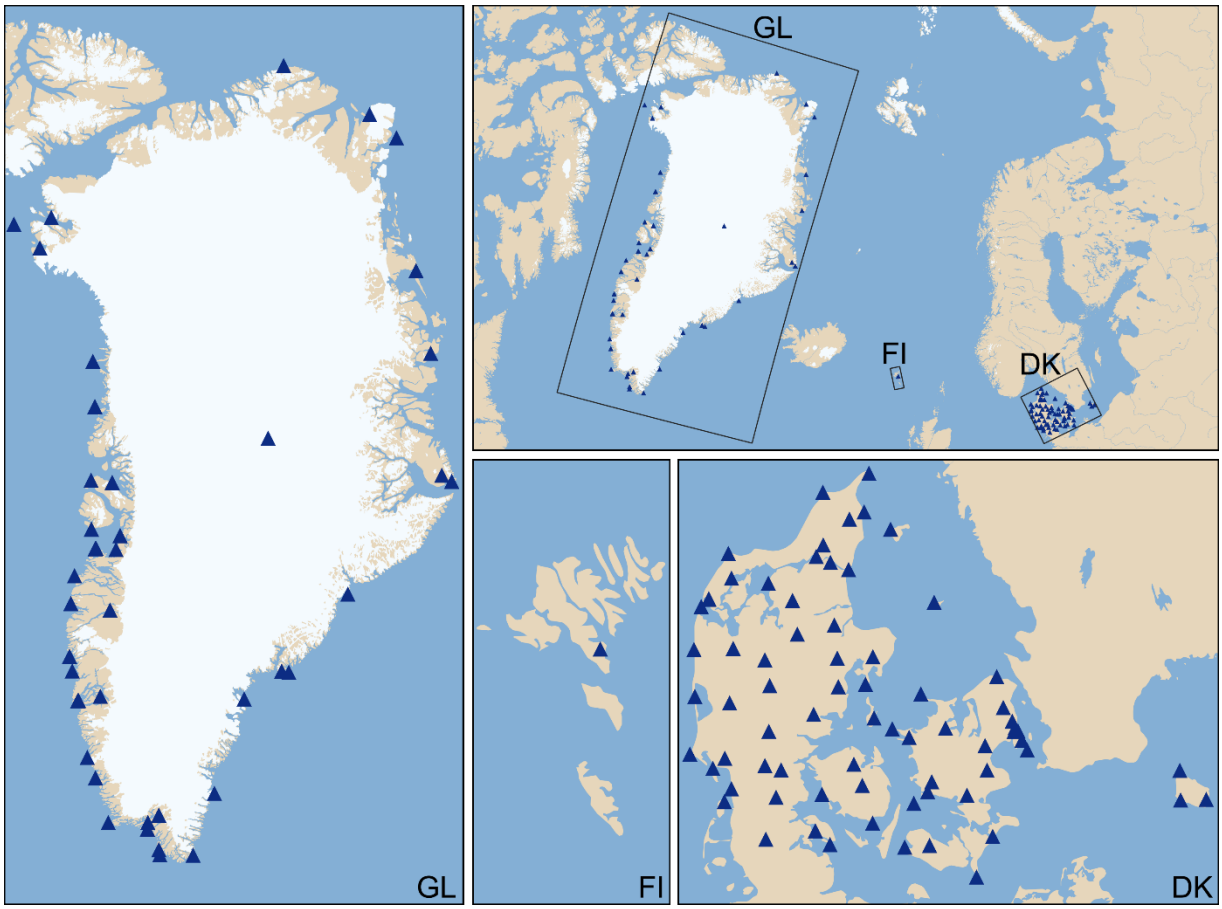


Figure 1: Overview of meteorological landbased stations in Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands. Meteorological station types include Synop, Radiosonde and GIWS (Greenland Isolated Weather Station).

Compiled by

Caroline Drost Jensen and Tina Christensen

Danish Meteorological Institute
Lyngbyvej 100
DK 2100 Copenhagen
Denmark

http: www.dmi.dk

Contributing institutions:

Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI), Danish Ministry of Energy, Utilities and Climate.
Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland (GEUS), Danish Ministry of Energy, Utilities and Climate.
DCE - Danish Centre for Environment and Energy & Department of Bioscience and the Department of Environmental Science, University of Aarhus.

Disclaimer

The information in this report represents the best knowledge available to the compiling editor by the time of issue.

Content **Page**

Introduction

This status report has been prepared to give an update on the Danish contribution to the systematic climate observations in the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) as of 1th of January 2022.

The present report is an update of the first report based on the reporting guidelines contained in decision 11/CP.13, by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) focussing on Essential Climate Variables. The report was first issued in 2008 titled "National Report on Global Climate Observing Systems (GCOS) in Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands 2008" and later updated and reprinted in 2013 in the DMI report series "Danish Climate Centre Report" as number 11-04 and 13-05. In 2017, a new publication in the series was published with the name "National Report on Global Climate Observing Systems in Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands 2017". This report was then reprinted as a DMI-report with the number 17-23.

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the national Global Climate Observing Systems (GCOS) for the use of the Secretariat of CGOS for its detailed progress report on the Implementation Plan for the Global Observing System for Climate in Support of the UNFCCC.

1 Common Issues

1.1 National coordination

Climate research and the generation of climate-related observations are carried out by various government departments in order for them to meet their responsibilities.

The Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI) represents Denmark in the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and DMI holds the role of National GCOS Focal Point. Up until 2018, DMI also undertook the role as national focal point/coordinator for GCOS (NFP-GCOS), with the Terms of Reference to undertake GSN and GUAN issues related to data availability, exchange and quality. However, since 2019, Denmark no longer has a national GCOS coordinator, only the national GCOS Focal Point.

1.2 Efforts undertaken to ensure high-quality climate data records.

A number of agencies in Denmark engage in the systematic observation of elements of the climate system. Invariably, the capture, quality control and archiving of such data are designed to meet the integrated needs of these agencies, which derives from their overall missions.

Typically, the drivers for long-term systematic observation of environmental or ecological characteristics arise from an operational, regulatory or research need. Examples of the former are to be found in the capture of meteorological data for predictive and statistical services by DMI. The resulting observation programmes tend to be long term, but the resulting individual data may be seen as perishable and focus might not always be on maintaining stability and reliability in the records. The general need for systematic and reliable time series is

increasingly being understood in the scientific community and incorporated in the collection and data processing procedure.

In this report, relevant climate observations for Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands will be described.

1.3 Efforts undertaken to ensure the data exchange and availability

Data from DMI's stations are available through www.dmi.dk/frie-data/ where it can be downloaded for free through an API. The data include raw observations, quality-controlled climate data, radar data all from DMI's stations in Denmark and Greenland. Third-party data such as data from the Faroe Islands are not available through the API. By the end of 2022, forecast data will also become available through DMI's APA. DMI's data can also be visualized on https://www.dmi.dk/vejrarkiv/.

If data is shared through other centers, such as GCOS, data is also available through these centers.

Additionally, DMI Earth System data and products are exchanged with WMO Members following the terms of WMO Resolution 1, WMO unified Policy for the International Exchange of Earth System Data.

Such data are freely available without charge (i.e. at no other cost than the cost of reproduction and delivery, without charge for the data and products themselves and with no condition on their use)

2 Atmospheric Essential Climate Variables (ECV)

2.1 General information

Denmark participates fully in the GCOS Surface Network (GSN) and the GCOS Upper Air Network (GUAN), and in the Global Ozone Observing System (GO3OS) as part of the Global Atmospheric Watch (GAW).

2.2 Contributions to the GCOS Networks from International relevant stations

2.2.1 Contributions to the GCOS Surface Network (GSN)

The seven designated GSN stations in Denmark, Greenland and on the Faroe Islands are all run by DMI and include (Numbers are WMO station numbers):

Greenland:	4211 Upernavik, 4250 Nuuk, 4320 Danmarkshavn
	4360 Tasiilaq, 4390 Ikerasassuaq (Prins Christian Sund);
The Faroe Islands;	6011 Tórshavn
Denmark:	6186 Copenhagen.

All of these stations currently meet the required standard for surface observation.

2.2.2 Contributions to the GCOS Upper Air Network (GUAN)

Only one GUAN station is designated for Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands:

WMO nr. 4270 Narsarsuaq, Greenland.

The station is run by DMI and is operated in accordance with the required standard.

2.2.3 Contributions to the Global Atmosphere Watch (GAW)

As part of the GAW programme, Denmark contributes to the Global Ozone Observing System (GO3OS) with two stations in Greenland and one in Denmark.

The stations in Greenland are: Kangerlussuaq and Ittoqqortoormiit.
The station in Denmark is located in Copenhagen.

The stations in Greenland are Arctic stations in the Network for the Detection of Atmospheric Composition Change (NDACC) that is supported by the International Ozone Commission.

TABLE 1A. NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SURFACE-BASED ATMOSPHERIC ESSENTIAL CLIMATE VARIABLES

Contributing networks specified in the GCOS implementation plan	ECVs[a]	Number of stations or platforms currently operating	Number of stations or platforms operating in accordance with the GCMPs	Number of stations or platforms expected to be operating in 2023	Number of stations or platforms providing data to the international data centres	Number of stations or platforms with complete historical record available in international data centres
GCOS Surface Network (GSN)	Air temperature	7	7	7	7	7
	Precipitation	5	5	5	5	5
Full World Weather Watch/Global Observing System (WWW/GOS) surface network (RBSN stations)	Air temperature, air pressure, wind speed and direction, water vapour	37	37	37	37	37
	Precipitation	17	17	17	17	Not known
Baseline Surface Radiation Network (BSRN)	Surface radiation	0	0	0	0	0
Solar radiation and radiation balance data (RBSN stations)	Surface radiation	0	0	0	0	Not known
Ocean drifting buoys	Air temperature, air pressure	0 (note1)	0 (note1)	0 (note1)	0 (note1)	0 (note1)
Moored buoys	Air temperature, air pressure	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Observing Ship Climate Project (VOSClim)	Air temperature, air pressure, wind speed and direction, water vapour	0	0	0	0	0
Ocean Reference Mooring Network and sites on small isolated islands	Air temperature, wind speed and direction, air pressure	0	0	0	0	0
	Precipitation	0	0	0	0	0

Note 1: Denmark (DMI) participates in the EUMETNET programme SURFMAR, which operates approximately 80 drifting buoys.

TABLE 1B. NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UPPER-AIR ATMOSPHERIC ESSENTIAL CLIMATE VARIABLES

Contributing networks specified in the GCOS implementation plan	ECVs	Number of stations or platforms currently operating	Number of stations or platforms operating in accordance with the GCMPs	Number of stations or platforms expected to be operating in 2023	Number of stations or platforms providing data to the international data centres	Number of stations or platforms with complete historical record available in international data centres
GCOS Upper Air Network (GUAN)	Upper-air temperature, upper-air wind speed and direction, upper-air water vapour	1	1	1	1	1
Full WWW/GOS Upper Air Network	Upper-air temperature, upper-air wind speed and direction, upper-air water vapour	6	6	6	6	6

TABLE 1C. NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ATMOSPHERIC COMPOSITION

Contributing networks specified in the GCOS implementation plan	ECVs	Number of stations or platforms currently operating	Number of stations or platforms operating in accordance with the GCMPs	Number of stations or platforms expected to be operating in 2023	Number of stations or platforms providing data to the international data centres	Number of stations or platforms with complete historical record available in international data centres
World Meteorological Organization/ Global Atmosphere Watch (WMO/GAW) Global Atmospheric CO_2 & CH_4 Monitoring Network	Carbon dioxide	0	0	0	0	0
	Methane	0	0	0	0	0
	Other greenhouse gases	0	0	0	0	0
WMO/GAW ozone sonde network[a]	Ozone	1	1	1	1	1
WMO/GAW column ozone network[b]	Ozone	3	3	3	3	3
WMO/GAW Aerosol Network	Aerosol optical depth	3	3	3	3	3
	Other aerosol properties	3	3	3	3	3

2.3 SATELLITE OBSERVATIONS AS BASE FOR ATMOSPHERE RELATED ECV OBSERVATIONS

Denmark is member state in EUMETSAT and ESA.

Especially through EUMETSAT, Denmark takes functional part in activities related to the utilization of satellite data in analyses related to ECVs and climate monitoring.

The table below is indicating **in blue** areas where the Danish participation is more significant.

TABLE 2. GLOBAL PRODUCTS REQUIRING SATELLITE OBSERVATIONS – ATMOSPHERIC ESSENTIAL CLIMATE VARIABLES

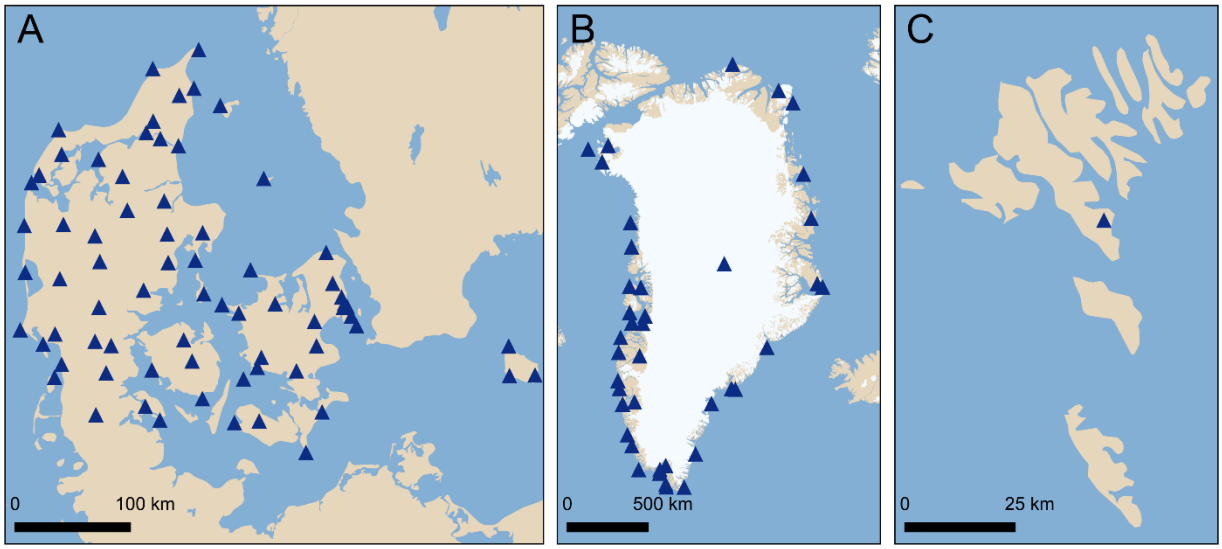
ECVs/ Global products requiring satellite observations	Fundamental climate data records required for product generation (from past, current and future missions)
Surface wind speed and direction Surface vector winds analyses, particularly from reanalysis	Passive microwave radiances and scatterometry
Upper-air temperature Climate data records for tropospheric and stratospheric temperature profiles using data from GNSS radio occultation measurements **EUMETSAT ROM-SAF**	GNSS radio occultation measurements
Water vapour Climate data records for tropospheric humidity profiles using data from GNSS radio **occultation** **EUMETSAT ROM-SAF**	GNSS radio occultation measurements
Ozone Profiles and total column of ozone, global UV indices **EUMETSAT O3M-SAF**	UV/VIS and IR microwave radiances
Upper-air temperature and water vapor Climate data records of upper-air temperature and water vapor under GCOS Reference Upper Air Network (GRUAN) The climate data records utilize satellite date from EUMETSAT.	GNSS radio occultation measurements
Water vapor climate data record under GEWEX Water Vapor Assessment (G-VAP). The reference data set utilizes satellite date from EUMETSAT.	GNSS radio occultation measurements
Upper-air wind Upper-air wind analyses, particularly from reanalysis	VIS/IR imagery, Doppler wind lidar
Atmospheric reanalyses	Fundamental CDR's and products derived from a variety of satellites and other instruments.

2.4 OTHER NETWORKS FOR MONITORING WEATHER AND ATMOSPHERIC COMPOSITION.

2.4.1 Climatological/meteorological surface stations

DMI operates and receives data from a network of more than 100 automatic meteorological stations in Denmark, Greenland and on the Faroe Islands. Measurements are made in accordance with the WMO recommendations.

FIGURE 1: DMI'S NETWORK OF WEATHER STATIONS (SYNOP, RADIOSONDE AND GREENLAND ISOLATED WEATHER STATIONS (GIWS) IN DENMARK, GREENLAND AND THE FAROE ISLANDS. PLEASE NOTICE THAT SOME SYNOP WEATHER STATIONS ARE OWNED BY A THIRD PARTY.



As of 2001, a special dedicated network of (manual) stations for climatological observations has been discontinued, due to the convergence between the different network technologies. The objective behind this decision was to eliminate human errors, to benefit from potential savings due to this rationalisation, and to reach a higher observation frequency. Climatological data are now obtained from the automatic network described above.

Climatological data are collected to define the climate in Denmark, Greenland and on the Faroe Islands and to create a national database for a wide range of enquiries and research activities. Climatological work mainly consists of quality control and preparing statistics based on the quality-controlled data. Furthermore, it includes the calculation of e.g. decadal averages or standard climatological normals.

Substantial recorded data are needed to establish reliable averages and trends. The daily inflow of data from Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands is around 100,000 observations, and the central database at DMI currently contains more than 300,000,000 observations. Some of the recorded data are from as early as 1872.

A monthly summary is prepared for three stations in Denmark, one on the Faroe Islands and eight in Greenland using the CLIMAT format. These data are routinely submitted via the GTS.

2.4.2 Precipitation observation networks (stations and radar)

For national purposes, more data concerning precipitation is needed than can be provided from the overall surface climatological and meteorological network described above. In Denmark the precipitation observation network consists of approximately 280 stations, all automatic. Half of this network is jointly operated by DMI and The Water Pollution Committee of the Society of Danish Engineers (Spildevandskomitéen - SVK), the other half is owned and operated by DMI.

Information on precipitation can also be obtained from weather radar data. In Denmark, DMI runs a network of five weather radars which provides 100% coverage of Danish land areas and coastal marine areas. The network's geographical coverage is unsurpassed, and hence provides detailed information about precipitation on national and local scales. By calibrating radar data against point measurements of precipitation the latest scientific results show a high absolute accuracy.

During wintertime, a network of around 70 manual snow depth stations is operated in Denmark, reporting once a day.

In Greenland, precipitation is measured at 11 locations (5 automatic stations, 6 manual stations). DMI has also received precipitation data from one automatic station on the Faroe Islands (Tórshavn).

2.4.3 Surface radiation observation networks

Radiation is measured as 10-minute mean values of global radiation at the DMI operated weather station.

2.4.4 Solar ultraviolet (UV) radiation and stratospheric ozone stations

Solar Ultraviolet (UV) radiation at different wavelengths is measured by DMI at one station in Greenland, Kangerlussuaq. In addition, DMI performs daily measurements of total ozone at Copenhagen, Kangerlussuaq, and weekly ozone soundings at Ittoqqortoormiit.

DMI provides near real time global UV-indices as part of the EUMETSAT O3M-SAF.

2.4.5 Upper air strata measurements – Radio sounding observations

DMI runs radio sounding stations at the following five locations: Danmarkshavn, Ittoqqortoormiit, Tasiilaq, Narsarsuaq and Aasiaat (Greenland). One radio soundinq station is located in Tórshavn (the Faroe Islands) and is operated by the Faroese Meteorological Organisation. The Danish Meteorological Institute disseminates radio sounding data from Tórshavn. Two soundings are made every day at all of the above stations.

2.4.6 Ice observations

DMI has collected and archived ice information since 1893. Monthly summaries are available up to 1981.

Since 1959, special emphasis has been on the waters south of Cape Farewell (the southern tip of Greenland) for support of navigation safety in a region with icebergs year-round and seasonal multi-year sea ice. 2-7 times a week routine ice maps for all Greenland Waters are prepared. The ice maps contain detailed information on the relevant ice conditions and they are prepared depending on season and shipping. All ice maps produced since 1996 are archived and available in vector graphic format.

2.4.7 Climatological data sets

Over the years, DMI has established and maintained a number of very long climatological data series representing Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands. The data series cover different time periods.

The long daily time series include: precipitation, temperature, atmospheric pressure and cloud cover for a number of Danish locations as well as precipitation and temperatures for two Greenland stations 1874-2021.

The long monthly and annual time series include temperature, precipitation, sunshine, atmospheric pressure, cloud cover and snow. For Greenland and the Faroe Islands, the long monthly time series include temperature, precipitation, atmospheric pressure, cloud cover and snow. However, snow observations in Greenland and the Faroe Islands are no longer carried out.

DMI also maintains a long annual time series for Denmark of temperatures, precipitation, hours of sunshine and cloud cover given as a national averages.

All datasets mentioned above are freely available through the annually updated DMI Reports available through www.dmi.dk.

2.4.8 Air quality monitoring

Air pollution is continuously monitored in both urban and rural areas across Denmark and at one station in Greenland. This monitoring network is operated by Department of Environmental Sciences at Aarhus University and measures a wide range of pollutants:

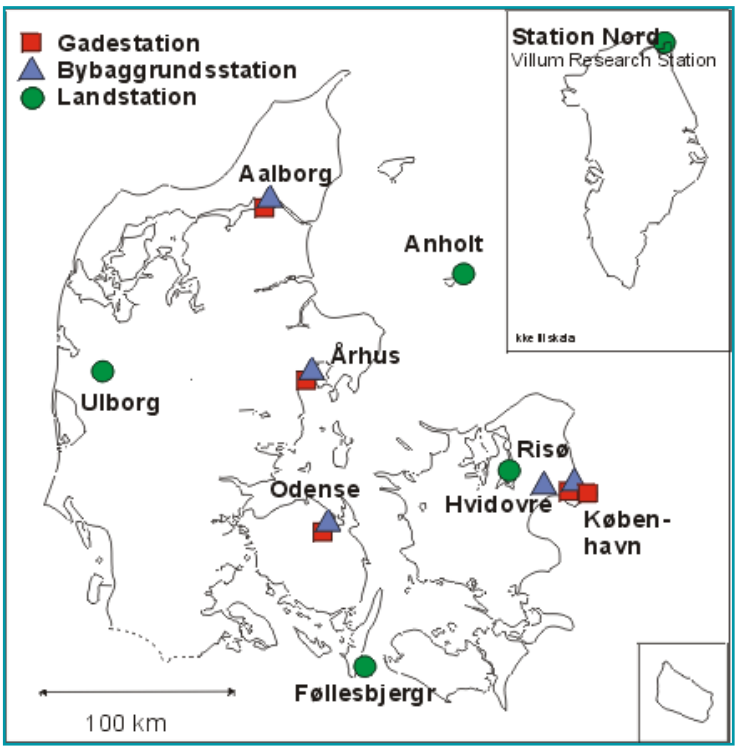
- Nitrogen monoxide (NO)
- Nitrogen dioxides (NO_2)
- Ozone (O_3)
- Sulphur dioxide (SO_2)
- Particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$)
- The chemical composition of particles (sulphate, sea salt, heavy metals etc.)
- Nitrogen compounds (ammonia (gas), particulate ammonium, sum of nitric acid and particulate nitrate)
- Carbon monoxide (CO)

The measurement program varies for the different measurement stations.

The measurements are combined with model calculations of air quality in order to obtain a better spatial coverages of the monitoring program.

Figure 4 shows the types and distribution of air quality monitoring stations across Denmark and in Greenland.

FIGURE 4 – NATIONAL NETWORK OF AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS IN DENMARK OPERATED BY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES AT AARHUS UNIVERSITY



■: urban network

●:background network: △urban and background network

http://www2.dmu.dk/1_Viden/2_miljoe-tilstand/3_luft/4_maalinger/5_maaleprogrammer/oversigtskort.asp

3 Oceanic essential climate variables (Oceanic ECV)

3.1 NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION TO OCEANOGRAPHIC ECV

Oceanographic observations for GCOS are based on the GOOS climate module for the open ocean, which comprises the following programmes: drifting and moored buoy programmes managed by the DBCP (Data Buoy Co-operation Panel), the Ship of Opportunity Programme (SOOP), the Argo array of profiling floats, the Global Sea Level Observing System (GLOSS), the Voluntary Observing Ships Programme (VOS) and the Automated Shipboard Aerological Programme (ASAP).

Denmark participates in the ASAP programmes as described in paragraph 3.2.

TABLE 3A. NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE OCEANIC ESSENTIAL CLIMATE VARIABLES – SURFACE

Contributing Networks specified in the GCOS implementation plan	ECVs	Number of stations or platforms currently operating	Number of stations or platforms operating in accordance with the GCMPs	Number of stations or platforms expected to be operating in 2023	Number of stations or platforms providing data to the international data centres	Number of stations or platforms with complete historical record available in international data centres
Global surface drifting buoy array on 5x5 degree resolution	Sea surface temperature, sea level pressure, position-change based current	0 **(note 2)**	0 **(note 2)**	0 **(note 2)**	0 **(note 2)**	0 **(note 2)**
GLOSS Core Sea-level Network	Sea level	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary observing ships (VOS)	All feasible surface ECVs	3 **(note 2)**	3 **(note 2)**	3 **(note 2)**	3 **(note 2)**	3 **(note 2)**
Ship of Opportunity Programme	Sea surface temperature	1	?	2	1	1
Observing ships (ship4SST)	Sea surface temperature	1	1	1	1	1

Note 2: Denmark (DMI) participates in the EUMETNET programme SURFMAR, which operates approximately 80 drifting buoys and 10 voluntary observing ships (VOS) of which DMI maintains 3.

TABLE 3B. NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE OCEANIC ESSENTIAL CLIMATE VARIABLES – WATER COLUMN

Contributing Networks specified in the GCOS implementation plan	ECVs	Number of stations or platforms currently operating	Number of stations or platforms operating in accordance with the GCMPs	Number of stations or platforms expected to be operating in 2023	Number of stations or platforms providing data to the international data centres	Number of stations or platforms with complete historical record available in international data centres
Global reference mooring network	All feasible surface and subsurface ECVs	0	0	0	0	0
Global tropical moored buoy network	All feasible surface and subsurface ECVs	0	0	0	0	0
Argo network	Temperature, salinity, current	0	0	0	0	0
Carbon inventory survey lines	Temperature, salinity, ocean tracers, biogeo-chemistry variables	0	0	0	0	0

3.2 Automated Shipboard Aerological Programme (ASAP).

The E-ASAP (Eucos ASAP) in its present form began in the mid-1980s.

The programme's objective is to record profile data from the upper air strata in ocean areas using automated sounding systems carried on board merchant ships plying regular ocean routes. Several national meteorological services operate ASAP units and the collected data are made available in real time via GTS. ASAP data are archived alongside other radio sounding data by many national meteorological services. ASAP is an important contribution to both the WWW and GCOS.

Denmark operates three ASAP units mounted on ships plying fixed routes from Denmark to Greenland.

3.3 Satellite observations as base for oceanic ECV observations

Denmark is member state in EUMETSAT and ESA.

Especially through EUMETSAT Denmark takes functional part in activities related to the utilization of satellite data in analyses related to ECVs (according to GCOS implementation plan 2022) and climate monitoring.

The table below is indicating **in blue** areas where the Denmark participation is more significant.

TABLE 4. GLOBAL PRODUCTS REQUIRING SATELLITE OBSERVATIONS – OCEANS

ECVs/ Global products requiring satellite observations	**Fundamental climate data records required for product generation (from past, current and future missions)**
Sea Surface Temperature Sea surface temperature **OSISAF, EUMETSAT** **Copernicus Marine Service**	Single and multi-view IR and microwave imagery
Sea Ice Sea ice concentration **OSISAF, EUMETSAT**	Microwave imagery
Sea Ice Sea ice surface temperature **OSISAF, EUMETSAT** **Copernicus Marine Service** **Copernicus Climate Change Service**	IR imagery
Sea Ice Sea ice drift OSISAF, EUMETSAT	IR and visible imagery
Sea Ice Snow depth on sea ice R&D	Laser or radar altimetry, thermal IR and microwave imagery
Sea Ice Sea ice thickness R&D	Laser or radar altimetry, thermal IR and microwave imagery
Sea Level Sea level and variability of its global mean	Altimetry
Sea State Wave height and other measures of sea state (wave direction, wavelength, time period)	Altimetry
Ocean Salinity Research towards the measurement of changes in sea surface salinity	Microwave radiances
Ocean Reanalyses Altimeter and ocean surface satellite measurements **EUMETSAT OSISAF**	Key FCDRs and products identified in this report, and other data of value to the analyses

3.4.1 Sea temperatures

Denmark has a network for the collection of sea temperatures at 24 coastal stations around Denmark. The stations are operated by DMI, the Danish Coastal Authority, and local authorities respectively. Data are available from each of the responsible bodies. Furthermore, sea surface temperatures are monitored using satellites, and DMI prepares daily maps for the North Sea and Baltic Sea areas.

3.4.2 National tide gauge network

In Denmark an extensive national network of tide gauges is operated jointly by DMI, local authorities and the Danish Coastal Authority. The network consists of approximately 90 automatic stations.

In Greenland a tide gauge stations are operated by DTU-Space/National Space Institute (https://intaros.nersc.no/content/07-dtu).

Data are available from the responsible bodies.

3.4.3 Hydrographic and marine surveys

The Danish Centre for Environment and Energy (DCE), has the overall responsibility for surveillance of the Danish waters. Surveillance of fjords and coastal waters is carried out by the regional authorities, while DCE is responsible for mapping the open waters.

All of the surveys are part of the Danish nationwide monitoring programme NOVANA.

All marine NOVANA data (regional and state) are collected annually in the national marine database (MADS), by DCE.

The Danish Technical University (DTU AQUA) carries out yearly surveys in Danish waters, primarily in the North Sea and the Baltic Sea. Relevant oceanographic parameters are measured and recorded for these areas.

Furthermore, DMI is involved in research driven monitoring programmes.

4 Terrestrial Essential Climate Variables (ECV)

4.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The terrestrial observation system is not as well established as the atmospheric or the oceanographic one. The reason is that most of the terrestrial observations are not part of international observation routines with a regular/daily exchange of data.

4.2 Global Terrestrial Network – Hydrology (GTN-H)

The GTN-H is a joint effort of the World Meteorological Organization / Climate and Water Department (WMO/CLW), the GCOS, and the Global Terrestrial Observing System (GTOS12), co-sponsored by WMO, UNESCO, ICSU, UNEP and FAO.

GTN-H represents the observational arm of the Group on Earth Observations / Integrated Global Water Cycle Observations Theme (GEO/IGWCO).

The following hydrological variables have been identified as essential for the GTN-H13 network:

Precipitation, river discharge, groundwater, water vapour, lake level/area, isotopic composition, soil moisture, water use, snow cover, glaciers and ice caps, evapotranspiration, water quality/ biogeochemical fluxes.

For most of the variables a global network is defined and a contact established.

The **Global Precipitation Climate Centre (GPCC)** based at German Meteorological Institute/Deutsche Wetterdienst (DWD) and operating under the auspices of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), as well as **Global Runoff Data Centre (GRDC)**, based at the Bundesanstalt für Gewässerkunde (Federal Institute of Hydrology, BfG) in Koblenz, Germany, and operating under the auspices of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), are both parts of the GTN-H Panel and represent their respective networks on precipitation and river discharge.

DMI contributes to GPCC with precipitation data, and DCE is reporting to GRDC under GTN-R (see paragraph 4.3).

4.3 Global Terrestrial Network for River Discharge (GTN-R)

DCE is reporting to the Global Runoff Data Centre (GRDC), based at the Bundesanstalt für Gewässerkunde (Federal Institute of Hydrology, BfG) in Koblenz, Germany, and operating under the auspices of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

GTN-R is a GRDC contribution to the Implementation Plan for the Global Observing System for Climate and to GTN-H.

Denmark is reporting 31 stations as shown in Table 5.

4.4 Global Terrestrial Network for Lakes (GTN-L)

As with several other data types, lake level data are recorded by both local authorities as well as at national level.

DCE is operating a database, from which national and part of local data from lakes may be available upon request.

4.5 Global Terrestrial Network on Glaciers (GTN-G)

The Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland (GEUS), is monitoring the mass-balance of the Greenland ice sheet.

In 2007, Denmark launched the Programme for Monitoring of the Greenland Ice Sheet (PROMICE) to assess the mass loss of the Greenland ice sheet. The two major contributors to the ice sheet mass loss are surface melt and a larger production of icebergs through faster ice flow. PROMICE focuses on both processes. Ice movement and discharge are tracked by satellites and GPS. The surface mass balance is monitored by a network of weather stations in the melt zone of the ice sheet.

The Greenland Climate Network (GC-Net) was established in 1995, to obtain knowledge of the mass gain and climatology of the ice sheet. The programme was funded by the USA until 2020, at which point Denmark assumed responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the weather station network. The snowfall and climatology are monitored by a network of weather stations in the accumulation zone of the ice sheet, supplemented by satellite-derived data products.

Together, the two monitoring programmes deliver data about the mass balance of the Greenland ice sheet in near real-time (https://promice.org).

GEUS also operates the GlacioBasis monitoring programme at three local glaciers within the GEM (Greenland Ecosystem Monitoring) framework.

In total the networks operate 40 on ice weather stations in Greenland, as shown in Table 5.

The PROMICE and GEM stations are part of the CryoNet within WMO GWC.

4.6 Global Terrestrial Network for Permafrost (GTN-P)

Soil or rock that is permanently frozen throughout the year is called permafrost.

Permafrost is present in Greenland, and monitored at selected sites as part of (primary) individual research projects.

Permafrost temperature for Zackenberg is reported under the auspices of Greenland Ecosystem Monitoring and for a number of locations in GTN-P.

TABLE 5. NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TERRESTRIAL DOMAIN ESSENTIAL CLIMATE VARIABLES

Contributing networks specified in the GCOS implementation plan	ECVs	Number of stations or platforms currently operating	Number of stations or platforms operating in accordance with the GCMPs	Number of stations or platforms expected to be operating in 2023	Number of stations or platforms providing data to the international data centres	Number of stations or platforms with complete historical record available in international data centres
GCOS baseline river discharge network (GTN-R)	River discharge	31	31	31	31	31
GCOS Baseline Lake Level/ Area/Temperature Network (GTN-L)	Lake level/area/ temperature	0	0	0	0	0
WWW/GOS synoptic network (RBSN stations)	Snow cover	3	3	3	3	Not known
GCOS glacier monitoring network (GTN-G)	Glaciers mass balance and length, also ice sheet mass balance	40	N/A	40	Data are available via www.promice.org	Not known
GCOS permafrost monitoring network (GTN-P)	Permafrost borehole temperatures and active layer thickness	0	0	0	0	0

4.7 SATELLITE OBSERVATIONS AS BASE FOR TERRESTRIAL RELATED ECV OBSERVATIONS

Denmark is member state in EUMETSAT and ESA.

Especially through EUMETSAT Denmark takes functional part in activities related to the utilization of satellite data in analyses related to ECVs and climate monitoring.

At present DMI does not operate any activities in the areas shown in Table 6.

TABLE 6. GLOBAL PRODUCTS REQUIRING SATELLITE OBSERVATIONS – TERRESTRIAL

ECVs/ Global products requiring satellite observations	Fundamental climate data records required for product generation (from past, current and future missions)
Lakes Maps of lakes, lake levels, surface temperatures of lakes in the Global Terrestrial Network for Lakes	VIS/NIR imagery and radar imagery, altimetry, high-resolution IR imagery
Glaciers and ice caps Maps of the areas covered by glaciers other than ice sheets, ice sheet elevation changes for mass balance determination	High-resolution VIS/NIR/SWIR optical imagery, altimetry
Snow cover Snow areal extent	Moderate-resolution VIS/NIR/IR and passive microwave imagery
Albedo Directional hemispherical (black sky) albedo	Multispectral and broadband imagery
Land cover Moderate-resolution maps of land-cover type, high-resolution maps of land-cover type, for the detection of land-cover change	Moderate-resolution multispectral VIS/NIR imagery, high-resolution multispectral VIS/NIR imagery
fAPAR Maps of fAPAR	VIS/NIR imagery
LAI Maps of LAI	VIS/NIR imagery
Biomass Research towards global, above ground forest biomass and forest biomass change	L band/P band SAR, Laser altimetry
Fire disturbance Burnt area, supplemented by active fire maps and fire radiated power	VIS/NIR/SWIR/TIR moderate-resolution multispectral imagery
Soil moisture Research towards global near-surface soil moisture map (up to 10 cm soil depth)	Active and passive microwave

5 Additional information

5.1 DETAILED REPORTING

Denmark provided a detailed report as part of "Denmark's Fifth National Communication on Climate Change under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol" to the UNFCCC in 2009.

5.2 WMO RA VI PILOT REGIONAL CLIMATE CENTRES NETWORK (RCC-NETWORK) AND EUROPEAN CLIMATE ASSESSMENT & DATASET (ECA&D)

Through DMI's active participation in the EUMETNET Expert Team Climate (former EUMETNET programme ECSN (European Climate Support Network)) Denmark contributes very actively to the European Climate Assessment & Dataset (ECA&D) http://eca.knmi.nl/ – at present the most comprehensive climate dataset and analysis for Europe.

ECA&D forms the backbone of the climate data node in the Regional Climate Centre (RCC) ["The Regional Climate Centre Node on Climate Data"] (RCC-CD for WMO Region VI (Europe and the Middle East)) since 2010.

In addition to the cooperation on data, DMI contributes active to The Regional Climate Centre Node on Climate Monitoring"] (RCC-CM for WMO Region VI (Europe and the Middle East)) providing national climate monitoring products and information.

The data and information products contribute to the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS).

Annex F Denmark's Fifth Biennial Report

– under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Contents

I. Introduction

This report is Denmark's fifth biennial report (BR5) under the United Nations Framwork Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The report has been prepared in accordance with the UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties contained in Decision 2/CP.17 (Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention - Document: FCCC/CP/2011/9/Add.1) adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth session[1].

The report provides information on the historical and projected progress made in Denmark regarding Denmark's contribution to the achievement of joint European Union (EU) quantified economy-wide emission reduction target under the UNFCCC, including information on target, historic emissions, projected emissions and references to where further information can be found. Furthermore the report includes information on Denmark's provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.

Information in relation to Greenland and the Faroe Islands is included in Chapter VII of this report as these parts of the realm are covered by Denmark's ratification of the Convention. However, as the Faroe Islands and Greenland are not members of the EU, the commitments of Denmark as a member of the EU do no apply to the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

The information to be reported electronically in the CTF contained in Decision 19/CP.18 (Document: FCCC/CP/2012/8/Add.3)[2] - as changed by Decision 9/CP.21 (Document: FCCC/CP2015/10/Add.2)[3] on methodologies for the reporting of financial information by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention - is also included in Chapter VIII of this biennial report.

[1] http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf (Decision pages 6-7 and Annex I pages 31-35).
[2] http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/cop18/eng/08a03.pdf#page=3 (Decision pages 3-4 and Annex pages 5-42).
[3] http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a02.pdf#page=15

II. Information on greenhouse gas emissions and trends

A. Summary information from The Kingdom of Denmark's greeenhouse gas inventory on emissions and emission trends

The total inventories for the Kingdom of Denmark under the UNFCCC consistent with the data in the Common Reporting Format (CRF) reported under the UNFCCC in 2022 are given in Table 1 of the Common Tabular Format (CTF). The Kingdom of Denmark (or the Realm) comprises Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands.

Since the fifth National Communication, full CRF tables have been elaborated for Greenland and the Faroe Islands. This means that three separate CRF tables are created and then the submissions to the Climate Convention and the Kyoto Protocol are aggregated. The process for aggregating the different submissions is described in the NIR (Nielsen et al., 2022a). The documentation of the Greenlandic and Faroese inventories has also been greatly expanded and the documentation for Greenland is now presented in a separate chapter in the NIR, while the documentation for the Faroe Islands is included in an annex to the NIR.

Greenland's and the Faroe Islands' greenhouse gas emissions are small compared with those of Denmark (each about 1 % of the total emissions), and they have been almost constant since 1990.

The emissions from the Realm (i.e. including emissions from Greenland and Faroe Islands) of the greenhouse gases CO_2 (carbon dioxide), CH_4 (methane), N_2O (nitrous oxide), and the so-called potent greenhouse gases (F-gases), which include HFCs (hydrofluorocarbons), PFCs (perfluorocarbons), SF_6 (sulphur hexafluoride) and NF_3 (nitrogen trifluoride) during the period 1990-2020 are shown in Figures II.1-II.4 aggregated into the IPCC's six main sectors and the most relevant sub-sectors. Total greenhouse gas emissions for the Realm measured in CO_2 equivalents on the basis of the global warming potential of each gas[4] are included in the CTF.

The development in Danish greenhouse gas emissions from 1990-2020, broken down by gases or by source and sink categories as in Table 10 of the CRF, is shown in Figure II.5 and Figure II.6. More detailed information on the Danish emissions is available in Annex A1 of Denmark’s Eighth National Communication (NC8).

In the following sections 3.2.1 to 3.2.6, further information on Danish emissions of individual greenhouse gases, indirect greenhouse gases and SO_2 is provided.

Separate summary information on Greenland’s and the Faroe Islands’ greenhouse gas emissions are shown in Chapter VIII.B and Chapter VIII.C respectively.

Carbon dioxide, CO_2

Most CO_2 emissions come from combustion of coal, oil and natural gas in energy industries, residential properties and in manufacturing industry. Road transport is also a major contributor. Outside the energy sector, the only major CO_2 emissions come from cement production, which accounts for 2-3 % of the annual national total. The transport sector is the only major emitting sector that has shown an increasing trend since 1990. However, in the latest years, CO_2 emissions from the transport sector have stabilised.

[4] As the lastest inventory submission included in Denmark’s BR5 and NC8 is the 2022 inventory submission, the globel warming potentials used in inventory information in BR5 and NC8 are from the IPCC’s Fourth Assessment report.

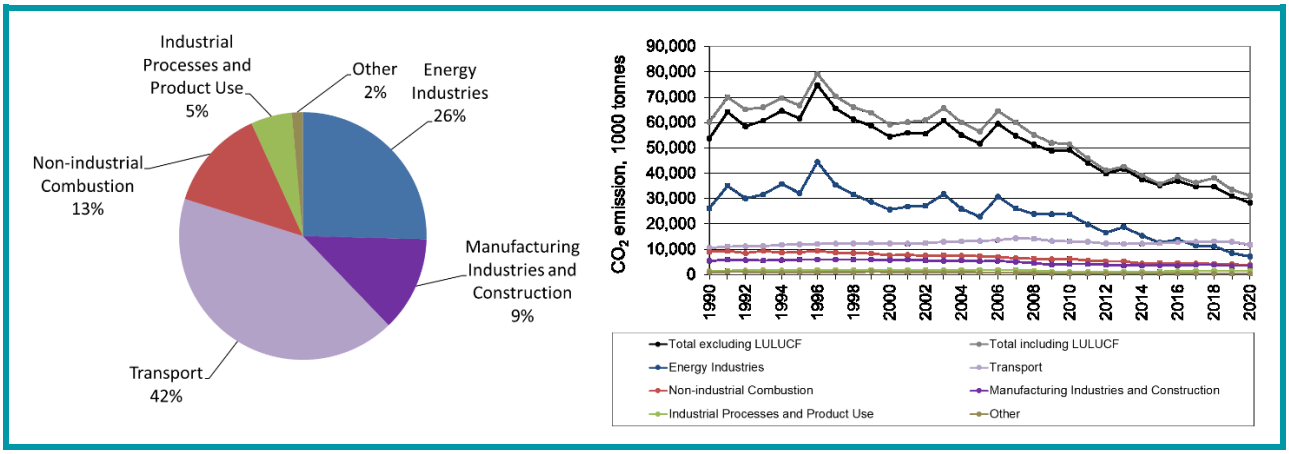
The relatively large fluctuations in the emissions from year to year are due to trade in electricity with other countries - primarily the Nordic countries. The large emissions in 1991, 1994, 1996, 2003 and 2006 are due to large electricity exports.

From 1990 to 1996, emissions showed a rising trend, but they have fallen since 1997 because many power stations have changed their fuel mix from coal to natural gas and biomass. Additionally, the production of renewable energy (mainly wind) has increased significantly. As a result of the reduced use of coal in recent years, most of the CO_2 emissions now come from combustion of oil or oil-based products, both in stationary and mobile sources. Also, there has been a decrease in gross energy consumption, especially since 2006.

In 2020, total actual CO_2 emissions inventoried under the Climate Convention for Denmark, excluding land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) and indirect CO_2, were about 47 % lower than in 1990. If LULUCF and indirect CO_2 is included, net emissions were about 49 % lower.

Figure II.1: *CO_2 emissions by sector (2020) and development in 1990-2020*

Source: Nielsen et al., 2022a.



Methane, CH_4

Anthropogenic methane (CH_4) emissions primarily stem from agriculture, landfills, and the energy sector, among which agriculture contributes the most by far.

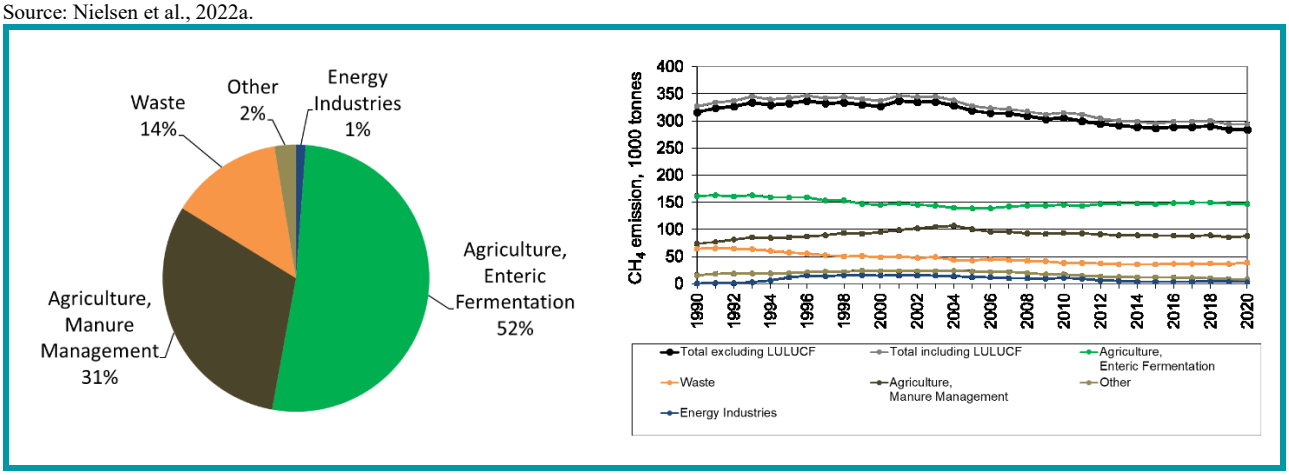
The emissions from agriculture are due to the formation of methane in the digestive system of farm animals (enteric fermentation) and manure management. Over the time series from 1990 to 2020, the emission of CH_4 from enteric fermentation has decreased by around 9 % due to a decrease in the number of cattle. However, in the same period the emissions from manure management increased by around 18 % due to a change in animal housing systems from traditional systems with solid manure towards slurry-based housing systems.

Emissions of methane from landfills are decreasing, because of the ban on landfilling of combustible waste. This has led to a decrease in the amount of landfilled biodegradable waste and hence the emissions. Also, contributing to the decrease in emissions was the increased CH_4 recovery in the early part of the time series. This recovery has decreased in later years due to less CH_4 generation in the landfills.

Emissions of methane from the energy sector increased up to 2003 due to increased use of gas-driven engines, which emit large amounts of methane compared to other combustion technologies. However in later year's new legislation establishing emission limits for existing gas-driven engines came into force pursuant to Statutory Order No. 720 of 5 October 1998, and combined with decreased use of gas engines, this has resulted in lower emissions.

In 2020, total CH_4 emissions were 10 % below the 1990 level.

Figure II.2 *CH_4 emissions by sector (2020) and development in 1990-202015 in kt CH_4*
Source: Nielsen et al., 2022a.

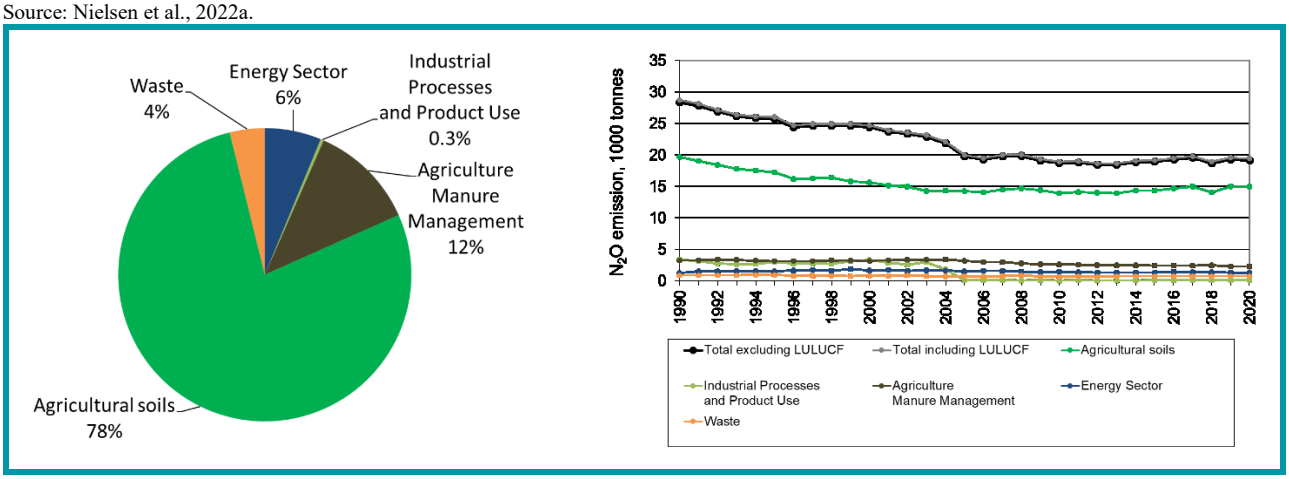


Nitrous oxide, N_2O

Agriculture constitutes the largest source by far of nitrous oxide (N_2O) emissions, since N_2O can be formed in the ground, where bacteria convert nitrous compounds from fertiliser and manure. Bacterial conversion of nitrogen also occurs in drain water and coastal water due to leaching and run off. This nitrogen largely comes from agriculture's use of fertiliser, and emissions from these sources are therefore included under agriculture. From 1990, N_2O emissions from agriculture have decreased by 25 % due to legislation to improve the utilisation of nitrogen in manure. The legislation has resulted in less nitrogen excreted per unit of livestock produced and a considerable reduction in the use of nitrogen fertilisers. The basis for the N_2O emission is then reduced. A small share of the nitrous oxide emissions originates from power and district heating plants, and cars with catalytic converters. Previously, a plant producing nitric acid was in operation in Denmark. However, this plant shut down in 2004, eliminating N_2O emissions from this activity.

In 2020, total N_2O were 32 % below the 1990 level.

Figure II.3 *N_2O emissions by sector (2020) and development in 1990-2020 in kt N_2O*
Source: Nielsen et al., 2022a.



The f-gases: HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 and NF_3

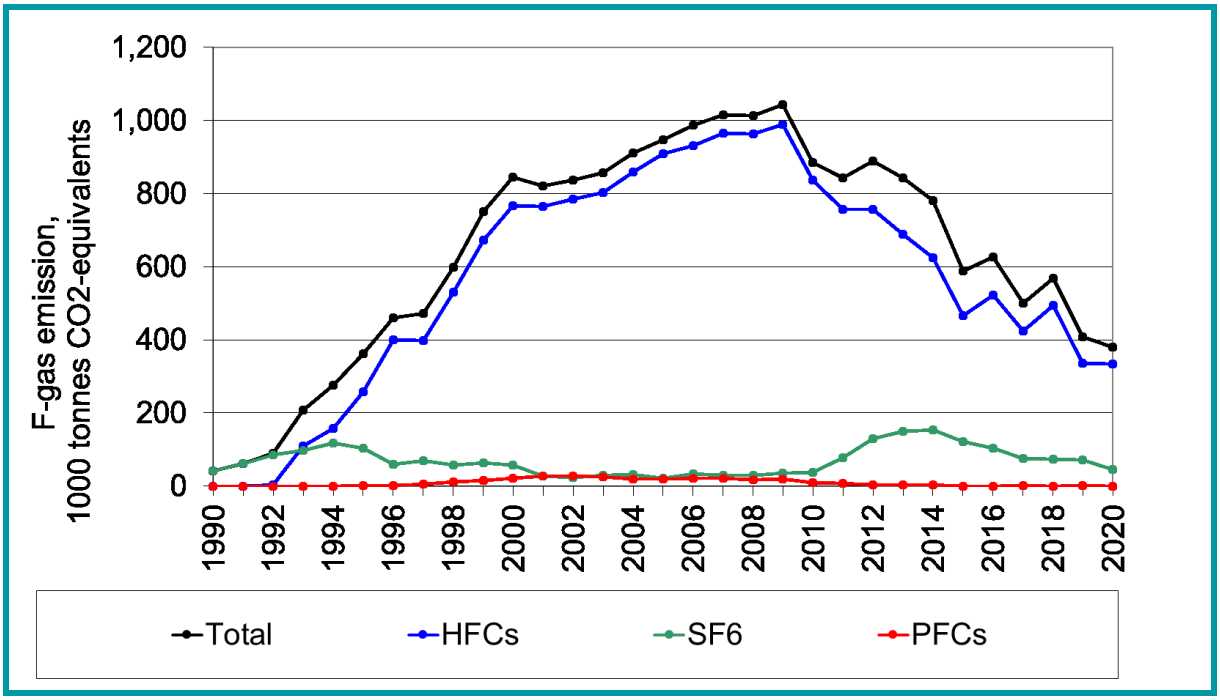
The contribution of f-gases (HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 and NF_3), to Denmark's total emissions of greenhouse gases is relatively modest. However, the emissions of these gases increased

significantly during the 1990s. Collection of data on the consumption of these substances started in the mid-1990s. Therefore, f-gas data and emissions inventories from before 1995 are less certain than in 1995 and later. In accordance with the Kyoto Protocol, Denmark has selected 1995 as the base year for the f-gases. There is no consumption of NF_3 in Denmark at any point during the time-series.

The HFCs, which are primarily used in refrigeration and air conditioning, are the biggest contributor to f-gas emissions. From 1995 to 2020 annual emissions of HFCs increased from 241 to 335 kt of CO_2 equivalents. However, emissions of HFCs peaked at 989 kt of CO_2 equivalents in 2009. Emissions of PFCs peaked in 2002 with 28 kt of CO_2 equivalents, but has now been almost entirely phased out, with the emission in 2020 being 0,01 kt of CO_2 equivalents. The emissions of SF_6 decreased from 104 kt CO_2 equivalents in 1995 to 46 kt CO_2 equivalents in 2020. Emissions of SF_6 peaked between 2012 and 2016 due to double glazed windows using SF_6 in the early 1990'ties were being decommissioned. The emission peak in 2014 was at 154 kt of CO_2 equivalents.

The total emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF_6 increased by 5 % from 1995 to 2020.

Figure II.4 *Development in HFC, PFC, and SF_6 emissions in 1990-2020 in kt CO_2-eq.*
Source: Nielsen et al., 2022a.



Total Danish emissions and removals of greenhouse gases

Table 3.2 and figures 3.5 and 3.6 show the development in the Danish greenhouse gas emissions and removals as CO_2 equivalents and by gases and sources according to the reporting guidelines under the Climate Convention (i.e. without Greenland and the Faroe Islands). CO_2 is the most important greenhouse gas, followed by N_2O and CH_4. As mentioned previously, emissions fluctuate in line with trade in electricity. To illustrate this, the emissions in 1996 (excl. LULUCF) were estimated to 91 048 kt of CO_2 equivalents, whereas the total greenhouse gas emissions in 2003 were estimated to 76 721 kt of CO_2 equivalents (excl. LULUCF). In 2020 the total emissions were estimated to 41 509 kt of CO_2 equivalents,

Of the total Danish greenhouse gas emissions excluding LULUCF and indirect CO_2 in 2020, CO_2 made up 68.1%, methane 17.1%, nitrous oxide 13.8%, and f-gases 0.9%. If CO_2 emissions by sources and removals by sinks from forests and soils are included (i.e. with LULUCF), then net total Danish greenhouse gas emissions excluding indirect CO_2 corresponded to 44 616 kt of CO_2 equivalents in 2020 and the distribution between gases are 69.7 %, 16.5 %, 12.9 % and 0.9 % for CO_2, CH_4, N_2O and f-gases respectively.

As mentioned, the emissions from Greenland (cf. section 3.2.7) and the Faroe Islands (cf. section 3.2.8) only contribute with a very small share to the total emissions; hence the trends as described in sections 3.2.1-3.2.4 are basically the trends in the emissions from Denmark. Therefore the discussion is not repeated in this section. The discussion of emissions of precursor gases, i.e. NO_x, NMVOC, CO and SO_2, is included in this section because the inventory of these gases is not complete for the Realm.

Figure II.5 *Danish greenhouse gas emissions by type of gas, distribution in 2020 and time series 1990 - 2020.*
Source: Nielsen et al., 2022a.

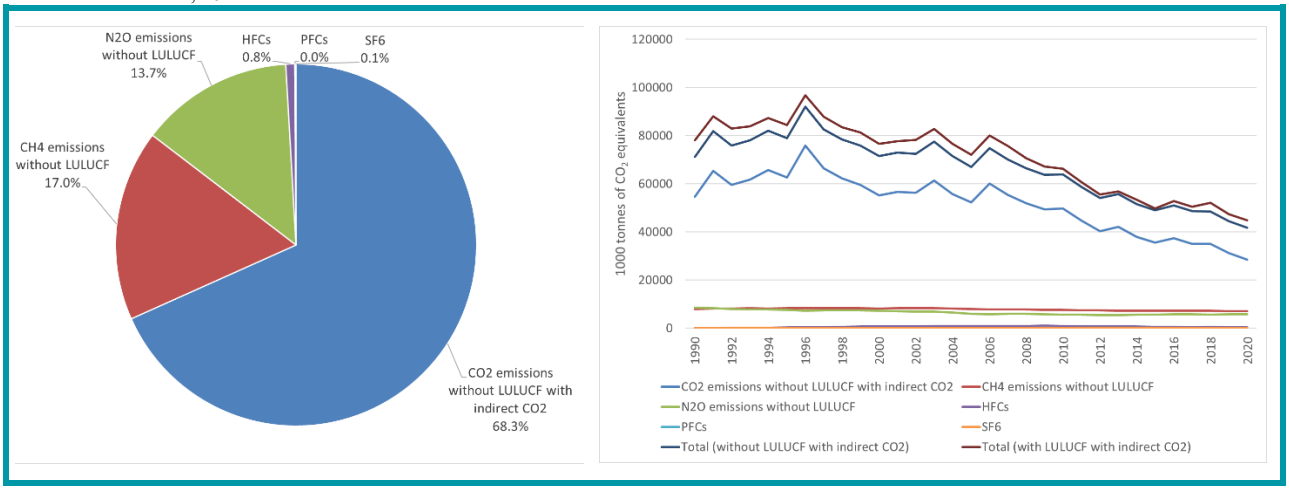
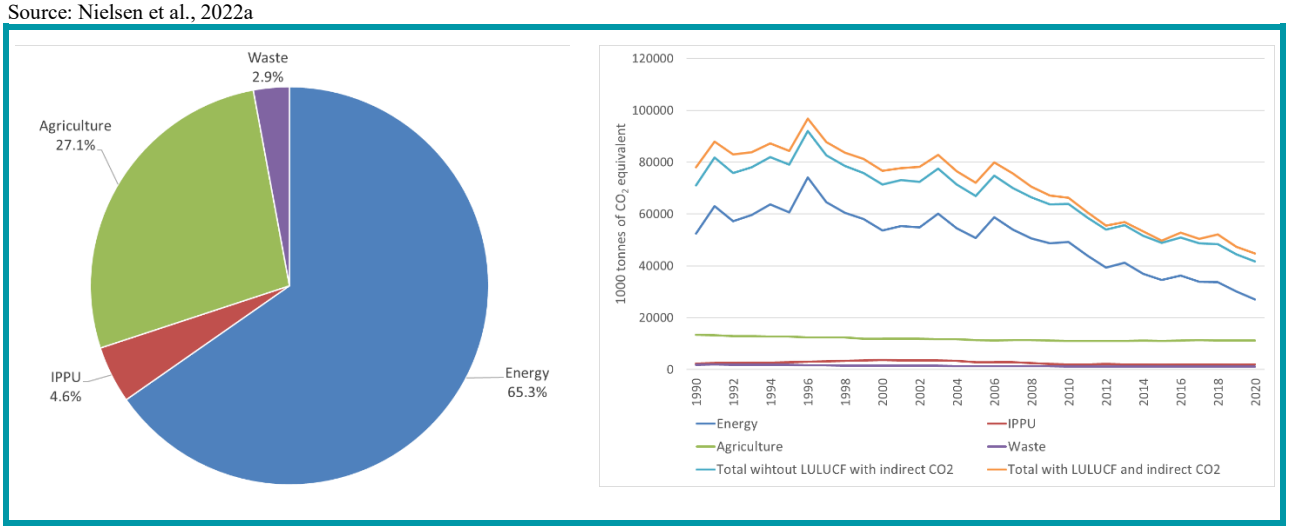


Figure II.6 *Danish Greenhouse gas emissions in CO2 equivalents distributed on main sectors for 2020 (excluding LULUCF and indirect CO2) and time series for 1990 to 2020.*
Source: Nielsen et al., 2022a



As mentioned above, the emissions from Greenland and the Faroe Islands only contribute a very small share to the total emissions; hence the trends as described above are basically the trends in the emissions from Denmark.

B. SUMMARY INFORMATION ON DENMARK'S NATIONAL INVENTORY ARRANGEMENTS

Organisation of work etc.

The Danish Centre for Environment and Energy (DCE) at Aarhus University[5] is responsible for producing the Danish greenhouse gas emission inventories and the annual reporting to the UNFCCC and DCE has been designated the single national entity under the Kyoto Protocol. DCE is therefore the contact point for Denmark's national system for greenhouse gas inventories under the Kyoto Protocol. Furthermore, DCE participates in work under the auspices of the UNFCCC, where guidelines for reporting are discussed and decided upon, and it participates in the EU monitoring mechanism for inventories of greenhouse gases, where guidelines for reporting to the EU are regulated.

The work on the annual inventories is carried out in cooperation with other Danish ministries, research institutes, organisations and private enterprises. The most important partners for this work are mentioned in Box 3.1. For more comprehensive information on the data collection, please see Nielsen et al. (2022a) Chapter 1.3 and the individual sector chapters.

Calculation methods

The Danish emission inventory is based on the 2006 IPCC guidelines for calculation of greenhouse gas emissions and the European CORINAIR (COoRdination of INformation on AIR emissions) program for calculation of national emissions. Generally, emissions are calculated by multiplying the activity data (e.g. fuel consumption, number of animals or vehicles) by an emission factor (e.g. the mass of material emitted per unit of energy, per animal or per vehicle). Activity data are mainly based on official statistics. The emission factors are either plant-specific, country-specific, default factors from the IPCC guidelines or values from international scientific literature and are selected in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. For more information on the methodologies and selection of emission factors and other calculation parameters, please refer to Chapter 1.4 and the individual sector chapters in Nielsen et al. (2022a).

Key categories

The choice of methodological tier for the individual categories depends, among other things, on the significance of the source. The categories that together accounted for 95 % of greenhouse gas emissions in the base year, in 2020 or accounted for 95 % of the change in emission levels from the base year to the most recently calculated year (2020) are defined as key categories according to the IPCC guidelines. An analysis of the Danish inventory shows that 47 categories account for 95 % of total greenhouse gas emissions when considering the inventory including LULUCF and using Approach 1 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and that the four largest sources – together accounting for about 44 % – are CO_2 emissions from road transport, CO_2 from combustion of natural gas at stationary

[5] Danish Centre For Environment And Energy, Aarhus University. Frederiksborgvej 399, 4000 Roskilde Denmark. Contact: Ole-Kenneth Nielsen okn@envs.au.dk

combustion plants, CH_4 from enteric fermentation and CO_2 emissions from combustion of coal at stationary combustion plants. For more information on the identified key categories for the trend and by using approach 2, please refer to Nielsen et al. (2022a).

Procedure for recalculation

At the same time as the annual calculation of emissions for a new year are being made, any necessary recalculations of emission inventories from previous years are also carried out. Recalculations are made if errors or oversights are found or if better knowledge becomes available, e.g. updated statistical data, improvements of methodologies, and updated emission factors due to new knowledge and research. In order to ensure consistent emission inventories, recalculations will be carried out on the whole time series, as much as circumstances permit and following the guidance in the IPCC guidelines.

Uncertainty

Uncertainty in the greenhouse gas inventories is calculated as recommended in the IPCC guidelines and covers 100 % of the total Danish greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reported under the Kyoto Protocol. The result of the calculations shows that total GHG emissions were calculated using Approach 1 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines to have an uncertainty of 14.0 % and the uncertainty in the trend in GHG emissions since 1990 was calculated to be ± 3.1 %. The uncertainties are largest for N_2O emissions from stationary combustion and agricultural land and CH_4 emissions from enteric fermentation and solid waste disposal on land.

Quality assurance and quality control

As part of the national system, DCE is drawing up a manual to use in quality assurance and quality control of the emission inventories. The manual is in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The ISO 9000 standards are also being used as important input for the plan.

Reports are written for all sources of emissions and these describe in detail and document the data and calculation methods used. These reports are evaluated by persons external to the DCE who are experts in the area in question, but not directly involved in the inventory work. In addition, a project has been completed in which the Danish calculation methods, emission factors and uncertainties are compared with those of other countries, in order to further verify the correctness of the inventories.

For more detailed description of the QA/QC system, please see the Danish National Inventory Report (Nielsen et al., 2022a).

Annual reporting

The DCE produces an annual report (National Inventory Report (NIR)) for the Climate Convention in which the results of the calculations are presented and the background data, calculation methods, plan for quality assurance and control, uncertainty and recalculations are described and documented. At the request of the Climate Convention, the report is evaluated each year by international experts. Over the years, improvements have been made regarding the quality and documentation of the greenhouse gas inventory as a result of the quality assurance and control procedures and the evaluations of national and international experts.

Improvements of emission inventories

A number of improvements have been made to the Danish greenhouse gas emission inventories since Denmark's Seventh National Communication to the Climate Convention (NC7). The improvements have either been done on the initiative of DCE, or as a result of external reviews of the inventories. The majority of improvements have been concerned with better documentation, i.e. improvements in transparency. Furthermore, overall focus in future will be on improving procedures for quality assurance and control and on improving documentation of the national emission factors.

Procedures for the official consideration and approval of the inventory

The complete emission inventories for the three different submissions (EU, Kyoto Protocol and UNFCCC) by Denmark are compiled by DCE and sent for official approval along with the documentation report (NIR). The emission inventory is finalised no later than March 15, so that the official approval is prior to the reporting deadlines under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol.

Changes in national inventory arrangements since the previous submission

No changes have been made to the inventory arrangements since the submission of BR4.

III. Quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

A. The joint EU target for 2020 under the Convention

Summary of this section:

The joint agreement

Under the UNFCCC, the EU and its Member States committed to achieving a joint quantified economy-wide greenhouse gas emission reduction target of 20 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020 ("the Cancun pledge"). It is therefore a joint pledge with no separate targets for Member States under the Convention. The UK remains part of the joint EU 2020 target together with the 27 EU Member States.

Assessing progress and achievement

The EU has jointly committed to its UNFCCC target and implemented it internally through EU legislation in the 2020 EU Climate and Energy Package. In this package, the EU introduced a clear approach to achieving the 20% reduction in total GHG emissions from 1990 levels, by dividing the effort between the sectors covered by the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) and the sectors under the Effort Sharing Decision (ESD). Binding national targets were set for Member States under the Effort Sharing Decision. The achievement of EU internal compliance under the 2020 Climate and Energy Package including the national targets under the ESD is not subject to the UNFCCC assessment of the EU's joint commitment under the Convention.

In 2010, the EU submitted a pledge to reduce its GHG emissions by 2020 by 20 % compared to 1990 levels[6]. As this target under the convention has only been submitted by EU-28 and not by each of its Member State (MS), there are no specified convention targets for single MS. Due to this, Denmark[7], as part of the EU-28, takes on a quantified economy-wide emission reduction target jointly with all Member States.

With the 2020 climate and energy package the EU has set internal rules which underpin the implementation of the target under the Convention. The 2020 climate and energy package introduced a clear approach to achieving the 20 % reduction of total GHG emissions from 1990 levels, which is equivalent to a 14 % reduction compared to 2005 levels. This 14 % reduction objective is divided between two sub-targets, equivalent to a split of the reduction effort between ETS and non-ETS sectors of two thirds vs one third (EU, 2009[8]).

Under the EU ETS Directive[9], revised in 2009, one single EU ETS cap covers the EU Member States and the three participating non-EU Member States (Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein), i.e. there are no further differentiated caps by country. For allowances allocated to the EU ETS sectors, annual caps have been set for the period from 2013 to 2020; these decrease by 1.74 % annually, starting from the average level of allowances issued by Member States for the second trading period (2008–2012). The annual caps imply interim targets for emission reductions in sectors covered by the EU ETS for each

[6] FCCC/SB/2011/INF.1/Rev.1 and FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/MISC.1

[7] Since Greenland and the Faroe Islands are not included in the EU territory, the commitments of Denmark, as a member of the EU, are not applicable to these parts of the Realm.

[8] Directive 2009/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 amending Directive 2003/87/EC so as to improve and extend the greenhouse gas emission allowance trading scheme of the Community (OJ L 140, 05.06.2009, p. 63) (http://eur-lex.europa.eu/ LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:140:00 63:0087:en:PDF)

[9] Directive 2009/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2003/87/EC so as to improve and extend the greenhouse gas emission allowance trading scheme of the Community

year until 2020. For further information on the EU ETS and for information on the use of flexible mechanisms in the EU ETS is available in the BR5 of the EU.

Non-ETS emissions 2013-2020 are addressed under the Effort Sharing Decision (ESD)[10] . The ESD covers emissions from all sources outside the EU ETS, except for emissions from international maritime, domestic and international aviation (which were included in the EU ETS from 1 January 2012) and emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF). It thus includes a diverse range of small-scale emitters in a wide range of sectors: transport (cars, trucks), buildings (in particular heating), services, small industrial installations, fugitive emissions from the energy sector, emissions of fluorinated gases from appliances and other sources, agriculture and waste. Such sources accounted for 55 % of total GHG emissions in the EU in 2013.

While the EU ETS target is to be achieved by the EU as a whole, the ESD target was divided into national targets to be achieved individually by each Member State. In the ESD national emission targets for 2020 are set, expressed as percentage changes from 2005 levels. These changes have been transferred into binding quantified annual reduction targets for the period from 2013 to 2020 (EC 2013 and EC 2017)[11,12,13] expressed in Annual Emission Allocations (AEAs). The quantified annual reduction targets 2013-2020 of Denmark are tightened from 36.8 Million AEAs in 2013 to 32.1 Million AEAs in 2020. In the year 2013, 2014 and 2015 verified emission of stationary installations covered under the EU-ETS in Denmark summed up to 21.6, 18.4 and 15.8 Mt CO_2 equivalents respectively. With total GHG emissions of 55.0, 50.8 and 48.3 Mt CO_2 equivalent respectively (without LULUCF, with indirect, without CO_2 from international aviation) the shares of these ETS emissions in 2013, 2014 and 2015 were 39.3 %, 36.2 % and 32.7 % respectively.

The monitoring process is harmonized for all European MS, and for inventory submissions 2015-2022 especially laid down in the Monitoring Mechanism Regulation[14]. The use of flexible mechanisms is possible under the EU ETS and the ESD. Further information on the use of CER and ERU under the ETS is available in the BR5 of the EU.

The ESD allows Member States to make use of flexibility provisions for meeting their annual targets, with certain limitations. There is an annual limit of 3% of verified emissions in 2005 for the use of project-based credits for each MS. For Denmark the amount of credits possible to use is 1.1 Million CERs and ERUs. If these are not used in any specific year, the unused part for that year can be transferred to other Member States or be banked for own use until 2020. As Denmark (together with Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden) fulfills additional criteria as laid down in ESD[15] Article 5(5), an additional use of credits is possible from projects in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) up to an additional 1 % of Denmark's verified emissions in 2005. For

[10] Decision No 406/2009/EC
[11] Commission decision of 26 March 2013 on determining Member States' annual emission allocations for the period from 2013 to 2020 pursuant to Decision No 406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (2013/162/EU)
[12] Commission Implementing Decision of 31 October 2013 on the adjustments to Member States' annual emission allocations for the period from 2013 to 2020 pursuant to Decision No 406/2009/ EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (2013/634/EU)
[13] The EU Commission's 2017 revision of the ESD target path 2017-2020: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2017.209.01.0053.01.ENG&toc=OJ:L:2017:209:TOC
[14] Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and for reporting other information at national and Union level relevant to climate change and repealing Decision No 280/2004/EC
[15] Decision No 406/2009/EC

Denmark the additional amount of credits possible to be used is 0.4 Million CERs and ERUs. These additional credits are not bankable and transferable.
Following from these limits, approximately 750 Mt of international credits can be used by EU Member States during the period from 2013 to 2020 in the ESD.

As Denmark since 2012 has projected to reach its targets 2013-2020 under the ESD without the use of CERs and ERUs , Denmark did not plan for using CER- or ERU-credits under the ESD-part of Denmark's contribution to the joint EU target for 2020 under the convention.

Table 2 of the CTF included in Chapter VIII of this biennial report contains information on the EU target for 2020 under the UNFCCC regarding the base year (1990), the gases included (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6) and sectors covered (Energy, Transport (domestic and CO_2 from international aviation to the extent it is included in the EU ETS), Industrial Processes, Agriculture and Waste), which set of global warming potentials on which the target is based (AR4), the approach to counting emissions and removals from the land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector (excluded – i.e. no accounting towards the joint EU target for 2020 pledged under the Convention), the possible scale of contribution from use of international market-based mechanisms in achieving the emission reduction target and other relevant information (the limits specified under the EU ETS and ESD). Further information on the EU target for 2020 under the UNFCCC is available in the BR5 of the EU.

Since Greenland and the Faroe Islands are not included in the EU territory, the EU target for 2020 under the UNFCCC is not applicable to these parts of the Realm.

B. OTHER EMISSION REDUCTION TARGETS

The EU target and Denmark's target under the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (2008-2012)

In relation to the 1st commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol (2008-2012), the EU has committed itself to reducing emissions of greenhouse gases on average to 8 % below the level in the so-called base year; 1990 for CO_2, methane, and nitrous oxide and either 1990 or 1995 for industrial greenhouse gases. Under the EU15 Burden Sharing of this target, Denmark has committed itself to a reduction of 21% as an element of the burden-sharing agreement within the EU in accordance with Article 4 of the Kyoto Protocol.

With Greenland and Faroe Island not being included in the EU territory, and with a territorial reservation for the Faroe Islands in accordance with the Vienna Convention, when the Kyoto Protocol was ratified by the Kingdom of Denmark, the quantified emission limitation for Greenland in 2008-2012 is 92 % of Greenland's base-year emissions. On the basis of total base-year emissions estimated at 69,978,070 tonnes CO_2 equivalents, the initial review report concluded in 2007 that the total assigned amount (number of AAUs issued) for Denmark and Greenland for the period 2008-2012 is 276,838,955 tonnes CO_2 equivalents[16]. In addition, Denmark received 5,000,000 AAUs as base year compensation under the EU15 Burden Sharing Agreement. Following from activities under Articles 3.3 and 3.4 of the Kyoto Protocol Denmark and Greenland achieved a further net-contribution of 8,654,523 Removal Units (RMUs) in the first commitment period and following from

[16] http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2007/irr/dnk.pdf

activities under Articles 6 (JI) and 12 (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol, Denmark and Greenland acquired 16,563,791 JI/CDM credits (ERUs, CERs and early credits as AAUs) for the first commitment period until the end of the true-up period (18 November 2015).

Before the end of the true-up period Denmark and Greenland retired in total 297.984.143 Kyoto units which is a little more than Denmark's and Greenland's total greenhouse gas emissions 2008-2012 amounting to 297,947,591 cf. the last inventory review report for the first commitment period[17]. After Denmark's cancellation of 195.974 units as off-set of greenhouse gas emissions from COP15 held in Copenhagen in 2009 and air traffic by governmental officials in 2009-2011, until aviation was included under EU ETS, a further surplus of 3,400.000 units were cancelled in accordance with decisions taken by the Danish government and the Greenlandic government in 2015.

The EU target and Denmark's target under the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (2013-2020)

In addition to the EU target under the Convention, the EU also committed to a legally binding quantified emission limitation reduction commitment for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (2013-2020). This target will also be fulfilled jointly by the EU and its Member States. Denmark's contribution to the joint fulfillment of this target equals Denmark's commitment under EU Climate an Energy Package. Further information on the EU target under the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol is available in the BR5 of the EU.

Since Greenland are not included in the EU territory, the joint EU target for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol is not applicable to this part of the Realm and with a territorial reservation to the Faroe Island, when the Kyoto Protocol was ratified in 2002, the protocol is not applicable to the Faroe Islands. On request from the government of Greenland, a territorial reservation to Greenland was taken, when the Kingdom of Denmark ratified the Doha amendment for the second commitment period 2013-2020 under the Kyoto Protocol.

The joint EU target and Denmark's target in the EU's Nationally Determined Contribution submitted under the Paris Agreement (2021-2030)

A further joint EU target has been pledged to the Convention through the EU's Nationally Determined Contribution submitted under the Paris Agreement, and has been adopted by the EU under the 2030 Climate and Energy Framework. The joint emission reduction target is a pledge to reduce emissions by at least 40% (compared to 1990 levels) by 2030, enabling the EU to move towards a low-carbon economy and implement its commitments under the Paris Agreement.

In October 2014 the European Council agreed on the 2030 climate and energy framework on objectives regarding greenhouse gas emissions, energy efficiency, renewable energy and interconnections. On greenhouse gas emissions the EU endorses a binding EU target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40 % by 2030, compared to 1990.

The agreement on the 2030 framework, specifically the EU domestic greenhouse gas reduction target of at least 40 %, formed the basis of the EU's contribution to the Paris Agreement. The EU's so-called Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) was formally approved at an Environment Council meeting in March 2015. The 40 % reduction

[17] http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/arr/dnk.pdf

target is sub-divided into two separate targets for the EU Emission Trade System (ETS) and non-EU ETS sectors elaborated below.

In May 2018 the European Council adopted a regulation on the EU effort sharing of greenhouse gas emission reductions in the non-ETS sectors in the period 2021-2030 – the so-called Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR). Under this regulation Denmark is committed to a 39 % reduction of greenhouse gas in non-ETS emissions in the period 2021-2030 by 2030 relative to 2005.

Under the Effort Sharing Regulation flexibilities mechanisms ensuring cost-effective reductions include borrowing, banking and transfer of annual emission allowances between years and between member states (cf. Article 5), cancellation of EU ETS Allowances instead – in practice meaning that reductions are made under EU ETS instead of under ESR (cf. Article 6) and use of credits from LULUCF (cf. Article 7). Further details on the commitments under the ESR regulation are included below.

In May 2018 the European Council also adopted a regulation of emissions by sources and removals by sinks in the land sector – the LULUCF regulation, where LULUCF is "Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry". Credits obtained under this regulation can be used to reach the target for the non-ETS sector in accordance with the ESR up to a certain limit. The limit for Denmark is 14.6 million CO_2-equivalent credits from LULUCF during the period 2021-2030. Further details on the commitments under the LULUCF regulation are included below.

The EU is committed to reducing its ETS emissions by 43 % in 2030 from 2005 to achieve the total greenhouse gas emissions reduction of 40 % below 1990 levels by 2030.The EU has also set itself the target of increasing the share of renewables in energy use to 32 % by 2030.

In June 2018 all parties of the Parliament at the time agreed on a Danish Energy Agreement with funding that will set the path towards a 55 % renewables share in 2030 in Denmark. The Energy Agreement of June 2018 furthermore specifies that given the allocated funding renewables are to cover all final electricity consumption or more by 2030 The agreement also includes a phase out of coal in electricity production by 2030.

Consistency with Denmark's long-term low emission strategy is ensured as Denmark's targets under the ESR regulation and the LULUCF Regulation are to be seen as steps in 2021-2030 towards the objective to work towards net zero emissions in accordance with the Paris agreement and for a net-zero-emission target in the EU and Denmark by 2050 at the latest.

Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR)

In regards to "Decarbonisation", and with respect to greenhouse gas emissions and removals as well as contributing to the achievement of the economy wide EU greenhouse gas emissions target of 2030, Denmark's binding national target for greenhouse gas emissions and annual binding national limits pursuant to Regulation ESR are as follows:

2030: Limit Denmark's non-ETS greenhouse gas emissions in 2030 at least by 39 percent relative to Denmark's emissions in 2005 determined pursuant to paragraph 3 of Regulation ESR[18].

[18] Taking into account the flexibilities provided for in Articles 5, 6 and 7 of Regulation 2018/842 [ESR] cf. the regulation's Article 9 on compliance check (see footnote 5).

2021-2029: Ensure that Denmark's non-ETS greenhouse gas emissions in each year between 2021 and 2029 do not exceed a specific linear trajectory.

The quantified annual reduction targets 2021-2030 is expected to be determined in 2020 on the basis of the Member States' 2020 inventory submission (based on AR4 GWPs) recalculated into inventories based on AR5 GWPs – cf. the requirements in the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) adopted under the Paris Agreement.

LULUCF Regulation

As regards the dimension "Decarbonisation", and with respect to greenhouse gas emissions and removals and with a view to contributing to the achievement of the economy wide EU greenhouse gas emissions reduction target in 2030, Denmark's commitments pursuant to LULUCF Regulation are as follows:

2021-2030: Account for emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry ('LULUCF')[19] during the periods from 2021 to 2025 and from 2026 to 2030 occurring in the following land accounting categories on the EU territory of Denmark: afforested land, deforested land, managed cropland, managed grassland and managed forest land and as of 2026 also managed wetlands.[20]

2021-2025 and 2026-2030: Denmark will ensure that emissions do not exceed removals under the accounting rules, calculated as the sum of total emissions and removals on Denmark's EU territory in the land accounting categories mentioned above combined and as accounted in accordance with the LULUCF Regulation.

Denmark's domestic targets (2030 and 2050)

The Government's objective for 2030 is to reduce greenhouse gases by 70%, relative to 1990 levels and the long-term objective for Denmark in the Danish Climate Act is to obtain net-zero emissions no later than 2050. The government will move forward the goal of climate neutrality to 2045. And set a new goal of 110 per cent reduction in 2050 compared to 1990.

On December 6, 2019 the former Government reached an agreement on a new Climate Act with 8 out of the 10 parties in the Danish Parliament. The agreement includes the following key elements[21]:

- the Climate Act is legally binding,
- a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 70 percent by 2030 compared to the 1990 level,
- commitment to reach net zero emissions by 2050 at the latest,
- a mechanism for setting milestone targets every five year with a ten-year perspective,

[19] MMR: Regulation(EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and for reporting other information at national and Union level relevant to climate change and repealing Decision No 280/2004/EC (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:165:0013:0040:EN:PDF)

[20] 'Afforested land': land use reported as cropland, grassland, wetlands, settlements, and other land converted to forest land. 'Deforested land': land use reported as forest land converted to cropland, grassland, wetlands, settlements, and other land. 'Managed cropland': land use reported as: cropland remaining cropland, grassland, wetland, settlement, other land converted to cropland, and cropland converted to wetland, settlement and other land. 'Managed grassland': land use reported as: grassland remaining grassland, cropland, wetland, settlement and other land, converted to grassland, and grassland converted to wetland, settlement and other land. 'Managed forest land': land use reported as forest land remaining forest land. 'Managed wetland': land use reported as: wetland remaining wetland, settlement, other land converted to wetland, and wetland converted to settlement and other land.

[21] For more information on the agreement on the Climate Act see: https://kefm.dk/media/12965/aftale-om-klimalov-af-6-december-2019.pdf

- during the Government's forthcoming Climate Action Plan in 2020, an indicative milestone target will be set for 2025,
- the milestone targets will be implemented into Danish law,
- emissions are calculated in accordance with the UN greenhouse gas inventory rules,
- the Government will develop annual Climate Programmes that will outline concrete policies to reduce emissions,
- a strengthening of the Danish Council on Climate Change (Klimarådet) with tasks such as:
    - presentation of professional assessments of whether the initiatives in the Government's Climate Programme is sufficient to reduce emissions
    - recommendations on climate initiatives,
    - doubling of the council's annual budget[22],
    - more experts are added to the council,
    - the council's political independence is strengthened as is can now elect its own chairperson and members,
- a new climate dialogue forum in relation to the Council on Climate Change with representatives from business organisations, think thanks, green organisations, worker's organisations and ministries,
- separate report on Denmark's impact on international emissions, including those pertaining to international shipping and aviation. Furthermore, reductions from electricity produced from renewable sources and the effects of Denmark's bilateral energy cooperation can be included in the separate report. Finally, the separate report will shed light on the impacts of consumption,
- formulation of a yearly global climate strategy to ensure that Denmark keeps on its ambitious work at the global scene.
- a citizens' initiative in relation to the Government's forthcoming Climate Action Plan in 2020.

The Climate Act was adopted by the Parliament in June 2020.

[22] As part of the agreement on the Finance Act 2020, 10m in 2020 and 15m annually in the period 2021-2023 was allocated to the strengthening of the Council on Climate Change.

IV. Progress in achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets and relevant information

A. Mitigation actions and their effects

Mitigation actions

Information on Denmark's portfolio of mitigation actions, including information on policies and measures implemented or planned to achieve the economy-wide emission reduction targets described in section III of this biennial report, is included in Chapter 4 of Denmark's Eighth National Communication.

A summary table on Denmark's portfolio of mitigation actions organised by sector: energy with further specification of energy related measures within the business, transport and household sectors, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, LULUCF and waste as well as cross-cutting taxes and duties, and with information on which of the following gases will be affected by the individual measure: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride, is included as Table 3 in the Common Tabular Format (CTF) in Section VIII of this biennial report.

Since the last biennial report (BR4 and its CTF, December 2019) 87 new measures have been implemented and 26 previously reported are no longer in place cf. Chapter 4.5 in Denmark's NC8. These are included in Table 3 of the CTF (see section VIII, Table 3).

Domestic institutional arrangements

Information on Denmark's domestic institutional arrangements, including institutional, legal, administrative and procedural arrangements used for domestic compliance, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information and evaluation of the progress towards Denmark's economy-wide emission reduction targets described in section III of this biennial report, is included in Chapter 4 of Denmark's Eighth National Communication (NC8). Since the last biennial report (BR4 and its CTF submitted in 2019) there has not been any major changes in Denmark's domestic governmental institutional arrangements in relation to climate change.

Further information on domestic arrangements for the process of the self-assessment of compliance with emission reductions in comparison with emission reduction commitments is included in Section VII of this biennial report.

Response measures

In Denmark, the government's proposals for new response measures to put before the parliament are in most cases accompanied by an assessment of the consequences in relation to socio-economic cost and – when effects on the environment are expected – also by an assessment of the consequences in relation to Denmark's greeenhouse gas emissions.

Further information is available in Chapter 15 of the National Inventory Report.

B. ESTIMATES OF EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND REMOVALS AND THE USE OF UNITS FROM THE MARKET-BASED MECHANISMS AND LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY ACTIVITIES

Base-year emission information

In relation to the joint EU28 economy-wide emission reduction target for 2020 under the Convention described in section III of this biennial report, information on EU28 base year (1990) emissions is contained in the BR5 and CTF of the EU.

As LULUCF is excluded from the joint EU28 economy-wide emission reduction target for 2020, information on LULUCF and total GHG emissions, including emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector is not relevant for the reporting of progress towards this target.

As there is no use of CERs and ERUs included in the base year, information on estimates of the use of units from market-based mechanisms is not applicable.

Denmark's contribution to EU28 total base year emissions under the convention amounts to 71.1 $MtCO_2eq.$ in 1990 excluding CO_2 from international aviation ("Total CO_2 equivalent emissions without LULUCF, with indirect CO_2")[23]. On guidance from the European Commission CO_2 from international aviation reported in the memo item of Denmark's greenhouse gas inventory ("inventory CO_2" from international aviation based on fuel sold to aircrafts starting from Danish airports) could be used as a proxy for CO_2 from international aviation activities reported by aviation entities registered in the Danish quota register ("entity CO_2" from international and domestic aviation based on fuel used by Danish entities). When CO_2 from international aviation reported in the memo item of Denmark's greenhouse gas inventory is included (1.8 $MtCO_2$), Denmark's contribution to EU28 total base year emissions amounts to 72.9 $MtCO_2eq.$ in 1990.

Annual information on progress towards the emission reduction target with emissions, removals and the use of units from market-based mechanisms

Summary of this section:

Conclusion on achievement of joint 2020 target

The EU has substantially overachieved its reduction target under the Convention, which means that also its Member States and the United Kingdom have fulfilled their emission reduction obligations. As stated in the 2022 EU GHG inventory submission to the UNFCCC, the total GHG emissions, excluding LULUCF and including international aviation, decreased by 34% in the EU-27 + UK compared to the base year 1990 or 1.94 billion tons of CO_2e (carbon dioxide equivalent).

For the quantification of the progress to 2020 targets, the development of GHG emissions is the key indicator. The Convention target of a reduction of emissions by 20 % from 1990 to 2020 only refers to the emissions of the EU-28 as a whole. GHG emissions of EU-28 are calculated as the sum of MS emissions.

Information on EU28 annual emissions for the Base Year and 2010-2020 is contained in the BR5 and CTF of the EU. These figures are shown in Table IV.1 together with Denmark's greenhouse gas emisions in the same years – without and with CO_2 from

[23] Excluding GHG emissions in Greenland and the Faroe Islands since these parts of the realm are not in the EU28 territory.

international aviation. In 2020, total EU28 GHG emissions were 34 % below the level in 1990 and Denmark's corresponding total GHG emissions (i.e. including CO_2 from international aviation) were 41 % below the level in 1990.

As shown in Table IV.1, Denmark's share of total EU28 GHG emissions was 1.13 % in 2020[16].

TABLE IV.1: TOTAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN EU28 (WITH INDIRECT CO_2 AND INTERNATIONAL AVIATION, WITHOUT LULUCF) AND IN DENMARK (WITHOUT AND WITH CO_2 EMISSION REPORTED BY DENMARK UNDER THE MEMO ITEM "INTERNATIONAL AVIATION", WITHOUT LULUCF) IN KT CO_2 EQUIVALENTS AND AS DENMARK'S SHARE OF EU28 IN PERCENTAGE
Source: The BR5 and CTF of the EU and Nielsen et al., 2022a.

Kt CO_2-eq.	EU28[a]	DK[b]	Int.Avi.DK	DK+Int.Avi.[a]	In % of EU28
Base Year:	5708876	71122	1753	72874	1.28
2011	4762353	58595	2461	61055	1.28
2012	4701515	54018	2487	56505	1.20
2013	4603207	55759	2463	58222	1.26
2014	4426971	51552	2672	54223	1.22
2015	4461747	48941	2617	51558	1.16
2016	4447869	50951	2814	53766	1.21
2017	4473359	48638	2898	51536	1.15
2018	4385427	48422	3033	51455	1.17
2019	4214031	44504	3100	47604	1.13
2020	3770037	41746	976	42722	1.13

[a] Total GHG including domestic and international aviation, indirect CO_2, excluding LULUCF and NF_3
[b] Total GHG including domestic aviation and indirect CO_2, excluding international aviation, LULUCF and NF_3

The development of GHG emissions is reported in CTF Table 4 for Denmark[16].

Emissions in the sector of LULUCF are not included under the convention target, therefore they are not included in CTF Tables 4, 4(a)I and 4(a)II. Since Tables 4(a)I and 4(a)II are only about LULUCF, these tables are not applicable at all.

The use of flexible mechanisms takes place on the one hand by operators in the EU ETS, on the other hand by governments for the achievement of ESD targets. For information on the use in the ETS, please see the BR5 of the EU. As the latest GHG inventory shows that Denmark's GHG emissions under the ESD are below the ESD target path 2013-2020 for Denmark, the Danish government has not used CERs or ERUs in the period 2013-2020 under the ESD.

V. Projections

Information on updated projections of Denmark's greenhouse gas emissions in 2030 is included as Table 6 in the CTF in Section VIII of this biennial report. In Table 6 in the CTF, the greenhouse gas emissions reported for 2020 are no longer projected emissions, but the historic emissions reported in Denmark's 2022 inventory submission covering the period 1990-2020.

Table 6(a) in the CTF contains the results from the "with (existing) measures" (WEM) projection from 2022 (CSO22)[24]. The "existing measures" included in CSO22 are policies and measures implemented or adopted until 1 January 2022. Further information on the projection is available in Chapter 5 and Annex C of Denmark's Eighth National Communication.

Table 6(b) contains the results from the "without measures" (WOM) projection from December 2022 elaborated on the basis of estimates contained in:

- the 2005 Effort Analysis[25] described in Annex B2 of Denmark's Seventh National Communication,
- the 2013 Analysis of the Effects of Selected Measures for the National Audit Office[26] described in Annex B3 of Denmark's Seventh National Communication, and
- the 2022 Analysis of the CO_2 reduction effects of Renewable Energy measures and Energy Efficiency measures described in Annex B4 of Denmark's Seventh National Communication.

A "with additional measures" (WAM) projection is not available and could therefore not be reported in Table 6(c).

In Table 5 of the CTF in Section VIII, a summary of key variables and assumptions used in the projections reported in CSO22 is given.

Further information on models and methodologies used, is contained in Chapter 5 and Annex C of Denmark's Eighth National Communication. There have been no significant changes in the models and methodologies used for the 2022 projection compared to the 2019 projection reported in BR4. However, some minor refinements and improvements in different partial models have been made.

Additional information on assumptions, projection parameters, and results is available in "Projection of Greenhouse Gases 2021-2040" (Scientific Report from DCE – Danish Centre for Environment and Energy No. 505, 2022)[27] and other background documents for the CSO22 (in Danish)[28].

[24] https://ens.dk/en/our-services/projections-and-models/denmarks-energy-and-climate-outlook
[25] http://www2.mst.dk/udgiv/publikationer/2005/87-7614-587-5/pdf/87-7614-588-3.pdf and http://www2.mst.dk/Udgiv/publikationer/2005/87-7614-589-1/pdf/87-7614-590-5.pdf
[26] https://ens.dk/sites/ens.dk/files/energistyrelsen/Nyheder/kyoto-samlenotat_9._december.pdf
[27] https://dce2.au.dk/pub/SR505.pdf
[28] https://ens.dk/service/fremskrivninger-analyser-modeller/klimastatus-og-fremskrivning-2023 (link to CSO22/KF22 in the bottom of the page

VI. Provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to developing country Parties

VI.1 STRATEGIES FOR DANISH DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Denmark is one of the few developed countries that fulfil the UN goal of contributing a minimum of 0.7 percent of Gross National Income (GNI) as Official Development Assistance (ODA).

In June 2021, "The World We Share" superseded "The World 2030" as Denmark's development strategy for 2021-2025. The new strategy confirms Denmark's commitment to provide 0.7 percent of GNI as ODA and makes the fight to stop climate change and restore balance to the planet one of the pillars of Danish development cooperation.

VI.1.1 Danish climate finance

Denmark provides and mobilises climate finance to developing countries through a range of channels and instruments. Through development cooperation programmes, Denmark provides climate-relevant ODA with a particular focus on the poorest and most vulnerable developing countries. Climate-relevant ODA comprises bilateral support to a number of countries with whom we have expanded partnerships; support through Danish multi-country programmes and instruments, such as the strategic sector cooperation with other Danish authorities, Danida Sustainable Infrastructure Finance, business instruments, framework agreements with Danish civil society partners and the climate envelope; and support through dedicated climate funds and programmes, such as the Green Climate Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund, the Sustainable Energy Facility for Africa (SEFA) or the UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre.

In addition, Denmark mobilises climate finance through various international and multilateral development financing institutions, such as the Investment Fund for Developing Countries (IFU), the World Bank and the African Development Bank.

Denmark seeks to support both adaptation and mitigation related action with a view to contribute to sustainable development. Denmark is committed to a balance of climate finance supporting mitigation and adaptation measures. Danish support to adaptation-related activities and programmes addresses the underlying causes of vulnerability, and contribute to building resilience against crises, natural disasters and the impacts of climate change. The support also assists developing countries in their efforts to integrate adaptation and emissions reduction in their national planning, and policy preparation and implementation, including as part of a country's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

Through both multilateral and bilateral assistance, Denmark supports increased access to sustainable energy in developing countries, improvement in energy efficiency and improved access to climate-friendly technologies. This is done by strengthening national and local knowledge and capacity, by supporting policy development and implementation, and through support to investments in preparation and implementation of specific mitigation projects. Furthermore, Denmark offers technical assistance and advice on development of investment opportunities and by strengthening local businesses in developing countries.

A significant part of Danish climate engagements targets a range of expanded partnership countries, with whom Denmark has a long-term partnership for sustainable development. The Danish representations in partner countries have the primary responsibility for dialogue with the respective partner countries about programming and management of the development cooperation, including support to climate action. Denmark cooperates with national and local government authorities, international agencies, civil society organisations, private companies, research institutions and other relevant actors, and specific projects and programmes are identified and prepared in close collaboration with national partners.

VI.1.2 New and additional

According to the reporting requirements, Annex II parties shall clarify how they have determined if resources are new and additional. For the purpose of this report, newly committed (for reporting on commitments) or disbursed (for reporting of disbursements) finance for climate change adaptation or mitigation activities within the reporting period and that were not reported to UNFCCC in previous reports are considered new and additional.

Denmark sees the achievement of climate change and broader sustainable development goals as closely linked and strongly interdependent, and seeks to identify and support activities in developing countries that address multiple objectives as identified in partnership with these countries.

VI.2 METHODOLOGY FOR REPORTING

Denmark's Eighth National Communication (NC8) covering 2017-2020 and Fifth Biennial Report (BR5/CTF in Annex F) covering 2019 and 2020, include figures on both commitments and disbursements of climate finance. In the Common Tabular Format (CTF), it has not been possible to upload both commitment and disbursement data electronically to the UNFCCC platform without creating a risk of double counting of individual projects. In the CTF, figures on disbursements are reported.

Tables on both disbursements and commitments of climate finance for the years 2017-2020 are, however, available in Annex D1 of Denmark's NC8.

It is important to note that commitments and disbursements describe two different phases in the deployment of climate finance. Climate finance is committed to a specific project, programme or institution when it is finally approved by the relevant Danish authority and an agreement or similar document is signed with the recipient country or organisation. Finance is disbursed when an actual transfer has taken place to an account of the recipient country or organisation. In some cases, commitment and disbursement takes place in the same year. In other cases, disbursements will take place over a number of years following the commitment. Commitments and disbursements of climate finance are considered as mutually exclusive flows in Denmark's reporting and are not combined within CTF reporting or resulting figures.

Denmark has reported financial figures using the same CTF format as in previous Biennial Reports. This makes it possible to compare figures with the First Biennial Report (BR1) covering 2011-2012, the Second Biennial Report (BR2) covering 2013-2014, the Third Biennial Report (BR3) covering 2015-2016 and the Fourth Biennial Report covering 2017-2018. Denmark's method for reporting to the UNFCCC was changed between BR1 and BR2, as BR1 reported on commitments while BR2 reported disbursements. From BR3 and

onwards Denmark has reported on both disbursements and commitments. By providing data on both commitments and disbursements in Annex D1 of Denmark's NC8, it is possible to compare with older reports using both reporting methods.

In the following section, the methods behind the tracking and reporting of bilateral, multilateral and mobilised private climate finance are explained..

VI.2.1 Bilateral climate finance

For bilateral public climate finance, Denmark uses the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database with its Rio markers as the basis for reporting on climate-relevant activities. The Rio markers on adaptation and mitigation are policy markers that indicate policy objectives in relation to each project or programme that is reported to the OECD's CRS. The markers are assigned based on well-defined guidelines and technical eligibility criteria agreed within OECD DAC.

The guidelines for Rio markers are part of the general ODA statistics guidelines[29], which provide concrete examples of Rio marking (Annex 20, Rio Markers). The Rio marker framework is the result of OECD initiatives to improve and develop the DAC reporting methodology related to transparency on public and private climate finance. Denmark has been an active member of an OECD working group refining and improving the Rio marker system to better serve the purpose of being used as the basis for climate finance reporting to UNFCCC.

Rio markers are applied to all bilateral support to developing countries, except general budget support, imputed student costs, debt relief, administrative costs, development awareness-raising, and refugee reception in donor countries. Rio markers are not applied to core contributions to multilateral organisations. For a precise definition of OECD DAC Rio markers see the OECD DAC's Converged Statistical Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and the Annual DAC Questionnaire (including Annex 20 therein).

All Danish bilateral support to developing countries is screened and marked with Rio markers to establish whether the project targets adaptation and/or mitigation as a "principal objective", a "significant objective" or whether these objectives are "not targeted". The values of a project are attributed according to the extent to which the themes are explicitly addressed at the level of problem analysis (context); objectives and results; and activities as defined in the eligibility criteria.

For single partner projects the climate relevant contribution of a specific project or programme is quantified based on the adaptation and mitigation markers. If a project or programme is marked with Rio-marker 1 ("Significant") for adaptation and/or mitigation, 50% of the project's associated finance is reported by Denmark as climate-relevant finance. If a project or programme is marked with Rio-marker 2 ("Principal"), 100% of the associated finance is reported as climate-relevant. In order to avoid double-counting, Denmark ensures that in cases where projects or programmes are marked for both adaptation and mitigation, the total amount of climate-relevant finance reported does not exceed the finance associated with the highest Rio marker, which has been allocated. For projects and programmes with multiple partners or contributions to pooled funds and other

[29] Converged Statistical Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and the Annual DAC Questionnaire, OECD DAC: DCD/DAC/STAT(2020)44/FINAL; DCD/DAC/STAT(2020)44/ADD1/FINAL; DCD/DAC/STAT(2020)44/ADD2/FINAL; and DCD/DAC/STAT(2020)44/ADD3/FINAL

multi a more granular approach is applied that is based on reports from the recipient entities.

The types of climate-specific support that are reported are "Mitigation", "Adaptation", and "Cross-cutting". In this submission, Denmark has not made use of the "Other" category. The applied Rio-markers are used to distinguish between the different support types. Contributions relating to programmes, projects and activities that are assigned with a positive Rio-marker for either mitigation or adaptation are reported under the relevant heading. Definitions of mitigation and adaptation are in accordance with the definitions by OECD DAC. Detailed information is provided in Annex 20 of the OECD DAC reporting directives referred to above. Mitigation seeks to limit climate change by reducing the emissions of GHGs or by enhancing sink opportunities. Adaptation aims to lessen the adverse impacts of climate change. Contributions to programmes, projects and activities assigned with a positive Rio-marker for both mitigation and adaptation are reported as cross-cutting.

A matrix indicating how climate change mitigation and adaptation Rio markers determine the type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting) and the consequential application of Rio marker coefficients is shown in Table VI.1.

TABLE VI.1: MATRIX INDICATING HOW CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION RIO MARKERS DETERMINE THE TYPE OF SUPPORT (MITIGATION, ADAPTATION OR CROSS-CUTTING) AND THE CONSEQUENTIAL APPLICATION OF RIO MARKER COEFFICIENTS

Rio marker	Mitigation 0	Mitigation 1	Mitigation 2
Adaptation 0	Not relevant	Mitigation: 50% of finance	Mitigation: 100% of finance
Adaptation 1	Adaptation: 50% of finance	Cross-cutting: 50% of finance	Mitigation: 100% of finance
Adaptation 2	Adaptation: 100% of finance	Adaptation: 100% of finance	Cross-cutting: 100% of finance

The Danish MFA has put in place a system of external quality assurance of all Rio markers in the project portfolio, which is done before their submission to the OECD CRS database and their use for reporting to the UNFCCC. Furthermore, the MFA has internally made an effort to further develop its methods of reporting to the UNFCCC, including by addressing the comments and recommendation by the UNFCCC Expert Review Team to BR4. Two improvements compared to the method used for the BR4 submission are:

- Further development of the analysis of the climate-specific finance resulting from Danish support provided through multi-project mechanisms and pooled support to Danish NGOs. Such support is provided to: development research activities undertaken by the Danida Fellowship Centre; the strategic partnership agreements between the Danish MFA and Danish NGOs; and to CISU in support of its re-granting mechanisms partnering with small and medium sized Danish NGOs. Climate-specific finance reported from these instruments is based on reporting by those organisations back to the Danish MFA and is based on the actual climate projects implemented using financing sourced from the Danish MFA.
- A more detailed description of the methodology resulting in the sections concerning support for technology development and transfer and capacity building. In particular, these developments regard the process and methodology through which

Denmark assesses its development activities and assigns its projects as relevant towards these two objectives.

The in-depth analyses of the multi-project mechanisms and pooled grants supported by Denmark were first included in Denmark's BR4. The further development and expansion of this analysis is a measure taken to consider a larger amount of finance and development partners in more granular climate finance assessments.

The method involves analysing individual projects receiving grants from Denmark's development partner responsible for the multi-project mechanism or pooled fund, using the Rio marker methodology.

VI.2.2 Multilateral climate finance

Multilateral climate finance is divided in the CTF into core finance and climate-specific finance.

Core finance is identified by Denmark as funding to select institutions that are marked as "core contributions to multilateral institutions" in statistical reporting to OECD DAC's CRS. Such core funding for multilateral institutions is not marked with Rio markers. This is because any resulting climate finance is better measured as a financial outflow from a multilateral organisation.

The climate-specific finance flowing to multilateral organisations, as included in CTF Table 7 and 7(a) represents one of two things: (1) earmarked, multi-bilateral finance which has been allocated a Rio marker; and (2) core finance to a multilateral organisation deemed as entirely focused on climate change, such as the climate change funds with imputed multilateral shares of 100%, as calculated by the OECD[30].

The funding to multilateral institutions included in CTF Table 7 and 7(a) are the actual amounts of disbursed annual contributions to those organisations.

Again with regards to CTF Tables 7 and 7(a), Denmark reports on core finance and climate-specific as mutually exclusive flows of finance:

- Core contributions to "Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks" and "Specialised United Nations bodies" are reported as core finance. This includes core funding for the World Bank, the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, UNDP and UNEP.
- Core and climate-specific finance to large multilaterals with multiple 'arms', such as the World Bank, has been divided into support provided to specific institutions. For example, Denmark's support to the World Bank is divided into support for the International Development Association,and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development..
- Contributions to "Multilateral climate change funds" are reported as climate-specific. This includes funding to the Least Developed Countries Fund, Green Climate Fund, UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities, and "Other multilateral climate change funds" (including the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the Strategic Climate Fund).

[30] See "Imputed multilateral shares": https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-topics/climate-change.htm

- In 2019 and 2020, core commitments and disbursements provided to: the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) and International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), have been considered as climate-specific, based on individual assessments of these contributions. Following this, these projects had their climate objective ("Mitigation", "Adaptation" or "Cross-cutting") assigned after a specific assessment of the objectives of the support.

As referred to above, climate-specific finance channelled through specific programmes and trust funds managed by multilateral institutions is treated in the same way as climate-specific bilateral and regional support. This means the climate-relevance of such activities are identified based on an application of Rio markers. Denmark separates climate-specific bilateral and multilateral funding based on OECD DAC channel codes. Multilateral finance is reported in CTF Table 7(a) while bilateral finance is reported in CTF Table 7(b).

Reporting on climate finance through core contributions to multilateral organisations is a major challenge for Denmark and other donor countries. Aside from those instances outlined above, where an organisation is deemed to be primarily focused on climate change objectives, Denmark's reporting to UNFCCC does not include any calculations trying to assess the climate-relevant finance resulting from the Danish core contributions to multilateral organisations and development banks. Therefore, Denmark values the annual Joint Report on Multilateral Development Banks' Climate Finance, produced using a commonly agreed methodology among the multilateral development banks (MDBs)[31]. Likewise, Denmark values the reports from OECD on Climate Finance Provided and Mobilised by Developed Countries that estimates the climate finance provided and mobilised by MDBs that can be attributed to developed countries[32]. These report are considered essential for the monitoring of trends and progress in mobilising finance for climate action and investments in developing countries. The MDB outflows resulting from core support, which can be attributed to Denmark, are not included in this submission.

VI.2.3 Private climate finance

In 2015 and 2016, for the first time, Denmark applied Rio markers to private climate finance mobilised through Denmark's Investment Fund for Developing Countries (IFU). Denmark continued to report bilaterally mobilised private finance in its BR4 submission, and continues to do so for 2019 and 2020 in a separate box below. All figures are those provided by IFU to the Danish MFA.

IFU provides equity capital for climate-relevant investments in developing countries using its own resources, while also managing a number of investment vehicles that involve private investors such as the Danish Climate Investment Fund (DCIF) and the Danish SDG Investment Fund.

The total capital commitment to the Danish SDG Investment Fund is close to DKK 5bn. Of which, nearly DKK 3 billion was committed by Danish pension funds and private investors while the remaining DKK 2 billion was committed by IFU, including DKK 100 million from the Danish MFA and a DKK 800 million loan from Denmark's national bank, guaranteed by the Danish state.

[31] Available at: https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/9234bfc633439d0172f6a6eb8df1b881-0020012021/original/2020-Joint-MDB-report-on-climate-finance-Report-final-web.pdf

[32] Available at: https://www.oecd.org/env/climate-finance-provided-and-mobilised-by-developed-countries-aggregate-trends-updated-with-2019-data-03590fb7-en.htm

In 2017, Danida Business Finance (DBF) was relocated from the Danish MFA to IFU. In January 2020, its name was changed to Danida Sustainable Infrastructure Finance (DSIF), which provides and mobilises finance for sustainable infrastructure projects in developing countries. DSIF offers grants in combination with subsidised loans for infrastructure projects in developing countries with incomes per capita below USD 3,995 (2020). The projects must contribute to sustainable development in the recipient country in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

Furthermore, Danida Market Development Partnerships (DMDP) brings commercial- and non-commercial actors together in partnerships to promote sustainable business, development and employment opportunities in developing countries, contributing to the SDGs. A number of climate-related activities have been supported, in particular investments in renewable energy and the circular economy.

Danida has also supported 'Partnering for Green Growth and the Global Goals 2030' (P4G) which brings together businesses, governments, and civil society organizations in partnerships to develop and prove market-based green and inclusive solutions to deliver on the SDGs and the Paris Agreement. P4G commenced operations in January 2018. The World Resource Institute (WRI) hosts the Global Hub, which manages P4G.

Private climate finance mobilised through these instruments are not included in this submission or the CTF tables. Private finance mobilised by IFU or IFU managed funds is noted in a separate box this narrative report as supplementary information.

VI.2.4 Methodological differences from BR4

The methodology used for calculating Danish climate finance for 2019 and 2020 is generally the same as the methodology used to produce Denmark's BR2, BR3 and BR4 submissions. From 2017-2020, Denmark has reported core funding to a number of institutions which were previously not included in BRs. These include: the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the International Development Association's Multilateral Debt Relief Programme, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. These are all reported as core funding only in the CTF tables, and not as climate specific funding.

VI.2.5 Final remarks

Denmark provides the information in CTF Tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b) in Danish Kroner and USD. Denmark uses the currency exchange rates published by the OECD DAC[33].

Information on individual Danish development projects is publicly available in Danida's OpenAid database (http://openaid.um.dk), where updated disbursements to individual projects and total sums for disbursements to countries, sectors and implementing organisations can be found.

As an EU Member State, Denmark also reported under the annual EU Monitoring Mechanism (MMR), and now reports under the EU Governance Regulation (GR), which superseded the MMR for post-2020 climate finance reporting. In doing so, Denmark provides annual reporting of information on financial support, capacity building and technology transfer activities to developing countries based on the best available data. To

[33] Available at: https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm

the extent possible, Denmark follows the recommendations made by the European Commission to allow comparable reporting among Member States of the EU.

VI.3 OVERVIEW OF DANISH CLIMATE FINANCE FROM 2013 TO 2020

This section presents an overview of Danish climate finance reported to the UNFCCC. The overview includes a breakdown by implementation channel (multilateral, bilateral etc.), an overview of recipient countries, mitigation and adaptation shares, the use of bilateral and multilateral channels, as well as support to LDCs.

Table 7.2 contains an overview of Danish climate-specific finance between 2013 and 2020 for both disbursements and commitments. Denmark's core contributions to multilateral institutions are not included yet are reported separately under the 'Core/general' column of CTF Tables 7 and 7(a), as required by the UNFCCC (see Annex F of Denmark's NC8).

The table shows how Danish climate finance disbursements and commitments have been distributed between mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting objectives.

It should be noted that commitments may fluctuate significantly from year to year depending on the specific types of commitments made in specific years.

TABLE VI.2: DANISH CLIMATE FINANCE BR2-BR5 (2013-2020).

FIGURES REGARDING THE YEARS 2013 AND 2014 INCLUDE CLIMATE-SPECIFIC FINANCE TO THE GCF, LDCF, AND GGGI. THIS FINANCE WAS NOT INCLUDED IN DENMARK'S ORIGINAL BR2 SUBMISSION, YET HAVE BEEN INCLUDED HERE TO ENSURE COMPARABILITY WITH THE METHOD AND FIGURES PRESENTED IN DENMARK'S BR3, BR4 AND BR5 SUBMISSIONS. FIGURES THEREFORE DIFFER SLIGHTLY FROM THOSE INCLUDED IN BR2.

Danish climate-specific finance (DKK Millions)		**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Commitments	Mitigation	229	471	192	259	376	397	1,015	567
	Adaptation	81	0	89	394	581	462	613	811
	Cross-cutting	1,336	1,257	793	203	304	295	533	658
	Other	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Total climate-specific	**1,646**	**1,728**	**1,074**	**857**	**1,261**	**1,154**	**2,161**	**2,036**
Disbursements	Mitigation	392	492	296	346	414	587	883	535
	Adaptation	202	171	107	248	355	418	529	683
	Cross-cutting	665	788	762	691	583	470	432	540
	Other	33	33	43	7	0	0	0	0
	Total climate-specific	**1,292**	**1,484**	**1,208**	**1,293**	**1,352**	**1,474**	**1,844**	**1,758**

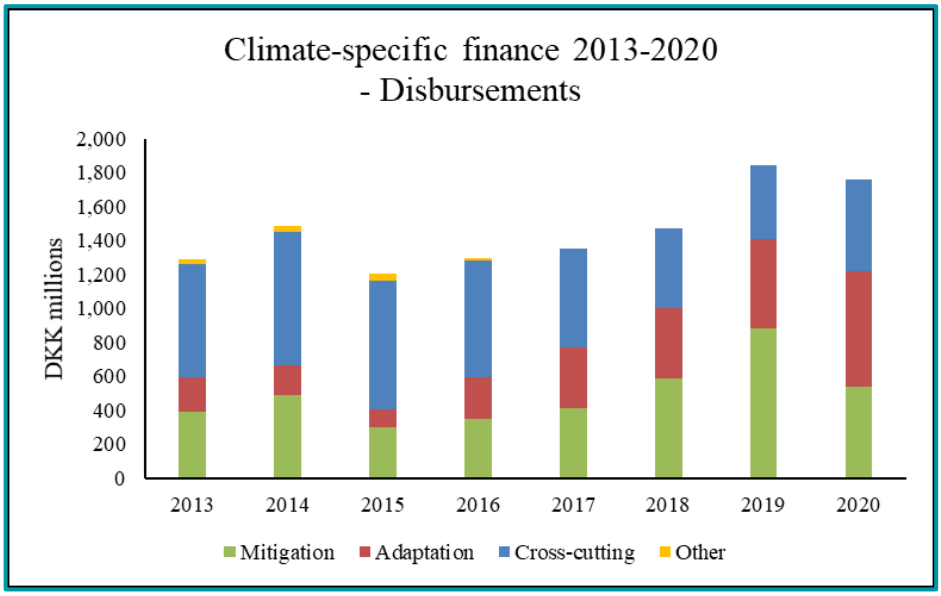
In Denmark's original BR2 submission (covering the years 2013 and 2014), climate finance to organisations like the GCF, LDCF, and GGGI was reported as core finance, and not as climate-specific finance despite the climate-relevance of these organisations. In Denmark's BR3, BR4 and BR5 submissions, finance provided to these organisations was included in CTFs as climate-specific finance. The Figures presented in Table VI.1 therefore differ slightly to those included in Denmark's original BR2 submission, due to the inclusion of finances provided to the GCF, LDCF and GGGI.

VI.3.1 Danish climate finance reported 2013 to 2020 - disbursements

Total annual disbursements of Danish climate-specific finance, as included in Denmark's original BR2 submission, were 1,207 million DKK and 1,369 million DKK in 2013 and 2014, respectively.

Figure VI.1 below, shows how Danish climate-specific finance disbursements are distributed between mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting objectives in the period from 2013 to 2020. On average, 34% of finance targeted mitigation, 23% adaptation and 42% cross-cutting. For the year 2019, 48% of climate-specific finance targeted mitigation objectives, 29% adaptation and 23% cross-cutting. In 2020, the shares are 30% for mitigation, 39% adaptation and 31% cross-cutting.

FIGURE VI.1: DISBURSEMENTS OF CLIMATE-SPECIFIC FINANCE BY DENMARK BETWEEN 2013 AND 2020. VISUAL PRESENTATION OF THE NUMBERS INCLUDED IN TABLE 7.2.



The cross-cutting category can be split equally into mitigation and adaptation to illustrate the balance in finance between the two objectives, with the results shown in Table 7.3.[34]

After equally distributing cross-cutting finance between mitigation and adaptation totals, 56% and 43% of Danish disbursements of climate-specific finance targeted mitigation and adaptation objectives, respectively, across the period 2013 to 2020. The shares specifically for the period covered by BR4 (2017-2018) show 54% of climate-specific finance targeted mitigation, and 46% adaptation. The shares specifically for the period covered by BR5 (2019-2020) show 53% of climate-specific finance targeted mitigation, and 47% adaptation.

Total Danish disbursements of climate-specific finance in 2019 and 2020 amounted to 13% and 12% of Denmark's total ODA disbursements in those years, respectively.

[34] Here, cross-cutting finance has been divided evenly between mitigation and adaptation. Activities reported by Denmark in the cross-cutting category having the same Rio marker allocated for both mitigation and adaptation objectives (i.e. activities with either two Significant or Principal markers).

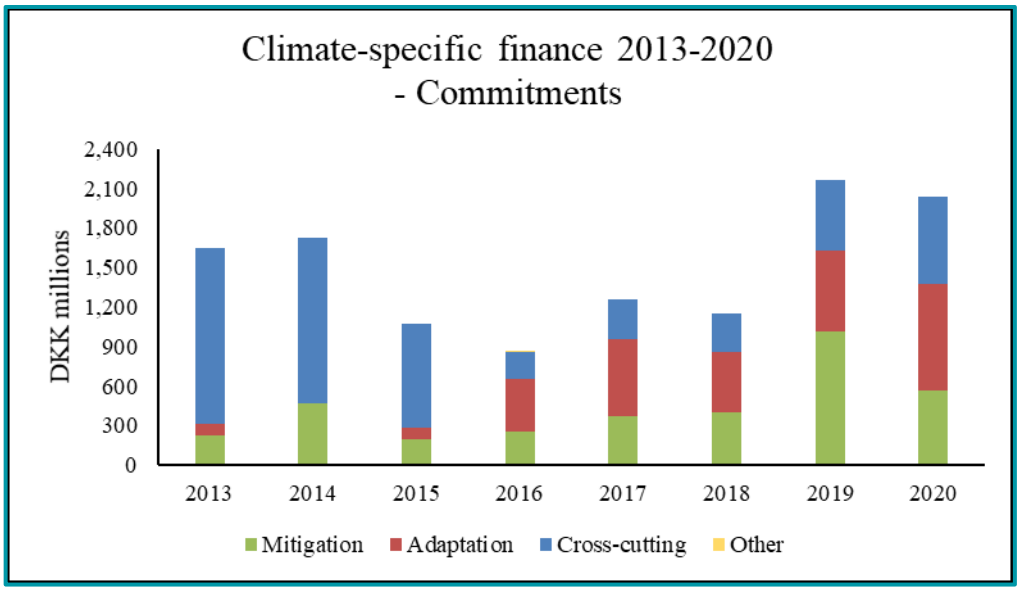
TABLE VI.3: DANISH CLIMATE FINANCE BR2-BR4 (2013-2020). AS TABLE 7.2 BUT WITH THE CROSS-CUTTING CATEGORY EQUALLY SPLIT INTO MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION CLASSIFICATIONS.

Danish climate-specific finance (DKK Millions)		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Commitments	Mitigation (% share)	897 (54%)	1,100 (64%)	589 (55%)	361 (42%)	528 (42%)	545 (47%)	1,282 (59%)	896 (46%)
	Adaptation (% share)	749 (46%)	629 (36%)	486 (45%)	496 (58%)	733 (58%)	609 (53%)	880 (41%)	1,140 (54%)
	Other (% share)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
	Total climate-specific	**1,646**	**1,728**	**1,074**	**857**	**1,261**	**1,154**	**2,161**	**2,036**
Disbursements	Mitigation (% share)	725 (56%)	886 (60%)	677 (56%)	692 (54%)	706 (52%)	822 (56%)	1,099 (60%)	805 (46%)
	Adaptation (% share)	535 (41%)	565 (38%)	488 (40%)	594 (46%)	638 (48%)	653 (44%)	745 (40%)	953 (54%)
	Other (% share)	33 (3%)	33 (2%)	43 (4%)	7 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
	Total climate-specific	**1,292**	**1,484**	**1,208**	**1,293**	**1,352**	**1,474**	**1,844**	**1,758**

VI.3.2 Danish Climate Finance Reported to the UNFCCC (2013 to 2016) - commitments

Figure VI.2 shows Danish climate finance commitments between 2013 and 2020. On average, Denmark has committed DKK 1.49 billion annually.

FIGURE VI.2: COMMITMENTS OF CLIMATE FINANCE FROM DENMARK BETWEEN 2013 AND 2020. VISUAL REPRESENTATION OF THE NUMBERS FOUND IN TABLE 7.2.



VI.3.3 Climate finance by channel of delivery

Figure VI.3 below presents the proportion of Denmark's climate finance being delivered through different partners, or "channels of delivery". The figure highlights the shares of climate finance being disbursed to developing countries through multilateral organisations, public sector institutions, NGOs and civil society organisations, private sector institutions, and through other channels. Figures exclude finance reported as core/general finance in Denmark's CTF tables.

Multilateral institutions used to channel 45% of Denmark's climate finance in 2019 and 2020. The proportion of Danish climate finance channelled through national public sector institutions, NGOs and civil society, and private sector institutions was 27%, 17% and 5%, respectively.

FIGURE VI.3: CHANNEL OF DELIVERY OF DANISH DISBURSEMENTS OF CLIMATE-SPECIFIC FINANCE FROM 2019-2020. FINANCE REPORTED AS CORE/GENERAL FINANCE IN CTF TABLE 7 IS NOT INCLUDED WITHIN FIGURES.

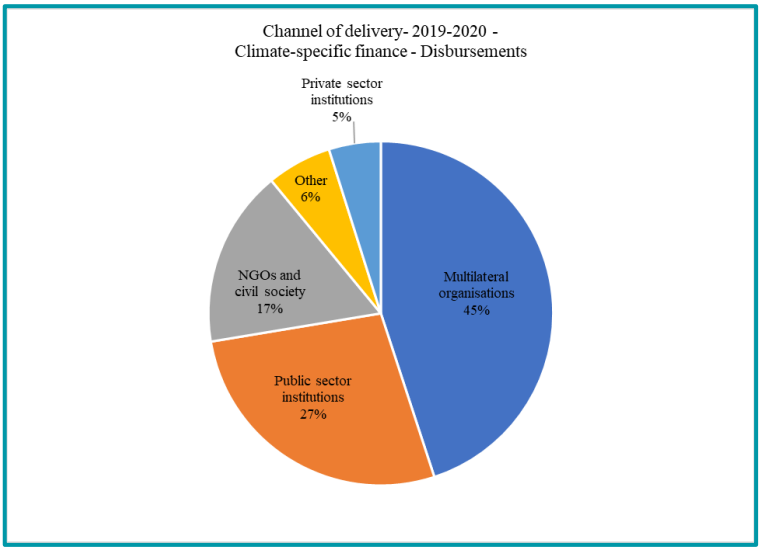


TABLE VI.3: BREAKDOWN OF MULTILATERAL CORE FUNDING BETWEEN 2013 AND 2016 INCLUDED IN THE DANISH REPORTING TO THE UNFCCC AND THE CORRESPONDING CLIMATE RELEVANT PART OF THESE CONTRIBUTIONS CALCULATED BASED ON THE OECD IMPUTED SHARE METHOD . FIGURES FOR 2013 AND 2014 ARE CALCULATED USING A METHOD SIMILAR TO THE METHOD USED FOR 2015 AND 2016 IN BR3. THESE MIGHT THEREFORE DIFFER FROM FIGURES REPORTED IN BR2*.

Core funding to multilateral institutions **Imputed method** (DKK million - **Disbursements**)	**2013**		**2014**		**2015**		**2016**	
	Core contribution reported	Imputed climate relevant share	Core contribution reported	Imputed climate relevant share	Core contribution reported	Imputed climate relevant share	Core contribution reported	Imputed climate relevant share
Multilateral climate change funds	157	*127*	242	*202*	200	*170*	194	*165*
Multilateral financial institutions	936	*196*	629	*134*	1,034	*205*	1,107	*209*
Specialised United Nations bodies	552	*0*	625	*20*	619	*20*	434	*0*
Total	**1,645**	***323***	**1,495**	***355***	**1,853**	***395***	**1,736**	***374***

VI.3.4 Breakdown by recipient income groups

Based on the activity-level information available in the OECD CRS, it is possible to categorise Danish climate-specific finance according to recipient country income groups. This is illustrated in Figure VI.4, which shows how the Danish climate-specific finance disbursed between 2013 and 2020 is distributed between recipient country income groups used by the OECD DAC (LDC: Least Developed Countries; Other LICs: Other Low Income Countries; LMICs: Lower Middle Income Countries; and UMICs: Upper Middle Income Countries).

The figure excludes funding that is not allocated to a specific recipient country or identifiable income group, for example, finance directed towards a region, spent by means of framework agreements with NGOs or universities, or programmes and contributions to multilateral organisations which target multiple countries.

LDCs received 46% of the bilateral and multi-bilateral country-specific climate finance disbursed by Denmark between 2013 and 2020. In the period 2019-2020, LDCs received 68% of Denmark's country-specific bilateral and multi-bilateral climate finance disbursements, (78% in 2019 and 45% in 2020).

From 2013-2020, 54% of Danish climate finance to LDCs targeted mitigation and 46% targeted adaptation. For the period 2019-2020, covering BR5, the distribution was 43% towards adaptation objectives, and 57% towards mitigation. Climate finance to middle income countries had a slightly stronger focus on mitigation from 2013-2020, with 55% of finance targeting mitigation objectives.

FIGURE VI.4: RECIPIENT INCOME GROUPS OF DANISH BILATERAL CLIMATE-SPECIFIC FINANCE DISBURSEMENTS FROM 2013-2020. FIGURE INCLUDES ONLY FINANCE WHERE A SINGLE RECIPIENT COUNTRY HAS BEEN SPECIFIED, WITH REGIONAL FINANCE AND FINANCE WITHOUT AN INCOME GROUP SPECIFICATION EXCLUDED. CROSS-CUTTING CLIMATE-SPECIFIC FINANCE HAS BEEN DIVIDED EVENLY BETWEEN ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION TOTALS.

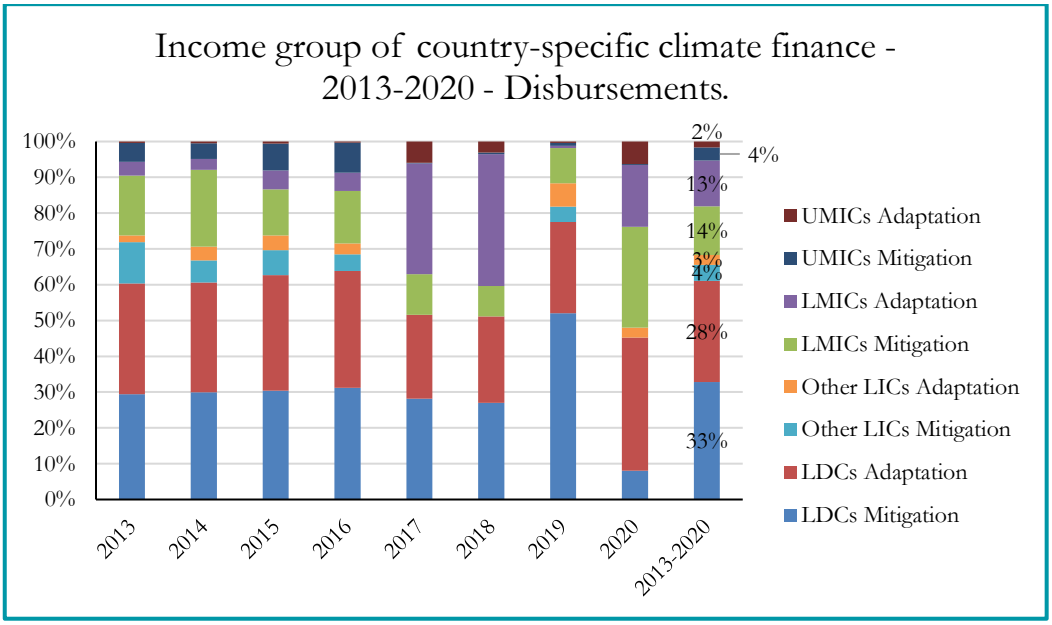
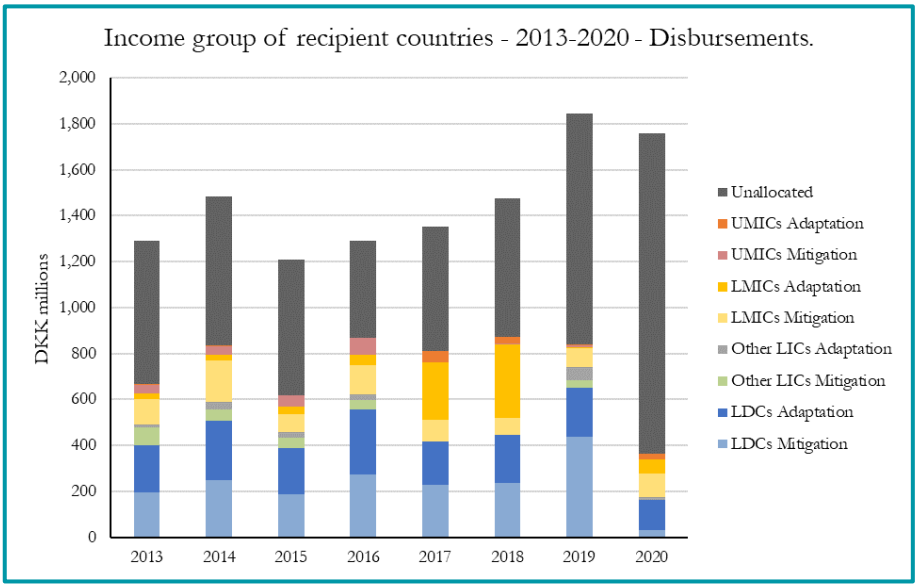


Figure VI.5 presents the absolute amounts of country-specific Danish climate finance disbursed to different income groups from 2013-2020, alongside regional climate-specific finance and finance that is not allocated to a specific recipient country or identifiable income group.

The significant decrease in country-specific climate finance with a recipient country income group allocation in 2020, as compared to previous years, is primarily due to two factors: (1) the increasing share of Danish climate-specific disbursements being channelled through multilateral organisations and institutions; and (2) a large volume of finance being reported with regional recipients in 2020.

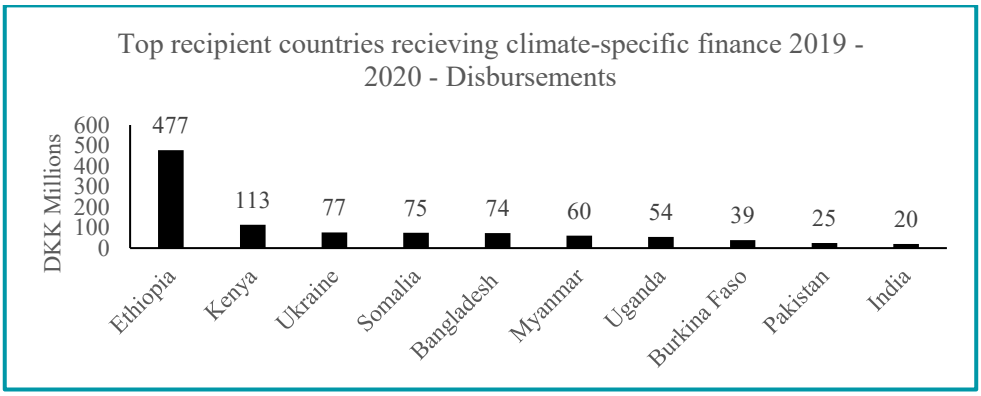
FIGURE VI.5: ABSOLUTE AMOUNT OF CLIMATE-SPECIFIC FINANCE DISBURSED TO RECIPIENT INCOME GROUPS FROM 2013-2020. FIGURE INCLUDES COUNTRY-SPECIFIC FINANCE WHERE A SINGLE RECIPIENT COUNTRY HAS BEEN SPECIFIED, ALONGSIDE REGIONAL FINANCE AND FINANCE WITHOUT AN ALLOCATED INCOME GROUP SPECIFICATION. CROSS-CUTTING CLIMATE-SPECIFIC FINANCE HAS BEEN DIVIDED EVENLY BETWEEN ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION TOTALS.



VI.3.5 Allocation of climate finance to Danida priority countries

Figure 7.6 below shows the 10 largest recipient countries of disbursements of Danish climate-specific finance between 2019 and 2020. The largest recipient, by a significant margin over the two years was Ethiopia. This is largely due to the Assela Wind Farm Project and contributions to Denmark's Ethiopia Country Programme 2018-2022.

FIGURE 7.6: TOP TEN RECIPIENT COUNTRIES OF CLIMATE FINANCE DISBURSEMENTS FROM DENMARK BETWEEN 2019 AND 2020.



VI.4 MOBILISED PRIVATE SECTOR CLIMATE INVESTMENTS THROUGH IFU

Denmark has established a number of new and innovative instruments to mobilise private finance for climate relevant investments in developing countries as shown in Figure 7.7. The main bilateral vehicle for these efforts has been the Investment Fund for Developing Countries (IFU; Investeringsfonden for Udviklingslande) and the various funds it manages.

FIGURE 7.7: CLIMATE-RELEVANT PUBLIC INVESTMENTS MADE BY IFU, AMOUNTS OF CLIMATE-RELEVANT PRIVATE INVESTMENTS ADMINISTERED BY IFU, AND MOBILISED CLIMATE-RELEVANT PRIVATE INVESTMENTS: 2018-2020.

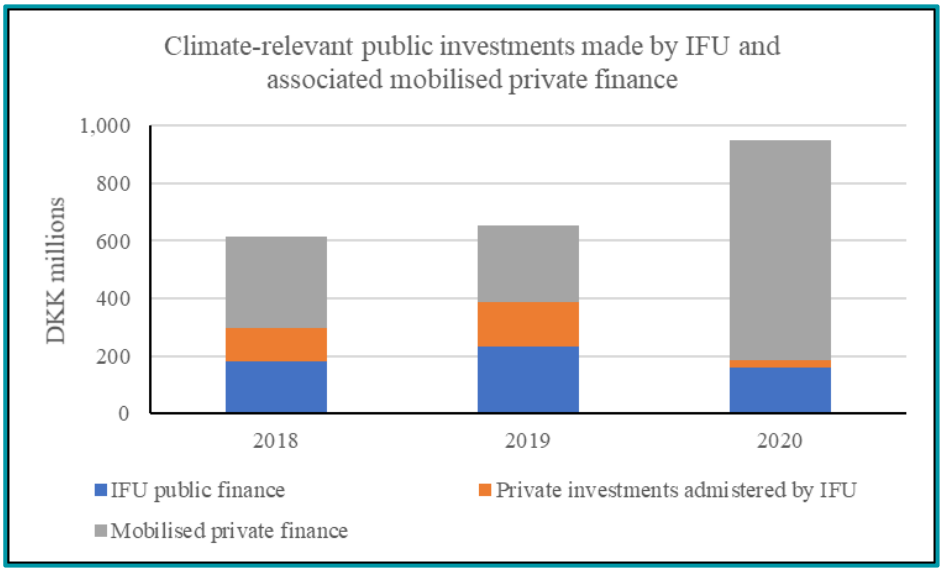


Table VI.4 below presents investments of climate-relevant public finance made by IFU and the Danish MFA from 2017 to 2020, alongside the amounts of private sector investments mobilised through the projects being co-financed. Both the mobilised finance, and the public finance used to mobilise that finance, are presented. DKK 799.9 million, 433.7 million, DKK 420.0 million, and DKK 794.0 million of climate-relevant private investments were mobilised in 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively.

The Danish Climate Investment Fund (DCIF) and the Danish SDG Investment Fund (SDG Fund) were involved in 8 (DCIF) and 4 (SDG) of the 22 investment projects from 2017-2020, as listed in Table 7.4. The remaining 10 projects were associated with IFU directly. Both DCIF and the SDG Fund are public-private partnerships managed by IFU.

The SDG Fund was established in 2018 and received a total committed capital of DKK 4.86 billion, involving the Danish State and IFU (DKK 1.94 billion), and Danish pension funds and institutional and private investors (DKK 2.92 billion). Alongside IFU, the 10 contributors to the Fund are: PKA, PensionDanmark, PFA, ATP, JØP/DIP, PenSam, Navest, SEB Life & Pension, Secure SDG Fund, and Chr. Augustinus Fabrikker Akts. The Fund is envisaged to promote investments of at least DKK 30 billion until 2030 and will form the primary vehicle for IFU's equity investment activities. The Fund is an innovative addition to how Denmark will contribute to increasing private investments in developing countries towards the achievement of the SDGs. It will target a number of strategic sectors, such as: renewable energy, agribusiness, infrastructure, including water and sanitation, industry and service as well as the financial sector.

The DCIF was established as a close-end fund and its investment period ended in early 2018. Up to 2016 it raised EUR 174 million of public and private funds, used to mobilise

further private investments at the project level. The public funds were provided by the Danish government and IFU, while Danish pension funds contributed the major remaining part (EUR 104 million). It is estimated that the fund will, in total, generate total investments of EUR 1-1.2 billion. The fund had the opportunity to invest in all developing countries by offering venture capital and advice to climate investors.

The amounts of private finance mobilised have been calculated by IFU, who declare their commitments whilst calculating the level of private finance they have received from pension funds or private investors. Both the public climate-relevant investments made by IFU and the resultingly mobilised climate-relevant private investments are calculated using Denmark's Rio marker methodology.

TABLE VI.4: AN OVERVIEW OF THE CLIMATE-RELEVANT PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE DANISH INVESTMENT FUND FROM 2017-2020, AS REPORTED BY IFU TO THE DANISH MFA.

Year	Extending Agency	Recipient Country	Public finance (DKK thousand)	Private finance administered and mobilised (DKK thousand)	Mitigation Rio marker	Adaptation Rio marker
2017	DCIF	Brazil	29	96,033	2	0
2017	DCIF	Brazil	119,400	23,675	2	0
2017	IFU	Egypt	63,928	391,031	2	0
2017	IFU	Egypt	22,129	7,879	2	0
2017	DCIF	India	19,626	21,444	2	0
2017	DCIF	Mali	2,417	95,408	2	0
2017	DCIF	Mali	39,673	8,965	2	0
2017	DCIF	Mongolia	117,200	105,435	2	0
2017	DCIF	Regional	50,000	50,000	2	0
2018	DCIF	Brazil	64,000	264,988	2	0
2018	IFU	Ghana	5,000	10,431	2	0
2018	IFU	Iran	22,700	68,233	2	0
2018	IFU	Ukraine	42,852	25,780	2	0
2018	IFU	Ukraine	29,800	9,386	2	0
2018	SDG	Ukraine	15,000	54,879	2	0
2019	SDG	Global	68,000	193,000	2	0
2019	SDG	Pakistan	33,000	103,000	2	0
2019	IFU	Ukraine	112,000	121,000	2	0
2019	IFU	Ukraine	20,000	3,000	2	0
2020	IFU	Brazil	130,000	596,000	2	0
2020	SDG	Ivory Coast	18,500	168,000	1	0
2020	IFU	Thailand	9,000	30,000	2	0
Sub-total 2017			**434,402**	**799,870**		
Sub-total 2018			**179,352**	**433,697**		
Sub-total 2019			**233,000**	**420,000**		
Sub-total 2020			**157,500**	**794,000**		
Grand total			**1,004,254**	**2,447,567**		

VI.5 TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER AND CAPACITY BUILDING

VI.5.1 Introduction

Both technology development and transfer and capacity and institutional development are central to effective climate-related development support and the UNFCCC. Capacity building is a foundational entry point for all of Danida's operations and the majority of the climate finance that Denmark provides has capacity building integrated into its operations. Technology development and transfer can be combined with capacity building in an integrated way as an effective form of climate cooperation towards long-term sustainability.

VI.5.1.1 Technology development

The Convention notes that all Parties shall promote and cooperate in the development and transfer of technologies that reduce emissions of GHGs. It also urges developed country Parties to take all practicable steps to promote, facilitate and finance the transfer of, or access to, climate technologies to developing countries. Furthermore, the Paris Agreement refers to realizing technology development and transfer for improving resilience to climate change.

Technology development and transfer, as used here, encompasses both "hard" and "soft" technologies. "Hard" technologies include equipment to control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases in the energy, transport, forestry, agriculture, and industry sectors, alongside technologies to enhance removals by greenhouse has sinks, technologies to facilitate adaptation and enhanced resilience to climate impacts. "Soft" technologies include capacity-building activities ("know-how"), the provision of and access to information networks, training and research, of relevance to climate-relevant hard technologies.

Transfers of both hard and soft technologies are seen in Danish climate-relevant activities, alongside or in unison with support seeking to enhance and develop the endogenous technologies and capacities of non-Annex I countries. Examples of transfers can be seen in both adaptation and mitigation activities, provided, where appropriate, with the engagement of private-sector actors. The extent of this technology development and transfer and capacity building action is significant and integral to Danish development cooperation.

VI.5.1.2 Capacity building

Capacity building activities enhance the capacity and ability of developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to take effective climate change action. Capacity building can include various instruments to increase local and national capacities to implement adaptation and mitigation actions, and should facilitate technology development, dissemination and deployment, access to climate finance, relevant aspects of education, training and public awareness, and the transparent, timely and accurate communication of information.

Danish climate support inherently seeks to include capacity building elements in its project design, with many projects and programmes also incorporating elements of technology transfer. As outlined in "The World 2030", Denmark's overall strategy for development cooperation and humanitarian action: "*Denmark will support the capacity of local civil society organisations and national and local authorities to deliver local responses to both immediate and long-term consequences of crises".* Furthermore, it also states: *"Through*

Danish support to innovation facilities in the multilateral organisations, we will encourage and support the promotion of work with technology and innovation to boost local and concrete results that can inspire new and larger-scale initiatives."

Regarding the implementation of the UNFCCC, Danish support to capacity building includes a broad spectrum of activities and public, private and civil society partners. Denmark aims to ensure that capacity building support provided to non-Annex I Parties reflects their endogenous priorities and needs through effective development cooperation and, where possible, with the use of prior engagement review and evaluation.

VI.5.1.3 Tracking capacity-building and technology transfer elements

An overview of selected projects supported in 2019 and 2020, with technology development and transfer and capacity building objectives are set out in CTF Tables 8 and 9. The projects outlined below are indicative examples taken from those tables, highlighting how Denmark is practicing an integrated approach to capacity building and technology transfer as part of its overall climate support portfolio, within both bilateral and multilateral assistance.

For the present reporting cycle, project documentation for all new Danish climate-relevant commitments in the years 2019 and 2020 have been assessed for technology development and transfer and capacity building relevance. These assessments haves been done in parallel with the existing Danish processes of external review of Rio marker allocations.

Regarding the assessment and marking process, Denmark reviews each project's documentation using a methodology similar to the Rio marker approach. The methodology is used to determine whether technology development and transfer and capacity building elements are included in the project's context, design, and objectives. Markers of "1" and "0" are assigned to each project to indicate whether technology development and transfer and capacity building: a marker of "1" denotes that the objective is a significant or principal objective of the activity; a marker of "0" means neither technology development and transfer or capacity building are significant objectives of the activity (or that they are not targeted at all).

Resultingly, for technology development and transfer and capacity building to have been targeted, they must form at least a "significant" objective within a given development activity. A significant objective is defined in line with the terminology used regarding the OECD DAC's Rio markers. An activity can be marked as having technology development and transfer or capacity building objectives when they are explicitly stated within documentation, however, the objectives do not have to be the fundamental driver or motivation for undertaking and designing a given activity. In the latter case, the activity has other primary objectives but has been formulated or adjusted to help meet the relevant technology transfer and/or capacity building concerns of the recipient.

VI.5.2 Examples of projects with technology development and transfer and capacity building components

VI.5.2.1 Support to multilateral institutions with technology development and transfer and capacity building components

VI.5.2.1.1 Support to the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) 2020-2022 (adaptation and mitigation, 27.2 million DKK)

The Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN), headquartered in UN City Copenhagen, is the implementation arm of the Technology Mechanism of the United

Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The CTCN promotes accelerated technology development and transfer, as well as strengthened policy and regulatory environments, at the request of developing countries as they seek to fulfill their Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals. The Center has served over 100 countries since its launch in the fall of 2013, providing targeted mitigation and adaptation interventions that enable countries to make progress in their transition to more climate resilient, low carbon economies.

VI.5.2.1.2 Energy efficiency in industry in Bangladesh

The purpose of SEFA is to provide financing through untied grants for technical assistance and investment activities in small/medium sustainable energy projects (encompassing Renewable Energy (RE) and Energy Efficiency (EE)) in Regional Member Countries, in order to stimulate local economic development and job creation. There are three main components of SEFA:

1. Component I (project preparation grants) seeks to support Bank lending to medium-sized RE and EE projects by financing the sponsors' costs of project preparation from pre-feasibility to financial closure.

2. Component II (equity investments) will provide equity finance and technical assistance for project preparation and business operations through investment in a private equity fund.

3. Component III (public sector activities) will support activities, especially those of the public sector, that create an enabling environment for private investments in sustainable energy in Africa. SEFA will finance (a) institutional, policy and regulatory planning, development and reform and (b) public sector capacity building that enable or promote private sector sustainable energy investment and improve the public sector's capacity to procure services.

VI.5.2.1.3 Least Developed Countries Fund

The primary objective of the GIF is to increase private investment, particularly long-term finance, in complex infrastructure projects. GIF activities are intended to contribute to the ultimate goals of poverty reduction and inclusive and sustainable growth via improved infrastructure in EMDEs.

The GIF pursued this objective by supporting EMDE governments in bringing high-quality infrastructure projects to market that have been structured with a view to enable the participation of a large number of private-sector investors. In addition to maintaining its "climate smart" eligibility requirement, GIF integrates best and emerging practices to mainstream climate considerations into project preparation activities to minimize carbon contribution and to maximize climate resiliency of EMDE infrastructure.

VI.5.2.1.4 Adaptation and building climate change resilience in Mozambique

The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) supports participating SIDS with assistance in the green energy transition that will mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and strengthen resilience in SIDS' to climate change while improving their energy security. The Lighthouse Initiative therefore contributes to SIDS meeting their NDC targets and to the achievement of the SDGs.

Danish support seeks to: Accelerate the deployment of Renewable Energy (RE) technologies and innovation in RE technologies for SIDS; Develop institutional capacity to strengthen the enabling framework for RE and improve data and information; Strengthen partnerships for knowledge exchange.

VI.5.2.1.5 Greening of Agricultural Transformation in Ethiopia (GATE) thematic programme

Denmark is a long-time supporter of the Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme (ESMAP), an assistance programme administered by the World Bank (WB). ESMAP provides analytical advisory services to low- and middle-income countries to reduce poverty and boost growth, through environmentally sustainable energy solutions.

ESMAP builds capacity in client countries through soft technology transfer and targeted technical assistance, knowledge generation and dissemination, pre-investment project preparation, and implementation support. ESMAP tackles questions related to energy in all its forms in both rural and urban settings. It influences billions in loans for development projects, leverages public and private financing, working with global agendas on energy and climate in country partnership programs and beyond. Practically, ESMAP works in every WB client country supporting improved energy sector performance and governance, enhancing access to modern energy services and technology, increasing the efficiency of energy use, and/or promoting renewable energy.

VI.5.2.1.6 The Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)

The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) supports the preparation and implementation of National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs) and the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). The LDCF plays an important role in the climate finance architecture by: a) piloting and demonstrating technologies, techniques, and business models for adaptation; b) supporting policy and strategy frameworks that enable and enhance adaptation and resilience mainstreaming; and c) identifying opportunities for scale-up through other sources of climate and development finance.

VI.5.2.2 Support to multilateral institutions with capacity building components

VI.5.2.2.1 Support for SEforALL (mitigation)

The UN initiative, SEforALL, seeks to enable universal access to sustainable energy, and thus the organisation targets SDG 7 (affordable clean energy), including the underlying targets of the goal concerning renewable energy and energy access and efficiency. The stated impact indicators are: (i) global population without access to electricity and clean cooking, (ii) rate of improvement of global energy intensity and (iii) rate of deployment of renewable energy. SEforALL aims to increase access to public and private finance in areas with great need for sustainable energy and is an example of Danish contribution to soft technology dissemination and capacity building through: (a) the creation of more enabling policy environments, (b) the faster scaling and replicating of innovative approaches and business models, and (c) the stronger alignment of country-level initiatives.

- Danish contributions to SEforALL support the interventions stated in the SEforALL Workplan: (1) "Electricity for all in Africa"; (2) "Growing Big Markets

for Clean Fuels"; (3) "Cooling for All"; (4) "Energizing Finance" and (5) "Gender and the People-Centered Accelerator".

VI.5.2.2.2 Support to the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) (mitigation)

The strategic objectives of the activity are: to support partner countries in their efforts to achieve low-carbon development, implement the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and realise NDCs; to meet SDG7 target 7.2 and 7.3 by 2030, to increase substantially the share of RE in the global energy mix and to double the global rate of improvement in EE; and to integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

Long-term planning and solid energy scenarios are key to ensuring the right policies and investments,which can speed up the transition to renewable energy. With a mandate from 158-member countries and the EU, IRENA encourages governments to adopt enabling policies for RE investments, provides practical tools and policy advice to accelerate RE deployment and EE, and facilitates knowledge sharing and technology transfer. The project focuses on long term planning, supported by activities producing regional analysis and energy transition system dynamics. The dissemination of this research, and the learnings from it, seek to inform and increased ambitions in RE/energy transition targets. Furthermore, the exchange of best practices among practitioners and policy makers forms an integral part of the project design.

VI.5.2.2.3 Support to the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) (adaptation, 8.35 million DKK)multilateral institutions with capacity building components

The World 2030 – Denmark's Strategy for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action states that Denmark continues to defend human rights, democracy and equal opportunities as a priority in itself. This endeavour is a precondition for leaving no one behind and achieving the SDGs. Indigenous People (IP) represent 5% of the world population but 15% of the world´s poorest. Promotion and protection of the rights of IPs is an important priority for Denmark working within the framework of the UN including as member of the Human Rights Council.

Danish support to the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) is comprised of four goals: Goal 1: Strong international and regional bodies; Goal 2: National policies, institutions and plans adequately account for IPs' rights to land and natural resources; Goal 3: IPs are organised and are claiming and exercising their rights at national, regional and international levels; Goal 4: Indigenous women and youth are actively involved in decision-making related to decisions affecting their lives. As a result, the support will result in the Nationally Determined Contributions of targeted countries referencing IPs' rights and recognising their role and knowledge in climate action.

VI.5.2.3 Bilateral support with both technology development and transfer and capacity building components

VI.5.2.3.1 The Kenya Bilateral Programme (adaption and mitigation, 170 million DKK)

Denmark supports a number of Development Engagements in Kenya focusing on both climate change adaptation and mitigation, with significant capacity building components throughout. The four Development Engagements are: 1) Development Through Sustainable Trade; 2) Green Employment in Agriculture; 3) Supporting Climate

Technologies and Related Innovative Business Models; and 4) Northern Rangelands Trust: Resilient Communities and Natural Resources.

The Northern Rangelands Trust Development Engagement seeks to increase community resilience and adaptation to climate chnage through sustainable, peaceful use of natural resources. In doing so, project activities seek to build the capacity of communities and local and national government to enable sustainable rangeland, forest and marine managegement systems.

The Supporting Climate Technologies and Related Innovative Business Models Development Engagement seeks to increase the scale-up and uptake of climate solutions contributing to mitigation and adaptation by improving the enabling environment (through policy advocacy, research, access to finance and awareness creation) for innovative business models.

VI.5.2.3.2 Danish Energy Agency Energy Partnership Programme (DEPP) (mitigation, 97.5 million DKK)

The Danish Energy Agency cooperates with the governments of a number of developing countries on capacity building and technology transfer related to sector energy transition to become a low-carbon economy. The cooperation is primarily focusing on policy improvements in long term energy planning and modeling, renewable energy integration and deployment, energy efficiency interventions and in climate change mitigation, and preparation of specific investments in renewable energy projects and technology transfer.

The "India-Denmark Energy Partnership (INDEP)" and “Danish Energy Partnership Programme III, INDODEPP” projects contain elements of both technology development and transfer and capacity building. The projects looks to build the capacity of the national governments with regards to renewable energy sector planning, integration and policy, while also providing access to Danish renewable energy technology solutions.

Through the development of a Danish-Indian knowledge centre for wind energy development in the country, the INDEP project represents funding for a 5-year partnership programme under the Climate Envelope for 2019. The support exemplifies soft technology transfer and capacity building activities through the development of management systems and tools to better enable the uptake of renewable energy technologies in India.

The support is based on Denmark’s long-standing experience on energy transition away from a fossil fuel economy. Furthermore, DEPP builds on a well-tested government-to-government modality of cooperation exemplified through a Memorandum of Understanding outlining: Shared government goals for the cooperation; The provision of technical advisory support including from the DEA and the Danish power system operator; Wider access for counterparts to become acquainted with Danish experience, expertise and technology solutions; Daily programme presences, in-country, through Denmark’s embassy and the posting of international Long-Term Advisors with key-partner institutions and; Wider anchoring of programme objectives and results through high-level participation in programme steering and high-level policy dialogues.

VI.5.2.3.3 Enabling Environment for Sustainable Energy in Georgia, 2020-2023 (mitigation, 15 million DKK)

Here Denmark supports Georgia’s energy sector reform toward achievement of SDG7 and SDG13 targets, NDC emission reduction goals, and alignment with EU energy market rules. The immediate objectives of the support are: The increased capacity of energy

authorities to introduce sustainable energy in George; The provision of tools for long-term energy system planning and modelling and better forecasting technology to help integrate wind energy; Support regarding secondary legislation on appliances and eco-design and the use of experience in energy savings obligations schemes; The strengthening of the enabling environment for implementation of Georgia's green energy transition and related investments.

VI.5.2.3.4 Climate-Smart Agriculture and Market Development for Enhancing Livelihoods of Refugees and their Host Communities in Rwanda (adaptation, 5.4 million DKK)

Building on the successful implementation of Misizi marshland project, the proposed replication of Misizi project model aims at improving livelihoods and self-reliance for more refugees and host communities, through facilitating access to arable land and agricultural inputs for market-oriented and climate-smart farming.

Danish support includes: The building of governmental and non-governmental capacities to plan and implement climate-smart agriculture activities; The identification of 2-3 feasible value chain in partnership with private sector partners/companies; The training and provision of Agricultural Extension services and business development advisory services; The transfer of productive assets (seeds / inputs / manure / irrigation).

VI.5.2.3.5 Strengthening the Resilience of the Populations of the Zinder Region to Climate Risks (adaptation, 10 million DKK)

The overall objective of this project is to build the resilience of communities in Korama (Zinder Region) to climate change and natural disasters, and to ensure these communities are economically empowered through the creation of sustainable and meaningful employment opportunities by 2023. Through the provision of Early Warning Systems, Forecast-Based Action and Climate Risk Information Management Systems - alongside capacity building activities to enable the use of the tools and effective adaptation actions - the support exemplified the transfer of hard and soft technologies to enable climate change adaptation.

VI.5.2.3.6 Supporting Biodigester Sector for Green Jobs and Income Generation (adaptation, 9.8 million DKK)

The overall objective of the project is that Nigerien Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), in partnership with local governments, promote green jobs and income generating activities and enhance the local adaptive capacity and climate resilience of the most climate vulnerable women and youth. The project aims to build capacity of local CSOs and Local Governments to implement locally-led, and gender-transformative adaptation planning. The support provides biodigesters, and the training to use them, to replace charcoal as a cooking fuel while producing an agricultural input enhancing the adaptive capacity of farmers.

VI.5.2.4 Bilateral support with capacity building components

VI.5.2.4.1 Support to the Private Agriculture Sector Support Project (adaptation, 10 million DKK)

Danish support to the Private Agricultural Sector Support (PASS) project will capitalise on the rapidly increasing mobile connectivity in Tanzania. By digitalising PASS products and processes, the project will contribute to significantly accelerate PASS' ability to reach large number of beneficiaries, including small-holder farmers, who will benefit from access to finance.

The project is closely aligned to the objectives of the Danish TechVelopment Initiative. Furthermore, the support will establish a Knowledge Hub (KH), a key avenue where PASS can create awareness on climate change and environmental challenges and notify and educate small holder farmers of green solutions, technologies and approaches, building their capacity to act in the face of change.

VI.5.2.4.2 Support to the Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Programme (adaptation, 40 million DKK)

Danish support to the Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Programme (SASPP), Burkina Faso's safety net project would be able to reach additional households who are currently suffering from multiple shocks, including food insecurity and other climate related shocks. In addition to expanding payments to new beneficiaries, priorities include strengthening the capacity of the government to plan, implement and oversee adaptive social protection and putting in place the necessary delivery systems, including an early warning system, a social registry and a harmonized targeting methodology.

VI.5.2.4.3 Support for Disaster Risk Reduction in Lebanon (adaption, 20 million DKK)

Danish support to the French Development Agency's intervention in Lebanon supports the further development of thenational disaster risk management strategy, which is identified as remaining limited in terms of coordination and territorial approach. The strategy builds the capacity of both governmental and non-governmental actors regarding Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). In addition actors are supported to develop an efficient and replicable river basin Integrated Floord Risk Management model allowing local communities and municipalities to build their resilience and enhance their preparedness, response means and capacities against disasters.

VI.5.2.4.4 Support to Civil Society in Development (CISU): Climate action (adaptation and mitigation)

Civil Society in Development (CISU) is an independent association with more than 270 Danish civil society organisation (CSO) members. It supports its members by providing training courses, advice, online guidance on all aspects of Civil Society work. Danida has delegated the administration of various funds including:

- Specific fund for environment and climate change actions
- the Civil Society Fund, a fund for Danish CSOs in partnership with CSOs in developing countries

The objective of the activity is to increase climate resilience, particularly for vulnerable and marginalized groups. This will be achieved through capacity building of Danish CSOs, partners, their members and target groups for climate action on the ground and for advocacy towards duty bearers to hold them to account on climate issues. This will be achieved through capacity building of Danish CSOs, partners, their members and target groups for climate action on the ground and for advocacy towards duty bearers to hold them to account on climate issues. To enhance and develop national and community-level climate change policies, planning frameworks and information systems – especially with a view to adaptation, and to increase Danish civil society organisations' capacity to work with climate capacity building and advocacy with partners.

An external review of the fund in 2017 concluded that there is a significant achievement of objectives across the projects supported by CISU. Results feature within advocacy, where projects have promoted the voice of the poor on a variety of environmental and climate challenges, though the actual changes resulting of the advocacy is not captured well by monitoring. Capacity building results are also prominent, for example in the form of enhanced ability of rights-holders to hold duty bearers to account in their constituencies. Strengthened CSOs including their partnerships, networks, target group involvement etc. is another result area.

VI.5.2.4.5 Support to Strategic Partnership Agreements with Danish Civil Society Organisations (adaption and mitigation)

Through Strategic Partnership Agreements (SPAs) (formerly referred to as Framework Agreements), Denmark contributes to numerous Danish Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in four-year agreements. CSOs focused primarily on adaptation include: CARE Denmark, Danish Church Aid and Danish Red Cross. WWF pursue mitigation or cross-cutting targets, primarily relating to sustainable forests and their management in Myanmar and Uganda.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) establishes Strategic Partnerships with professional CSOs that have a focus on strategic alignment and results within Danish development and humanitarian priorities as outlined in the overall Danish Strategy for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action. Principally important for climate-related capacity building are those activities undertaken with support from the civil society development budget line of the Danish Finance Act ("Lot CIV" agreements). Lot CIV agreements aim to strengthen civil society in the global South so that it has the independence, space, diversity and capacity to influence and promote the realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals with a particular focus on pro-poor, marginalised and vulnerable groups. The objectives of projects under Lot CIV are:

- Capacity development processes that enable partners in the global South to effectively combat poverty, vulnerability, inequality, build community resilience, crisis preparedness and ability to adapt to climate change and build legitimacy, constituency and internal democracy, and accountability in organisations and movements;
- Promoting an enabling environment for civil society in the global South including i) basic legal guarantees such as the right to assembly, association and registration, ii) appropriate measures for CSOs' financial viability and sustainability and iii) appropriate spaces for participation in local, national and international decision-making processes;

- Global, regional and local advocacy efforts which involve and empower relevant local civil society actors and are informed by evidence and based on knowledge of the processes and stakeholders that need to be influenced. Such efforts include holding duty bearers accountable for implementing the SDGs in priority countries as well as at the global level;
- Strategic service delivery designed to reinforce advocacy, legitimacy of partners in the global South, innovation, learning, and capacity development of change agents and partner organisations in relation to the promotion of the SDGs.

VI.5.2.4.6 Support to Innovative and Gender-sensitive Nature-based Solutions for Resilience and Green Jobs (adaptation, 10 million DKK)

Focusing on the Rwenzori Mountains in western Uganda, this project will raise awareness of climate change and support communities to restore degraded watersheds and forests prone to climate related flooding and landslides. Communities will be trained in sustainable natural resource management to support their livelihoods. Selected women and youth will receive vocational training and be connected to employers offering green jobs – for example, in sustainable timber production. Local community enterprises, such as those focusing on timber and honey, will be trained and connected to markets to support their growth.

The overall objective of this project is to create and scale green jobs by applying a Nature based Solutions (NbS) approach at a landscape level to harness nature's immense potential to provide for communities' well-being, hereby enhancing their resilience to climate change in the Rwenzori Mountains in western Uganda. Capacity building support focuses on increasing the population's awareness of climate change and available adaptation activities, and through the provision of sustainable resource management training.

VI.5.2.5 Support to engage the private sector in technology development and transfer and capacity building activities

Alongside select examples of Danish support to multilateral institutions to promote technology development and transfer and capacity building (such as the support to the CTCN, SEFA and IRENA), and which engage the private sector in doing so, the below section provide further examples of Danish support engaging private actors towards these objectives.

VI.5.2.5.1 Support to the Investment Fund for Developing Countries (IFU) High Risk - High Impact Investment in Africa and Climate Investor 2 (adaptation and mitigation, 150 million DKK)

Denmark's 200 million DKK capitalisation of IFU for the development of its High Risk – High Impact initiative focuses on investments with high development impact in the Least Developed Countries in Africa, where the Danida support allows IFU to take higher risk and have a lower expectation for returns.

In addition, IFU's Climate Investor 2 project, with a financial commitment of 50 million DKK, responds to the large share of the population in developing countries with no or inadequate access to safe water and sanitation. Inadequate water and sanitation systems at all levels in developing countries have a great negative impact on social and economic

development, stability and quality of life. The requirements to address these challenges are very demanding in terms of financing, technical capacity, governance and management. A key purpose of Climate Investor 2 is to make use of blended finance, using public funds as leverage for the mobilisation of private capital, technology and know-how of relevance to water and sanitation sectors.

VI.5.2.5.2 Support Beyond the Grid Fund for Africa (BGFA) (mitigation, 37.5 million DKK)

The Beyond the Grid Fund for Africa (BGFA) aims to incentivize the private off-grid energy enterprises to provide energy access to underserved people in rural and peri-urban areas in Sub-Saharan African countries. This will be done by offering financial incentives to selected private companies to provide high quality and affordable energy services to regions outside the grid. The Danish support to BGFA will support the Uganda window and seek to increase access to primarily off-grid solar home systems. In addition, a Danish priority will be to support technical skills development for the off-grid solar sector in Uganda.

VI.5.2.5.3 Support to The African Guarantee Fund (adaptation and mitigation, 30 million DKK)

Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMVs) are the cornerstone of the African economies. This is where local innovation, job creation, green transformation, etc. takes place, but the companies' growth potential is severely limited by insufficient access to loans for necessary investments.

It is estimated that about half of the estimated 44 million formal African MSMVs lack access to loan capital to operate and grow. This is because the banks consider the risk of loans to companies to be too high. The AGF plays a crucial role in providing loan guarantees to African banks so that they can invest and create jobs supporting the green transition and mitigation and adaptation action. The AGF is able to leverage its guaranteed capital by a factor of 8. AGF has guarantee agreements with 160 banks and financial institutions in 40 African countries.

VI.5.2.5.4 Support to The External Investment Plan (EIP) of the European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD) (adaptation and mitigation, 75 million DKK)

The level of investment in many African countries is insufficient to support a sustainable and inclusive growth trajectory, which can ensure employment and income opportunities of a growing labour force. The mobilisation of private capital, technology, and knowhow for SDG investments across Africa is marginal due to a challenging risk-return balance on investments and limited market knowledge. Through the External Investment Plan/European Fund for Sustainable Development, Denmark uses ODA to mobilize private capital, knowhow and technology to have a significant impact on employment generation, reduction of greenhouse gas emission, food production, infrastructure availability, and tax contribution.

VII. Other reporting matters

A. DENMARK

The Danish government is continuously assessing historical and projected progress in Denmark's contribution to the joint EU28 economy-wide emission reduction target described in section III of this biennial report.

The latest assessment is contained in the report "Climate Status and Outlook 2022" from 2022[35]

Furthermore, in accordance with EU legislation[36], Denmark has in place a national system for reporting on policies and measures and for reporting on projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks.

This national system includes the relevant institutional, legal and procedural arrangements established in Denmark for evaluating policy and making projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks.

These domestic arrangements are considered to be sufficient for the process of the self-assessment of compliance with emission reductions in comparison with emission reduction commitments and the level of emission reduction recommended by science.

Denmark has established national rules for taking action against Danish entities under the EU ETS in case of non-compliance with their emission reduction targets under the EU ETS. These rules are contained in the Danish Act on CO_2 quotas (the Act of 9 May 2008 with amendments for the period 2008-2012[37] and the Act of 28 November 2012 for the period 2013-2020[38] as amended[39] and the latest amendments of 27 April 2022 for the period 2021-2030[40]).

As only Denmark's greenhouse gas emissions (i.e. without Greenland's and the Faroe Islands' greenhouse gas emissions) are relevant in relation to Denmark's contribution to the EU's greenhouse gas emissions (Greenland and the Faroe Islands are not EU territories) and therefore also the only emissions relevant in relation to the assessment of progress towards the joint EU target for 2020 under the convention as described in Chapter III, summary tables from Denmark's greenhouse gas inventory only (i.e. without Greenland and Faore Islands) are in Table 1 of the CTF (see Chapter VIII).

[35] https://ens.dk/en/our-services/projections-and-models/denmarks-energy-and-climate-outlook
[36] http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:165:0013:0040:EN:PDF
[37] https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=117147
[38] https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=144102
[39] https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=167235 and https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=185713
[40] https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/lta/2022/536

B. GREENLAND

Information on greenhouse gas emissions and trends

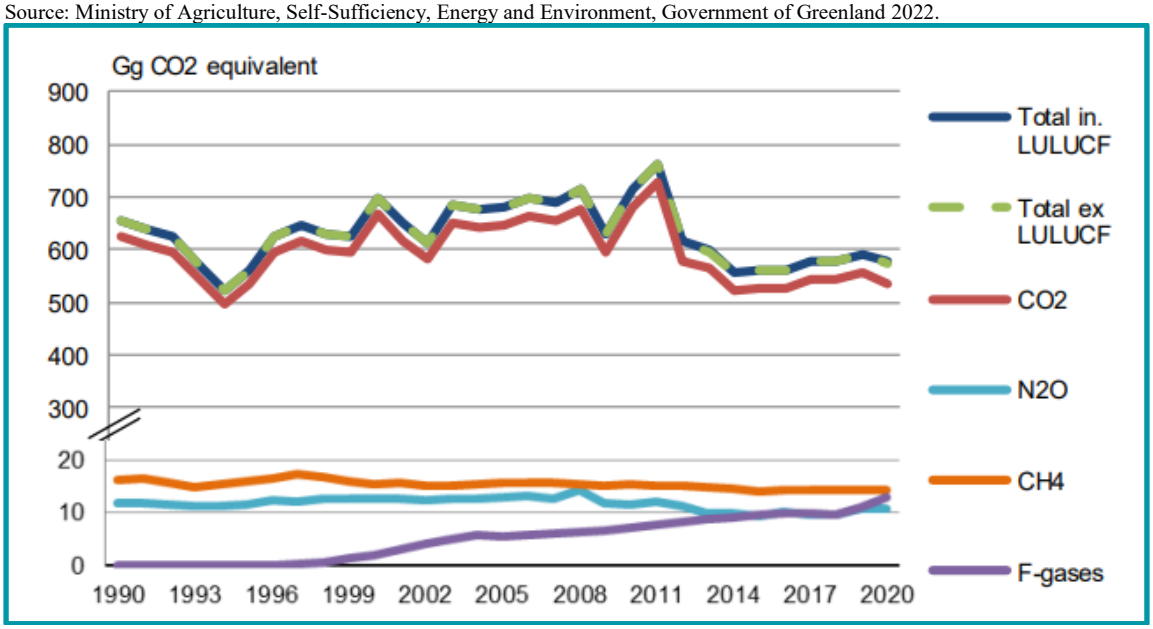
Summary information from Greenland's greenhouse gas inventory on emissions and emission trends

In 2020, the total emission of greenhouse gases excluding LULUCF was 575.35 kt CO_2 equivalent, and 576.69 kt CO_2 equivalent including LULUCF.

Figure VII.B.1 shows the total greenhouse gas emissions in CO_2 equivalents from 1990 to 2020. The emissions have not been corrected for temperature variations. CO_2 is the most important greenhouse gas. In 2020, CO_2 contributed to the total emission in CO_2 equivalent excluding LULUCF with 93.4 %, followed by CH_4 with 2.5 %, N_2O with 1.9 % and F-gases (HFCs) with 2.2 %. Since 1990, these percentages have been increasing for F-gases, and falling for CO_2 and N_2O, and stable for and CH_4. Greenland has no consumption of PFC.

Figure VII.B.1 *Greenhouse gas emissions in CO_2 equivalents, time-series 1990-2020.*

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Self-Sufficiency, Energy and Environment, Government of Greenland 2022.

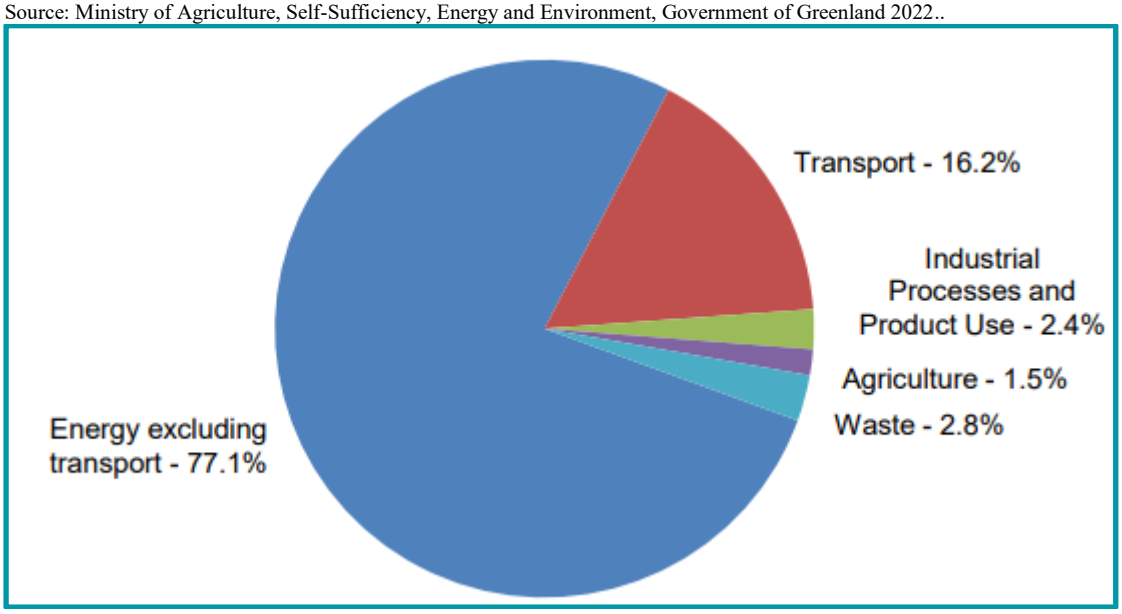


Stationary combustion plants and transport represent the largest categories. In 2020, energy excluding transport accounted for 77.1 % of the total emission in CO_2 equivalents excluding LULUCF; see Figure VII.B.2. Transport contributed with 16.2 %. Industrial processes and product use, agriculture and waste contributed to the total emission in CO_2 equivalents with 6.7 %.

The net CO_2 emission from forestry etc. was 0.2 % of the total emission in CO_2 equivalents in 2020. Total GHG emissions in CO_2 equivalents excluding LULUCF have decreased by 11.9 % from 1990 to 2020 and decreased 11.7% including LULUCF.

Figure VII.B.2 *Greenhouse gas emissions in CO_2 equivalents distributed on main sectors for 2020.*

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Self-Sufficiency, Energy and Environment, Government of Greenland 2022..



The summary tables from Greenland's greenhouse gas inventory are shown in Table VII.B.1 below (similar to the format of table 1 of the CTF).

Table VII.B.1: *Emission trends (SUMMARY), Greenland (i.e. not EU territory)*

CRF: TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS																															Inventory 2020
SUMMARY																															Submission 2022 v1
(Sheet 6 of 6)																															GREENLAND
Greenland																															
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	**Base year[1]**	**1990**	**1991**	**1992**	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**Change from base to latest reported year**
	CO_2 equivalent (kt)																															**(%)**
CO_2 emissions without net CO_2 from LULUCF	625	625	610	596	546	496	534	597	618	597	595	668	618	580	651	641	645	663	654	678	594	679	726	580	563	523	526	527	544	545	555	537	-14,0
CO_2 emissions with net CO_2 from LULUCF	625	625	610	596	546	496	535	597	618	598	595	668	619	580	651	641	646	663	655	679	594	680	727	581	564	524	527	528	545	546	557	538	-13,8
CH_4 emissions without CH_4 from LULUCF	16	16	16	16	15	15	16	16	17	17	16	16	16	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	-11,6
CH_4 emissions with CH_4 from LULUCF	16	16	16	16	15	15	16	16	17	17	16	16	16	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	-11,6
N_2O emissions without N_2O from LULUCF	12	12	12	12	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	12	13	13	13	13	13	14	12	12	12	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	-9,6
N_2O emissions with N_2O from LULUCF	12	12	12	12	11	11	12	13	12	13	13	13	13	12	13	13	13	13	13	14	12	12	12	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	-9,6
HFCs	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	13	100,0
PFCs	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,0
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,0
SF_6	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,0
NF_3	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,0
Total (without LULUCF)	653	653	638	623	572	523	562	626	648	628	625	698	650	612	684	675	679	697	689	715	627	714	761	615	597	556	559	561	578	578	592	575	-11,9
Total (with LULUCF)	653	653	639	624	573	523	563	626	648	628	626	699	650	612	684	676	680	698	689	716	628	715	762	616	598	557	560	562	579	580	593	577	-11,7
Total (without LULUCF, with indirect)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0,0
Total (with LULUCF, with indirect)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0,0
GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	**Base year[1]**	**1990**	**1991**	**1992**	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**Change from base to latest reported year**
	CO_2 equivalent (kt)																															**(%)**
1. Energy	625	625	610	596	546	496	534	597	618	597	594	668	618	580	650	641	645	663	654	679	593	680	726	579	563	522	525	526	543	544	555	537	-14,15
2. Industrial processes and product use	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	14	2572,32
3. Agriculture	10	10	10	9	8	8	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	9	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	9	-6,65
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry[5]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	410,63
5. Waste	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	16	17	16	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	-9,80
6. Other																																	
Total (including LULUCF)[5]	653	653	639	624	573	523	563	626	648	628	626	699	650	612	684	676	680	698	689	716	628	715	762	616	598	557	560	562	579	580	593	577	-11,72

Table VII.B.1: *Emission trends (GHGs), Greenland (i.e. not EU territory)*

CRF: TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS																																Inventory 2020
GHG CO_2 eq emissions																																Submission 2022 v1
(Sheet 1 of 6)																																GREENLAND
Greenland																																
GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base to latest reported year
	(kt CO_2 eq)																																%
Total (net emissions)[2]	653	653	639	624	573	523	563	626	648	628	626	699	650	612	684	676	680	698	689	716	628	715	762	616	598	557	560	562	579	580	593	577	-11,72
1. Energy	625	625	610	596	546	496	534	597	618	597	594	668	618	580	650	641	645	663	654	679	593	680	726	579	563	522	525	526	543	544	555	537	-14,15
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	625	625	610	596	546	496	534	597	618	597	594	668	618	580	650	641	645	663	654	679	593	680	726	579	563	522	525	526	543	544	555	537	-14,15
1. Energy industries	183	183	178	173	157	140	121	122	129	127	129	133	134	135	135	139	138	143	136	145	127	228	253	112	96	98	112	93	96	100	93	99	-45,98
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	27	27	26	25	23	20	44	45	46	40	46	48	46	43	50	51	55	56	58	60	43	39	47	37	39	25	24	27	26	30	29	29	10,80
3. Transport	97	97	97	95	88	82	90	94	98	102	106	107	97	94	103	115	113	123	112	119	107	110	117	112	112	106	105	113	120	114	128	93	-3,95
4. Other sectors	310	310	302	295	271	247	273	330	338	320	307	373	335	302	356	328	331	332	341	346	300	279	287	303	311	291	274	288	297	294	300	311	0,23
5. Other	8	8	8	8	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	7	10	8	10	16	24	21	16	5	2	10	6	5	5	4	4	-49,86
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
1. Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
C. CO_2 transport and storage	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
2. Industrial Processes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	14	2572,32
A. Mineral industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,00
B. Chemical industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
C. Metal industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44,76
E. Electronic industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	13	100,00
G. Other product manufacture and use	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,00
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0,00
3. Agriculture	10	10	10	9	8	8	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	9	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	9	-6,65
A. Enteric fermentation	8	8	8	7	6	7	7	7	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	-17,74
B. Manure management	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-12,62
C. Rice cultivation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
D. Agricultural soils	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	99,91
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
G. Liming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-50,00
H. Urea application	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
J. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry[2]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	410,63
A. Forest land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-121,63
B. Cropland	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,00
C. Grassland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	520,03
D. Wetlands	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	0,00
E. Settlements	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
G. Harvested wood products	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
H. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
5. Waste	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	16	17	16	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	-9,80
A. Solid waste disposal	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4,08
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	-0,25
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	6	6	6	6	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	-26,61
E. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
6. Other *(as specified in summary 1.A)*																																	
Memo items:																																	
International bunkers	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	42	35	21	32	45	36	125	148	70	50	53	22	54	61	67	63	63	100,00
Aviation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
Navigation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	42	35	21	32	45	36	125	148	70	50	53	22	54	61	67	63	63	100,00
Multilateral operations	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
CO_2 emissions from biomass	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	9	9	10	11	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	375,79
CO_2 captured	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0,00
Indirect N_2O	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	0,00
Indirect CO_2[3]	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	0,00
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions without land use, land-use change and forestry	653	653	638	623	572	523	562	626	648	628	625	698	650	612	684	675	679	697	689	715	627	714	761	615	597	556	559	561	578	578	592	575	-11,88
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions with land use, land-use change and forestry	653	653	639	624	573	523	563	626	648	628	626	699	650	612	684	676	680	698	689	716	628	715	762	616	598	557	560	562	579	580	593	577	-11,72
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, without land use, land-use chang	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0,00
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, with land use, land-use change a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0,00

Table VII.B.1: Emission trends (CO_2), Greenland (i.e. not EU territory)

CRF: TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS																																Inventory 2020
CO_2																																Submission 2022 v1
(Sheet 2 of 6)																																GREENLAND
Greenland																																
GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base to latest reported year
	(kt)																																%
1. Energy	622	622	607	593	543	493	531	594	614	593	591	664	615	576	646	636	641	659	650	674	589	675	722	576	559	518	521	523	540	540	551	533	-14,27
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	622	622	607	593	543	493	531	594	614	593	591	664	615	576	646	636	641	659	650	674	589	675	722	576	559	518	521	523	540	540	551	533	-14,27
1. Energy industries	182	182	177	173	156	140	121	122	129	127	129	132	133	134	134	138	137	142	135	144	126	226	252	111	95	97	111	92	95	99	92	98	-46,16
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	26	26	26	25	23	20	44	45	46	40	46	48	46	43	50	51	55	56	57	59	43	39	47	37	39	25	23	26	26	30	29	29	10,80
3. Transport	96	96	96	94	87	81	89	93	97	101	105	106	96	92	101	114	112	121	110	117	106	108	116	111	110	105	104	112	119	113	127	92	-4,30
4. Other sectors	309	309	301	293	270	246	271	328	336	319	305	371	333	300	354	326	329	330	339	344	298	277	286	301	309	289	273	286	295	293	298	309	0,25
5. Other	8	8	8	8	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	10	8	10	16	24	21	16	5	2	10	6	5	5	4	4	-49,86
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
1. Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
C. CO_2 transport and storage	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
2. Industrial processes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	66,00
A. Mineral industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,00
B. Chemical industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
C. Metal industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44,71
E. Electronic industry																																	
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes																																	
G. Other product manufacture and use	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0,00
3. Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-50,00
A. Enteric fermentation																																	
B. Manure management																																	
C. Rice cultivation																																	
D. Agricultural soils																																	
E. Prescribed burning of savannas																																	
F. Field burning of agricultural residues																																	
G. Liming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-50,00
H. Urea application	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
J. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry [2]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	519,02
A. Forest land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-196290,10
B. Cropland	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,00
C. Grassland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	528,00
D. Wetlands	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	0,00
E. Settlements	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
G. Harvested wood products	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
H. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
5. Waste	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	35,17
A. Solid waste disposal	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0,00
B. Biological treatment of solid waste																																	
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	35,17
D. Waste water treatment and discharge																																	
E. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
6. Other *(as specified in summary 1.A)*																																	
Memo items:																																	
International bunkers	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	42	35	21	32	45	35	124	147	70	50	52	22	53	60	67	63	63	100,00
Aviation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
Navigation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	42	35	21	32	45	35	124	147	70	50	52	22	53	60	67	63	63	100,00
Multilateral operations	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
CO_2 emissions from biomass	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	9	9	10	11	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	375,79
CO_2 captured	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO		NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0,00
Indirect N_2O																																	
Indirect CO_2 [3]	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	0,00
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions without land use, land-use change and forestry	625	625	610	596	546	496	534	597	618	597	595	668	618	580	651	641	645	663	654	678	594	679	726	580	563	523	526	527	544	545	555	537	-14,00
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions with land use, land-use change and forestry	625	625	610	596	546	496	535	597	618	598	595	668	619	580	651	641	646	663	655	679	594	680	727	581	564	524	527	528	545	546	557	538	-13,83
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO_2, without land use, land-use	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0,00
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO_2, with land use, land-use ch	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0,00

Table VII.B.1: *Emission trends (CH_4), Greenland (i.e. not EU territory)*

CRF: TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS																																Inventory 2020
CH_4																																Submission 2022 v1
(Sheet 3 of 6)																																GREENLAND
Greenland																																
GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base to latest reported year
	(kt)																																%
1. Energy	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,06	0,05	0,05	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,05	0,06	0,06	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	4,57
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,06	0,05	0,05	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,05	0,06	0,06	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	4,57
1. Energy industries	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	15,23
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	7,46
3. Transport	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	94,86
4. Other sectors	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	-8,64
5. Other	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-49,77
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
1. Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
C. CO_2 transport and storage																																	
2. Industrial processes	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	76,29
A. Mineral industry																																	
B. Chemical industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
C. Metal industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	76,29
E. Electronic industry																																	
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes																																	
G. Other product manufacture and use	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0,00
3. Agriculture	0,31	0,31	0,32	0,28	0,25	0,27	0,29	0,30	0,33	0,31	0,28	0,28	0,28	0,27	0,27	0,29	0,30	0,29	0,30	0,29	0,28	0,29	0,28	0,28	0,28	0,26	0,25	0,26	0,25	0,26	0,25	0,26	-17,75
A. Enteric fermentation	0,31	0,31	0,31	0,28	0,24	0,26	0,28	0,29	0,32	0,31	0,28	0,27	0,27	0,26	0,27	0,28	0,29	0,28	0,29	0,28	0,28	0,28	0,28	0,28	0,27	0,26	0,24	0,25	0,25	0,25	0,25	0,25	-17,74
B. Manure management	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	-18,35
C. Rice cultivation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
D. Agricultural soils	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
G. Liming																																	
H. Urea application																																	
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers																																	
J. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	133,79
A. Forest land	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5,61
B. Cropland	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
C. Grassland	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	137,89
D. Wetlands	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
E. Settlements	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
G. Harvested wood products																																	
H. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
5. Waste	0,29	0,29	0,29	0,30	0,30	0,31	0,31	0,31	0,31	0,31	0,31	0,29	0,29	0,29	0,28	0,28	0,28	0,28	0,27	0,27	0,27	0,27	0,27	0,27	0,27	0,27	0,27	0,27	0,27	0,27	0,27	0,27	-7,72
A. Solid waste disposal	0,18	0,18	0,19	0,19	0,19	0,19	0,20	0,20	0,20	0,21	0,21	0,21	0,21	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,20	0,20	0,20	0,20	0,20	0,20	0,20	0,19	0,19	0,19	0,19	0,19	0,19	0,19	0,19	0,19	4,08
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0,11	0,11	0,11	0,11	0,11	0,11	0,11	0,11	0,11	0,11	0,10	0,08	0,09	0,08	0,08	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,08	-27,67
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0,00
E. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
6. Other *(as specified in summary 1.A)*																																	
Total CH_4 emissions without CH_4 from LULUCF	0,65	0,65	0,66	0,63	0,59	0,62	0,64	0,66	0,69	0,67	0,64	0,62	0,62	0,61	0,61	0,62	0,63	0,63	0,63	0,62	0,61	0,62	0,61	0,60	0,60	0,58	0,57	0,58	0,57	0,58	0,57	0,58	-11,59
Total CH_4 emissions with CH_4 from LULUCF	0,65	0,65	0,66	0,63	0,59	0,62	0,65	0,66	0,69	0,67	0,64	0,62	0,62	0,61	0,61	0,62	0,63	0,63	0,63	0,62	0,61	0,62	0,61	0,60	0,60	0,58	0,57	0,58	0,57	0,58	0,57	0,58	-11,55
Memo items:																																	
International bunkers	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00
Aviation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
Navigation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00
Multilateral operations	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
CO_2 emissions from biomass																																	
CO_2 captured																																	
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites																																	
Indirect N_2O																																	
Indirect CO_2 [3]																																	

Table VII.B.1: *Emission trends (N_2O), Greenland (i.e. not EU territory)*

CRF: TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS																																	Inventory 2020
N_2O																																	Submission 2022 v1
(Sheet 4 of 6)																																	GREENLAND
Greenland																																	
GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base to latest reported year
	(kt)																																%
1. Energy	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	6,89
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	6,89
1. Energy industries	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-4,37
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	11,49
3. Transport	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	18,39
4. Other sectors	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,20
5. Other	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-49,77
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
1. Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
C. CO_2 transport and storage																																	
2. Industrial processes	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	67,05
A. Mineral industry																																	
B. Chemical industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
C. Metal industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	67,05
E. Electronic industry																																	
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes																																	
G. Other product manufacture and use	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0,00
3. Agriculture	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	43,86
A. Enteric fermentation																																	
B. Manure management	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-11,39
C. Rice cultivation																																	
D. Agricultural soils	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	99,91
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
G. Liming																																	
H. Urea application																																	
I. Other carbon containing fertlizers																																	
J. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5,61
A. Forest land	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5,61
B. Cropland	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
C. Grassland	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
D. Wetlands	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
E. Settlements	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
G. Harvested wood products																																	
H. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
5. Waste	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	-26,23
A. Solid waste disposal																																	
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-22,56
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	-26,61
E. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
6. Other *(as specified in summary 1.A)*																																	
Total direct N_2O emissions without N_2O from LULUCF	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,05	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,04	0,04	-9,63
Total direct N_2O emissions with N_2O from LULUCF	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,05	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,04	0,04	-9,57
Memo items:																																	
International bunkers	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00
Aviation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
Navigation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00
Multilateral operations	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
CO_2 emissions from biomass																																	
CO_2 captured																																	
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites																																	
Indirect N_2O	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	0,00
Indirect CO_2[2]																																	

Table VII.B.1: Emission trends (HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 AND NF_3), Greenland (i.e. not EU territory)

CRF: TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS																																Inventory 2020
HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, and NF_3																																Submission 2022 v1
(Sheet 5 of 6)																																GREENLAND
Greenland																																
GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base to latest reported year
	(kt)																																%
Emissions of HFCs and PFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,09	0,42	0,78	1,38	2,00	3,14	4,22	5,06	5,79	5,74	5,84	6,21	6,56	6,81	7,28	7,68	8,41	8,96	9,26	9,77	9,99	10,08	9,73	11,11	12,91	100,00
Emissions of HFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,09	0,42	0,78	1,38	2,00	3,14	4,22	5,06	5,79	5,74	5,84	6,21	6,56	6,81	7,28	7,68	8,41	8,96	9,26	9,77	9,99	10,08	9,73	11,11	12,91	100,00
HFC-23	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
HFC-32	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00
HFC-41	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
HFC-43-10mee	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
HFC-125	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00
HFC-134	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
HFC-134a	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00
HFC-143	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
HFC-143a	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00
HFC-152	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
HFC-152a	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
HFC-161	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
HFC-227ea	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
HFC-236cb	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
HFC-236ea	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
HFC-236fa	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
HFC-245ca	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
HFC-245fa	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
HFC-365mfc	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
Unspecified mix of HFCs(4) - (kt CO2 equivalent)	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00
Emissions of PFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
CF4	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
C2F6	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
C3F8	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
C4F10	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
c-C4F8	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
C5F12	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
C6F14	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
C10F18	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
c-C3F6	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
Unspecified mix of PFCs(4) - (kt CO2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
Emissions of SF6 - (kt CO2 equivalent)	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00
SF6	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00
Emissions of NF3 - (kt CO2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00
NF3	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0,00

Summary information on Greenland's national inventory arrangements

Greenland's national inventory is compiled by Statistics Greenland and then submitted to DCE (Danish Centre for Environment and Energy). DCE reports to the UNFCCC on behalf of the Danish Realm.

Quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Greenland has neither reduction commitments nor targets for greenhouse gas emissions.

In August 2012, a cooperation agreement relating to the international climate change negotiations was signed by representatives from the Danish Government and the Government of Greenland. The agreement serves to facilitate closer cooperation on matters of mutual interest and to improve Greenlandic access to information and consultation in relation to the UNFCCC negotiations.

In 2012, the Government of Greenland requested Denmark to effectuate a territorial exclusion for Greenland, when ratifying the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.

A territorial exclusion means that Greenland will be exempted from international reduction commitments in the period 2013-2020. It further implies that Denmark's ratification of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol will not have any consequences for Greenland.

On 31 March 2016 The Government of Greenland decided to request Denmark to make a territorial reservation against the Paris Agreement in connection with the ratification of the agreement. The territorial reservation means that Greenland does not have any international reduction commitments.

However, during the UN's COP26 climate summit in 2021 the Greenlandic Premier announced that the Greenlandic government will give up the exemption from the agreement and seek to have the national assembly commit to deliver objectives for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Following the decision, Naalakkersuisut, the Government of Greenland, will proceed with a domestic national ratification process via the its parliament Inatsisartut.

Progress in achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets and relevant information

Mitigation actions and their effects

Renewable energy and energy efficiency

During the last decades, it has been a consistent priority to expand the use of renewable energy. In 2020, about 18 % of the total energy consumption came from renewable sources. 54 % of the national energy production of heat and electricity was based on renewable energy, of which about 94 % came from hydropower and about from 6 % waste incineration. All sustainable energy from hydropower and waste incineration is used by the national energy company, Nukissiorfiit. Thus, 72% of the company's total energy sales come from sustainable energy.

The potential resources for solar energy, wind energy and geothermal heat production are being explored on a smaller scale with possibilities for future expansion.

Policies and measures targeting energy production and energy consumption have multiple purposes. In addition to emission reductions, the shift to renewable energy sources is associated with a decreasing dependence on imported fossil fuels and positive effects on the local and regional environment.

The Government of Greenland published a Sector Plan for Energy and Water Supply in 2017. The sector plan outlines the direction for the Government of Greenland's work and priorities for public energy and water supplies towards 2030. The sector plan has three main objectives:

1. Lower prices of electricity and water – This was achieved on the 1st of January 2018.
2. Green energy wherever possible. In 2030, the goal is for public energy services to based entirely on renewable energy sources.
3. Modernisation of the energy system – Energy production based on fossil fuels will be replaced by new energy technology, where this has not already been done. The new energy sources will be hydro, wind, solar and hydrogen.

A pilot project with a hybrid plant in Igaliku has already been launched, and this will provide better, cheaper and cleaner energy to villages and potentially small towns. The plant combines solar and wind power with a battery bank and a diesel generator. The objective is to replace as much as possible of existing diesel consumption.

In the autumn of 2021, the Government of Greenland put forth a formal proposal to the Parliament of Greenland regarding the construction of two new hydropower plants on the west coast of Greenland.

After the implementation of these two projects, it is estimated that 90 % of the public energy supply in Greenland will be based on renewable energy sources.

The projects entail construction of a hydropower plant near Qasigiannguit which can supply Qasigiannguit and Aasiaat and an expansion of the existing hydropower plant supplying Nuuk with cheap and clean energy.

Road transport

The number of electric cars in Greenland has increased from approximately zero to about 841 [41] from 2017 to 2021. The government actively promotes the use of electric cars by offering a lower tax rate for electric (EV) and plug-in hybrid (PHEV) cars.

Heating

Hydropower and new technologies will be included in the heat system in all parts of Greenland, as the use of these technologies becomes technically, operationally and socioeconomically viable in Greenland.

The collective heat supply will be expanded with the objective of reducing fossil fuels in the private and public heat production. Waste is considered a resource, and residual heat from waste incineration plants wil be utilized for distric heating purposes.

[41] Annual statistics 2021, Greenland Police

Shipping

A number of actions have been taken to increase the level of available information on emissions from shipping within the Territorial Waters of Greenland (three nautical miles from the coastline) and to describe possible measures.

Niras (2014)[42] examines the pros and cons of regulating the emissions of greenhouse gases from ships within the Territorial Waters of Greenland. The report presents scenarios for emissions in 2020 based on the adoption of international maritime law.

A study on the opportunities and barriers for introducing shorepower from hydropower for ships at berth at Nuuk harbor Sikuki has been introduced..

Estimates of emission reductions and removals and the use of units from the market-based mechanisms and land use, land-use change and forestry activities

Not applicable.

Projections

Total greenhouse gas emissions in Greenland in 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2020 are shown in Table VII.B.2.

Table VII.B.2 *Total greenhouse gas emissions (kt CO_2 equivalents) in 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2020*

Source: Statistics Greenland (2022).

GHG (kt CO_2 Equivalents)	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Total (without LULUCF)	652.95	562.21	698.05	679.42	713.90	559.08	575.35
Total (with LULUCF)	653.22	562.66	698.63	680.12	714.93	560.21	576.69

Greenland is likely to experience significant industrial growth over the coming years, which will impact on future emission levels. Possible sources of new emissions include further growth in the mining industry with the establishment of new mines

A number of exploration projects are ongoing, however the projected emissions related to these projects are subject to a significant degree of uncertainty and future scenarios have therefore not been included.

According to the latest data from Greenland's Ministry of Agriculture, Self-sufficiency, Energy and Environment the total greenhouse gas emissions is recorded at 575,35 tons CO_2 in the year 2020. The projected Greenlandic total annual greenhouse gas emissions is expected to follow historical trends, with approximately 2 % increase per year.

[42] Niras (2014). Emissioner fra skibe. Departementet for Miljø og Natur December 2013.

C. FAROE ISLANDS

Information on greenhouse gas emissions and trends

Summary information from Faroe Islands' greeenhouse gas inventory on emissions and emission trends

Table VII.C.1 and figures VII.C.1 and VII.C.2 show the development in the Faroe Islands' greenhouse gas emissions and removals as CO_2 equivalents and by sources and gases according to the reporting guidelines under the Climate Convention (i.e. the Faroe Islands' contribution to the total of the Realm).

As shown in Figure VII.C.1 the development in total greenhouse gas emissions in CO_2 equivalents has increased by 69 % from 1990 to 2020. The total Faroese greenhouse gas emissions corresponded to 1,3 mill. t of CO_2 equivalents in 2020, including emission from LULUCF.

As also shown in Figure VII.C.1 the main part - i.e. 81 % - of the emissions were from the fuel consumption including waste incineration in the energy sector in 2020. Almost 10 % were from Industrial processes and Product Use, 6 % from Agriculture, 2 % from LULUCF and 1 % from Waste. The fluctuations in the GHG emissions in the Energy sector are decisive for the fluctuations in the total GHG emissions. The emissions from the Waste, Agriculture and LULUCF sector are relatively small and constant. Emissions from Industrial processes and Product Use have increased significantly since 2012. An on-going recalculation will most likely reduce the emission from the sector with 40-50 %.

Figure VII.C.2 shows that CO_2 is the most important greenhouse gas, followed by F-gases, CH_4 and N_2O. Of the total Faroese greenhouse gas emissions in 2020, CO_2 made up 83 %, F-gases (HFCs and SF_6) 10 %, methane 2 % and nitrous oxide 5 %.

From 1990 to 1993, a decrease in total Faroese greenhouse gas emissions is observed, due to an economic crisis in the Faroe Islands, which lasted for 6-8 years. From 2001 to 2007, the emissions were rather stabile. The variation in the emissions that have been for the last 10 years or so are highly due to fluctuations in bunkering activity for fishing vessels. A significant and step rise in the emission was seen in 2017 and every year after, increasing the emissions to more than 1,3 mill. CO_2 equivalents in 2020.

Figure VII.C.1 *Greenhouse gas emissions by sector for 2020 and development 1990 to 20202015*

Source: Nielsen et al. (2022a).

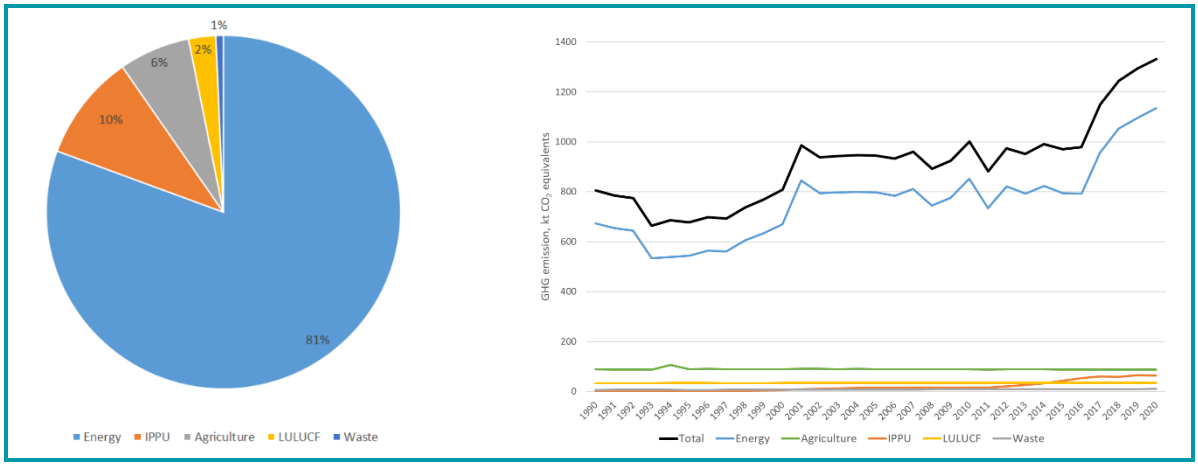
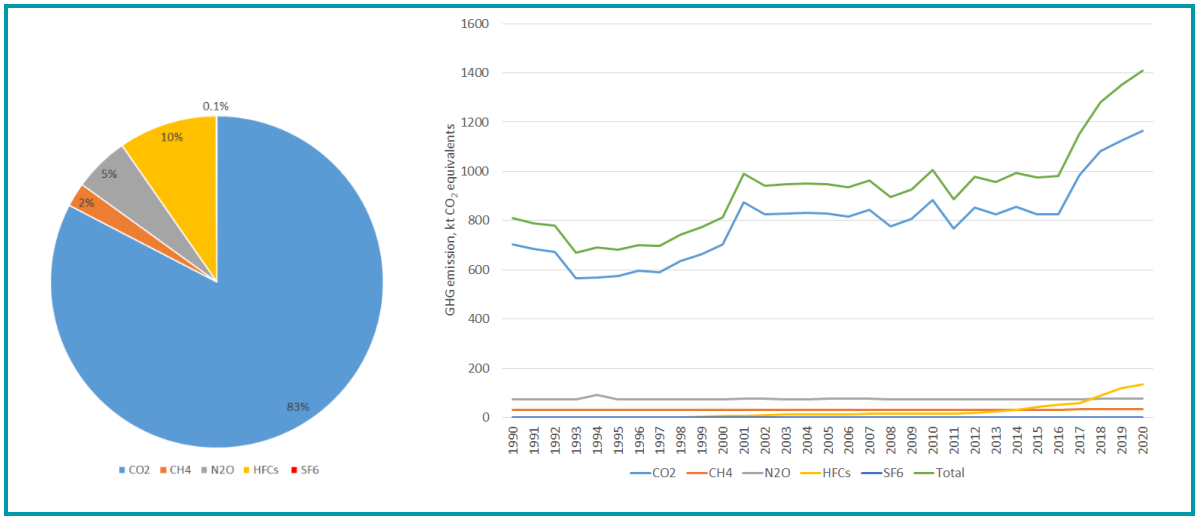


Figure VII.C.2 *Emissions of GHG by gas in 2020 and development 1990-2020.*

Source: Nielsen et al. (2022a).



Carbon dioxide, CO_2

The emission of CO_2 in the Faroe Islands is from fuel consumption (incl. waste incineration). The trend in the total emission of CO_2 (Figure VII.C.3) is nearly identical with the trend of the total emission of GHG in the Faroe Islands (Figure VII.C.2) showing the trends in CO_2 emissions in the period from 1990 to 2020. After the economic decline in the 1990s, the emissions rose and were rather constant until 2007. From 2008 to 2011, the effort in the Faroese fishing fleet was significantly lower than previous years, also meaning a significant reduction in oil consumption. The reduction in the emissions for fisheries in 2009 and 2011 is not visible because a new oil bunkering activity (mostly used by foreign fishing vessels) started up in 2009, increasing the emissions.

As seen in figure VII.C.3, the rise in the total emission in 2017 and 2018 is due to more energy usage on fishing vessels, whereas the rise in 2019 and 2020 is mainly due to increase in use of fuel in fishing vessels and in production of public electricity.

Figure VII.C.3 *Total CO_2 emissions by sector for 2020 and development 1990 to 2020*

Source: Nielsen et al. (2022a).

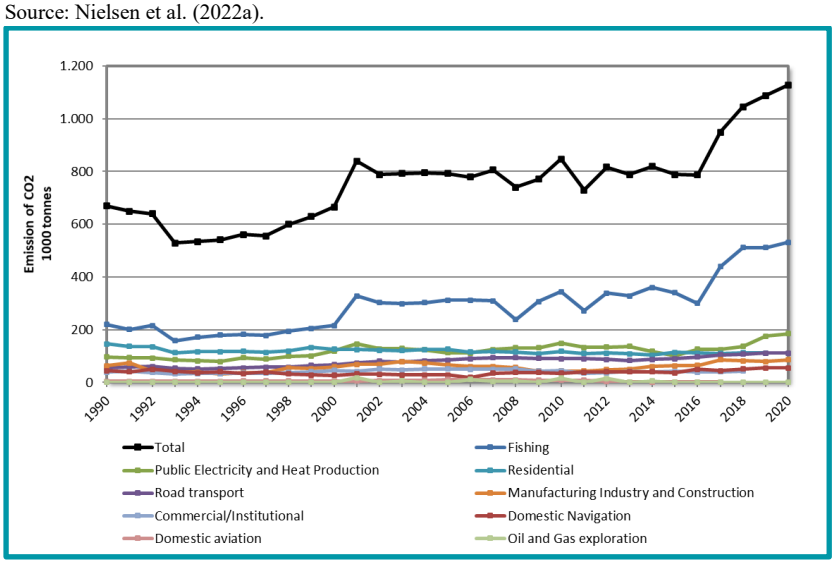
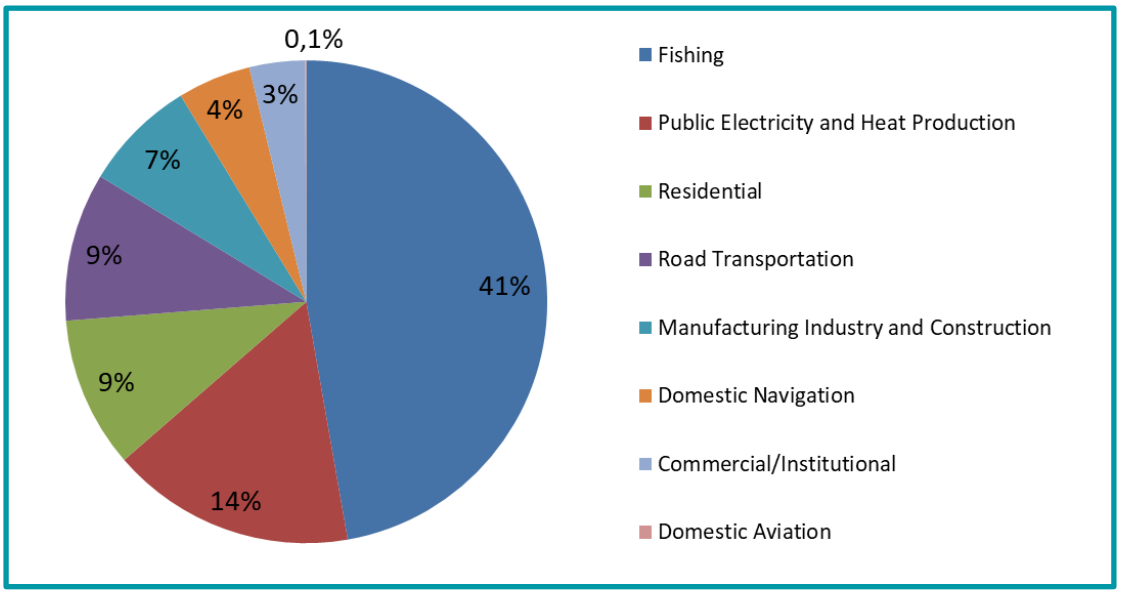


Figure VII.C.4 shows how the CO_2 emissions are distributed between the sub-categories in the energy sector. In 2020 41 % of the emission of CO_2 came from fishing vessels. Public Electricity and Heat Production, Residential and Road Transportation accounted for 14 %, 9 % and 9 % of the total CO_2 emission respectively.

Figure VII.C.4 *Emissions of CO_2 in the energy sector, divided in fuel consumption categories, 2020*

Source: Nielsen et al. (2022a).

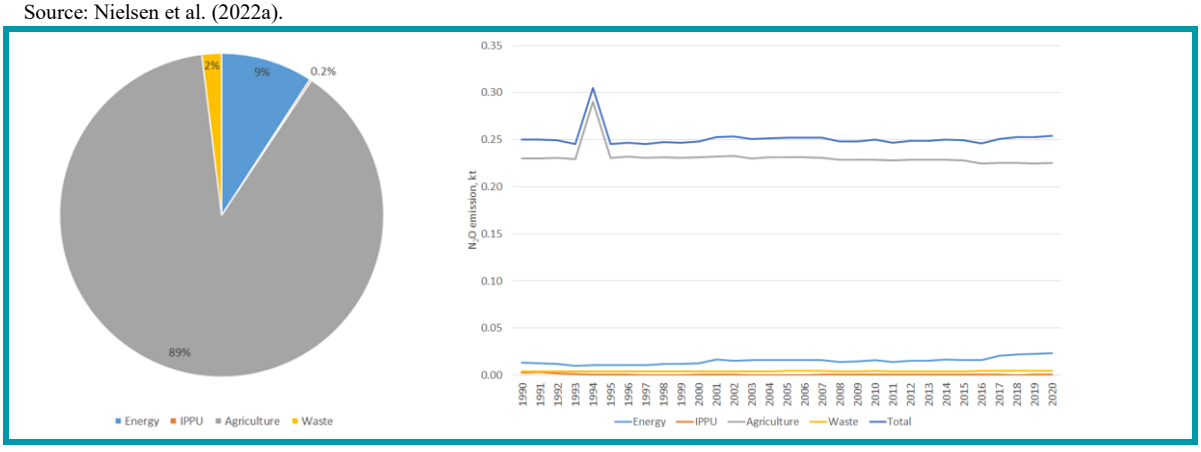


Nitrous oxide, N_2O

Figure VII.C.5 shows the emissions of nitrous oxide in the Faroe Islands 1990-2020. Almost all the N_2O emissions are from the Agricultural sector (89 %), mostly from animals grazing on agricultural soils. A smaller contribution was from energy and wastewater treatment. The peak in 1994 is an error which will be further investigated for the next inventory submission.

Figure VII.C.5 *N_2O emissions by sector in 2020 and development 1990-2020*

Source: Nielsen et al. (2022a).

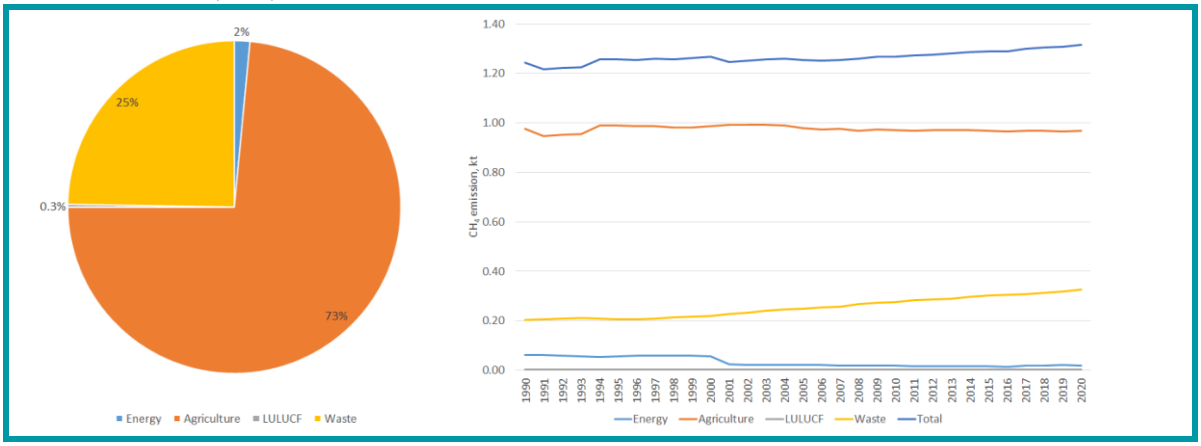


Methane, CH_4

Figure VII.C.6 shows the emissions of methane in the Faroe Islands 1990-2020. Most of the methane emission is from the agriculture sector, especially from enteric fermentation (73 %). The second largest CH_4 was the waste sector (landfills and wastewater treatment) accounting for 25 %. Most of the emission of CH_4 in the energy sector is due to aviation activity.

Figure VII.C.6 *CH_4 emissions, by sector in 2020 and development 1990-2020*

Source: Nielsen et al. (2022a).

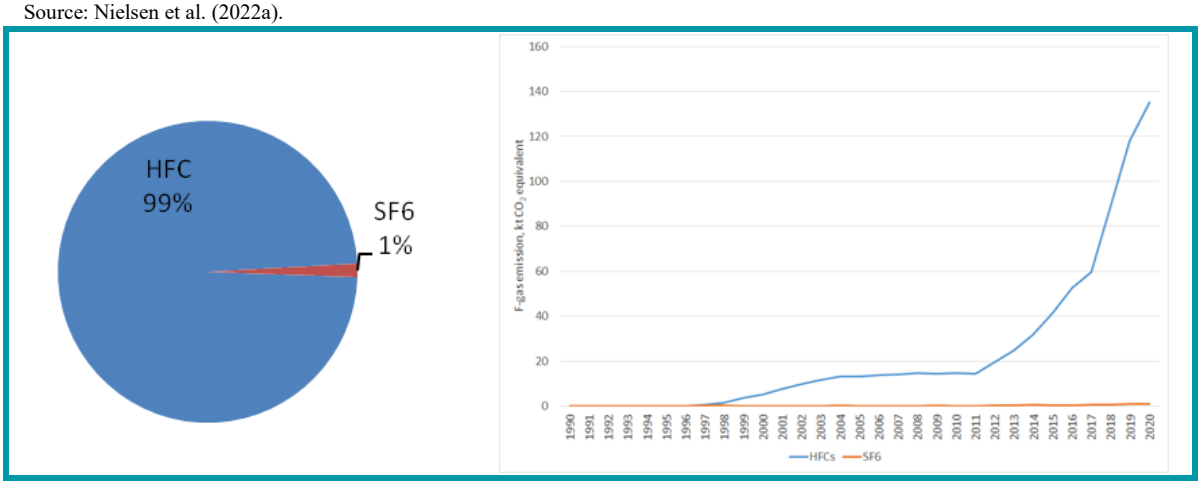


The f-gases: HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 and NF_3

Figure VII.C.7 shows the emissions of F-gases, HFCs and SF_6 respectively in the years 1990-2020. Most of the emission is HFCs, used for refrigeration purposes, as substitutes for HCFCs. After the emissions increased in the period 1996-2005, the emissions were rather stable at around 14,000 tonnes of CO_2 equivalents pr. year until 2011, where after there has been a steep increase in the emission of HFCs. Since then, the emission has increased each year, and in 2020, the emissions of HFC have eight folded since 2012, to in total around 135 kt of CO2 equivalents. This is due to higher use of HFC-125 and HFC-143a, both components in the HFC-blend HFC-507a, which in recent years has been used as a substitute when phasing out HCFC-22 (ozone depleting freezing agent) on fishing vessels. In 2020, the emissions of HFC were around 136,000 tonnes of CO_2 equivalents. As mention before, these emissions are now beeing recalucated and the total emission of f-gases are expected to reduce by 40-50 % in the next inventory.

Figure VII.C.7 *F-gas emissions, by type of gas in 2020 and development 1990-2020*

Source: Nielsen et al. (2022a).



Neither PFCs nor NF_3 have been used in the Faroe Islands.

The summary tables from the Faroe Islands' greenhouse gas inventory are shown in Table VII.C.1 below (similar to the format of table 1 of the CTF).

Table VII.C.1: *Emission trends (SUMMARY), Faroe Islands (i.e. not EU territory)*

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	CO_2 equivalent (kt)															
CO_2 emissions without LULUCF	670	650	640	530	535	541	562	557	601	630	667	841	790	794	796	794
CO_2 emissions with LULUCF	704	684	674	564	570	575	596	591	635	664	702	875	824	829	830	829
CH_4 emissions without LULUCF	31	30	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	32	31	31	31	31	31
CH_4 emissions with LULUCF	31	30	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	32	32	31	31	31	31	31
N_2O emissions without LULUCF	75	75	74	73	91	73	74	73	74	73	74	75	76	75	75	75
N_2O emissions with LULUCF	75	75	74	73	91	73	74	73	74	73	74	75	76	75	75	75
HFCs	NO	NO	NO	NO	0	0	0	1	1	4	5	8	10	12	13	13
PFCs																
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs																
SF_6	NO	NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NF_3																
Total (without LULUCF)	775	755	745	634	658	646	667	663	708	739	778	955	907	912	916	914
Total (with LULUCF)	809	789	779	668	692	680	701	696	741	773	812	990	941	947	950	949
Total (without LULUCF, with indirect)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total (with LULUCF, with indirect)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	CO_2 equivalent (kt)															
1. Energy	674	655	644	534	539	545	565	561	605	634	671	845	794	798	800	798
2. Industrial processes and product use	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	15
3. Agriculture	93	92	93	92	111	93	94	93	94	93	94	94	94	93	94	93
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	35	34	34	35	34	35
5. Waste	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8
6. Other																
Total (including LULUCF)	809	789	779	668	692	680	701	696	741	773	812	990	941	947	950	949

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	CO_2 equivalent (kt)														
CO_2 emissions without LULUCF	781	808	741	772	848	731	817	790	820	790	789	951	1047	1090	1129
CO_2 emissions with LULUCF	816	843	776	807	884	766	853	825	855	825	824	986	1082	1125	1164
CH_4 emissions without LULUCF	31	31	31	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	33	33	33
CH_4 emissions with LULUCF	31	31	31	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	33	33	33
N_2O emissions without LULUCF	75	75	74	74	75	74	74	74	75	74	73	75	75	75	76
N_2O emissions with LULUCF	75	75	74	74	75	74	74	74	75	74	73	75	75	75	76
HFCs	14	14	15	14	15	14	19	25	32	42	52	59	89	118	135
PFCs															
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs															
SF_6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
NF_3															
Total (without LULUCF)	901	929	861	892	969	851	943	921	959	938	947	1118	1244	1317	1374
Total (with LULUCF)	936	964	896	928	1005	886	978	956	994	974	982	1153	1280	1353	1409
Total (without LULUCF, with indirect)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total (with LULUCF, with indirect)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	CO_2 equivalent (kt)														
1. Energy	785	812	745	776	853	735	822	794	824	794	793	956	1053	1096	1135
2. Industrial processes and product use	15	16	16	15	16	16	21	26	34	43	54	61	91	120	137
3. Agriculture	93	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	91	91	91	91	91
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
5. Waste	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10
6. Other															
Total (including LULUCF)	936	964	896	928	1005	886	978	956	994	974	982	1153	1280	1353	1409

Table VII.C.1: *Emission trends (GHGs), Faroe Islands (i.e. not EU territory)*

CRF: TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS																																	Inventory 2020
GHG CO_2 eq emissions																																	Submission 2022 v1
(Sheet 1 of 6)																																	FAROE ISLANDS
Faroe Islands																																	(FRO)
GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base to latest reported year
	(kt CO_2 eq)																																%
Total (net emissions)[2]	809	809	789	779	668	692	680	701	696	741	773	812	990	941	947	950	949	936	964	896	928	1005	886	978	956	994	974	982	1153	1280	1353	1409	74.03
1. Energy	674	674	655	644	534	539	545	565	561	605	634	671	845	794	798	800	798	785	812	745	776	853	735	822	794	824	794	793	956	1053	1096	1135	68.40
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	674	674	655	644	534	539	545	565	561	605	634	671	845	794	798	800	798	785	812	745	776	853	735	822	794	824	794	793	956	1053	1096	1135	68.40
1. Energy industries	97	97	94	94	87	83	80	94	88	99	101	120	164	128	134	123	113	123	129	137	132	164	134	149	137	125	102	126	125	137	176	186	90.86
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	63	63	75	44	40	39	33	39	38	55	54	60	70	69	80	75	67	61	62	57	44	44	44	49	50	61	64	66	87	83	81	86	36.10
3. Transport	107	107	105	116	102	93	100	95	105	98	100	101	114	119	114	120	126	121	140	144	139	134	138	134	126	131	129	149	152	161	170	170	58.52
4. Other sectors	407	407	381	390	305	324	333	337	329	353	379	389	497	479	470	482	493	480	480	406	462	510	419	489	480	507	499	453	593	673	669	694	70.66
5. Other																																	
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	0.00
1. Solid fuels	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	0.00
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
C. CO_2 transport and storage	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
2. Industrial Processes	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	15	15	16	16	15	16	16	21	26	34	43	54	61	91	120	137	7490.63
A. Mineral industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
B. Chemical industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
C. Metal industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14.88
E. Electronic industry																																	
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0	0	0	1	1	4	5	8	10	12	13	13	14	14	15	14	15	14	19	25	32	42	52	59	89	118	135	100.00
G. Other product manufacture and use	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	25.33
H. Other																																	
3. Agriculture	93	93	92	93	92	111	93	94	93	94	93	94	94	94	93	94	93	93	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	91	91	91	91	91	-1.71
A. Enteric fermentation	24	24	23	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	23	24	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	-0.70
B. Manure management	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-2.53
C. Rice cultivation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
D. Agricultural soils	68	68	68	68	68	86	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	69	68	68	68	68	68	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	66	66	66	66	66	-2.04
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
G. Liming	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
H. Urea application	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
J. Other																																	
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry[2]	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	35	34	34	35	34	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	2.61
A. Forest land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.63
B. Cropland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
C. Grassland	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	35	34	34	35	34	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	2.76
D. Wetlands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
E. Settlements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-97.37
F. Other land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
G. Harvested wood products	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0.00
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
5. Waste	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	53.08
A. Solid waste disposal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	323.83
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	12.19
E. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
6. Other ***(as specified in summary 1.A)***																																	
Memo items:																																	
International bunkers	NE,NO	NE,NO	0	106	144	141	133	144	140	114	123	138	130	80	70	80	69	28	24	22	65	36	44	55	20	31	17	49	52	62	44	62	100.00
Aviation	NE,NO	NE,NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	100.00
Navigation	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	106	144	141	133	143	139	113	122	137	128	79	69	78	67	26	23	21	64	36	43	53	19	30	17	48	52	61	43	62	100.00
Multilateral operations	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
CO_2 emissions from biomass	16	16	16	17	16	16	17	18	21	26	28	28	29	30	27	25	25	25	29	28	25	28	26	26	26	28	28	30	30	30	36	37	129.77
CO_2 captured	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0.00
Indirect N_2O	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0.00
Indirect CO_2 [3]	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0.00
Total (without LULUCF)	775	775	755	745	634	658	646	667	663	708	739	778	955	907	912	916	914	901	929	861	892	969	851	943	921	959	938	947	1118	1244	1317	1374	77.17
Total (with LULUCF)	809	809	789	779	668	692	680	701	696	741	773	812	990	941	947	950	949	936	964	896	928	1005	886	978	956	994	974	982	1153	1280	1353	1409	74.03
Total (without LULUCF, with indirect)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
Total (with LULUCF, with indirect)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00

Table VII.C.1: *Emission trends (CO_2), Faroe Islands (i.e. not EU territory)*

CRF: TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS																																Inventory 2020
CO_2																																Submission 2022 v1
(Sheet 2 of 6)																																DENMARK (KINGDOM)
Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands under the UNFCCC																																(DNK)
GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base to latest reported year
	(kt)																																%
1. Energy	52962	52962	63456	57596	59731	63644	60482	73819	64313	60279	57728	53482	55269	54794	60098	54497	50925	58892	54128	50892	48938	49540	44323	39867	41663	37448	35117	36707	34521	34585	30976	28142	-46.86
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	52621	52621	62807	56920	59149	63069	60028	73322	63615	59756	56622	52759	54499	54120	59429	53745	50378	58361	53584	50505	48676	49187	44071	39650	41419	37197	34870	36434	34280	34353	30781	28016	-46.76
1. Energy industries	26435	26435	35296	30366	31918	35897	32383	44693	35568	31925	28840	25849	27178	27364	32114	26225	23030	30950	26317	24215	24141	24115	20155	16923	19135	15653	12951	14114	11637	11557	8788	7475	-71.73
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	5600	5600	6037	5832	5739	5848	5983	6098	6115	6061	6130	5899	6003	5652	5633	5717	5424	5556	5302	4784	3971	4400	4304	4009	3839	3834	3792	3882	3972	3970	3741	3614	-35.46
3. Transport	10810	10810	11310	11515	11542	11951	12102	12366	12580	12589	12627	12502	12566	12734	13210	13462	13686	14021	14582	14422	13639	13515	13213	12630	12419	12523	12811	13105	13300	13550	13260	12152	12.42
4. Other sectors	9601	9601	9816	9004	9647	9052	9236	9912	9101	8893	8753	8304	8557	8180	8274	7992	7857	7595	7099	6866	6649	6927	6087	5858	5782	4956	5110	5121	5064	5055	4789	4528	-52.84
5. Other	175	175	346	203	303	321	325	253	252	289	271	204	194	191	198	350	381	238	284	218	276	231	313	229	243	232	206	212	307	220	202	247	41.15
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	341	341	650	677	582	575	454	498	697	523	1106	723	770	674	670	752	548	531	543	387	261	353	252	217	244	250	247	273	241	233	195	126	-62.94
1. Solid fuels	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	0.00
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	341	341	650	677	582	575	454	498	697	523	1106	723	770	674	670	752	548	531	543	387	261	353	252	217	244	250	247	273	241	233	195	126	-62.94
C. CO_2 transport and storage	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
2. Industrial processes	1279	1279	1473	1605	1612	1652	1647	1765	1823	1870	1851	1866	1855	1869	1737	1856	1802	1819	1824	1524	1064	1009	1192	1185	1192	1209	1225	1397	1508	1460	1414	1525	19.23
A. Mineral industry	1081	1081	1259	1382	1400	1423	1420	1530	1602	1637	1613	1632	1629	1670	1543	1661	1567	1621	1621	1336	888	807	997	998	994	1024	1049	1231	1333	1296	1250	1353	25.18
B. Chemical industry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	151.31
C. Metal industry	30	30	30	30	36	34	39	35	35	43	43	41	47	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-99.71
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	167	167	182	191	175	195	187	199	184	190	194	192	178	199	193	193	218	196	201	186	175	201	194	185	197	184	175	165	173	162	162	170	1.85
E. Electronic industry																																	
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes																																	
G. Other product manufacture and use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231.03
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
3. Agriculture	613	613	507	399	346	409	534	416	482	263	273	268	206	236	228	160	222	196	194	231	186	156	165	192	246	240	176	216	219	244	185	254	-58.54
A. Enteric fermentation																																	
B. Manure management																																	
C. Rice cultivation																																	
D. Agricultural soils																																	
E. Prescribed burning of savannas																																	
F. Field burning of agricultural residues																																	
G. Liming	566	566	463	357	307	367	496	393	470	252	265	261	201	233	226	158	220	194	192	229	181	153	162	188	244	238	166	212	214	240	181	250	-55.86
H. Urea application	15	15	12	13	13	18	15	9	4	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	-93.66
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers	33	33	32	29	26	23	22	14	8	6	5	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	9	3	3	2	3	4	-88.51
J. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry [2]	6574	6574	5893	6820	5485	5033	5116	4461	4924	4814	5113	4870	4383	5402	5145	4891	4857	5021	5303	3868	3150	2221	1671	1232	869	1581	549	1642	1577	3491	2647	2857	-56.54
A. Forest land	-1261	-1261	-1257	-1255	-1254	-1254	-1264	-1274	-1284	-1293	-1304	-1359	-1266	-1226	-1186	-1146	-927	-1119	-1348	-2067	-2104	-2296	-3224	-3616	-3420	-3985	-4036	-3149	-2598	-2153	-2518	-2200	74.55
B. Cropland	5161	5161	4380	5507	4413	3884	4014	3371	3738	3584	3831	3907	3232	4180	3950	3673	3479	3885	4512	3916	3218	2439	2920	2799	2332	3455	2458	2564	2127	3283	2953	2753	-46.66
C. Grassland	2145	2145	2127	2103	2090	2062	2008	2028	2021	1979	1936	1910	1886	1868	1852	1837	1842	1828	1791	1790	1756	1816	1790	1779	1785	1970	2045	2077	1983	2142	2057	2154	0.45
D. Wetlands	103	103	94	94	82	78	74	88	109	90	72	71	79	90	85	92	97	99	80	60	73	65	71	64	37	45	47	42	22	50	44	44	-57.55
E. Settlements	428	428	425	422	419	416	400	383	366	349	332	315	298	282	265	248	253	247	241	235	229	222	217	281	229	242	206	283	206	215	197	225	-47.58
F. Other land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
G. Harvested wood products	-2	-2	123	-51	-266	-153	-116	-135	-26	106	245	26	153	208	179	188	113	80	27	-66	-22	-25	-103	-74	-94	-147	-172	-174	-162	-46	-85	-118	4869.32
H. Other	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.00
5. Waste	24	24	25	26	24	24	27	27	26	25	26	25	25	25	26	24	25	25	26	28	29	26	25	24	25	23	25	28	27	28	26	26	8.54
A. Solid waste disposal	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
B. Biological treatment of solid waste																																	
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	35.17
D. Waste water treatment and discharge																																	
E. Other	22	22	22	24	22	22	24	25	23	21	22	22	22	21	23	21	22	22	23	25	26	23	22	21	21	20	22	24	24	24	23	23	5.42
6. Other ***(as specified in summary 1.A)***	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
Memo items:																																	
International bunkers	4766	4766	4301	4589	6015	6704	6969	6827	6465	6602	6455	6497	5804	4820	5052	4855	5010	5752	5978	5513	3901	4639	4772	4139	4425	5005	4958	4894	4519	4890	5430	2730	-42.72
Aviation	1753	1753	1618	1677	1644	1802	1847	1941	1983	2136	2268	2328	2360	2041	2121	2430	2549	2558	2623	2623	2291	2391	2462	2489	2465	2672	2617	2815	2899	3034	3101	977	-44.28
Navigation	3013	3013	2683	2912	4371	4902	5122	4886	4481	4466	4188	4169	3444	2778	2931	2425	2461	3194	3355	2890	1610	2248	2310	1650	1961	2333	2341	2079	1620	1856	2329	1753	-41.82
Multilateral operations	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	0.00
CO_2 emissions from biomass	4408	4408	4784	5019	5222	5157	5389	5749	5943	5900	6205	6522	7223	7686	8762	9497	10257	10588	11618	11841	12152	14487	14126	14502	14604	14620	15423	16630	18333	18096	18209	18492	319.51
CO_2 captured	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA		NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0.00
Indirect N_2O																																	
Indirect CO_2 [3]	1120	1120	1171	1141	1124	1081	1058	1056	982	952	891	838	814	769	747	712	684	641	598	570	506	489	421	381	357	327	313	301	295	281	267	237	-78.86
Total (without LULUCF)	54879	54879	65460	59627	61713	65729	62690	76027	66644	62436	59878	55641	57356	56924	62090	56536	52974	60931	56171	52676	50217	50732	45705	41268	43126	38920	36544	38349	36275	36317	32601	29948	-45.43
Total (with LULUCF)	61453	61453	71353	66447	67198	70762	67806	80488	71567	67250	64990	60511	61739	62326	67235	61427	57831	65953	61474	56543	53367	52953	47376	42500	43995	40501	37093	39991	37852	39808	35248	32806	-46.62
Total (without LULUCF, with indirect)	55999	55999	66631	60768	62837	66810	63748	77083	67625	63388	60768	56479	58170	57693	62837	57248	53657	61572	56769	53245	50723	51221	46126	41649	43483	39247	36857	38650	36570	36598	32868	30185	-46.10
Total (with LULUCF, with indirect)	62573	62573	72524	67588	68322	71843	68863	81544	72549	68202	65881	61349	62553	63095	67981	62139	58514	66594	62072	57113	53873	53442	47797	42881	44352	40828	37406	40292	38147	40089	35515	33043	-47.19

Table VII.C.1: Emission trends (CH_4), Faroe Islands (i.e. not EU territory)

CRF: TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS																															Inventory 2020
CH_4																															Submission 2022 v1
(Sheet 3 of 6)																															FAROE ISLANDS
Faroe Islands																															(FRO)
GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base to latest reported year
	(kt)																																%
1. Energy	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	-67.43
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	-67.43
1. Energy industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-25.92
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.57
3. Transport	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-92.30
4. Other sectors	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	138.24
5. Other																																	
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	0.00
1. Solid fuels	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	0.00
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
C. CO_2 transport and storage																																	
2. Industrial processes	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA	0.00
A. Mineral industry																																	
B. Chemical industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
C. Metal industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	0.00
E. Electronic industry																																	
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes																																	
G. Other product manufacture and use																																	
H. Other																																	
3. Agriculture	0.98	0.98	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	-0.84
A. Enteric fermentation	0.94	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.93	-0.70
B. Manure management	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	-4.73
C. Rice cultivation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
D. Agricultural soils	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0.00
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO		
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
G. Liming																																	
H. Urea application																																	
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers																																	
J. Other																																	
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.76
A. Forest land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
B. Cropland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
C. Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.76
D. Wetlands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
E. Settlements	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
F. Other land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
G. Harvested wood products																																	
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
5. Waste	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.33	60.21
A. Solid waste disposal	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	323.83
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	9.07
E. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO		
6. Other ***(as specified in summary 1.A)***																																	
Total CH_4 emissions without CH_4 from LULUCF	1.24	1.24	1.21	1.22	1.22	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.24	1.25	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.26	1.26	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.28	1.28	1.29	1.29	1.30	1.30	1.31	1.31	5.89
Total CH_4 emissions with CH_4 from LULUCF	1.24	1.24	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.26	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.27	1.25	1.25	1.26	1.26	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.28	1.28	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.30	1.31	1.31	1.32	5.88
Memo items:																																	
International bunkers	NE,NO	NE,NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Aviation	NE,NO	NE,NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Navigation	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Multilateral operations	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
CO_2 emissions from biomass																																	
CO_2 captured																																	
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites																																	
Indirect N_2O																																	
Indirect CO_2 [3]																																	

Table VII.C.1: Emission trends (N_2O), Faroe Islands (i.e. not EU territory)

CRF: TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS																																Inventory 2020
N_2O																																Submission 2022 v1
(Sheet 4 of 6)																																FAROE ISLANDS
Faroe Islands																																(FRO)
GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base to latest reported year
	(kt)																																%
1. Energy	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	76.39
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	76.39
1. Energy industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.92
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.42
3. Transport	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.95
4. Other sectors	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	109.04
5. Other																																	
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	0.00
1. Solid fuels	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	0.00
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
C. CO_2 transport and storage																																	
2. Industrial processes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-82.24
A. Mineral industry																																	
B. Chemical industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
C. Metal industry																																	
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	NE,NA	0.00
E. Electronic industry																																	
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes																																	
G. Other product manufacture and use	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-82.24
H. Other																																	
3. Agriculture	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.29	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.23	-2.02
A. Enteric fermentation																																	
B. Manure management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.33
C. Rice cultivation																																	
D. Agricultural soils	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.29	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	-2.04
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO		
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
G. Liming																																	
H. Urea application																																	
I. Other carbon containing fertlizers																																	
J. Other																																	
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	0.00
A. Forest land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
B. Cropland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
C. Grassland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
D. Wetlands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
E. Settlements	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
F. Other land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
G. Harvested wood products																																	
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
5. Waste	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	23.17
A. Solid waste disposal																																	
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	23.17
E. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO		
6. Other *(as specified in summary 1.A)*																																	
Total direct N_2O emissions without N_2O from LULUCF	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.31	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.62
Total direct N_2O emissions with N_2O from LULUCF	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.31	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.62
Memo items:																																	
International bunkers	NE,NO	NE,NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Aviation	NE,NO	NE,NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Navigation	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Multilateral operations	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
CO_2 emissions from biomass																																	
CO_2 captured																																	
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites																																	
Indirect N_2O	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0.00
Indirect CO_2 [3]																																	

Table VII.C.1: Emission trends (HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 AND NF_3), Faroe Islands (i.e. not EU territory)

CRF: TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, and NF_3 (Sheet 5 of 6) Faroe Islands																																	Inventory 2020 Submission 2022 v1 FAROE ISLANDS (FRO)
GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base to latest reported
	(kt)																																%
Emissions of HFCs and PFCs - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.75	1.43	3.81	5.08	7.69	9.90	11.78	13.27	13.25	13.75	14.21	14.77	14.31	14.72	14.36	19.48	24.66	31.82	41.55	52.47	59.50	88.80	118.08	134.97	100.00
Emissions of HFCs - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.75	1.43	3.81	5.08	7.69	9.90	11.78	13.27	13.25	13.75	14.21	14.77	14.31	14.72	14.36	19.48	24.66	31.82	41.55	52.47	59.50	88.80	118.08	134.97	100.00
HFC-23																																	
HFC-32	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO,NE	NO,NE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
HFC-41																																	
HFC-43-10mee																																	
HFC-125	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	100.00
HFC-134																																	
HFC-134a	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
HFC-143																																	
HFC-143a	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	100.00
HFC-152																																	
HFC-152a																																	
HFC-161																																	
HFC-227ea																																	
HFC-236cb																																	
HFC-236ea																																	
HFC-236fa																																	
HFC-245ca																																	
HFC-245fa																																	
HFC-365mfc																																	
Unspecified mix of HFCs[4] - (kt CO_2 equivalent)																																	
Emissions of PFCs - (kt CO_2 equivalent)																																	
CF_4																																	
C_2F_6																																	
C_3F_8																																	
C_4F_{10}																																	
c-C_4F_8																																	
C_5F_{12}																																	
C_6F_{14}																																	
$C_{10}F_{18}$																																	
c-C_3F_6																																	
Unspecified mix of PFCs[4] - (kt CO_2 equivalent)																																	
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs - (kt CO_2 equivalent)																																	
Emissions of SF_6 - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.18	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.20	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.59	0.25	0.24	0.59	0.72	0.92	0.91	100.00
SF_6	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Emissions of NF_3 - (kt CO_2 equivalent)																																	
NF_3																																	

Summary information on Faroe Islands' national inventory arrangements

The Faroese Environment Agency (FEA), an agency under the Ministry of Environment (www.umhvorvi.fo), is responsible for the annual preparation and submission to the UNFCCC of the Faroe Islands' contribution to the Kingdom of Denmark's National Inventory Report and the GHG inventories in the Common Reporting Format in accordance with the UNFCCC Guidelines. The inventory is done with guidance from and in co-operation with DCE[43]. The work is carried out in co-operation with other Faroese ministries, research institutes, organisations and companies.

More comprehensive information, e.g., about the inventory preparation, calculation methods, annual reporting, improvements of emissions inventories, can be found in Nielsen et al. (2022a).

Quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

In 2009 the Minister for Environment formulated a Climate Policy for the Faroe Islands[44] for the years 2010-2020. The principal aim of this policy was to decrease the Faroese dependency on oil and fossil fuels and to increase the use of renewable energy sources significantly. In this way, achieve the ambitious and realistic target of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases by at least 20 % in 2020, compared with the level of emissions in 2005. The key information regarding the target in the Climate Policy from 2009, lasting to 2020 is shown in Table VII.C.2 below (similar to the formats of tables 2 (a-f) of the CTF).

A new Climate and Energy Policy for the Faroe Islands was adopted in May 2022, see NC8, chapter 4.7. As this policy is new, it will not be included in this biennial report, other than its measures are listed in Table VII.C.3. The focus here is to describe the 2020 goals in the policy from 2009 and make status about the achievements of the goals - or lack of same.

Table VII.C.2: *Description of Faroe Islands' quantified economy-wide emission reduction target*

Table 2(a)		
Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: base year [a]		
Party	Faroe Islands	
Base year /base period	2005	
	% of base year/base period	% of 1990 [b]
Emission reduction target	20	
Period for reaching target	2020	
[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does [b] Optional.		

[43] Danish Centre for Environment and Energy, Aarhus University, DK

[44] https://d3b1dqw2kzexi.cloudfront.net/media/5522/veðurlagspolitikkur-føroya.pdf

Table 2(b)

Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: gases and sectors covered [a]

Gases covered		Base year for each gas (year):
CO2	Yes	2005
CH4	Yes	2005
N2O	Yes	2005
HFCs	No	NA
PFCs	No	NA
SF6	No	NA
NF3	No	NA
Other gases	No	NA
Sectors covered [b]		
Energy	Yes	
Transport [c]	Yes	
Industrial processes [d]	No	
Agriculture	No	
LULUCF	No	
Waste	No	
Other (specify)	No	

Abbreviations: LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] More than one selection will be allowed. If Parties use sectors other than those indicated above, the explanation of how these sectors relate to the sectors defined by the IPCC should be provided.

[c] Transport is reported as a subsector of the energy sector.

[d] Industrial processes refer to the industrial processes and solvent and other product use sectors.

Table 2(c)

Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: global warming potential values (GWP) [a]

Gases	GWP values [b]
CO2	AR4
CH4	AR4
N2O	AR4
HFCs	AR4
PFCs	AR4
SF6	AR4
NF3	AR4
Other gases [c]	NA

Abbreviations: GWP = global warming potential

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] Please specify the reference for the GWP: Second Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) or the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC.

[c] Specify.

Table 2(d)

Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: approach to counting emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector [a]

Role of LULUCF	LULUCF in base year level and target	Included	
		Excluded	Excluded
	Contribution of LULUCF is calculated using	Land-based approach	NA
		Activity-based approach	NA
		Other (specify)	NA

Abbreviation: LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

Table 2(e)I	
Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: market-based mechanisms under the Convention [a]	
	Possible scale of contributions (estimated kt CO2 eq)
CERs	0
ERUs	0
AAUs [b]	0
Carry-over units [c]	0
Other mechanism units under the Convention (specify) [d]	0

Abbreviations: AAU = assigned amount unit, CER = certified emission reduction, ERU = emission reduction unit.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] AAUs issued to or purchased by a Party.

[c] Units carried over from the first to the second commitment periods of the Kyoto Protocol, as described in decision 13/CMP.1 and consistent with decision XX /CMP.8.

[d] As indicated in paragraph 5(e) of the guidelines contained in annex I of decision 2/CP.17.

Table 2(e)II	
Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: other market-based mechanisms [a]	
(Specify)	Possible scale of contributions (estimated kt CO2 eq)
NA	NA

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

Table 2(f)
Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: any other information [a,b]
IE

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] This information could include information on the domestic legal status of the target or the total assigned amount of emission units for the period for reaching a target. Some of this information is presented in the narrative part of the biennial report.

The Faroese Climate Policy from 2009 contains a plan of actions on how to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by at least 20 % in 2020, compared with the level of emissions in 2005.

The action plan for reducing greenhouse gas emissions is based on the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target and the implementation of specific measures in the following three areas:

I. Heating

II. Electricity production

III. Land-based transport

I. Heating.

Target: In 2020 the oil consumption for heating shall be reduced by 50 % by putting into place energy saving measures and new energy efficient and environmentally friendly technologies.

Measures: The use of environmentally friendly technologies such as heat pumps, newer and more efficient oil burners and boilers, district heating, solar power and other environmentally friendly and renewable energy sources. To perform regular

inspection of the above-mentioned systems to ensure that these are as energy efficient as possible.

II. Electricity production

Target: In 2020 about 75 % of the overall production of electricity is derived from renewable energy sources.

Measures: In order to significantly increase the production of electricity from renewable energy sources it is necessary to improve the system.

The Faroese electricity producing company SEV has used around 50,000 tonnes of oil annually for electricity production in 2018-2020. In 2020 39 % of SEV's overall electricity production was from renewable energy sources, 27 % from hydro energy and 12 % from wind energy. Earlier, from 2014-2018 50% or more of the energy came from renewable sources. Since then, the production of electricity has increased significantly and likewise the use of fossil fuel.

Altogether, SEV has produced 300-330 million kWh of electricity yearly in 2014-2017. In 2020 the production was 407 million kWh and is apparently steadily increasing.

III. Land-based transport

Target: In 2020 all gas and diesel fuelled vehicles shall be energy efficient and a significant number of vehicles are to run on renewable energy. The aim is to reduce CO_2 emissions from domestic transport by 50 %.

Measures:

- Importing more energy efficient gas and diesel vehicles,
- Encourage the use of vehicles that run on renewable energy,
- Bio-fuels become available when bio fuelled cars are introduced to the Faroese market,
- Public traffic is improved and strategically located junctions provide for easy access.

In addition to above mentioned quantified targets, the government also made targets for other three areas:

IV. Ships and aviation

V. Renewable energy

VI. Public awareness and information

In all three cases, the targets have not been quantified, i.e. no specific reduction targets were set. See NC8, chapter 4.7, for more information.

Progress in achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets and relevant information

The short conclusion is that there has been a lack of sufficient progress toward the goal in the Climate Policy of the Faroe Islands from 2009. None of the targets have been reached.

The figures in this section show the progress in achieving the main target which was to reduce the total emission by 20 % in 2020 and the progress in achieving the targets in the three key action areas in the Faroese Climate Policy from 2009: 1) Heating, 2) Electricity Production and 3) Land-based transport. The figures are also found on the homepage of the Environment Agency of the Faroe Islands[45].

The emissions in figures VII.C.8 – VII.C.9 and VII.C.11 are indexed. The emission in the base year 2005 corresponds to 0 %.

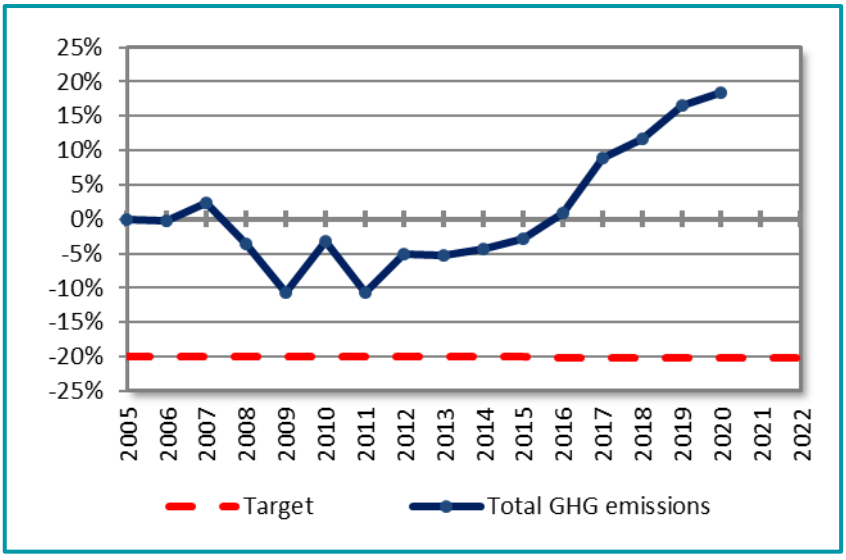
Mitigation actions and their effects

A summary table on mitigation actions in the Faroe Islands is included as Table VII.C.3 in the Common Tabular Format (CTF) in this biennial report. The table includes the most important measures. Measures from the new Climate and Energy Policy from 2022 are also in the Table V.II.C.3.

Total emissions

In 2020 the total emission of greenhouse gases had increased by 18 % compared with the emission in 2005. The goal was to decrease the emission with 20 % compared with 2005. In 2020 the emission was 18 % above 2005, instead of 20 % below the base year. See Figure VII.C.8.

FIGURE VII.C.8: TOTAL EMISSIONS OF GREENHOUSE GASES IN THE FAROE ISLANDS 2005-2020, RELATIVE COMPARED WITH 2005 AND IN TONNES OF CO_2 EQUIVALENTS (%)
Source: www.us.fo



[45] https://www.us.fo/Default.aspx?ID=14240 (In Faroese)

The total emission of greenhouse gases in Figure VII.C.8 does not include emissions from foreign fishing vessels, and the totals are therefore not the same as the totals reported to IPCC (CRF).

The implementation of the new measures in the Climate- and Energy Policy from 2022, see Table VII.C.3 below and chapter 4.7 in NC8, will reduce the emissions significantly. The policy is given high political priority.

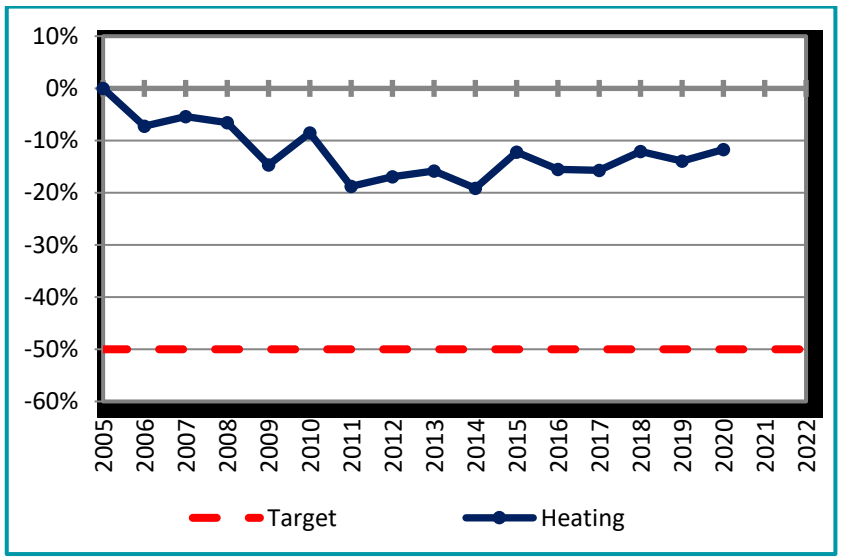
Heating

In the Climate Policy from 2009 the aim was to reduce the amount of oil used for heating by 50 % in 2020, compared with the base year 2005. See Figure VII.C.9. From 2005 to 2014 there was an overall decrease in the emission of greenhouse gases from heating. In 2014 the emissions were about 20 % lower compared with the base year. Since 2014, the emissions have been rather stable, even with an increasing population and number of buildings. In 2020 the emission from heating had only reduced to 12 % below the base year. The conclusion is therefore that the goal was not reached.

In the new Climate and Energy Policy from 2022 several ambitious measures for heating are planned, see Table VII.C.3 below and chapter 4.7 in NC8.

FIGURE VII.C.9: EMISSIONS OF GREENHOUSE GASES FROM HEATING 2005-2020, RELATIVE COMPARED WITH 2005 AND IN TONNES OF CO_2 EQUIVALENTS (%).

Source: www.us.fo



Electricity production

The target in the Climate Policy from 2009 for electricity production was to increase the share of renewable sources in 2020 up to 75 % of the electricity production. In 2020 39 % of the electricity production was based on renewable sources, mostly hydro- and wind power.

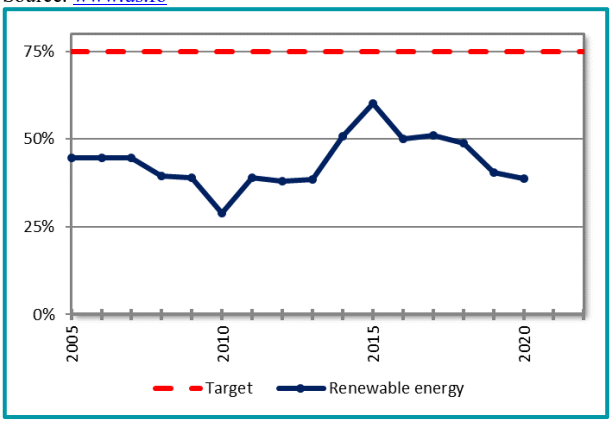
The electricity company in the Faroe Islands, SEV intends to be 100 % green in 2030. Therefore, SEV has installed a number of wind turbines and the amount of renewable energy in electricity production was due to much rain and wind at its highest in 2015: 60 %.

Due to much delay in the installation of a relevant number of wind turbines and to a yearly increase in the production of electricity, the 75 % goal was not reached in 2020. See Figure VII.C10.

Installation of windmills is an important measure in the new Climate and Energy Policy from 2022, see Table VII.C.3. This together with development in wind energy already finalized in 2021 and 2022 will significantly increase the share of renewable energy in production of electricity in the near future.

FIGURE VII.C10: THE EMISSIONS OF GREENHOUSE GASES FROM ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION DERIVED FROM RENEWABLE ENERGY 2005-2020, RELATIVE COMPARED WITH 2005 AND IN TONNES OF CO_2 EQUIVALENTS (%).

Source: www.us.fo



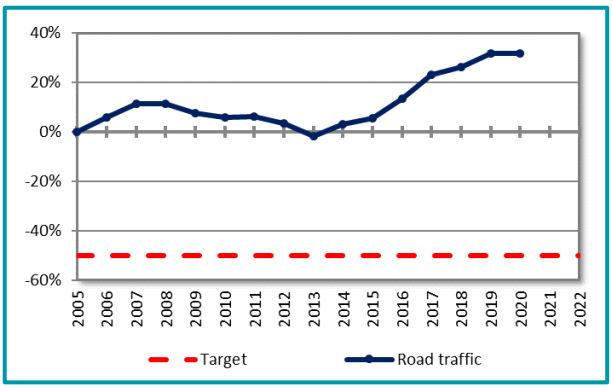
Land-based transport

The emission of greenhouse gases from land-based transport decreased every year from 2007 to 2013, but has since then the emission have increased yearly, apart from in 2020, where the emission is the same as the year before. In 2020 the emission was 32 % above the base year, instead of 50 % below the base year. See Figure VII.C.11. The increase is correlated to an increase in the number of cars registered, which again is related to increase in the population and economic upswing. The clear conclusion it that the 50 % target for land-based transport was not reached.

In the new Climate- and Energy Policy new measures for traffic are planned, see Table VII.C.3.

FIGURE VII.C.11: EMISSIONS OF GREENHOUSE GASES FROM ROAD TRAFFIC 2005-2020, RELATIVE COMPARED WITH 2005 AND IN TONNES OF CO_2 EQUIVALENTS (%)

Source: www.us.fo



As part of the reporting on progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target, information on mitigation actions and their effects is shown in Table VII.C.3 below (similar to Table 3 of the CTF). In this regard, information on greenhouse gas emissions 2010-2020 is shown in Table VII.C4 (similar to table 4 of the CTF).

Table VII.C.3: *Progress in achievement of Faroe Islands' quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects*

FO	Measure no.	Table 3 Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects Name of mitigation action [a]	Sector(s) affected [b]	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/ or activity affected	Type of instrument [c]	Status of implementation [d]	Brief description [e]	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO2 eq)		
no.											2025	2030	2035
E-1		Encourages competition on the green electricity production market.	Energy	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce prices on green electricity	Regulatory Economic	Implemented	Fasten the shift to green electricity.	2007	Environmental Agency	NE	NE	NE
E-2		Renewable energy sources in the electricity production - HYDROPOWER (*)	Energy	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossile fuel consumption	Regulatory	Implemented	Hydropower in the Faroe Islands.	1921	Environmental Agency	80	80	80
E-3		Renewable energy sources in the electricity production - WINDPOWER (*)	Energy	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossile fuel consumption	Regulatory	Implemented	Neshagi I: 2,0 MW Neshagi II: 4,7 MW Tórshavn/Húsahagi: 11,7 MW Hoyvík/Gellingarklettur: 25,2 MW Tórshavn/Flatnhagi: 18 MW Porkeri: 6,0 MW	2003 2005 2014 2021 2022 2022	Environmental Agency	110	110	110
E-4		Testing SOLAR CELLS (*)	Energy	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossile fuel consumption	Research	Implemented	A research field with solar cells in Sumba, on the island of Suðuroy. Two years project. Ongoing.	2019	Environmental Agency	0.1	0.1	0.1
E-5		Biogas plant, establishment (*)	Energy	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossile fuel consumption. More sustainable handling of organic waste from aquaculture and agriculture.	Other	Implemented	Capacity: about 100,000 tonnes of biological waste. Goal: heating 400 homes + electricity for 1,900 houses. In addition: around 40,000 tonnes of manure (to fertilize).	2020	"FORKA", part of the Bakkafrost Group.	6	6	6
E-6	1	Windpower - development 2023-2035 (*)	Energy	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossile fuel consumption	Regulatory Economic	Adopted/planned	A plan is in place until 2027. A roadmap will be done until 2035 2021-2027 50-60 MW 2028-2035 100 MW.	2022	Environmental Agency	50	150	275
E-7	2	Pump to storage plant (*)	Energy	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossile fuel consumption	Regulatory	Adopted	Store energy from windpower. Grant permit. In Vestmanna.	2022	Environmental Agency		40	40
E-8	3	Small hydropower plants (*)	Energy	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossile fuel consumption	Regulatory	Planned	Allow establishment of small hydro powerplants to own consumption and to sell energy rest to the net	2022	Environmental Agency	NE	NE	NE
E-9	4	Hydrogen and Power to X	Cross-cutting	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossile fuel consumption	Research	Planned	Analyse how production of hydrogen and can be used in development of utilization of sustainable energy in the energy- and transport sector.	2024	Environmental Agency	NE	NE	NE
E-10	5	Small solar power plants (*)	Energy	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossile fuel consumption	Regulatory	Planned	New legislation for sun power plants <11 kW. (Nettoavrokningarskipan)	2023	Environmental Agency	5	20	40
E-11	6	Medium size sun power plants (*)	Energy	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossile fuel consumption	Regulatory	Planned	New legislation for sun power plants <500 kW.	2023	Environmental Agency			
E-12	7	Large sun power plants (>500kW) (*).	Energy	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossile fuel consumption	Regulatory	Planned	Regulation for the tender.	2023	Environmental Agency			
E-13		TIDAL POWER - Vestmannasund (*)	Energy	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossile fuel consumption	Research	Implemented			SEV/Minesto			
E-14		TIDAL POWER - TEST - Hestfjørður (*)	Energy	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossile fuel consumption	Regulatory	Research/Planned	24 dragons x 1,2 MW = 30MW		SEV/Minesto			

FO	Measure no.	Table 3 Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects Name of mitigation action [a]	Sector(s) affected [b]	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/ or activity affected	Type of instrument [c]	Status of implementation [d]	Brief description [e]	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO2 eq)		
no.											2025	2030	2035
T-1		Registry fees of motor vehicles	Transport	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossile fuel consumption in transport.	Fiscal	Implemented	The law on registry fees of motor vehicles shall encourage drivers to shift to vehicles with low or no CO2 emissions.	2017	Ministry of Finance	NE	NE	NE
T-2		Charging of electric cars	Transport	CO2, CH4, N2O	Stimulate use of electric cars	Economic	Implemented	The price for charging electric cars was reduced.		Environmental Agency	NE	NE	NE
T-3		Campain - use of electric cars	Transport	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossile fuel consumption in transport.	Informatory	Implemented	On-going	2018	Environment Agency	NE	NE	NE
T-4	8	Stimulate use of electric car and hydrogen cars - tax refund (*)	Transport	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossile fuel consumption in transport.	Regulatory	Adopted	The periode to get tax refund will be extended to 2024.	2022	Ministry of Finance	112	112	112
T-5	9	Environmental tax and ban on use of fossil fuel vehicles (*)	Transport	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossile fuel consumption in transport.	Fiscal	Planned	Increase environment tax on fossil fuel cars		Ministry of Finance			
T-6	10	Green public transport (*)	Transport	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossile fuel consumption in transport.	Other	Planned	Promote non-fossil fuel transport	2024-2026	Ministry of Env., Industry and Trade and municipalities.			
T-7		More energy efficient airplanes	Transport	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossil fuel consumption		Implemented, partly	Use more energy efficient aeroplanes. On-going.	2020	Atlantic Airways	NE	NE	NE

FO	Measure no.	Table 3 Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects Name of mitigation action [a]	Sector(s) affected [b]	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/ or activity affected	Type of instrument [c]	Status of implementation [d]	Brief description [e]	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO2 eq)		
no.											2025	2030	2035
H-1		Better insulation of houses and buildings	Energy - Heating	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossil fuel consumption in buildings	Regulatory	Implemented	A new order "Bygningskunngerðin" from 2017 has demands for energy in new buildings.	2017	Ministry of Environment, Industry and Trade	NE	NE	NE
H-2		Improve the possibilities of funding for energy saving	Energy - Heating	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossil fuel consumption in buildings	Economic - regulatory	Implemented	Subsidies til insulate buildings ("Bjálvingarstuðul").		Ministry of Finance	NE	NE	NE
H-3		Energy loans	Energy - Heating	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossil fuel consumption in buildings	Economic	Implemented	The banks are giving loans to energy saving renovations.	2015	Bank	NE	NE	NE
H-4		District Heating (*)	Energy - Heating	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossil fuel consumption in buildings	Regulatory	Implemented	Waste Heat from waste incineration and electricity plant.	1989	Municipality of Tórshavn and SEV	10	15	
H-5		Certification requirements for installation, inspection and maintenance of heating and energy systems	Energy - Heating	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossil fuel consumption in buildings	Other	Implemented	Lógin um jarðhita	2012	Ministry of Environment, Industry and Trade	NE	NE	NE
H-6		Heat Pump campaign	Energy - Heating	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossil fuel consumption in buildings	Informatory	Implemented	On-going www.hitapumpa.fo	2018	Ministry of Environment, Industry and Trade	NE	NE	NE
H-7	11	Prohibit installation of oil boilers (*)	Energy - Heating	CO2, CH4, N2O	Improve use of heat pumps solutions. Reduce fossil fuel use.	Regulatory	Planned	Prohibit installation of oil boilers in new houses and buildings.	2023	Ministry of Environment, Industry and Trade	190	190	190
H-8	12	Phasing out oil boilers (*)	Energy - Heating	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossil fuel consumption in buildings	Economic - regulatory	Planned	The government will give financial support to houseowners who will take the oil boiler out of sytem.	2023	Ministry of Environment, Industry and Trade			
H-9	13	Heat Pump. (incl. VAT excemption) (*)	Energy - Heating	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossil fuel consumption in buildings	Regulatory	Implemented/ Adapted	Refunding VAT for heatpumps thereby reducing the cost the investment. Extend to 2025.	2017/ 2022	Ministry of Finance			
H-10	14	Legislation on district heating (*)	Energy - Heating	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossil fuel consumption in buildings	Regulatory	Planned	Distribution of district heating be regulated by law in order to increase the use of waste energy.	2023	Ministry of Environment, Industry and Trade			
H-11	15	Public energy consulting (*)	Energy	CO2, CH4, N2O	Improve know-how to reduce use of fossil fuel in houses and buildings.	Informatory	Planned	Consulting on green energy in houses and buildings. Construction, insulation and heating.	2023	Faroese Environment Agency and Road Authority (Landsverk)			
H-12	16	Subsidies to insulation and renovation of old houses (*)	Energy - Heating	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossil fuel consumption in buildings	Economic - regulatory	Planned	Give financial support to houseowner in order to renovate, insulate and seal up.	2024	Ministry of Environment, Industry and Trade an Ministry of Finace.			

FO	Measure no.	Table 3 Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects Name of mitigation action [a]	Sector(s) affected [b]	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/ or activity affected	Type of instrument [c]	Status of implementation [d]	Brief description [e]	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO2 eq)		
no.											2025	2030	2035
I-1	17	Differentiated electricity price regime for industry	Industry/Industrial processes	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce the use of oil and encourage the shift from oil to electricity	Regulatory - Economic	Planned	New price system	2024	Ministry of Finance	NE	NE	NE
I-2	18	F-gases (*)	Industry/Industrial processes	HFC, SF6	Reduce the use of F-gases	Regulatory	Planned	An order on reduction of use of F-gases will be put in force in order to implement the Kigali amendment to the Montreal protocol.	2023	Ministry of Environment, Industry and Trade	NE	NE	NE
I-3	19	Tax on f-gases (*)	Industry/Industrial processes	HFC, SF7	Reduce the use of F-gases	Fiscal	Planned	An order on tax on f-gases will be put in force, see above	2024	Ministry of Finances			
I-4	21	Energy efficiency for fishing vessels	Industry/Industrial processes	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossil fuel consumption	Regulatory	Planned	Faroese fishing vessels follow IMO standards for energy efficiency on merchant ships.	2025	Ministry of Environment, Industry and Trade.	NE	NE	NE
I-5	22	Subsidies for vessel construction	Industry/Industrial processes	CO2, CH4, N2O	Promote use of sustainable energy in vessels.	Regulatory	Planned	Revise existing subsidies for vessel construction to encourage sustainable energy solutions.	2023	Ministry of Environment, Industry and Trade.	NE	NE	NE
I-6	23	On-shore electricity	Industry/Industrial processes	CO2, CH4, N2O		Other	Planned	Ships in harbour get access to on-shore electricity/Engine turn off.	2025	Ministry of Environment, Industry and Trade and the municipalities.	NE	NE	NE

FO	Measure no.	Table 3 Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects Name of mitigation action [a]	Sector(s) affected [b]	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/ or activity affected	Type of instrument [c]	Status of implementation [d]	Brief description [e]	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO2 eq)		
no.											2025	2030	2035
L-1	25	Conservation and restauration of wetlands and outmark	LULUCF	CO2, CH4	Improve CO2 uptake and reduce the emission of CH4.	Other/ regulatory	Planned	Conservate wetlands. Reduce pressure from sheep grazing. Restaurate drained wetlands. Cease to subsidies to drain wetlands. Prohibit wetland fertilization. Prepare a wetland restauration plan.	2024	Ministry of Environment, Industry and Trade. The Environmental Agency.	NE	NE	NE
O-1	20	Sustainable cities	Cross-cutting	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce the use of fuel.	Regulatory	Planned	Revise the law on city planning (Býarskipanarlógina). A new guideline on sustainable city planning.	2023	Ministry of Env., Industry and Trade and the municipalities.	NE	NE	NE

Note: The two final columns specify the year identified by the Party for estimating impacts (based on the status of the measure and whether an ex post or ex ante estimation is available).

Abbreviations: GHG = greenhouse gas; LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] Parties should use an asterisk (*) to indicate that a mitigation action is included in the 'with measures' projection.

[b] To the extent possible, the following sectors should be used: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF, waste management/waste, other sectors, cross-cutting, as appropriate.

[c] To the extent possible, the following types of instrument should be used: economic, fiscal, voluntary agreement, regulatory, information, education, research, other.

[d] To the extent possible, the following descriptive terms should be used to report on the status of implementation: implemented, adopted, planned.

[e] Additional information may be provided on the cost of the mitigation actions and the relevant timescale.

Table 3

Table VII.C.4: *Reporting on Faroe Islands' progress*

Table 4				
Reporting on progress [a, b]				
Year[c]	**Total emissions excluding LULUCF (kt CO2 eq)**	**Contribution from LULUCF** [d] **(kt CO2 eq)**	**Quantity of units from market based mechanisms under the Convention (number of units and kt CO2 eq)**	**Quantity of units from other market based mechanisms (number of units and kt CO2 eq)**
	(a) total GHG emissions, excluding emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector;	*(b) emissions and/or removals from the LULUCF sector based on the accounting approach applied taking into consideration any relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the activities and/or land that will be accounted for;*	*(c) total GHG emissions, including emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector.*	
Base year/base period (2005)	914	949	NA	NA
2010	969	1005	NA	NA
2011	851	886	NA	NA
2012	943	978	NA	NA
2013	921	956	NA	NA
2014	959	994	NA	NA
2015	938	974	NA	NA
2016	947	982	NA	NA
2017	1118	1153	NA	NA
2018	1244	1280	NA	NA
2019	1317	1353	NA	NA
2020	1374	1409	NA	NA

Abbreviation: GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] For the base year, information reported on the emission reduction target shall include the following: (a) total GHG emissions, excluding emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector; (b) emissions and/or removals from the LULUCF sector based on the accounting approach applied taking into consideration any relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the activities and/or land that will be accounted for; (c) total GHG emissions, including emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector. For each reported year, information reported on progress made towards the emission reduction targets shall include, in addition to the information noted in paragraphs 9(a–c) of the UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties, information on the use of units from market-

[c] Parties may add additional rows for years other than those specified below.

[d] Information in this column should be consistent with the information reported in table 4(a)I or 4(a)II, as appropriate. The Parties for which all relevant information on the LULUCF contribution is reported in table 1 of this common tabular format can refer to table 1.

<u>Estimates of emission reductions and removals and the use of units from the market-based mechanisms and land use, land-use change and forestry activities</u>

Since the Faroe Islands are not a part of the Kyoto Protocol, market-based mechanisms are not in use. For the first time estimation regarding emissions reductions/removals in land use, land-use change and forestry activities have been made in the Faroe Islands. This was done for the years 1990-2020 in a project lead by Danish Centre for Environment and Energy. The total emission with and without LULUCF are in Table VII.C.4.

Projections

Figure VII.C.12 shows a simple projections for the emissions of greenhouse gases in the Energy sector (excl. Transport) in the Faroe Islands, 2022-2035.

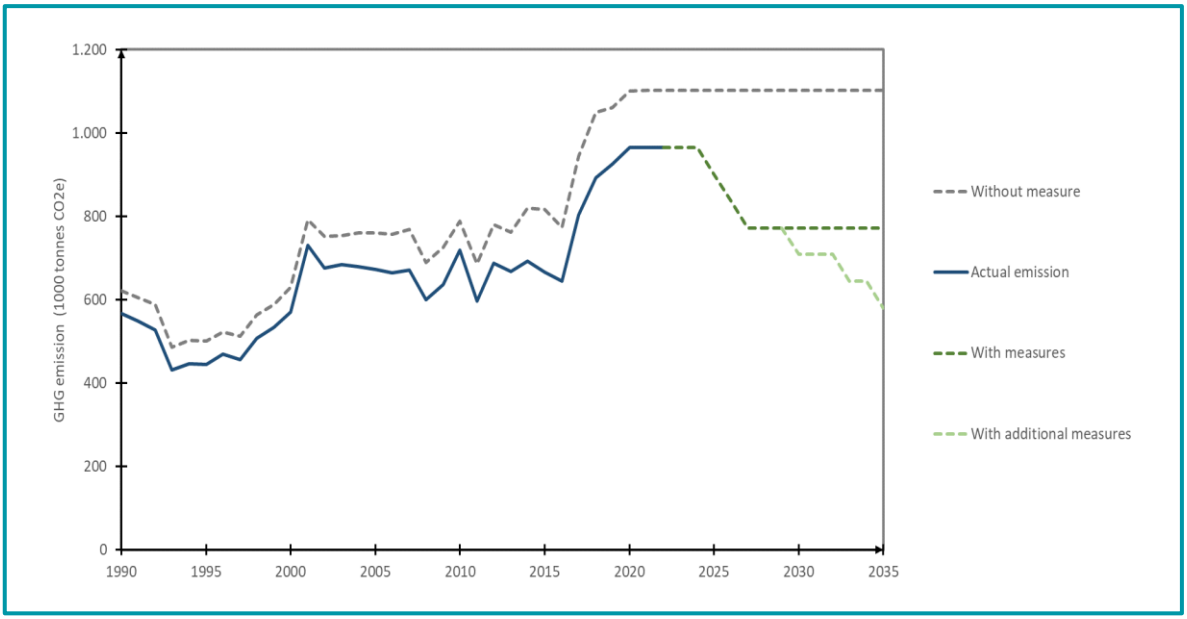
In order to make the projection diagramme the impact of the mitigations effect have been estimated for some of the most effective measures implemented, primarily hydro power and wind power plants, but also district heating and heat pumps have also been included in the estimations of the *without measures* graph.

The *with measures* graph (in figure VII.C.12), from 1990-2021, is based on actual emissions data (exported from the CRF). The *with measures* projection 2022-2035 is primariliy based on the estimated effect of the mitigations due to the installation of two new windmill parks, one in year 2025 (25 MW in Klivaløkshagi, Sandoy) and another in year 2026 (25 MW on Glyvrafjall, Eysturoy) and on the assumption that the total yearly emissions in 2022-2035 otherwise is the same as in 2021.

The *addidtional measures* graph takes into account the plan to install four wind mill parks respectively in 2027, 2030, 2033 and 2035, each with 25 MW, in total 100 MW.

The projections do not compromise estimation on economic growth or other changes in relevant parameters, e.g. population or industry.

FIGURE VII.C.12 FAROE ISLANDS' GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS KT IN THE ENERGY SECTOR 1990-2035. EMISSIONS IN 1990-2021 ARE OBSERVED. EMISSIONS 2022-2035 ARE PROJECTED.



The estimated impact of measures is in table VII.C.5.

TABLE VII.C.5: RESULTAS FROM SIMPLE ESTIMATIONS OF EFFECTS OF MEASURES ON THE EMISSIONS OF GREEN HOUSE GASES FROM THE ENERGY SECTOR, 2025, 2030 AND 2035.

Year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
With measures	567	445	569	672	718	665	965	900	772	772
Without measures	622	501	629	760	788	817	1,101	1,102	1,102	1,102
With additional measures									708	580

Not included in this projection is the work to establish a Pump To Storage facility at the existing dams in Vestmanna. This will increase the yearly amount of wind energy that can benefit by approx. 60 GWh. If and when all permits are in place, the facility will be completed in 2028, and the reduction of CO_2 emission is estimated to 40 kt yearly.

VIII. Common tabular format for UNFCCC biennial reporting

The information to be reported electronicly in the so-called Common Tabular Format (CTF) contained in Decision 19/CP.18 - Document: FCCC/CP/2012/8/Add.3) adopted by the Conference of the Parties on its eighteenth session is included in this chapter. Where the information in the tables shown in this chapter is difficult to read, please see the electronic version of the CTF available on the UNFCCC web-site (http://unfccc.int/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/submitted_biennial_reports/items/7550.php)

As Greenland and the Faroe Islands are not in the EU territory and the assessment of Denmark's contribution to the progress towards the joint EU target for 2020 is relevant to Denmark only. Therefore only inventory data for Denmark are included in Table 1 of the CTF.

Inventory data for Greenland and the Faore Islands are shown separately in Chapter VII. Inventory data for total emissions in the realm are included in Annex A1 of Denmark's Seventh National Communication.

The following notation keys have been used in the tables:

NA = Not Applicable.
NE = Not Estimated.
NO = Not Occuring.
IE = Included Elsewhere.
INA = Information Not Available

TABLE 1: EMISSION TRENDS (SUMMARY) IN DENMARK (I.E. EU TERRITORY, WITHOUT GREENLAND AND THE FAROE ISLANDS)

CTF: Table 1
Emission trends: summary
CRF: TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS Inventory 2020
SUMMARY Submission 2022 v1
(Sheet 6 of 6) DENMARK
Denmark in the EU (i.e. without Greenland and the Faroe Islands) (DNM)

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base to latest reported year
	CO_2 equivalent (kt)																																(%)
CO_2 emissions without net CO_2 from LULUCF	53585	53585	64200	58391	60637	64698	61614	74869	65469	61238	58652	54306	55896	55554	60645	55100	51535	59488	54709	51256	48851	49204	44248	39871	41773	37578	35228	37033	34780	34725	30955	28282	-47.22
CO_2 emissions with net CO_2 from LULUCF	60125	60125	70059	65177	66088	69696	66695	79295	70358	66018	63731	59141	60244	60921	65755	59956	56356	64473	59976	55088	51966	51389	45883	41066	42606	39122	35741	38639	36321	38180	33566	31103	-48.27
CH_4 emissions without CH_4 from LULUCF	7906	7906	8097	8167	8361	8240	8314	8424	8307	8361	8255	8182	8422	8364	8386	8210	7969	7860	7832	7713	7578	7642	7476	7368	7278	7237	7164	7226	7224	7268	7101	7117	-9.98
CH_4 emissions with CH_4 from LULUCF	8169	8169	8358	8426	8618	8495	8567	8675	8556	8608	8500	8425	8663	8603	8623	8445	8202	8091	8062	7942	7806	7870	7800	7597	7506	7464	7394	7459	7460	7504	7339	7356	-9.95
N_2O emissions without N_2O from LULUCF	8468	8468	8302	8025	7786	7711	7676	7294	7357	7352	7358	7291	7076	6967	6833	6523	5899	5764	5914	5936	5710	5598	5607	5509	5508	5629	5648	5763	5837	5580	5772	5729	-32.34
N_2O emissions with N_2O from LULUCF	8539	8539	8373	8095	7855	7780	7743	7360	7420	7413	7417	7349	7132	7020	6884	6572	5947	5811	5960	5981	5754	5642	5650	5552	5552	5673	5697	5811	5881	5627	5817	5777	-32.35
HFCs	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	4	110	157	258	399	398	530	673	766	764	785	802	859	909	931	965	964	989	837	757	756	689	625	467	523	424	495	336	335	100.00
PFCs	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0	1	2	5	11	16	23	28	28	25	21	19	21	21	18	20	10	8	3	4	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	100.00
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
SF_6	42	42	61	86	98	118	104	59	71	58	63	57	29	24	30	31	21	34	29	30	35	37	77	129	150	154	121	104	75	73	71	46	7.38
NF_3	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
Total (without LULUCF)	70002	70002	80661	74673	76991	80925	77967	91048	81606	77551	75017	70625	72215	71721	76721	70743	66351	74097	69470	65918	63183	63328	58174	53637	55402	51225	48628	50650	48343	48141	44237	41509	-40.70
Total (with LULUCF)	76875	76875	86850	81787	82768	86247	83368	95791	86807	82639	80399	75760	76860	77381	82119	75884	71453	79362	75013	70024	66570	65786	60176	55105	56506	53041	49420	52537	50163	51879	47130	44616	-41.96
Total (without LULUCF, with indirect)	71122	71122	81831	75814	78115	82005	79024	92103	82588	78502	75907	71463	73029	72490	77468	71454	67034	74739	70068	66488	63689	63817	58595	54018	55759	51552	48941	50951	48638	48422	44504	41746	-41.30
Total (with LULUCF, with indirect)	77995	77995	88021	82929	83892	87327	84425	96846	87789	83591	81290	76598	77673	78150	82865	76595	72136	80003	75611	70593	67076	66275	60597	55486	56863	53368	49733	52837	50458	52160	47397	44853	-42.49

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base to latest reported year
	CO_2 equivalent (kt)																																(%)
1. Energy	52425	52425	63120	57298	59638	63689	60620	74038	64561	60482	58060	53589	55290	54858	60085	54503	50818	58754	53914	50657	48632	49155	43868	39341	41157	36880	34571	36189	33810	33766	30052	27106	-48.30
2. Industrial processes and product use	2343	2343	2471	2525	2603	2722	2899	3048	3132	3265	3538	3698	3548	3472	3477	3300	2770	2827	2862	2555	2131	1913	2056	2092	2055	2010	1835	2044	2028	2048	1842	1925	-17.82
3. Agriculture	13338	13338	13166	12968	12881	12694	12719	12302	12325	12301	11912	11871	11875	11916	11691	11630	11443	11166	11357	11360	11168	11069	11060	11065	11062	11205	11092	11265	11339	11154	11183	11268	-15.52
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry[5]	6874	6874	6190	7115	5777	5322	5401	4743	5201	5088	5383	5135	4644	5660	5398	5141	5102	5264	5543	4106	3386	2458	2002	1468	1105	1816	792	1886	1820	3738	2893	3107	-54.80
5. Waste	1896	1896	1903	1882	1869	1819	1729	1659	1587	1502	1507	1467	1503	1475	1468	1309	1319	1351	1337	1346	1252	1191	1191	1139	1128	1130	1130	1152	1166	1173	1160	1210	-36.19
6. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
Total (including LULUCF)[5]	76875	76875	86850	81787	82768	86247	83368	95791	86807	82639	80399	75760	76860	77381	82119	75884	71453	79362	75013	70024	66570	65786	60176	55105	56506	53041	49420	52537	50163	51879	47130	44616	-41.96

TABLE 1(0): EMISSION TRENDS (GHGS) IN DENMARK (I.E. EU TERRITORY, WITHOUT GREENLAND AND THE FAROE ISLANDS)

CRF: TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS																																	Inventory 2020
GHG CO_2 eq emissions																																	Submission 2022 v1
(Sheet 1 of 6)																																	DENMARK
Denmark in the EU (i.e. without Greenland and the Faroe Islands)																																	(DNM)
GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base to latest reported year
	(kt CO_2 eq)																																%
Total (net emissions)[2]	76875	76875	86850	81787	82768	86247	83368	95791	86807	82639	80399	75760	76860	77381	82119	75884	71453	79362	75013	70024	66570	65786	60176	55105	56506	53041	49420	52537	50163	51879	47130	44616	-41.96
1. Energy	52425	52425	63120	57298	59638	63689	60620	74038	64561	60482	58060	53589	55290	54858	60085	54503	50818	58754	53914	50657	48632	49155	43868	39341	41157	36880	34571	36189	33810	33766	30052	27106	-48.30
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	51899	51899	62181	56324	58774	62827	59900	73254	63498	59637	56461	52461	54099	53790	59027	53326	49899	57865	53025	49975	48136	48556	43422	38952	40741	36462	34164	35757	33416	33398	29746	26905	-48.16
1. Energy industries	26257	26257	35160	30233	31856	35944	32581	44994	35830	32205	29115	26078	27388	27601	32337	26430	23196	31098	26400	24291	24210	24111	20098	16914	19141	15620	12906	14083	11604	11519	8714	7351	-72.00
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	5580	5580	6011	5835	5745	5856	5992	6108	6124	6063	6127	5889	5987	5631	5591	5682	5385	5524	5264	4747	3951	4390	4285	3985	3808	3803	3767	3859	3933	3940	3710	3577	-35.90
3. Transport	10787	10787	11298	11497	11546	11973	12106	12369	12570	12575	12602	12468	12523	12686	13155	13384	13597	13923	14477	14304	13531	13410	13101	12525	12322	12431	12726	12996	13181	13430	13114	12032	11.54
4. Other sectors	9104	9104	9370	8559	9326	8735	8897	9532	8726	8506	8347	7824	8009	7684	7748	7483	7341	7088	6604	6422	6180	6436	5643	5311	5228	4376	4566	4611	4392	4291	4008	3700	-59.36
5. Other	171	171	343	199	300	319	323	250	249	287	269	201	192	188	195	348	379	232	280	211	263	209	295	216	241	232	198	208	306	218	200	246	44.31
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	526	526	939	973	864	862	720	784	1063	845	1599	1128	1191	1069	1059	1177	920	889	888	682	496	598	445	389	416	417	408	432	394	368	306	201	-61.88
1. Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	526	526	939	973	864	862	720	784	1063	845	1599	1128	1191	1069	1059	1177	920	889	888	682	496	598	445	389	416	417	408	432	394	368	306	201	-61.88
C. CO_2 transport and storage	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
2. Industrial Processes	2343	2343	2471	2525	2603	2722	2899	3048	3132	3265	3538	3698	3548	3472	3477	3300	2770	2827	2862	2555	2131	1913	2056	2092	2055	2010	1835	2044	2028	2048	1842	1925	-17.82
A. Mineral industry	1081	1081	1259	1382	1400	1423	1420	1530	1602	1637	1613	1632	1629	1670	1543	1661	1567	1621	1621	1336	888	807	997	998	994	1024	1049	1231	1333	1296	1250	1353	25.17
B. Chemical industry	1003	1003	918	812	765	776	870	803	816	776	914	966	852	745	861	511	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	-99.86
C. Metal industry	60	60	60	60	70	77	73	44	49	58	59	61	47	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-99.85
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	166	166	181	190	174	194	186	198	183	188	192	191	177	197	191	192	216	195	200	185	174	200	193	184	196	183	174	164	172	161	161	169	1.80
E. Electronic industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	10	NO	NO	NO	NO	5	9	6	11	13	11	5	4	5	NO	NO	1	NO	1	NO	0.00
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes	NO	NO	NO	4	110	157	258	401	403	542	688	789	782	813	827	879	927	947	977	976	998	835	754	755	689	623	467	523	424	495	336	335	100.00
G. Other product manufacture and use	33	33	52	77	84	95	92	72	79	64	71	60	51	48	56	57	43	58	54	51	60	58	100	148	171	174	144	125	96	95	92	67	105.58
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
3. Agriculture	13338	13338	13166	12968	12881	12694	12719	12302	12325	12301	11912	11871	11875	11916	11691	11630	11443	11166	11357	11360	11168	11069	11060	11065	11062	11205	11092	11265	11339	11154	11183	11268	-15.52
A. Enteric fermentation	4039	4039	4070	4019	4074	3978	3967	3965	3829	3833	3685	3631	3703	3646	3604	3496	3483	3484	3565	3596	3596	3631	3590	3672	3695	3695	3667	3717	3731	3745	3695	3680	-8.91
B. Manure management	2822	2822	2909	3055	3148	3080	3071	3100	3179	3313	3247	3319	3452	3562	3599	3685	3478	3294	3275	3143	3075	3120	3092	3027	2974	2988	2960	2938	2921	2968	2830	2871	1.74
C. Rice cultivation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
D. Agricultural soils	5860	5860	5678	5492	5309	5224	5143	4818	4831	4888	4703	4649	4509	4467	4255	4285	4255	4187	4319	4385	4307	4159	4209	4172	4143	4278	4285	4391	4464	4193	4468	4458	-23.93
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	77.06
G. Liming	565	565	463	357	307	367	496	393	470	252	265	261	201	233	226	158	220	194	192	229	181	153	162	188	244	238	166	212	214	240	181	250	-55.86
H. Urea application	15	15	12	13	13	18	15	9	4	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	-93.66
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers	33	33	32	29	26	23	22	14	8	6	5	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	9	3	3	2	3	4	-88.51
J. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry[2]	6874	6874	6190	7115	5777	5322	5401	4743	5201	5088	5383	5135	4644	5660	5398	5141	5102	5264	5543	4106	3386	2458	2002	1468	1105	1816	792	1886	1820	3738	2893	3107	-54.80
A. Forest land	-1229	-1229	-1225	-1223	-1222	-1223	-1233	-1242	-1252	-1263	-1273	-1329	-1236	-1196	-1156	-1116	-897	-1090	-1319	-2039	-2076	-2269	-3197	-3589	-3392	-3958	-4008	-3121	-2570	-2125	-2490	-2172	76.81
B. Cropland	5298	5298	4515	5641	4546	4016	4145	3500	3866	3711	3956	4031	3355	4302	4071	3792	3597	4002	4627	4031	3331	2549	3128	2910	2440	3563	2562	2666	2226	3382	3051	2851	-46.19
C. Grassland	2230	2230	2211	2186	2171	2142	2087	2106	2097	2054	2010	1982	1957	1939	1921	1904	1907	1893	1855	1852	1817	1881	1851	1839	1847	2031	2118	2149	2056	2218	2132	2232	0.10
D. Wetlands	105	105	97	97	85	82	78	93	115	95	79	78	87	97	93	100	106	110	91	72	87	80	88	82	55	65	68	65	47	76	71	72	-31.02
E. Settlements	472	472	469	465	462	459	440	421	403	384	366	347	328	310	291	272	276	269	262	256	249	242	235	300	248	261	224	302	224	233	214	242	-48.74
F. Other land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
G. Harvested wood products	-2	-2	123	-51	-266	-153	-116	-135	-26	106	245	26	153	208	179	188	113	80	27	-66	-22	-25	-103	-74	-94	-147	-172	-174	-162	-46	-85	-118	4869.32
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
5. Waste	1896	1896	1903	1882	1869	1819	1729	1659	1587	1502	1507	1467	1503	1475	1468	1309	1319	1351	1337	1346	1252	1191	1191	1139	1128	1130	1130	1152	1166	1173	1160	1210	-36.19
A. Solid waste disposal	1536	1536	1536	1517	1500	1418	1331	1290	1201	1125	1138	1073	1117	1042	1064	936	909	954	907	877	838	772	774	743	704	689	653	620	593	576	534	537	-65.06
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	55	55	62	68	77	81	82	97	112	120	136	149	147	166	180	164	172	187	202	192	209	204	195	194	205	220	249	307	346	367	404	447	720.07
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43.69
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	280	280	279	271	268	295	288	244	248	232	207	220	214	242	198	185	213	185	202	248	176	188	197	178	194	198	202	197	200	202	196	200	-28.71
E. Other	25	25	25	27	25	25	27	28	26	24	25	25	25	24	26	23	24	25	25	28	29	26	25	24	24	23	24	27	27	28	26	26	5.22
6. Other *(as specified in summary 1.A)*	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
Memo items:																																	
International bunkers	4808	4808	4339	4523	5923	6620	6896	6742	6382	6547	6389	6417	5727	4784	5027	4778	4952	5755	5975	5496	3837	4519	4623	4052	4396	4967	4964	4837	4449	4806	5373	2628	-45.34
Aviation	1771	1771	1634	1694	1661	1820	1866	1960	2003	2158	2291	2351	2383	2061	2142	2454	2574	2583	2649	2649	2314	2414	2486	2513	2489	2699	2643	2843	2928	3064	3131	986	-44.30
Navigation	3038	3038	2704	2829	4262	4800	5030	4782	4378	4389	4099	4066	3344	2722	2886	2324	2378	3172	3327	2847	1523	2105	2138	1540	1908	2269	2321	1994	1521	1743	2242	1642	-45.94
Multilateral operations	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0.00
CO_2 emissions from biomass	4389	4389	4764	4998	5201	5137	5368	5726	5917	5869	6171	6484	7185	7646	8724	9459	10220	10550	11576	11801	12114	14446	14086	14462	14564	14577	15379	16586	18287	18050	18156	18439	320.15
CO_2 captured	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0.00
Indirect N_2O	570	570	631	571	614	634	615	657	581	553	523	508	481	453	475	438	431	461	452	410	331	345	333	294	300	301	298	289	269	268	277	230	-59.58
Indirect CO_2 [3]	1120	1120	1171	1141	1124	1081	1058	1056	982	952	891	838	814	769	747	712	684	641	598	570	506	489	421	381	357	327	313	301	295	281	267	237	-78.86
Total (without LULUCF)	70002	70002	80661	74673	76991	80925	77967	91048	81606	77551	75017	70625	72215	71721	76721	70743	66351	74097	69470	65918	63183	63328	58174	53637	55402	51225	48628	50650	48343	48141	44237	41509	-40.70
Total (with LULUCF)	76875	76875	86850	81787	82768	86247	83368	95791	86807	82639	80399	75760	76860	77381	82119	75884	71453	79362	75013	70024	66570	65786	60176	55105	56506	53041	49420	52537	50163	51879	47130	44616	-41.96
Total (without LULUCF, with indirect)	71122	71122	81831	75814	78115	82005	79024	92103	82588	78502	75907	71463	73029	72490	77468	71454	67034	74739	70068	66488	63689	63817	58595	54018	55759	51552	48941	50951	48638	48422	44504	41746	-41.30
Total (with LULUCF, with indirect)	77995	77995	88021	82929	83892	87327	84425	96846	87789	83591	81290	76598	77673	78150	82865	76595	72136	80003	75611	70593	67076	66275	60597	55486	56863	53368	49733	52837	50458	52160	47397	44853	-42.49

TABLE 1(A): EMISSION TRENDS (CO_2) IN DENMARK (I.E. EU TERRITORY, WITHOUT GREENLAND AND THE FAROE ISLANDS)

CRF: TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS																																	Inventory 2020
CO_2																																	Submission 2022 v1
(Sheet 2 of 6)																																	DENMARK
Denmark in the EU (i.e. without Greenland and the Faroe Islands)																																	(DNM)
GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base to latest reported year
	(kt)																																%
1. Energy	51672	51672	62200	56365	58659	62617	59411	72665	63142	59086	56508	52152	53815	53429	58659	53066	49492	57453	52671	49478	47577	48017	42871	38475	40315	36110	33807	35397	33032	32999	29336	26481	-48.75
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	51331	51331	61550	55688	58077	62042	58957	72167	62445	58563	55402	51429	53044	52755	57990	52314	48944	56922	52128	49091	47315	47664	42619	38258	40071	35860	33560	35124	32790	32767	29141	26355	-48.66
1. Energy industries	26156	26156	35026	30100	31675	35675	32183	44478	35351	31699	28610	25597	26881	27103	31846	25963	22780	30686	26053	23935	23884	23724	19769	16663	18903	15431	12737	13896	11417	11321	8520	7191	-72.51
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	5511	5511	5938	5763	5677	5789	5907	6015	6031	5966	6031	5791	5888	5540	5504	5592	5303	5440	5184	4668	3885	4317	4213	3923	3750	3748	3706	3791	3860	3858	3632	3500	-36.50
3. Transport	10609	10609	11112	11307	11356	11780	11915	12180	12381	12392	12425	12297	12358	12524	12996	13229	13450	13780	14332	14162	13395	13274	12961	12387	12184	12288	12580	12846	13031	13278	12965	11892	12.10
4. Other sectors	8888	8888	9137	8323	9074	8484	8634	9249	8437	8224	8071	7546	7729	7403	7453	7187	7038	6788	6282	6118	5891	6143	5384	5071	4996	4163	4341	4385	4180	4094	3826	3529	-60.30
5. Other	167	167	338	196	296	314	318	246	245	282	265	197	188	184	192	343	374	229	276	208	260	206	291	214	238	230	196	206	302	215	198	243	45.63
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	341	341	650	677	582	575	454	498	697	523	1106	723	770	674	670	752	548	531	543	387	261	353	252	217	244	250	247	273	241	233	195	126	-62.94
1. Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	341	341	650	677	582	575	454	498	697	523	1106	723	770	674	670	752	548	531	543	387	261	353	252	217	244	250	247	273	241	233	195	126	-62.94
C. CO_2 transport and storage	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
2. Industrial processes	1278	1278	1471	1603	1611	1651	1646	1763	1821	1868	1849	1864	1853	1867	1734	1854	1800	1817	1822	1522	1062	1008	1190	1183	1191	1207	1224	1396	1506	1457	1412	1523	19.21
A. Mineral industry	1081	1081	1259	1382	1400	1423	1420	1530	1602	1637	1613	1632	1629	1670	1543	1661	1567	1621	1621	1336	888	807	997	998	994	1024	1049	1231	1333	1296	1250	1353	25.17
B. Chemical industry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	151.31
C. Metal industry	30	30	30	30	36	34	39	35	35	43	43	41	47	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-99.71
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	166	166	181	190	173	193	186	197	183	188	192	190	176	197	190	191	215	194	199	184	173	199	192	184	195	182	173	163	171	160	160	168	1.64
E. Electronic industry																																	
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes																																	
G. Other product manufacture and use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231.03
H. Other																																	
3. Agriculture	613	613	507	399	346	409	534	416	482	263	273	268	206	236	228	160	222	196	194	231	186	156	165	192	246	240	176	216	219	244	185	254	-58.54
A. Enteric fermentation																																	
B. Manure management																																	
C. Rice cultivation																																	
D. Agricultural soils																																	
E. Prescribed burning of savannas																																	
F. Field burning of agricultural residues																																	
G. Liming	565	565	463	357	307	367	496	393	470	252	265	261	201	233	226	158	220	194	192	229	181	153	162	188	244	238	166	212	214	240	181	250	-55.86
H. Urea application	15	15	12	13	13	18	15	9	4	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	-93.66
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers	33	33	32	29	26	23	22	14	8	6	5	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	9	3	3	2	3	4	-88.51
J. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry [2]	6540	6540	5859	6786	5451	4998	5081	4427	4889	4780	5078	4835	4348	5368	5110	4856	4821	4986	5267	3832	3114	2185	1635	1195	833	1545	513	1606	1541	3455	2611	2821	-56.86
A. Forest land	-1261	-1261	-1257	-1255	-1254	-1254	-1264	-1274	-1283	-1293	-1304	-1359	-1266	-1226	-1186	-1146	-926	-1118	-1348	-2067	-2104	-2296	-3223	-3616	-3420	-3985	-4035	-3149	-2598	-2153	-2518	-2200	74.54
B. Cropland	5161	5161	4380	5507	4413	3884	4014	3371	3738	3584	3831	3907	3232	4180	3950	3673	3479	3885	4512	3916	3218	2439	2920	2799	2332	3455	2458	2564	2127	3283	2953	2753	-46.66
C. Grassland	2111	2111	2093	2069	2056	2027	1974	1994	1987	1945	1902	1875	1851	1834	1817	1802	1806	1793	1756	1754	1720	1780	1754	1743	1748	1934	2009	2040	1947	2105	2020	2118	0.36
D. Wetlands	103	103	94	94	82	78	74	88	109	90	72	71	79	90	85	92	97	99	80	60	73	65	71	64	37	45	47	42	22	50	44	44	-57.55
E. Settlements	428	428	425	422	419	416	399	383	366	349	332	315	298	282	265	248	253	247	241	235	228	222	217	281	229	242	206	283	206	215	197	225	-47.58
F. Other land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
G. Harvested wood products	-2	-2	123	-51	-266	-153	-116	-135	-26	106	245	26	153	208	179	188	113	80	27	-66	-22	-25	-103	-74	-94	-147	-172	-174	-162	-46	-85	-118	4869.32
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
5. Waste	22	22	22	24	22	22	24	25	23	21	22	22	22	21	23	21	22	22	23	25	26	23	22	21	21	20	22	24	24	24	23	23	5.42
A. Solid waste disposal	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
B. Biological treatment of solid waste																																	
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
D. Waste water treatment and discharge																																	
E. Other	22	22	22	24	22	22	24	25	23	21	22	22	22	21	23	21	22	22	23	25	26	23	22	21	21	20	22	24	24	24	23	23	5.42
6. Other *(as specified in summary 1.A)*	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
Memo items:																																	
International bunkers	4766	4766	4301	4483	5872	6564	6837	6684	6326	6490	6333	6361	5676	4741	4982	4734	4907	5704	5922	5446	3801	4478	4581	4014	4356	4922	4919	4792	4407	4762	5324	2605	-45.34
Aviation	1753	1753	1618	1677	1644	1802	1847	1940	1983	2136	2267	2327	2358	2040	2120	2428	2548	2557	2622	2622	2290	2390	2461	2487	2463	2672	2617	2814	2898	3033	3100	976	-44.29
Navigation	3013	3013	2683	2806	4228	4762	4990	4744	4343	4354	4066	4034	3317	2700	2863	2306	2359	3147	3300	2824	1511	2088	2121	1527	1892	2250	2302	1978	1509	1729	2224	1629	-45.95
Multilateral operations	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0.00
CO_2 emissions from biomass	4389	4389	4764	4998	5201	5137	5368	5726	5917	5869	6171	6484	7185	7646	8724	9459	10220	10550	11576	11801	12114	14446	14086	14462	14564	14577	15379	16586	18287	18050	18156	18439	320.15
CO_2 captured	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA		NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0.00
Indirect N_2O																																	
Indirect CO_2 [3]	1120	1120	1171	1141	1124	1081	1058	1056	982	952	891	838	814	769	747	712	684	641	598	570	506	489	421	381	357	327	313	301	295	281	267	237	-78.86
Total (without LULUCF)	53585	53585	64200	58391	60637	64698	61614	74869	65469	61238	58652	54306	55896	55554	60645	55100	51535	59488	54709	51256	48851	49204	44248	39871	41773	37578	35228	37033	34780	34725	30955	28282	-47.22
Total (with LULUCF)	60125	60125	70059	65177	66088	69696	66695	79295	70358	66018	63731	59141	60244	60921	65755	59956	56356	64473	59976	55088	51966	51389	45883	41066	42606	39122	35741	38639	36321	38180	33566	31103	-48.27
Total (without LULUCF, with indirect)	54705	54705	65371	59532	61761	65779	62672	75924	66450	62190	59543	55144	56710	56323	61392	55811	52218	60129	55307	51826	49357	49693	44669	40252	42130	37904	35541	37334	35075	35006	31222	28519	-47.87
Total (with LULUCF, with indirect)	61245	61245	71230	66318	67212	70777	67753	80351	71340	66970	64622	59979	61058	61690	66502	60667	57039	65114	60574	55658	52472	51878	46304	41447	42963	39449	36054	38940	36616	38461	33833	31340	-48.83

TABLE 1(B): EMISSION TRENDS (CH_4) IN DENMARK (I.E. EU TERRITORY, WITHOUT GREENLAND AND THE FAROE ISLANDS)

CRF: TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS																																	Inventory 2020
CH_4																																	Submission 2022 v1
(Sheet 3 of 6)																																	DENMARK
Denmark in the EU (i.e. without Greenland and the Faroe Islands)																																	(DNM)
GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base to latest reported year
	(kt)																																%
1. Energy	15.78	15.78	18.81	19.55	21.65	24.94	30.68	35.25	36.47	37.23	39.66	38.09	39.00	38.08	37.30	37.77	35.23	33.24	31.05	29.72	26.15	28.14	23.83	19.35	17.87	15.50	14.82	14.99	14.63	14.17	13.25	10.70	-32.16
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	10.47	10.47	11.50	12.09	14.17	17.20	22.91	26.98	26.50	27.71	27.31	26.65	27.35	26.70	26.18	25.76	23.88	22.39	20.76	20.45	18.40	20.60	17.56	13.83	12.62	10.43	10.10	10.47	10.28	10.39	10.16	8.57	-18.09
1. Energy industries	0.62	0.62	0.96	1.36	2.98	6.07	11.40	14.58	13.90	15.29	15.39	14.68	15.56	15.13	14.39	14.07	12.43	11.51	9.59	10.10	8.82	10.99	9.20	6.37	5.61	4.03	3.42	3.93	4.02	4.47	4.59	3.37	443.89
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.39	0.75	0.76	0.86	0.84	1.05	1.11	1.01	0.98	0.99	0.85	0.69	0.48	0.53	0.49	0.57	0.51	0.36	0.33	0.37	0.49	0.53	0.68	0.85	0.93	0.91	182.47
3. Transport	3.17	3.17	3.29	3.31	3.26	3.19	3.02	2.86	2.73	2.58	2.39	2.20	2.04	1.91	1.80	1.66	1.50	1.37	1.23	1.04	0.89	0.81	0.70	0.61	0.55	0.50	0.49	0.45	0.43	0.40	0.39	0.35	-88.94
4. Other sectors	6.27	6.27	6.82	7.02	7.52	7.53	7.99	8.69	9.01	8.88	8.59	8.63	8.54	8.57	8.94	8.96	9.04	8.76	9.41	8.73	8.17	8.21	7.13	6.48	6.12	5.52	5.69	5.56	5.14	4.66	4.24	3.94	-37.21
5. Other	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-87.18
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	5.31	5.31	7.31	7.46	7.48	7.74	7.77	8.27	9.98	9.53	12.35	11.44	11.65	11.38	11.11	12.00	11.35	10.85	10.29	9.27	7.75	7.55	6.26	5.52	5.25	5.07	4.72	4.51	4.36	3.78	3.10	2.13	-59.90
1. Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	5.31	5.31	7.31	7.46	7.48	7.74	7.77	8.27	9.98	9.53	12.35	11.44	11.65	11.38	11.11	12.00	11.35	10.85	10.29	9.27	7.75	7.55	6.26	5.52	5.25	5.07	4.72	4.51	4.36	3.78	3.10	2.13	-59.90
C. CO_2 transport and storage																																	
2. Industrial processes	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.14	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.08	-17.94
A. Mineral industry																																	
B. Chemical industry	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
C. Metal industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	59.78
E. Electronic industry																																	
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes																																	
G. Other product manufacture and use	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.15	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.06	-28.94
H. Other																																	
3. Agriculture	235.88	235.88	240.25	242.95	249.04	244.07	244.62	245.67	242.90	247.14	239.57	240.50	247.39	248.52	248.82	246.64	240.39	235.76	238.40	236.43	235.67	238.89	236.76	238.02	237.11	237.80	236.00	237.39	237.43	239.42	233.89	235.25	-0.27
A. Enteric fermentation	161.58	161.58	162.81	160.75	162.97	159.12	158.70	158.62	153.16	153.30	147.39	145.23	148.13	145.83	144.16	139.84	139.33	139.38	142.60	143.86	143.83	145.23	143.60	146.86	147.78	147.78	146.69	148.66	149.23	149.79	147.81	147.18	-8.91
B. Manure management	74.21	74.21	77.35	82.11	85.97	84.86	85.82	86.95	89.63	93.70	92.05	95.14	99.13	102.57	104.53	106.65	100.92	96.24	95.68	92.46	91.70	93.56	93.06	91.04	89.21	89.90	89.20	88.62	88.08	89.50	85.93	87.91	18.46
C. Rice cultivation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
D. Agricultural soils	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0.00
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.15	77.06
G. Liming																																	
H. Urea application																																	
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers																																	
J. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	10.50	10.50	10.44	10.36	10.28	10.20	10.12	10.04	9.96	9.88	9.79	9.71	9.63	9.55	9.47	9.42	9.31	9.26	9.21	9.16	9.11	9.14	12.95	9.14	9.12	9.08	9.23	9.30	9.41	9.46	9.49	9.53	-9.22
A. Forest land	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	-26.47
B. Cropland	5.47	5.47	5.42	5.37	5.32	5.27	5.22	5.17	5.12	5.07	5.02	4.97	4.92	4.87	4.82	4.77	4.72	4.67	4.62	4.57	4.52	4.39	8.27	4.44	4.32	4.29	4.00	3.93	3.90	3.78	3.80	3.71	-32.19
C. Grassland	4.76	4.76	4.71	4.67	4.62	4.57	4.52	4.48	4.43	4.38	4.33	4.28	4.24	4.19	4.14	4.09	4.05	4.00	3.95	3.90	3.86	4.02	3.89	3.84	3.94	3.87	4.26	4.32	4.36	4.49	4.47	4.54	-4.73
D. Wetlands	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.31	0.33	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.71	0.72	0.78	0.82	0.91	1.01	1.04	1.08	1.14	1496.68
E. Settlements	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
F. Other land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
G. Harvested wood products																																	
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
5. Waste	64.50	64.50	64.73	64.06	63.65	60.50	57.17	55.94	52.78	49.96	50.85	48.56	50.37	47.82	49.14	43.83	42.99	45.22	43.68	42.28	41.20	38.53	38.38	37.23	36.00	36.06	35.58	36.59	36.82	37.02	36.80	38.67	-40.04
A. Solid waste disposal	61.45	61.45	61.45	60.67	60.00	56.73	53.25	51.59	48.02	45.01	45.53	42.91	44.68	41.68	42.54	37.46	36.37	38.14	36.29	35.09	33.50	30.88	30.95	29.74	28.17	27.57	26.13	24.78	23.71	23.06	21.37	21.47	-65.06
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	1.29	1.29	1.51	1.62	1.89	1.98	2.07	2.48	2.85	3.07	3.38	3.70	3.73	4.18	4.62	4.42	4.63	5.09	5.39	5.20	5.69	5.63	5.40	5.45	5.77	6.40	7.37	9.68	10.98	11.82	13.23	14.97	1058.58
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.69
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	1.64	1.64	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.68	1.73	1.74	1.80	1.78	1.82	1.85	1.85	1.86	1.87	1.85	1.89	1.88	1.89	1.86	1.89	1.91	1.91	1.93	1.96	1.99	1.96	2.01	2.01	2.03	2.09	2.12	28.65
E. Other	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	3.63
6. Other *(as specified in summary 1.A)*	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
Total CH_4 emissions without CH_4 from LULUCF	316.25	316.25	323.88	326.67	334.43	329.60	332.58	336.97	332.29	334.45	330.21	327.29	336.88	334.57	335.43	328.39	318.76	314.40	313.26	308.54	303.14	305.67	299.05	294.73	291.11	289.47	286.54	289.06	288.98	290.70	284.05	284.70	-9.98
Total CH_4 emissions with CH_4 from LULUCF	326.75	326.75	334.32	337.02	344.71	339.79	342.69	347.00	342.24	344.32	340.00	337.00	346.51	344.12	344.90	337.81	328.08	323.66	322.47	317.70	312.25	314.81	312.01	303.87	300.23	298.56	295.77	298.36	298.39	300.16	293.54	294.23	-9.95
Memo items:																																	
International bunkers	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.05	-35.96
Aviation	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	-51.21
Navigation	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.04	-34.24
Multilateral operations	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0.00
CO_2 emissions from biomass																																	
CO_2 captured																																	
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites																																	
Indirect N_2O																																	
Indirect CO_2 [3]																																	

TABLE 1(C): EMISSION TRENDS (N_2O) IN DENMARK (I.E. EU TERRITORY, WITHOUT GREENLAND AND THE FAROE ISLANDS)

CTF: Table 1
(cont.) Emission trends (N2O)
CRF: TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS — Inventory 2020
N_2O — Submission 2022 v1
(Sheet 4 of 6) — DENMARK
Denmark in the EU (i.e. without Greenland and the Faroe Islands) — (DNM)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base to latest reported year
	(kt)																																%
1. Energy	1.21	1.21	1.51	1.49	1.47	1.51	1.48	1.65	1.70	1.56	1.88	1.63	1.68	1.60	1.66	1.65	1.50	1.58	1.57	1.46	1.35	1.46	1.35	1.28	1.33	1.28	1.32	1.40	1.38	1.38	1.29	1.20	-0.52
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	1.03	1.03	1.15	1.12	1.15	1.19	1.24	1.38	1.31	1.28	1.26	1.23	1.25	1.23	1.28	1.23	1.20	1.29	1.27	1.25	1.21	1.27	1.22	1.17	1.19	1.15	1.18	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.18	1.13	9.79
1. Energy industries	0.29	0.29	0.37	0.34	0.36	0.39	0.38	0.51	0.44	0.42	0.40	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.44	0.39	0.36	0.42	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.38	0.33	0.31	0.33	0.29	0.28	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.25	-11.48
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.18	0.18	-10.98
3. Transport	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.38	0.39	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.47	0.44	32.42
4. Other sectors	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.30	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.24	22.71
5. Other	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	76.04
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	0.18	0.18	0.36	0.37	0.32	0.31	0.24	0.27	0.39	0.28	0.62	0.40	0.43	0.37	0.37	0.42	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.21	0.14	0.19	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.07	-60.05
1. Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	0.18	0.18	0.36	0.37	0.32	0.31	0.24	0.27	0.39	0.28	0.62	0.40	0.43	0.37	0.37	0.42	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.21	0.14	0.19	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.07	-60.05
C. CO_2 transport and storage																																	
2. Industrial processes	3.42	3.42	3.14	2.78	2.63	2.66	2.98	2.76	2.80	2.67	3.14	3.30	2.92	2.56	2.96	1.79	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	-98.04
A. Mineral industry																																	
B. Chemical industry	3.36	3.36	3.08	2.72	2.56	2.60	2.92	2.69	2.74	2.60	3.07	3.24	2.86	2.50	2.89	1.71	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	
C. Metal industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	165.69
E. Electronic industry																																	
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes																																	
G. Other product manufacture and use	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	12.23
H. Other																																	
3. Agriculture	22.91	22.91	22.33	21.80	21.17	20.75	20.37	19.28	19.37	19.66	18.96	18.76	18.40	18.34	17.59	17.80	17.49	17.03	17.46	17.51	17.08	16.58	16.70	16.52	16.40	16.84	16.83	17.16	17.40	16.53	17.28	17.22	-24.83
A. Enteric fermentation																																	
B. Manure management	3.24	3.24	3.27	3.36	3.35	3.22	3.11	3.11	3.15	3.26	3.17	3.16	3.27	3.35	3.31	3.42	3.21	2.98	2.96	2.79	2.62	2.62	2.57	2.52	2.50	2.48	2.45	2.42	2.41	2.45	2.29	2.26	-30.35
C. Rice cultivation																																	
D. Agricultural soils	19.67	19.67	19.05	18.43	17.81	17.53	17.26	16.17	16.21	16.40	15.78	15.60	15.13	14.99	14.28	14.38	14.28	14.05	14.49	14.72	14.45	13.96	14.13	14.00	13.90	14.36	14.38	14.74	14.98	14.07	14.99	14.96	-23.93
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.06
G. Liming																																	
H. Urea application																																	
I. Other carbon containing fertilizers																																	
J. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.16	-33.20
A. Forest land	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	-10.32
B. Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	9896.82
C. Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2315.21
D. Wetlands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-49.87
E. Settlements	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	-60.12
F. Other land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
G. Harvested wood products																																	
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
5. Waste	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.86	0.86	0.96	0.92	0.79	0.82	0.78	0.72	0.77	0.75	0.87	0.72	0.65	0.75	0.67	0.74	0.88	0.66	0.69	0.70	0.63	0.69	0.70	0.73	0.71	0.74	0.75	0.73	0.74	-15.87
A. Solid waste disposal																																	
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.21	0.22	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.24	227.92
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.69
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.77	0.76	0.85	0.82	0.67	0.68	0.63	0.54	0.58	0.56	0.66	0.51	0.47	0.56	0.46	0.52	0.68	0.43	0.47	0.50	0.44	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.48	0.49	-38.58
E. Other	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0.00
6. Other *(as specified in summary 1.A)*	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00
Total direct N_2O emissions without N_2O from LULUCF	28.42	28.42	27.86	26.93	26.13	25.88	25.76	24.48	24.69	24.67	24.69	24.47	23.75	23.38	22.93	21.89	19.80	19.34	19.84	19.92	19.16	18.79	18.82	18.49	18.48	18.89	18.95	19.34	19.59	18.73	19.37	19.23	-32.34
Total direct N_2O emissions with N_2O from LULUCF	28.66	28.66	28.10	27.16	26.36	26.11	25.98	24.70	24.90	24.88	24.89	24.66	23.93	23.56	23.10	22.05	19.96	19.50	20.00	20.07	19.31	18.93	18.96	18.63	18.63	19.04	19.12	19.50	19.74	18.88	19.52	19.39	-32.35
Memo items:																																	
International bunkers	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.07	-45.28
Aviation	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.03	-44.52
Navigation	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.04	-45.87
Multilateral operations	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0.00
CO_2 emissions from biomass																																	
CO_2 captured																																	
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites																																	
Indirect N_2O	1.91	1.91	2.12	1.92	2.06	2.13	2.06	2.20	1.95	1.86	1.75	1.71	1.61	1.52	1.59	1.47	1.45	1.55	1.52	1.38	1.11	1.16	1.12	0.99	1.01	1.01	1.00	0.97	0.90	0.90	0.93	0.77	-59.58
Indirect CO_2 [3]																																	

TABLE 1(D): EMISSION TRENDS (HFCS, PFCS, SF_6 AND NF_3) IN DENMARK (I.E. EU TERRITORY, WITHOUT GREENLAND AND THE FAROE ISLANDS)

CRF: TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS																																Inventory 2020
HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, and NF_3																																Submission 2022 v1
(Sheet 5 of 6)																																DENMARK
Denmark in the EU (i.e. without Greenland and the Faroe Islands)																																(DNM)
GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change from base to latest reported year
	(kt)																																%
Emissions of HFCs and PFCs - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	3.83	110.03	157.43	258.50	401.38	402.70	541.63	688.48	788.75	792.02	812.58	827.03	879.04	927.29	951.89	985.97	982.10	1008.74	847.65	765.02	759.95	692.63	627.86	467.07	523.33	425.36	494.94	336.90	334.57	100.00
Emissions of HFCs - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	3.83	110.03	157.36	257.86	399.28	397.50	530.16	672.73	766.19	764.11	784.56	802.44	858.50	908.52	930.74	964.79	963.66	989.19	837.43	757.31	756.48	688.93	625.21	467.05	523.32	424.26	494.93	335.79	334.56	100.00
HFC-23	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NO,NA	0.00	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
HFC-32	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	100.00
HFC-41	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
HFC-43-10mee	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
HFC-125	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	100.00
HFC-134	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
HFC-134a	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00	0.07	0.10	0.16	0.22	0.19	0.24	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.21	0.18	0.16	0.11	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.09	100.00
HFC-143	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
HFC-143a	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	100.00
HFC-152	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
HFC-152a	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	100.00
HFC-161	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
HFC-227ea	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
HFC-236cb	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
HFC-236ea	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
HFC-236fa	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
HFC-245ca	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
HFC-245fa	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
HFC-365mfc	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
Unspecified mix of HFCs[4] - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
Emissions of PFCs - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.07	0.63	2.09	5.20	11.47	15.74	22.57	27.91	28.01	24.59	20.53	18.77	21.15	21.19	18.44	19.55	10.22	7.71	3.47	3.70	2.65	0.02	0.01	1.09	0.01	1.11	0.01	100.00
CF_4	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
C_2F_6	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
C_3F_8	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NO,NA	0.00	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
C_4F_{10}	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
c-C_4F_8	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NO,NA	0.00	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
C_5F_{12}	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
C_6F_{14}	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
$C_{10}F_{18}$	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
c-C_3F_6	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
Unspecified mix of PFCs[4] - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
Emissions of SF_6 - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	42.41	42.41	61.06	86.21	97.84	117.98	103.76	59.16	70.55	57.61	62.90	56.84	28.59	23.98	30.14	31.47	20.69	34.37	29.07	30.35	35.30	36.97	77.46	129.47	149.90	154.00	121.40	104.17	75.45	73.18	71.24	45.54	7.38
SF_6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.38
Emissions of NF_3 - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00
NF_3	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	0.00

TABLE 2(A): DESCRIPTION OF QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET: BASE YEAR

Table 2(a)		
Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: base year [a]		
Party	Denmark	
Base year /base period	1990	
	% of base year/base period	% of 1990 [b]
Emission reduction target	20 (t2/1)	20 (t2/1)
Period for reaching target	Base year - 2020	

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] Optional.

Custom footnotes:

(t2/1) This target under the convention has only been submitted by EU-28 and not by each of its Member States (MS), there are no specified convention targets for single MS. Due to this, Denmark, as part of the EU-28, takes on a quantified economy-wide emission reduction target jointly with all Member States. As the Faroe Islands and Greenland are not included in the EU territory, the commitments of Denmark as a member of the EU do not apply to the Faroe Island and Greenland.

TABLE 2(B): DESCRIPTION OF QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET: GASES AND SECTORS COVERED

Table 2(b)		
Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: gases and sectors covered [a]		
Gases covered		Base year for each gas (year):
CO2	Yes	1990
CH4	Yes	1990
N2O	Yes	1990
HFCs	Yes	1990
PFCs	Yes	1990
SF6	Yes	1990
NF3	No	NA
Other gases	No	NA
Sectors covered [b]		
Energy	Yes	
Transport [c]	Yes	
Industrial processes [d]	Yes	
Agriculture	Yes	
LULUCF	No	
Waste	Yes	
Other (specify)	International aviation: Yes (t2/2)	

Abbreviations: LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] More than one selection will be allowed. If Parties use sectors other than those indicated above, the explanation of how these sectors relate to the sectors defined by the IPCC should be provided.

[c] Transport is reported as a subsector of the energy sector.

[d] Industrial processes refer to the industrial processes and solvent and other product use sectors.

Custom footnotes:

(t2/2) Aviation in the scope of the EU Emissions Trading System at current. It should be noted that only CO2 from international aviation is included, and that it is only relevant to include these emissions reported by aviation entities on the level of EU total CO2 emissions from aviation under the EU ETS, as CO2-emissions from aviation entities registered in the Danish quota register (based on fuel used by these entities) are different from CO2 emissions from domestic and international aviation reported by Denmark under the UNFCCC (based on fuel sold to aircrafts starting from Danish airports). However, in accordance with guidance from the European Commission, the latter is

TABLE 2(C): DESCRIPTION OF QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET: GLOBAL WARMING POTENTIAL VALUES (GWP)

Table 2(c)	
Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: global warming potential values (GWP) [a]	
Gases	GWP values [b]
CO2	4th AR
CH4	4th AR
N2O	4th AR
HFCs	4th AR
PFCs	4th AR
SF6	4th AR
NF3	NA
Other gases [c]	NA

Abbreviations: GWP = global warming potential

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] Please specify the reference for the GWP: Second Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) or the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC.

[c] Specify.

TABLE 2(D): DESCRIPTION OF QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET: APPROACH TO COUNTING EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS FROM THE LULUCF SECTOR

Table 2(d)			
Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: approach to counting emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector [a]			
Role of LULUCF	LULUCF in base year level and target	Included	
		Excluded	Excluded
	Contribution of LULUCF is calculated using	Land-based approach	NA
		Activity-based approach	NA
		Other (specify)	NA
Abbreviation: LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.			
[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.			

TABLE 2(E)I: DESCRIPTION OF QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET: MARKET-BASED MECHANISMS UNDER THE CONVENTION

Table 2(e)I	
Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: market-based mechanisms under the Convention [a]	
	Possible scale of contributions (estimated kt CO2 eq)
CERs	NA (t2/3)
ERUs	NA (t2/3)
AAUs [b]	NA (t2/3)
Carry-over units [c]	NA (t2/3)
Other mechanism units under the Convention (specify) [d]	NA (t2/3)
Abbreviations: AAU = assigned amount unit, CER = certified emission reduction, ERU = emission reduction unit.	
[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. [b] AAUs issued to or purchased by a Party. [c] Units carried over from the first to the second commitment periods of the Kyoto Protocol, as described in decision 13/CMP.1 and consistent with decision XX /CMP.8. [d] As indicated in paragraph 5(e) of the guidelines contained in annex I of decision 2/CP.17.	
Custom footnotes: (t2/3) Table 2 shows the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target as communicated (FCCC/SB/2011/INF.1/Rev.1). This is a joint target of the EU and its Member States and quantitative information on the possible scale of contributions of market-based mechanisms to meet the target can only be provided at EU level.	

TABLE 2(E)II: DESCRIPTION OF QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET: OTHER MARKET-BASED MECHANISMS

Table 2(e)II	
Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: other market-based mechanisms [a]	
	Possible scale of contributions
(Specify)	(estimated kt CO2 eq)
NA	NA

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

TABLE 2(F): DESCRIPTION OF QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET: ANY OTHER INFORMATION

Table 2(f)
Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: any other information [a,b]
In December 2009, the European Council reiterated the conditional offer of the EU to move to a 30% reduction by 2020 compared to 1990 levels as part of a global and comprehensive agreement for the period beyond 2012, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and that developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities.
[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. [b] This information could include information on the domestic legal status of the target or the total assigned amount of emission units for the period for reaching a target. Some of this information is presented in the narrative part of the biennial report.
(In the CTF, all custom footnotes for Table 2 will be included here).

TABLE 3: PROGRESS IN ACHIEVEMENT OF QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET: INFORMATION ON MITIGATION ACTIONS AND THEIR EFFECTS (PLEASE GO TO THE ELECTRONIC VERSION OF THE CTF FOR THE TABLE WITH DENMARK'S PORTFOLIO OF PAMS)

Name of mitigation action	Included in with measures GHG projection scenario *	Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implemen-tation	Brief description	Start year of imple-men-tation	Implementing entity or entities	Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in ktCO2e)**	
										2020	2030
0-CC-01: Funds for supporting capturing and storing CO2 (CCS)	No	1: Energy supply, 4: Industrial processes	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	1_07: Carbon capture and storage or carbon capture and utilisation	Economic	Adopted	In 2022, Denmark adopted a so-called green tax reform with the objective of achieving a reduction of 4.3 million tonnes of CO2 emissions annually by 2030. This green tax reform entails the introduction of a more consistent CO2 tax structure. By 2030, companies outside the EU's Emissions Trading System (ETS) will face a uniform CO2 tax rate of 750 DKK/tonne, while ETS companies will be subject to a CO2 tax rate of 375 DKK/tonne. Notably, mineralogical processes, particularly subject to risks of carbon leakage, will be subject to a reduced tax rate of 125 DKK/tonne. As part of the reform, tax revenues generated would be allocated to support further reductions and removals, for example through Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) initiatives. Approximately 17 billion DKK are expected to be allocated for a CCS funding scheme between 2026 and 2043. The CCS funding scheme is expected to achieving reduction/removals of 1.8 million tonnes of CO2 emissions annually by 2030.	2026	The Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities	NA	IE
0-CC-02: Market-based subsidy pool for capturing and storing CO2	Yes	1: Energy supply, 4: Industrial processes	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	1_07: Carbon capture and storage or carbon capture and utilisation	Economic	Adopted	Denmark has introduced a funding scheme to develop and showcase the country's first full value chain for carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS). The CCUS funding scheme has a total budget of 16 billion DKK from 2025 to 2049 and is expected to achieving a reduction/removals of 0.9 million tonnes of CO2 emissions annually by 2030. In the first competitive bidding funding round completed in May 2023, Ørsted was awarded a 20-year contract to capture and store 0.43 mio. tonnes of CO2 annually from 2026 by means of BECCS.	2025	The Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities	NA	IE
0-CC-03: Technology-neutral funds for supporting CO2 capture etc.	Yes	1: Energy supply, 4: Industrial processes	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	1_07: Carbon capture and storage or carbon capture and utilisation	Economic	Adopted	A funding scheme has been adopted aimed at achieving carbon removals (negative emissions) from technological sources. This funding scheme has a budget of 2.5 billion DKK from 2025 to 2032, and is expected to achieving removals of 0.5 million tonnes of CO2 emissions annually by 2030. The initiative provides support for carbon removals from a variety of biogenic sources, which includes CO2 captured from biogas being upgraded to biomethane (Bio-CCS), CCS with biomass-based energy production (BECCS), CCS on the biogenic fraction of CO2 captured from waste incineration and industrial plants, as well as direct carbon capture from the atmosphere and storage (DACCS).	2025	The Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities	NA	IE
0-CC-04: Investment in green research, development, and demonstration.	No	3: Transport, 4: Industrial processes, 5: Waste management/waste , 6: Agriculture, 7: LULUCF	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), Perfluorocarbons (PFC), Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)	3_24: Other transport, 4_29: Other industrial processes, 5_38: Other waste, 6_45: Other agriculture. , 7_56: Other land use, land-use change and forestry	Economic	Adopted	Investment in green research, development, and demonstration cf. the research reserve agreement for 2022 and 2023 - 2025. EUDP is reported separately (23 / 2-EN-06). The allocation of research funding in Denmark's government budget is subject to annual negotiation among the Parties in the Danish parliament, based on a proposal presented by the government. In recent years, the Danish research and innovation policy has placed a strong emphasis on addressing climate challenges and contributing to the goals defined in the Danish Climate Act. The 2022 budget includes a research reserve agreement of DKK 2.4 billion, with budgetary reservations extending from 2023 to 2025.	2022	The Danish Ministry of Higher Education and Science	NA	IE

Table 3: Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action	Included in with measures GHG projection scenario *	Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implemen-tation	Brief description	Start year of imple-men-tation	Implementing entity or entities	Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in ktCO2e)**	
										2020	2030
1-TD-01b: Mineral-oil Tax Act	Yes	2: Energy consumption, 3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	2_14: Demand management/reduction, 3_20: Demand management/reduction	Economic, Fiscal	Implemented	Tax on mineral oil products in Denmark. The Mineral-oil Tax Act entered into force on 1 January 1993. Before this, the tax on petrol was regulated via the Petrol Tax Act, which entered into force on 1 January 1983, and the Act on Taxation of Gas Oil and Diesel Oil, Heating Oil, Heating Tar, and Crude Oil was regulated via the Act on Taxation of certain Oil Products, which entered into force on 3 October 1977. From 1 June 1999 a tax differentiation between light diesel and diesel low in sulphur was introduced, to encourage the use of diesel low in sulphur, which is less polluting than light diesel. This was accomplished and a change took place soon after to the effect that almost all diesel sold was low in sulphur. The purpose of further differentiation from 1 January 2005 favouring sulphur-free diesel was likewise to encourage the use of this type of diesel in favour of diesel low in sulphur, and this has been successful. In addition, tax differentiation has been introduced in order to achieve environmental goals other than direct reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Thus tax differentiation has been introduced with a view to phasing out lead in petrol.	1993	Danish Ministry of Taxation	NE	IE
1-TD-02: Gas Tax Act	Yes	1: Energy supply, 2: Energy consumption	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	1_06: Efficiency improvement in the energy and transformation sector, 2_14: Demand management/reduction	Economic, Fiscal	Implemented	Tax on consumption of natural gas and town gas in Denmark.	1996	Danish Ministry of Taxation	NE	IE
1-TD-03: Coal Tax Act	Yes	1: Energy supply, 2: Energy consumption	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	1_06: Efficiency improvement in the energy and transformation sector, 2_14: Demand management/reduction	Economic, Fiscal	Implemented	Tax rated after the calorific value of coal, coke, furnace coke, coke gravel, crude coke, lignite briquettes and lignite, tall oil, wood tar, vegetable pitch etc.	1982	Danish Ministry of Taxation	NE	IE
1-TD-04: Electricity Tax	Yes	1: Energy supply, 2: Energy consumption	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	1_06: Efficiency improvement in the energy and transformation sector, 2_14: Demand management/reduction	Economic, Fiscal	Implemented	Tax on consumption of electricity. The electricity tax was introduced on 1 April 1977. With effect from 1 January 2013, the tax on electricity used for heating was reduced considerably, to take into account, that an increasing amount of renewable energy was being used in electricity production.	1977	Danish Ministry of Taxation	NE	IE
1-TD-05: CO2 tax on energy products	Yes	1: Energy supply, 2: Energy consumption	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	1_06: Efficiency improvement in the energy and transformation sector, 2_14: Demand management/reduction	Economic, Fiscal	Implemented	Tax on energy products depending on their contribution to CO2 emissions. The CO2 tax on energy products was introduced on 1 March 1992 and was imposed on different types of energy products relative to their CO2 emissions. From 1 January 2010 a structural change in the CO2 tax was implemented as an adaption to the EU Emissions Trading Scheme. The tax rate was increased to DKK 150 /tonne of CO2 indexed. In addition to this, there are CO2 taxes on heating tar, crude oil, coke, crude oil coke, lignite briquettes and lignite, LPG, and other gases. As of 1 January 2008 the CO2 taxes follow a yearly regulation of 1.8% in the period 2008-2015, similar to the energy taxes. From 2016 the tax is regulated with the consumer price index two years prior.	1992	Danish Ministry of Taxation	NE	IE
1-TD-06: Green Owner Tax - a fuel-efficiency-dependent annual tax on motor vehicles	Yes	3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	3_20: Demand management/reduction	Economic, Fiscal	Implemented	Car owners have to pay half-yearly taxes which for new cars from july 1st 2021 and onwards are differentiated in accordance with the expected CO2-emissions.	1997	Danish Ministry of Taxation	NE	IE
1-TD-07: Registration Tax - a fuel-efficiency-dependant registration tax on passenger cars and vans	Yes	3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	3_20: Demand management/reduction	Economic, Fiscal	Implemented	The registration tax on motorised vehicles is calculated on basis of the value of the vehicle. Further an additional CO2 element is added to the tax, so the cars that have higher CO2-emissions also pay a higher tax. Passenger cars, light commercial vehicles and motorbikes are due to pay the registration tax. Further the registration tax is lower for zero- and lowemissions cars to support the uptake of these	2000	Danish Ministry of Taxation	NE	IE
1-TD-08: Tax on HFCs, PFCs and SF6 - equivalent to the CO2 tax	Yes	4: Industrial processes	Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), Perfluorocarbons (PFC), Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)	4_28: Replacement of fluorinated gases by gases with a lower GWP value	Economic, Fiscal	Implemented	Tax on HFCs, SF6 and PFCs. The tax is differentiated in accordance with the global warming potential of the substance with DKK 0.15 per kilogramme of CO2 equivalents as the general principle and with DKK 600 per kilogramme as a general upper limit.	2001	Danish Ministry of Taxation	NE	IE
1-TD-09: Tax on methane from natural gas fired power plants - equivalent to the CO2 tax	Yes	1: Energy supply	Methane (CH4)	1_05: Reduction of losses, 1_08: Control of fugitive emissions from energy production	Economic, Fiscal	Implemented	Tax on methane emissions from natural gas fired power plants - equal in terms of CO2 equivalents to the CO2 tax. As of 1 January 2011 a tax on methane emissions - equal in terms of CO2 equivalents to the CO2 tax - from natural gas fired power plants was introduced. This is expected to reduce methane emissions from gas engines through behavioural changes such as changing from motor operation to boiler operation and establishing mitigation measures. Consumption is also expected to fall as the price of heat will increase. These behavioural changes will result in falls in the emissions of unburned methane from power stations. In addition, CO2 emissions will fall and consumption of natural gas will fall. In total, a decline of 0.06 million tonnes CO2 equivalent emissions in 2 out of 5 years is expected, corresponding to an average annual reduction effect of approximately 0.02 million tonnes CO2 equivalent per year in 2008-12.	2011	Danish Ministry of Taxation	NE	IE

Table 3: Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects										
Name of mitigation action	Included in with measures GHG projection scenario *	Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implemen-tation	Brief description	Start year of imple-men-tation	Implementing entity or entities	Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in ktCO2e)**	
										2020	2030
1-TD-12: Extension of low process electricity tax for charging electric and plug-in hybrid cars that subscribe to driving power through a business service until 2031	Yes	3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	3_19: Electric road transport	Economic	Implemented	Extension of low process electricity tax for charging electric and plug-in hybrid cars that subscribe to driving power through a business service until 2030	2020	Danish Ministry of Taxation	NE	IE
1-TD-13: Increase in CFC tax [enhancement of 1-TD-08]	Yes	4: Industrial processes	Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), Perfluorocarbons (PFC), Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)	4_28: Replacement of fluorinated gases by gases with a lower GWP value	Economic, Fiscal	Adopted	The tax on HFCs, SF6 and PFCs is increased by 1. july 2021. The taxrates for the gasses are increased by approximately 30 DKK pr. ton CO2e. The ceiling of the taxrate, which amounted to 600 DKK pr. kg, is removed. The taxrates are indexed in 2021 with 5.5 pct. and in 2024 with 3.6 pct., which is equivalent to an indexation of 1,8 pct. yearly in the period 2021-2025. The lower limit on taxation of import and manufactoring of gasses are removed. [enhancement of 1-TD-08]	2021	Danish Ministry of Taxation	NA	IE
1-TD-14: Mileage-based toll for trucks	Yes	3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	3_20: Demand management/reduction, 3_21: Improved behaviour	Economic, Fiscal	Adopted	The mileage-based toll for trucks will be in place from 2025.	2021	Danish Ministry of Taxation	NA	IE

Table 3: Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action	Included in with measures GHG projection scenario *	Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implemen-tation	Brief description	Start year of imple-men-tation	Implementing entity or entities	Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in ktCO2e)**	
										2020	2030
2-EN-01: EU-CO2-emission trading scheme for electricity and district heat production and certain industrial processes (incl. Business) and aviation from 2012 (EU ETS)	Yes	1: Energy supply, 3: Transport, 4: Industrial processes	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Nitrous oxide (N2O), Perfluorocarbons (PFC)	1_01: Increase in renewable energy sources in the electricity sector, 1_02: Increase in renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector, 1_03: Switch to less carbon-intensive fuels, 1_05: Reduction of losses, 1_06: Efficiency improvement in the energy and transformation sector, 3_23: Reduce emissions from international air or maritime transport, 4_27: Improved control of manufacturing	Regulatory, Economic	Implemented	A key instrument for reaching the goals for emission reductions is the EU Emission Trading Scheme (EU ETS), a cap and trade based CO2 allowance scheme for energy production and energy-intensive industries. The EU Member States progress with this trading scheme for greenhouse gas emissions in order to fulfil the international climate commitments set out in the Kyoto Protocol and Paris agreement, aiming to reduce CO2 emissions from covered installations and flights. The installations subject to EU ETS covers about half of Danish emissions of greenhouse gases. Statutory and administrative basis for the scheme have been established. Allowances prices have particular significance for Danish emissions as they affect the need to initiate other mitigation initiatives. Introducing the Marked Stability Reserve has had major impact on price levels thus supporting national efforts. Efforts to further increase the level of ambition in EU climate policy are key in the Danish government's climate change policy to achieve ambitious national targets. The legislative framework of the EU ETS (2021-2030) was revised in 2018 and 2023 to enable it to achieve the EU's 2030 emission reduction targets.	2005	The Danish Energy Agency , Entities under the EU ETS	NE	IE
2-EN-02: Biomass Agreement (Agreement on the use of biomass in electricity production)	Yes	1: Energy supply	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	1_01: Increase in renewable energy sources in the electricity sector	Economic, Voluntary/negotiated agreements	Implemented	In 2021, biomass accounted for approximately 58 % of renewable-energy production, mostly in the form of wood pellets, wood chip, straw and biodegradable waste for incineration. In 2021 approximately 50 % of the biomass was imported, mainly in the form of wood pellets, wood chips, fire wood and biodegradable waste. The energy production from biomass has more than doubled since 1990, and the consumption has now stabilized. However, from 2020 to 2021 the consumption of biomass increased due to an increased use of mainly wood pellets. Since the mid-1990s biogas plants have been established with reliable operation and with an acceptable economy biogas, and they now account for 13,8 % of renewable-energy production in 2021. Liquid biofuels, such as animal and vegetable oils, biodiesel and bioethanol, is used only on a small scale. Liquid biofuels from bio-waste by the so-called second generation technologies are at a low level.	1993	The Danish Energy Agency , Entities under the EU ETS	NE	IE
2-EN-03: Price supplement and subsidies for renewable energy production	Yes	1: Energy supply	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	1_01: Increase in renewable energy sources in the electricity sector	Economic	Implemented	The Danish state grants subsidies for renewable energy production from wind, solar and bio energy. From 2022 subsidies are financed on the Danish state budget and will replace the financing current Public Service Obligation (PSO) levied on domestic energy consumption which is being phased out. New RE installations in Denmark are primarily subsidised through tender based schemes where developers compete for a limited susidy budget. The different subsidy schemes contribute to increase the RE share in the Danish energy consumption.	2008	The Danish Energy Agency , Entities under the EU ETS	NE	IE
2-EN-04: Tenders for offshore wind turbines	Yes	1: Energy supply	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	1_01: Increase in renewable energy sources in the electricity sector	Regulatory	Implemented	In accordance with the 2012 Energy Agreement the two Offshore Wind Farms (OWFs) Horns Rev 3 (407 MW) and Kriegers Flak (604 MW) has been fully commissioned in August 2019 and September 2021. Furthermore, the nearshore wind farms from the 2012 Energy Agreement, Vesterhav Syd (170 MW) and Vesterhav Nord (180 MW) are expected fully commissioned in 2023. In the 2018 Energy Agreement , it was decided to establish three new OWFs towards 2030. The first OWF, Thor Havvindmøllepark (1000 MW), has finalized the tender process and is expected fully commissioned in 2027. The second OWF, Hesselø Havvindmøllepark, is delayed due to challenging seabed but is expected fully commissioned in 2029 with a capacity between 800 – 1.200 MW. The agreeing parties of the 2020 Climate Agreement decided that the third OWF is a part of the coming Energy Island Bornholm. In the 2020 Climate Agreement, it was decided to establish two Energy Islands with connected OWFs. One in the North Sea (10 GW) and one in the Baltic Sea (2 GW) on Bornholm. The 2022 Additional Agreement for Energy Island Bornholm expanded the capacity for Energy Island Bornholm with an additional 1 GW to a total of 3 GW. The Energy Island Bornholm is expected fully commissioned in 2030 and the 3 GW of the North Sea Energy Island is expected fully commissioned in 2033. The 2020 Climate Agreement stipulates a long-term ambition of minimum 10 GW connected to the North Sea Energy Island. The Finance Act of 2022 further stipulated an additional tendering of 2 GW offshore wind energy. One of the 2 GW is placed at Energy Island Bornholm cf. the 2022 Additional Agreement for Energy Island Bornholm. The 2022 Climate Agreement decided additional tendering of minimum 4 GW offshore wind energy with commissioning prior 2030. Furthermore, the Danish Government has granted permits to establish Frederikshavn Havvindmøllepark and Aflandshage Havvindmøllepark with a total capacity of 72 MW. In May 2023, the Additional agreement on tender requirements for 6 GW OW and Energy Island Bornholm decided the tender requirements of 6 GW off-shore wind (OW) and 3 GW related to Energy Island Bornholm. The May 2023 agreement, furthermore allows overplanting and thus the potential for collectively 14 GW or more. The agreement enables that the tender process can begin, with the political aim of full commission of the collective 9 GW OW in 2030 and two years later for overplanting.	2013	The Danish Energy Agency , Entities under the EU ETS	NE	IE

Table 3: Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects											
Name of mitigation action	Included in with measures GHG projection scenario *	Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implemen-tation	Brief description	Start year of imple-men-tation	Implementing entity or entities	Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in ktCO2e)**	
										2020	2030
2-EN-06: Energy development and demonstration	Yes	1: Energy supply	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	1_01: Increase in renewable energy sources in the electricity sector, 1_02: Increase in renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector, 2_14: Demand management/reduction	Information	Implemented	Danish support for new energy technologies has been comprehensive and relatively stable. The creation of a domestic market has given Danish companies a boost. This boost has enabled many companies to become international market leaders. . R&D activities include energy savings, more efficient energy conversion, renewable energy technologies and efforts within System Integration and Smart Energy. The Danish Energy Technology Development and Demonstration Programme (EUDP) was established in 2007 and since then the programme has supported more than 1000 projects with a total of DDK 5 billion. On average, 50% of the activities under the Programme are financed by the EUDP and hence the private investments in the supported projects are of the same size as the public support leading to approximately to DKK 10 billion in total investments. In 2018, the energy and climate research was strengthened with the 2018 Energy Agreement with the intention to phase in additional state funding going from 580m DKK in 2020 to a target of 1 billion DKK annually from 2024. The research funding will support Denmark's commitment to the international collaboration Mission Innovation. With a funding target of 1 billion DKK from 2024 onwards, Denmark further cements its long-term commitment to research, development and demonstration in the field of energy and climate.	2008	The Danish Energy Agency	NE	IE
2-EN-07: Liberalization of waste incineration plants	Yes	1: Energy supply, 7: Waste management/waste	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	1_05: Reduction of losses, 5_31: Enhanced recycling	Regulatory	Adopted	On June 16, 2020, the Danish Government and Parties representing a broad majority in the Danish Parliament entered into an agreement on a 'Climate plan for a green waste sector and a circular economy'. As a follow-up to this plan, a supply-based model for waste incineration in Denmark was adopted by a majority in the parliament in June 2023.	2025	The Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities	NA	IE
2-EN-08: Phasing out fossil fuels and promoting locally based RE-heat by adjustment of requirements for district heating projects	Yes	1: Energy supply	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	1_03: Switch to less carbon-intensive fuels, 1_06: Efficiency improvement in the energy and transformation sector	Regulatory	Adopted	The "social economy requirement" of district heating projects is adjusted in order to promote district heating projects based on RE-technologies and locally produced heating.	2021	The Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities	NA	IE
2-EN-09: Establishment of two energy islands	Yes	1: Energy supply	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	1_01: Increase in renewable energy sources in the electricity sector	Regulatory	Adopted	A broad majority of the Danish Parliament agreed on 22 June 2020 to initiate the realization of two energy islands. On 4 February 2021, the parties behind the climate agreement decided on the ownership and construction type of the energy island in the North Sea, which will be built as an artificial or caisson island where the state will have the majority of the ownership. The energy island will connect and distribute power from the surrounding offshore wind farms. The island will have a minimum capacity of 3 GW, with potential for expansion to 10 GW offshore wind. The energy island is to be located west of Jutland in the North Sea at a distance of approx. 80 km from the town of Thorsminde. The energy island will be able to serve offshore wind farms with a capacity of 3 GW with the option of expansion to 10 GW at a later stage and will become the largest offshore wind farm in Denmark	2021	The Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities	NA	IE
2-EN-10: Stop oil and gas extraction in the North Sea in 2050 and cancellation of 8th and future tender rounds	Yes	1: Energy supply	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	1_05: Reduction of losses	Regulatory	Adopted	The stop for oil and gas extraction in the North Sea in 2050 and cancellation of 8th and future tender rounds for new licences for exploration and production of oil and gas as well as reducing the area for oil and gas extraction to the western part of the North Sea implies a cessation of all activities in 2050.	2021	The Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities	NA	IE

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3-BU-01: Agreements on energy efficiency with business.	Yes	2: Energy consumption	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	2_13: Efficiency improvement in industrial end-use sectors	Voluntary/negotiated agreements	Implemented	In connection with the implementation of the CO2 tax also a subsidy for CO2 tax discount for energy intensive industries was introduced. However, a condition for getting the CO2 tax discount is an agreement on improvements in energy efficiency between the company and the Danish Energy Agency. The first implementation period was 1993-2013. After one year expiration the voluntary agreement scheme was reintroduced in 2015. The electricity intensive companies get a subsidy for their PSO tax on electricity. The PSO-tax subisidy scheme was phased out with the end of 2020. The last subsidies was granted in january 2021.	1993	The Danish Energy Agency	NE	IE
3-BU-06: Circular on energy-efficiency in state institutions	Yes	2: Energy consumption	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	2_10: Efficiency improvements of buildings, 2_14: Demand management/reduction	Regulatory	Implemented	The circular require state institutions to: 1) Commit to two different energysavings targets (reduction of 42.480 MWh from 2021-2030 for buildings that are owned and used by the central government (e.i. EED art. 5) and 10 pct. reductions from 2021-2030 for the buildings that is not included in the EED art. 5 target, 2) Focus on energy efficiency in their behaviour 3) Buy energy efficient products 4) Operate state buildings in an energy efficient manner 5) Report the anual comsumption of energy and water to a public database, 6) Every ministry is required to develop an energy-effiencyplan on how they will reach to the target savings 7) Map all oilburners and gasfurnances in the buildings that are included in the circular.	2005	The Danish Energy Agency	NE	IE
3-BU-08: Renewables for the industry	Yes	1: Energy supply	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	1_01: Increase in renewable energy sources in the electricity sector, 1_02: Increase in renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector	Economic	Implemented	Businesses will be able to get support from a DKK 1.2 billion fund to convert to renewable energy sources or district heating in accordance with the following objectives: • Support businesses to replace fossil fuels with renewable energy – such as wind, solar, biogas or biomass – to power manufacturing, • Support businesses to replace fossil fuels by district heating. E.g. horticulture will be able to change from coal-fired boilers to district heating, • Support businesses to invest in energy-efficiency measures. The time limit within which the projects can request for support has been extended to 31 December 2023.	2013	The Danish Energy Agency , All public authorities and institutions	NE	IE
3-BU-09: Mandatory Energy Audit for large Enterprises	Yes	2: Energy consumption	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	2_13: Efficiency improvement in industrial end-use sectors	Regulatory	Implemented	Large enterprises in Denmark have by law for many years been required to have a mandatory energy audit every fourth year. The law is no. 345 of 8th of april 2014 "Lov om ændring af lov om fremme af besparelser i energiforbruget, lov om varmeforsyning, lov om kommunal fjernkølig og forskellige andre love". The law transposes the energy efficiency directive article 8. Denmark has defined large enterprise in accordance with the EU definitions saying that enterprises that do not fall under the category of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, in accordance with the Commission's recommendation 2003/361/EC of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized. Enterprises with ISO 50,001 or ISO 14,001 are exempt. The deadline for the first energy audits was the 5th of December 2015 and afterwards every fourth year. The scope of the energy audit are buildings, processes and transport. There is no requirement of implementing the energy saving proposals from the energy audits. With the Green Tax Reform agreed in June 2022, the requirement for energy audits was extended to include climate audits.	2014	The Danish Energy Agency	NE	IE
3-BU-11: Denmark's Export and Investment Fund (EIFO)	Yes	1: Energy supply, 2: Energy consumption, 3: Transport, 4: Industrial processes, 5: Waste management/waste	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	1_01: Increase in renewable energy sources in the electricity sector, 1_02: Increase in renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector, 1_03: Switch to less carbon-intensive fuels, 2_10: Efficiency improvements of buildings, 2_13: Efficiency improvement in industrial end-use sectors, 3_18: Low carbon fuels, 3_19: Electric road transport, 4_27: Improved control of manufacturing, 5_31: Enhanced recycling	Economic	Implemented	In 2022, the Danish Green Investment has been merged with Vaekstfonden and EKF Denmark's Export Credit Agency into Denmark's Export and Investment Fund (EIFO). The new fond still provides loan capital to invest in various projects facilitating a sustainable development of society. The fund is able to grant loans to all types of privately-held companies and non-profit housing associations as well as public companies and institutions, whose budgets are seperate from the state, the regions and the municipalities. The activities of the fund will have a positive environmental effect due to e.g. environmental savings, increased production of renewable energy sources, more resource-efficient utility of water and materials or better waste recycling.	2022	Ministry of Industry, Business and Financial Affairs	NA	IE
3-BU-13: Obligation for energy savings in government buildings	Yes	2: Energy consumption	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	2_10: Efficiency improvements of buildings	Regulatory	Adopted	The obligation for energy savings in government buildings is an implementation of Articles 5 and 6 of the EU Energy Efficiency Directive (EED). Denmark is implementing the provision through the alternative method in which the energy consumption needs to be reduced by 42.480 MWh by 2030 compared to 2019. It is also a national policy measure to reduce the energy consumption in other buildings occupied by the state. Danish ministries are obligated to reduce energy consumption by about 10 pct. by 2030 compared to 2020.	2021	The Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities	NA	IE

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3-BU-14: Competitive subsidy scheme related to private enterprises	Yes	2: Energy consumption, 4: Industrial processes	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	2_13: Efficiency improvement in industrial end-use sectors, 4_27: Improved control of manufacturing	Economic	Adopted	The subsidy scheme targets energy efficiency initiatives and the switch from fossil to renewable energy use in industry. Thus, the initiative will speed up energy efficiency measures and transition to green energy in industry, and lead to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. In total, 3.9 billion DKK is allocated to the scheme in the period 2020-2029.	2021	The Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities	NA	IE
3-BU-15: Subsidy scheme for energy renovations in public buildings (municipalities and regions)	Yes	2: Energy consumption	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	2_10: Efficiency improvements of buildings	Economic	Adopted	The Danish Government has established a subsidy scheme targeting energy renovations in public buildings of DKK 150 million annually in 2021 and DKK 145 million in 2022 (incl. derived tax losses). The subsidy will be targeted energy renovations in regional and municipal buildings with the lowest energy labels as well as the buildings that are heated by oil burners and gas furnaces. It is currently estimated that the effort can reduce greenhouse gas emissions by [0.004] million tonnes CO2 eq. in 2025 and 2030.	2021	The Danish Energy Agency	NA	IE
3-BU-16: Targeted support for horticulture	No	2: Energy consumption	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	2_14: Demand management/reduction	Economic	Adopted	The horticulture/green houses have good opportunities to transition away from fossil fuels, for example by converting to electric heat pumps, biomass, or district heating. However, their general competitive situation makes it difficult to bear the full economic cost of switching to renewable energy and a high CO2 tax is expected to result in reduced production, rather than transition to renewable energy. Therefore, there will be allocated funds to support the transition of the horticulture/greenhouses in 2025-2029.	2023	The Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities	NA	IE
3-BU-17: Energy efficiency efforts	No	2: Energy consumption	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	2_10: Efficiency improvements of buildings, 2_11: Efficiency improvement of appliances, 1_06: Efficiency improvement in the energy and transformation sector	Economic	Adopted	The Danish Government has several energy efficiency efforts: - Buildings need an energy label after construction and on sale/rental. The label uses data and digital validation to improve accuracy. A new report layout was created in 2021 to improve user-friendliness, relevance, and actionable recommendations. - Denmark requires energy labels and plans for large public buildings every 10 years, and display them in a prominent place. A new regulation from 2021 aims to reduce energy consumption in central governmental buildings through renovations and behavioral measures. - Denmark has a national energy-labelling scheme for windows. The government offers a subsidy scheme for energy efficiency measures such as insulation, ventilation, and heat pumps. - DEA promotes energy-efficient behavior and solutions for households, businesses, and the public sector. They provide free advice, webinars, and local meetings to promote energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources. - Provides information and tools to craftsmen and educational institutions to promote energy efficiency. They also offer courses for craftsmen and collaborate with labor market training centers. - Energy companies offer subscription-based heat pump installations in smaller residential and commercial buildings since 2016. In 2020, a subsidy scheme was introduced for the company providing the subscription. - “Better Houses” promote energy renovation of buildings by providing a "one stop shop" service for homeowners, where they can contact one certified building contractor for overall counseling. Skilled craftsmen are educated to be advisors on energy renovation. - Denmark notified a long-term renovation strategy (LTRS) to support building stock renovation, including non-binding milestones for 2030, 2040 and 2050. The strategy outlines initiatives to promote energy efficiency in buildings.	2022	The Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities	NA	IE
3-BU-19: Green reinsurance facility in EKF - now Denmark´s Export and Investment Fund	No	8: Other sectors	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	8_57: Member States shall provide a brief description of the objective.	Economic	Adopted	Green reinsurance facility in EKF - now Denmark´s Export and Investment Fund (new).	2023	Ministry of Industry, Business and Financial Affairs	NA	IE
3-BU-20: Green capital injection in Vaekstfonden - now Denmark´s Export and Investment Fund	No	8: Other sectors	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	8_57: Member States shall provide a brief description of the objective.	Economic	Adopted	Green capital injection in Vaekstfonden - now Denmark´s Export and Investment Fund (new).	2023	Ministry of Industry, Business and Financial Affairs	NA	IE

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										2020	2030
4-TR-01a: EU demands on vehicle manufactures to deliver fuel efficient cars and vans	Yes	3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	3_16: Efficiency improvements of vehicles	Regulatory	Implemented	The EU's requirements on average CO2 emissions for passenger cars and vans, i.e. the mechanism imposing fines on manufacturers if they fail to comply with the CO2 targets.	2000	The European Commission	NE	IE
4-TR-07: Spatial planning	Yes	3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	3_18: Low carbon fuels, 3_19: Electric road transport, 3_20: Demand management/reduction, 3_22: Improved transport infrastructure	Regulatory	Implemented	Spatial planning on state, regional and local level is also taking into account the objective to limit the growth in demand for passenger and freight transport and thereby reduce the number of vehicle kilometres driven and GHGs emitted. For example, spatial planning, in terms of urbanization and increased focus on minimising distances between residential areas/city centres and stations, help to reduce the need for transport.	2000	Municipalities	NE	IE
4-TR-10: Electrification of parts of the rail infrastructure	Yes	3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	3_22: Improved transport infrastructure	Economic	Adopted	The entire danish railnetwork will be electrified with catenary lines or battery trains. BANEDANMARK is still in the process of electrifying. The last track will be electrified and ready for commissioning by the end of 2026 – i.e. full implementation by 2027.	2013	Ministry of Transport	NE	IE
4-TR-12: Investment in a tunnel under the Femern Belt	Yes	3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	3_22: Improved transport infrastructure	Economic	Adopted	The tunnel under the Femern Belt will reduce CO2-emissions by potentially 200.000 tonnes per year. This is mainly because of the following effects: 1.Goods will shift from road to rail. 2. The travel distance from Copenhagen to Hamburg will be shortened. 3.The ferries between Denmark and Germany will cease to operate.	2028	Ministry of Transport	NA	IE
4-TR-13: Use of climate-friendly asphalt for all wear layer replacements on the state road network in 2020	Yes	3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	3_22: Improved transport infrastructure	Regulatory	Implemented	Use of climate-friendly asphalt for all wear layer replacements on the state road network in 2020. The climate-friendly asphalt reduces the resistance between the tire and the road which leads to a reduction in fuel consumtion leading to a reduction in CO2-emissions.	2020	Ministry of Transport	NE	IE
4-TR-16: Allocated funds of DKK 250 million for green buses and green vehicles for demand responsive transport.	Yes	3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	3_19: Electric road transport	Economic	Implemented	DKK 250 million is allocated for green buses and demand responsive transport in the annual budget from 2022-2026. Each year DKK 50 million will be given to the aplicants of the funds. The parties have agreed on the annual budget decided to allocate the first DKK 50 million to busses on regional routes.	2022	Ministry of Transport	NA	IE
4-TR-17: Requirements to promote green taxis (Energy and environmental requirements for taxis)	Yes	3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	3_18: Low carbon fuels, 3_19: Electric road transport	Regulatory	Implemented	Of 1st January 2021 the energy and environmental requirements for taxies are tightened and new taxies (passenger car size) have to meet A++ requirements to be able to be a part of the industry.	2020	Ministry of Transport	NE	IE
4-TR-19: Implementation of pool for green transport in 2020 (DKK 75 million)	Yes	3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	3_18: Low carbon fuels, 3_19: Electric road transport	Regulatory	Implemented	DKK 75 million was allocated in 2020 to extension of charging infrastructure and green transition of commercial transport.	2020	Ministry of Transport	NE	IE
4-TR-20: Minimum implementation of the Fuel Quality Directive (FQD)	Yes	3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	3_18: Low carbon fuels	Regulatory	Implemented	Minimum implementation of the Fuel Quality Directive (FQD), i.e. a reduction of the greenhouse gas intensity of transport fuels by a minimum of 6% by 2020 and after 2020 compared to 2010 levels	2020	The Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities	NE	IE
4-TR-21: Advancing and increasing the existing pool for green transport	Yes	3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	3_18: Low carbon fuels, 3_19: Electric road transport	Economic	Adopted	An existing subsidy scheme for green transition of transport was increased with DKK 50 million to a total of DKK 475 million which was advanced to 2021. The funds were allocated to the transition of ferries, extension of charging infrastructure and transition of commercial transport.	2021	Ministry of Transport	NA	IE
4-TR-22: CO2 displacement requirements for RE fuels	Yes	3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	3_18: Low carbon fuels	Regulatory	Implemented	"CO2 displacement" in relation to transport means well-to-wheel greenhouse gas reduction. A part of a political agreement from 2020 regarding the transport sector is to replace the current blending mandate with an obligation to reduce GHG intensity of fuels on a well-to-wheel basis. The new scheme is based on a technological neutral regulation, which promotes the use of RE-fuels with low GHG-intensity including new fuels such as Power-to-X based fuels. The obligation to reduce the GHG intensity of fuels is phased in from 3,4 % in 2022-2024 increasing to 5,2 % in 2025, 6 % in 2028 and 7 % in 2030. The target is estimated to reduce the CO2-emission by 0,7 mio. ton in 2025 and 1,4 mio. ton by 2030.	2022	The Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities	NA	IE
4-TR-23: Allocated funds for green transport 2021-2022 – The ferry subsidy scheme to support the green conversion of domestic ferries 2021-2022	Yes	3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	3_18: Low carbon fuels, 3_19: Electric road transport, 3_22: Improved transport infrastructure	Regulatory, Economic	Adopted	A subsidy scheme of total DKK 230 million in 2021-2022 for green transition of transport was agreed in December 2020. The fund was allocated to the transition of ferries. Grants could be applied for the acquisition or leasing of new green ferries or for the retrofit of existing ferries. The grant also included any investments in necessary port adaptations.	2021	Ministry of Transport	NA	IE
4-TR-25: Climate-friendly cooperation agreements on green public transport	Yes	3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	3_17: Modal shift to public transport or non-motorized transport, 3_19: Electric road transport	Economic	Adopted	Since June 2020 the Minister for Transport has agreed with municipalities and regions on "Climate-cooperation agreements on green public transport". With the agreement municipalities and regions are obliged to buy CO2-neutral or zero-emission busses whenever their old (diesel)busses needs to be replaced. By June 2022 29 municipalities and all five regions were a part of the agreement.	2021	Ministry of Transport	NA	IE
4-TR-26: Government subsidy for the purchase of four battery trains and charging infrastructure for battery trains in Holstebro and Skjern, cf. agreement on IP35	No	3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	3_22: Improved transport infrastructure	Economic	Adopted	DKK 330 mio. (2021-prices) was allocated for the purchase of four battery trains and charging infrastructure in Holstebro and Skjern. The line between Holstebro and Skjern will be the first line with battery train operation in Denmark from 2025. The investment provides the opportunity to gain the necessry experience with battery train operation prior to the roll-out of battery train on other lines.	2023	Ministry of Transport	NA	IE

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4-TR-27: Funds have been set aside for a green mobility model, where the traffic models that form the basis of decisions in the transport area are further developed, cf. agreement on IP35	No	3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	3_22: Improved transport infrastructure	Economic	Adopted	DKK 6 million annually from 2022 to 2035 allocated for a green mobility model. The funding will support a further developement of traffic models that form the basis of decisions in the transport area.	2022	Ministry of Transport	NA / IE
4-TR-28: Pools respectively for cycling and charging infrastructure along the state road network, cf. agreement on IP35	No	3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	3_22: Improved transport infrastructure	Economic	Adopted	Investments of 3 bil. in construktion of new, as well as upgrades of already existing cycel pathes. The funds will as well be spend in knowledge and innovation projects.	2022	Ministry of Transport	NA / IE
4-TR-29: Funds for the promotion of alternative fuels infrastructure in heavy good road transport cf. agreement on IP35.	No	3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	3_22: Improved transport infrastructure	Economic	Adopted	A total allocation of DKK 275 million towards the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure for heavy road transport. Initially, a strategy is being developed to support investment decisions that provide the best socio-economic returns in the long run. The strategy is completed, and the parties will meet and decide on the allocation of the funds.	2022	Ministry of Transport	NA / IE
4-TR-30: Funds for advisory center for bicycle promotion.	No	3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	3_22: Improved transport infrastructure, 3_17: Modal shift to public transport or non-motorized transport	Economic	Adopted	The coalition will provide companies with advice on how to initiate biketransport upon employees, as well as provide advice in which ways electric bikes can partly cover the transport of goods. Funds for advisory center for bicycle promotion. The center must provide advice to companies on measures they can implement to push employees' transport choices in favor of the bicycle, as well as advice on how electric bicycles can cover part of the companies' need for goods transport and other commercial distribution.	2022	Ministry of Transport	NA / IE
4-TR-31: Funds set aside for the promotion of infrastructure for cycling, cf. agreement on Green transformation of road transport 2020.	No	3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	3_22: Improved transport infrastructure, 3_17: Modal shift to public transport or non-motorized transport	Economic	Adopted	A fund of 370 mil. for cycel paths along the stat roads and 150 mil. for cycel paths along county roads. Funds set aside for the promotion of infrastructure for cycling, cf. agreement on Green transformation of road transport 2020. The financing for this comes from the Danish takeover from the EU's recovery facility. The funds is already executed.	2022	Ministry of Transport	NA / IE
4-TR-32: Subsidy for charging infrastructure for battery trains on the private railway lines.	No	3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	3_22: Improved transport infrastructure	Economic	Adopted	In September 2022 a subsidy scheme of total DKK 275 million in 2025-2035 for charging infrastructure for battery trains on private railway lines was agreed on. The distribution of the subsidy scheme takes place according to an application principle, where the owner of the private railway (the regions) can get up to 65 per cent of the establishing cost covered per railway line. The Danish Transport Agency administers the subsidy scheme in order to ensure that the region's applications falls within the scope of the purpose of the scheme. The subsidy is given in terms of promoting a green transition and a CO2-neutral railway operation. Infrastructure Plan 2035 (IP35).	2022	Ministry of Transport	NA / IE
4-TR-33: Funds for the devlopment of charging infrastructure for light duty vehicles, Infrastructure Plan 2035	No	3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	3_22: Improved transport infrastructure	Economic	Adopted	DKK 500 million from 2022-2030 allocated for extending charging infrastructure. The funding will support a high level of service for charging on longer car trips along the national road network. With the allocated framework, a geographical coverage of charging stations throughout the country can be ensured through public tendering, which promotes the green transition and supports the mobility of electric vehicle owners when they need to travel long distances.	2022	Ministry of Transport	NA / IE
4-TR-34: Port subsidy scheme to support establishment of e.g. wharves, piers, road infrastructure at the port and on shore power supply, cf. agreement on Infrastructure Plan 2035 (IP35)	No	3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	3_22: Improved transport infrastructure	Economic	Adopted	50 mio. DKK allocated to a port subsidy scheme to support the establishment of e.g. wharves, piers, road infrastructure at the port and on shore power supply	2022	Ministry of Transport	NA / IE
4-TR-35: Port and Fishing subsidy scheme to promote a green transition of ports and transition efforts within fishing and related ancillary industries.	Yes	3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	3_22: Improved transport infrastructure	Economic	Adopted	25 mio. DKK allocated for a port and fishery subsidy scheme to help support a green transition of ports and transition efforts in the fishing industry and related secondary industries	2021	Ministry of Transport	NA / IE
4-TR-36: CO2-neutral charging infrastrukture on the state railways	Yes	3: Transport	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	3_22: Improved transport infrastructure	Economic	Adopted	DKK 650 mio. (2021-prices) was allocated for the establishment of the necessary charging infrasturkture for battery train operation on the state railway lines that are not planned to be fully electrified. The establishment of charging infrastucture makes it possible to electrify the lines by implementing battery train operation. The roll-out of the charging infrastructure will be based on a detailed analysis. The charging infrastructure on the first line is expected to be ready for battery train operation around 2030.	2021 (funds and 2030 for effects)	Ministry of Environment of Denmark	NA / IE

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5-HO-01: Minimum energy requirements for buildings	Yes	2: Energy consumption	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	2_10: Efficiency improvements of buildings	Regulatory, Information	Implemented	Denmark has a long experience with energy efficiency and energy savings in buildings. From 1990 to 2017 energy consumption for heating has been reduced by 16.1% per m2. All new buildings must, according to the Danish building code, be constructed as nearly zero-energy buildings (NZEB). The benefits of reducing energy consumption are tangible: less fossil fuel is consumed and the environment has improved substantially. Strict and progressively tightened building regulations since 1977 have ensured a stable demand for energy-efficient building technologies. Energy labelling of buildings must be implemented after finishing the construction of a building and on the sale or rental of the building - primarily heating consumption. This applies in principle for all buildings, irrespective of size, apart from production facilities, factories etc. The energy performance is expressed by a numeric indicator of primary energy in kWh/m2 per year based on the primary energy factor. The Energy Performing Certificate (EPC) consist of an energy label and an energy plan. For publicly owned buildings over 250 m2 the EPC must be prepared regularly every ten years. Furthermore all large buildings over 600 m2 which are frequently visited by the public must display a valid EPC in a prominent place clearly visible to the public. Most new buildings shall, according to the Danish Building Code, declare the total CO2-eq emission from the lifecycle of the building, according to EN 15978. The obligatory modules are A1-A3, B4, B6, C3, C4 and D. Buildings larger than 1000 m2 shall in addition to this also live up to a limit value of 12 kg CO2-eq/m2 per year using the same modules, except for D.	1997	Ministry of Social Affairs, Housing and Senior Citizens	NE	IE
5-HO-02: Energy labelling of electric appliances	Yes	2: Energy consumption	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	2_11: Efficiency improvement of appliances	Information	Implemented	Minimum energy requirements and energy labelling of appliances: Energy labelling (A-G) of white goods, lighting, air con etc. is compulsory within the EU. The European Community also has mandatory energy requirements for some 20 energy-consuming products, such as electric motors, circulators, white goods etc. There are also voluntary labelling schemes (Energy Star, Energy Arrow, windows, boilers) for a number of products. Danish authorities play an active role both in negotiation of the requirements and in securing compliance with the compulsory requirements - e.g. through market surveillance. The Danish Energy Agency offers advice on its website to end-users in order to promote energy-efficient appliances and products.	1992	The Danish Energy Agency	NE	IE
5-HO-03: Substitution of individual oil-based furnaces	Yes	2: Energy consumption	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	2_14: Demand management/reduction	Economic, Information	Implemented	This support scheme supplies subsidies for companies, which offer electric heat pumps on subscription for private year-round housing. The subsidy pool among others is designed to give aid to citizens who wish to convert to an electric heat pump, but who have limited financing opportunities. The subsidy will amount to approximately DKK 25.000 per electric heat pump on average.	2010	The Danish Energy Agency	NE	IE
5-HO-04: Better Houses	Yes	2: Energy consumption	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	2_10: Efficiency improvements of buildings	Information	Implemented	"BetterHouses" is a scheme (voluntary and market-driven system) from the Danish Energy Agency focusing on energy renovation of buildings. The aim is to make it easier for owners of buildings, mostly homeowners, to energy renovate by creating a "one stop shop" for energy renovation, where the owner only has to contact one certified building contractor and to get an overall counselling on energy renovation of the entire building. Skilled workmen are educated under the BetterHouses program to be advisors on energy renovation. The Danish Energy agency approves the BetterHouses firms and professionals like architects, engineers, craftsmen, energy consultants and building designers can take training courses to become BetterHouses advisors. The training is carried out at academies of higher education. A Better Houses advisor can manage the process and can follow the project all the way from plan to completed renovation.	2014	The Danish Energy Agency	NE	IE
5-HO-05: Strategy for Energy renovation of buildings	Yes	2: Energy consumption	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	2_10: Efficiency improvements of buildings	Information, Education, Research	Implemented	The long-term renovation strategy supports the renovation of the national stock of residential and non-residential buildings. The strategy shall contribute to the fulfilment of the EU's long-term goal for 2050 of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% compared with 1990. The goal is to achieve a highly efficient and decarbonised building stock by 2050 and facilitate the cost-effective transformation of existing buildings into nearly zero-energy buildings (NZEBs). The strategy includes the status of energy efficiency of buildings in Denmark, normative instruments (e.g. component-specific requirements in connection with renovations), financial instruments (e.g. taxes and grants) and informative instruments (e.g. information for citizens, energy rating of buildings or additional training of tradesmen).	2014	The Danish Energy Agency	NE	IE

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5-HO-07: Green renovations of social housing sector	Yes	2: Energy consumption	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	2_10: Efficiency improvements of buildings	Regulatory, Economic	Implemented	On the 19 May 2020, the Government reached a political agreement to ensure green renovation of the social housing sector in 2020 and from 2021-2026. The agreement entails a structural shift in the Danish National Building Fund's support system containing a new green support criterion, a new green guarantee and a fund for experiments that will improve the energy efficiency of buildings in the social housing sector.	2021	Ministry of Social Affairs, Housing and Senior Citizens	NA	IE
5-HO-08: Phasing out of oil and gas boilers by subsidies for conversion to green solutions [= 5-HO-03 changed and enhanced]	Yes	2: Energy consumption	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	2_14: Demand management/reduction	Economic	Adopted	Reducing energy consumption by increasing energy efficiency and promoting energy saving is a very important element for Danish energy policy, hence phasing out oil-, and gas boilers alongside other less efficient heating sources by subsidies for conversion to green solutions have been essential towards fulfilling the ambitions of the climate agreements. This is through various support schemes, subsidising these conversions to more green alternatives in various models, ranging from one-time subsidies to the individual citizen to subscription solutions, which aid citizens who wish to convert to an electric heat pump, but who have limited financing opportunities.	2021	The Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities	NA	IE
5-HO-09: Increase in allocated funds for phasing out oil and gas boilers until 2025 [= 5-HO-08 further enhanced]	Yes	2: Energy consumption	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	2_14: Demand management/reduction	Economic	Adopted	Reducing energy consumption by increasing energy efficiency and promoting energy saving is a very important element for Danish energy policy. With the increased interest seen from both a political perspective besides the immense interest seen from the public, further grants have been granted to the support schemes for phasing out oil-, and gas boilers by subsidies for conversion to green solutions.	2021	The Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities	NA	IE
5-HO-10: Grants for green housing improvements (the Building Pool)	Yes	2: Energy consumption	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	2_10: Efficiency improvements of buildings, 2_14: Demand management/reduction	Economic	Adopted	The Building Pool targets energy savings in private year-round housing. The subsidy pool i.e. supports the replacement of oil and gas burners with heat pumps (i.e. reduction in CO2-emissions from the individual heating sector), insulation of the climate screen and optimization of the operation of the building. In 2023, the pool is split into two pools; one for replacement of oil and gas burners with heat pumps (Heat pump pool) and one for energy optimizations i.e. insulation of the climate screen (Energy Renovation pool). The funding is split in 70% for the Heat Pump Pool and 30% for the Energy Renovation Pool in 2023.	2020	The Danish Energy Agency	NE	IE
5-HO-11: Grants for individual heat pump when scrapping oil- or gas boilers (The Scrapping Scheme)	Yes	2: Energy consumption	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	2_14: Demand management/reduction	Economic	Adopted	The scrapping scheme targets oil, gas and biomass boiler owners who wants to change their heating source to leasing a heat pump. The subsidy pool i.e. supports the conversion into a geener heating solution by making it possible to lease instead of buy a heat pump, i.e. for lower-income groups. The Scrapping Scheme contains 220 mio. DKK in total in 2020-2026.	2020	The Danish Energy Agency	NE	IE

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6-IP-01: Regulation of use of HFCs, PFCs and SF6 (phasing out most of the uses) - Statutory order on fluorinated greenhouse gasses	Yes	4: Industrial processes	Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), Perfluorocarbons (PFC), Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)	4_28: Replacement of fluorinated gases by gases with a lower GWP value	Regulatory	Implemented	Import, sale and use of the substances or new products containing the substances is forbidden from 1 January 2006 with some exceptions.	2006	The Danish Environmental Protection Agency	NE	NA

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7-AG-04f: Environmental Approval Act for Livestock Holdings	Yes	5: Agriculture	Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	6_39: Reduction of fertilizer/manure use on cropland, 6_40: Improved livestock management, 6_42: Improved animal waste management systems	Regulatory	Implemented	The measures covered by the Environmental Approval Act for Livestock Holdings are: • 300 m buffer zones around ammonia sensistive areas where no extension of livestock farms can take place if such an extension would lead to increased ammonia deposition in natural areas vulnerable to ammonia. • Demand for reduction of ammonia emissions relative to production facility with lowest ammonia emission norm: 2007: 15%, 2008: 20%, 2009: 25% • Demands for injection of animal slurry on black soil and grass within buffer zones (1 km from vulnerable natural areas). • Demand for fixed cover on most new containers for solid manure and slurry tanks (depending on distance to neighbours and vulnerable natural areas). • Reduced number of Livestock Unit per hectare (LU/ha) when in nitrate vulnerable areas with low denitrification capacity • Regulation of phosphorous surplus on manure spreading areas	2007	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	NE	IE
7-AG-06: Biogas plants - reporting of annual mandatory leak detection and repair	No	5: Agriculture, 1: Energy supply	Methane (CH4)	6_42: Improved animal waste management systems, 1_01: Increase in renewable energy sources in the electricity sector, 1_03: Switch to less carbon-intensive fuels	Regulatory	Implemented	In 2019, a targeted effort to reduce methane emissions from Danish biogas plants was initiated. The findings from the project showed higher emissions than formerly assumed from the production of biogas. This resulted in the formulation of new regulation, which was put into effect January 1st 2023. The regulation dictates the reporting of annual mandatory leak detection and repair to the Danish Energy Agency, regular self-monitoring, as well as a 1 % limit on methane loss from upgrading facilities. It is expected that a new campaign to measure the effect of the regulation will take place in 2025.	2023	The Danish Energy Agency	NA	IE
7-AG-13: Agreement on Nature (the Nature Package)	Yes	5: Agriculture, 6: LULUCF	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	6_41: Other activities improving cropland management	Regulatory	Implemented	Political agreement aiming, amongst other goals, towards an increased protection of biodiversity. The agreement states initiatives within the following areas: Converting forests for biodiversity purpose, continued agreements for nature, nature and biodiversity, urban nature and outdoors recreation, open land management and the farmer's role as resource manager, modern nature conservation, and simplification of legislation.	2016	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	NE	IE
7-AG-15: Pool for the promotion of biogas and other green gases by tender	Yes	5: Agriculture, 1: Energy supply	Methane (CH4)	6_42: Improved animal waste management systems, 1_01: Increase in renewable energy sources in the electricity sector, 1_02: Increase in renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector	Economic	Adopted	The Climate Agreement introduces an aid scheme for the production of "biogas and other green gasses." According to the Climate agreement, the aid scheme will consist of six successive competitive bidding processes based on clear, transparent and non-discriminatory criteria, where producers of biogas and gasses based on renewable energy sources compete for the aid. The aid will be granted as operating aid for a period of 20 years in the form of a price premium in addition to the market price of the gas produced. The bids will be assessed based on the premium and the offered volume . Fully implemented in 2030 the scheme aims at reducing emmission by 0,7 mil. tonnes CO2e/yearly by producing 10 PJ biogas and e-methane.	2021	The Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities	NA	IE
7-AG-16: Separate nitrogen standards for humus soils	Yes	5: Agriculture	Nitrous oxide (N2O)	6_41: Other activities improving cropland management	Regulatory	Implemented	In 2020 a separate standard has been established for humus soils, which implies that nitrogen standard for crops and grass in rotation is reduced by 25 or 50 kg / N per hectare depending on crop type.	2020	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	NE	IE
7-AG-17: Adjustment of utilization requirements for livestock slurry and manure	Yes	5: Agriculture	Nitrous oxide (N2O)	6_41: Other activities improving cropland management	Regulatory	Implemented	In 2020 the utilization requirements in the DK Fertilizer Order has been adjusted, so that a larger share of the amount of nitrogen applied from livestock slurry and manure must count towards compliance with the farmers nitrogen quota.	2020	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	NE	IE
7-AG-18: Prohibition of fertilization and spraying, etc. on §3 areas (Protected areas)	Yes	5: Agriculture	Nitrous oxide (N2O)	6_41: Other activities improving cropland management	Regulatory	Adopted	In 2020 a ban of fertilization and spraying on §3 protected areas was adopted. The proposal aims to ensure that spraying, fertilizing and plowing no longer take place on a number of meadow areas with a total area of 37,000 hectares, which are covered by the Nature Conservation Act.	2022	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	NA	IE
7-AG-19: Subsidy for biogas (for transport and processes)	Yes	6: Agriculture, 1: Energy supply	Methane (CH4)	6_42: Improved animal waste management systems	Economic	Adopted	The aid scheme for biogas towards transport and process was introduced with the Energy Agreement of 2012. In order to comply with the scheme requirements, biogas sold for direct use in the transport sector can not be produced from energy crops. Furthermore, recipients must live up to national and RED2 sustainability requirements and reporting obligations. As of January 1st 2020, the scheme was closed for new applicants and a production-based cap on potential aid was introduced. The aid scheme can go until 2032 and at least 20 years for the individual scheme recipients.	2012	The Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities	NA	IE
7-AG-20: Subsidy for upgrading and purification of biogas	Yes	6: Agriculture, 1: Energy supply	Methane (CH4), Carbon dioxide (CO2)	6_42: Improved animal waste management systems	Economic	Adopted	The aid scheme for biogas towards upgrading and purification of biogas was introduced with the Energy Agreement of 2012. In order to comply with the scheme requirements, recipients must live up to national and RED2 sustainability requirements and reporting obligations. As of January 1st 2020, the scheme was closed for new applicants and a production-based cap on potential aid was introduced. The aid scheme can go until 2032 and at least 20 years for the individual scheme recipients.	2012	The Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities	NE	IE

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7-AG-22: Ecological area support (Ecoscheme)	No	6: Agriculture	Nitrous oxide (N2O), Methane (CH4), Carbon dioxide (CO2)	6_45: Other agriculture.	Economic	Adopted	The scheme must contribute to both the conversion towards and maintenance of organic farming of agricultural land, in order to support an increase in the organic land, in order to reach a doubling in 2030.	2022	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	NA / IE
7-AG-23: Environmentally and climate-friendly grass (Ecoscheme)	No	6: Agriculture	Nitrous oxide (N2O), Methane (CH4), Carbon dioxide (CO2)	6_45: Other agriculture.	Economic	Adopted	Subsidy for the postponement of the ploughing of grasslands which achieves an environmental and climate effect on the individual area. Furthermore, it contributes to improved microbiology and soil fertility.	2022	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	NA / IE
7-AG-24: Plants (Ecoscheme)	No	6: Agriculture	Nitrous oxide (N2O), Methane (CH4), Carbon dioxide (CO2)	6_45: Other agriculture.	Economic	Adopted	Subsidy to promote greater crop diversity in agriculture by supporting increased crop diversification and the cultivation of rotational crops that is mainly used for food and protein crops.	2022	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	NA / IE
7-AG-25: Biodiversity and sustainability (Ecoscheme)	No	6: Agriculture, 7: LULUCF	Nitrous oxide (N2O), Methane (CH4), Carbon dioxide (CO2)	6_45: Other agriculture. , 7_56: Other land use, land-use change and forestry	Economic	Adopted	Subsidy for laying out non-productive agricultural areas to provide more habitats for animals and plants. The subsidy builds on the GLM8 requirement of at least 4 per cent. non-productive areas on arable lands.	2022	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	NA / IE
7-AG-26: Implementation of "targeted regulation"	No	6: Agriculture	Nitrous oxide (N2O), Methane (CH4), Carbon dioxide (CO2)	6_39: Reduction of fertilizer/manure use on cropland, 6_40: Improved livestock management, 6_41: Other activities improving cropland management, 6_42: Improved animal waste management systems, 6_43: Activities improving grazing land or grassland management, 6_44: Improved management of organic soils	Economic	Adopted	The "targeted regulation" is a two-part regulatory scheme related to the objectives of the Water Framework Directive; a voluntary subsidy scheme focused on the reduction of nitrate leaching from agricultural soils through the use of a variety of measures, and - in the event of a lack of voluntary effort - a requirement to establish the measures without compensation will be imposed. The nitrate reducing measures will cause derivative effects on greenhousegas emissions. This encompasses reductions of indirect nitrous oxide emissions and increase of carbon sequestration in soil.	2022	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	NA / IE
7-AG-27: Restoration of phosphorous wetlands	No	6: Agriculture	Nitrous oxide (N2O), Methane (CH4), Carbon dioxide (CO2)	6_45: Other agriculture.	Economic	Adopted	The purpose of the schreme is to reduce phosphorus emmission to water bodies. The projects must be located in sub-areas with at detected need for action, cf. the danish water plans.	2022	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	NA / IE
7-AG-28: Environmental and climate technology	No	6: Agriculture	Nitrous oxide (N2O), Methane (CH4), Carbon dioxide (CO2)	6_45: Other agriculture.	Economic	Adopted	Subsidy for investment in environmentally and climate-friendly technologies on the farm.	2022	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	NA / IE
7-AG-29: Organic investment support	No	6: Agriculture	Nitrous oxide (N2O), Methane (CH4), Carbon dioxide (CO2)	6_45: Other agriculture.	Economic	Adopted	Subsidies for investments in new technologies, in order to improve the competitiveness of organic farming, strengthen efforts to improve the climate, and contribute to the national effort to double the organic area.	2022	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	NA / IE
7-AG-30: Collective actions measures to reduce nitrogen emissions	No	6: Agriculture, 7: LULUCF	Nitrous oxide (N2O), Methane (CH4), Carbon dioxide (CO2)	6_44: Improved management of organic soils, 7_54: Prevention of drainage or rewetting of wetlands	Economic	Adopted	Consists of four voluntary subsidy schemes that contribute to reducing nitrogen emissions into Danish waters (restoration of nitrogen wetlands, restoration of mini-wetlands, afforestation and restoration of peatland).	2022	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	NA / IE
7-AG-31: Generel reduction requirement for cattle	No	6: Agriculture	Methane (CH4)	6_40: Improved livestock management	Voluntary/negotiated agreements, Information, Regulatory	Adopted	Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (methane) from cattle via increased fat in cattle feed or use of new measures such as feed additives, e.g. Bovaer.	2021	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	NA / IE
7-AG-32: More frequent discharge of pig manure	No	6: Agriculture	Methane (CH4)	6_40: Improved livestock management	Voluntary/negotiated agreements, Information, Regulatory	Adopted	Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from pig manure via requirements for more frequent discharge of manure from pig barns to an outdoor cooler storage or biogas plant, which reduces emissions.	2021	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	NA / IE

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7-AG-33: CAP-law	No	6: Agriculture	Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	6_40: Improved livestock management, 6_41: Other activities improving cropland management, 6_42: Improved animal waste management systems	Voluntary/negotiated agreements, Information, Regulatory	Adopted	Authorization Act that brings together existing legislation and implements EU's agricultural policy from 2023. In the act, authorization is given to determine basic requirements and establish eco-schemes.	2021	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	NA	IE
7-AG-34: Implementation of EU's agricultural policy	No	6: Agriculture	Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	6_40: Improved livestock management, 6_41: Other activities improving cropland management, 6_42: Improved animal waste management systems	Voluntary/negotiated agreements, Information, Regulatory, Economic	Adopted	Implementation of the overall milestones in the Danish strategic CAP plan. The strategic CAP plan was submitted to the Commission in December 2021 and approved by the Commision on 31 August 2022.	2021	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	NA	IE
7-AG-35: Conditionality (GLM-requirements)	No	6: Agriculture	Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	6_40: Improved livestock management, 6_41: Other activities improving cropland management, 6_42: Improved animal waste management systems	Economic	Adopted	Good agricultural and environmental conditions (GLM) are the basic requirements (baseline) that a farmer must meet in order not to get his agricultural support received from pillar I reduced as well as area payments from pillar II. The requirements apply from 2023.	2021	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	NA	IE
7-AG-36: Basic income support for sustainability(BISS)/Basic payment pillar 1	No	6: Agriculture	Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	6_40: Improved livestock management, 6_41: Other activities improving cropland management, 6_42: Improved animal waste management systems	Economic	Adopted	Basic income support for agricultural areas from 2023 (basic payment scheme).	2021	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	NA	IE

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8-LU-01: Ban on burning straw on fields	Yes	7: LULUCF, 6: Agriculture	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	7_55: Restoration of degraded lands, 6_44: Improved management of organic soils	Economic	Implemented	One of the measures with an effect on return of carbon to the soil has been the ban on burning of straw residues on fields. The ban has resulted in greater return of carbon to the soil, and therefore increased carbon storage in the soil, as well as increased use of straw as a fuel. Both uses will result in a net reduction in CO2 emissions. Not burning straw prevents the methane and nitrous oxide emissions associated with the burning. On the other hand, there are some emissions of nitrous oxide in connection with the return of nitrogen to the soil when the straw is mulched. The measure works by regulating behaviour, and the ban was introduced from 1990. The measure was implemented in the form of a statutory order under the Environmental Protection Act, and compliance is monitored by the local authorities. The objectives are conservation of carbon in agricultural soils and reduction of air pollution.	1989	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	NE	IE
8-LU-04: Public afforestation (state and municipalities)	Yes	7: LULUCF	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	7_46: Afforestation and reforestation	Regulatory, Voluntary/negotiated agreements	Implemented	The majority of new public forests are stateowned. The purpose of new state forests is to establish resilient and multifunctional forests, e.g. recreational nature close to cities/users, groundwater protection, carbon storage, nutrient reduction and support biodiversity in generel. The projects are etablished as a collaboration between state, municipalities and (often) waterworks - who each contributes financially. The Danish Nature Agency etablish approximately 300 hectares each year. On-going implementation through annual budgets.	1989	Ministry of Environment of Denmark	NE	IE
8-LU-08: Establishment of the Danish Climate Forest Fund to support climate efforts	Yes	7: LULUCF, 6: Agriculture	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	7_46: Afforestation and reforestation, 6_44: Improved management of organic soils, 7_55: Restoration of degraded lands	Economic	Implemented	The Danish Climate Forest Fund is an independent, governmental administrative unit under the Danish Ministry of the Environment. The fund was adopted by Danish law in 2020 and established in 2021. The purpose of the fund is to support the Danish climate policy by cost-efficiently enhancing carbon removal by afforestation as well as by reestablishment of wetlands on organic soils funded by donations from private companies, funds, citizens and government departments.	2021	Ministry of Environment of Denmark	NA	IE
8-LU-11: Subsidy for restoration of peatland (CAP+national)	No	7: LULUCF, 6: Agriculture	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	7_54: Prevention of drainage or rewetting of wetlands, 7_56: Other land use, land-use change and forestry, 6_44: Improved management of organic soils	Economic	Adopted	Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from carbon-rich low-lying soils by reverting the soils, herreafter the natural water level will be restored and the wetlands reestablished - which reduces CO2 emissions.	2022	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	NA	IE
8-LU-12: Extensification of carbon rich soils (Ecoscheme)	No	7: LULUCF, 6: Agriculture	Nitrous oxide (N2O), Methane (CH4), Carbon dioxide (CO2)	7_56: Other land use, land-use change and forestry, 6_44: Improved management of organic soils	Economic	Adopted	Promotion of an extensive use of carbon-rich peat soils or associated areas by removing biomass and enforcing a ban on fertilization. Thereby preparing the soils for a possible later rewetting.	2022	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	NA	IE
8-LU-13: Private afforestation	Yes	7: LULUCF, 6: Agriculture	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Nitrous oxide (N2O)	6_44: Improved management of organic soils, 7_46: Afforestation and reforestation	Economic	Adopted	The scheme support afforestation on agricultural areas owned by private parties or municipialities. The scheme aims at reducing nitrogene leakage in water bodies and contributes in reducing CO2 emissions.	2022	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	NA	IE
8-LU-14: Temporary reduction in logging	Yes	7: LULUCF, 6: Agriculture	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	7_47: Conservation of carbon in existing forests	Regulatory	Adopted	Temporary reduced harvesting in state owned forest during 2026 to 2031.	2022	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	NA	IE

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										2020	2030
9-WA-01: A ban of landfill of combustible waste.	Yes	5: Waste management/waste	Methane (CH4)	5_35: Waste incineration with energy use, 5_37: Reduced landfilling	Regulatory	Implemented	In 1996 the Statutory Order on Waste was amended to introduce an obligation for municipalities to assign combustible waste to incineration (corresponding to a stop for disposal of combustible waste at landfills) from 1 January 1997. As a result of this, large quantities of combustible waste that used to be disposed of at landfills are now either recycled or used as fuel in Danish incineration plants.	1997	Municipalities	NE	IE
9-WA-02: The waste tax	Yes	5: Waste management/waste	Methane (CH4)	5_37: Reduced landfilling	Economic, Fiscal	Implemented	A tax is imposed on waste for incineration or landfilling. The taxes are DKK 475 per tonne for landfilling and DKK 60,9/GJ for incineration.	1987	Danish Ministry of Taxation	NE	IE
9-WA-03: Weight-and-volume-based packaging taxes	Yes	5: Waste management/waste	Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4)	5_30: Demand management/reduction	Economic, Fiscal	Implemented	Weight-and-volume-based taxes (e.g. on various packaging, carrier bags and PVC film) encourage a reduction in packaging consumption and thus the quantities of waste. The weight-based tax is based on an index that reflects the environmental burden of the materials used.	2014	Danish Ministry of Taxation	NE	IE
9-WA-06: Implementation of the EU landfill directive	Yes	5: Waste management/waste	Methane (CH4)	5_34: Improved landfill management	Regulatory	Implemented	On the basis of the EU Landfill Directive, demands on the establishment and operation of landfills in Denmark have been tightened with Statutory Orders No. 650 of 29 June 2001, No. 252 of 31 March 2009, No. 719 of 24 June 2011 and No. 1049 of 28th of August 2013 on landfills. According to the Statutory Orders on landfills, methane in landfills for mixed waste must be monitored. From landfills where significant amounts of biodegradable waste are disposed of, methane gas must be managed in an environmentally-sound way.	1999	The Environmental Protection Agency	NE	IE
9-WA-09: Subsidy programme for biocovers on landfills	Yes	5: Waste management/waste	Methane (CH4)	5_34: Improved landfill management	Economic	Implemented	Biocovers is a technique that uses compost as a cover on landfills. The microorganisms in the compost increases the oxidation of methane in the top layer.	2017	The Environmental Protection Agency	NE	IE
9-WA-10: Prohibition of free plastic bags and thin plastic bags	Yes	5: Waste management/waste	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	5_30: Demand management/reduction, 5_31: Enhanced recycling	Regulatory	Implemented	As of 1 January 2021, the following carrier bags may not be handed out free of charge at points of sale for goods or products: - Plastic carrier bags with a handle that is thicker than 30 micrometers (eg ordinary carrier bags in supermarkets) - Plastic carrier bags without a handle that are thicker than 30 micrometers - Carrying bags with handles of materials other than plastic In addition, plastic bags thinner than 30 micrometers are completely prohibited. Plastic bags thinner than 15 micrometers with no handle are excempted from the ban.	2021	Ministry of Environment of Denmark	NA	IE
9-WA-11: Triple the tax on carrier bags and disposable tableware	Yes	5: Waste management/waste	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	5_30: Demand management/reduction, 5_31: Enhanced recycling	Economic, Fiscal	Implemented	The tax on carrier bags and disposable tableware was trippled as of January 2020 with the aim of reducing consumption and waste.	2020	Danish Ministry of Taxation	NE	IE
9-WA-12: Requirements for the possibility of direct reuse at municipal recycling stations	Yes	5: Waste management/waste	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	5_30: Demand management/reduction, 5_31: Enhanced recycling	Regulatory	Adopted	All municipal recycling stations are obliged to make a designated spot available where citizens can hand in objects with the purpose of direct reuse of the objects. The objects should be made available first to private agents such as voluntary organisations and citizens.	[2023 /2024]	Ministry of Environment of Denmark	NA	IE
9-WA-13: Streamlining the sorting of business household-like waste	Yes	5: Waste management/waste	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	5_30: Demand management/reduction, 5_31: Enhanced recycling	Regulatory	Adopted	The guidelines and criteria for the sorting of household-like waste from businesses are streamlined nationally and made mandatory and follows the sorting criteria for households for 10 wastefractions. The national wastepictograms for the 10 wastefraction of householdwaste must be used on the collectionbins (the bins collected by the wastecollector). The national guidelines, including the usage of waste pictograms, have been implemented in 2022.	2022	Ministry of Environment of Denmark	NA	IE
9-WA-14: Streamlining and mandatory collection schemes for household waste	Yes	5: Waste management/waste	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	5_30: Demand management/reduction, 5_31: Enhanced recycling	Regulatory	Adopted	The guidelines and criteria for the sorting and collecting of household waste are streamlined nationally and made mandatory. The national wastepictograms for the 10 wastefraction of householdwaste must be used on the collectionbins (the bins collected by the wastecollector). The national guidelines, including the usage of waste pictograms, must be imlemented and followed across all municipalities. For the following waste fractions separate collection are made mandatory: Food, paper, cardboard, metal, glass, plastic, textiles (as of 2023), carton packaging from food and drink, hazardouz waste, and general waste. There are possibility for combined collection of some fraction e.g. paper/cardboard, plastic/foodcartons and plastic/foodcartons/metal.	2023	Ministry of Environment of Denmark	NA	IE
9-WA-15: Streamlining with mandatory collection scheme for household textile waste	Yes	5: Waste management/waste	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	5_30: Demand management/reduction, 5_31: Enhanced recycling	Regulatory	Adopted	As of 2023, it has been mandatory for the municipalities to include textile waste as a seperate waste fraction in the provided waste collections scheme. Regarding the implementation of the waste collection of textile waste it is important that voluntary organisations have easy access to textiles able to be reused.	2023	Ministry of Environment of Denmark	NA	IE
9-WA-16: Waste sorting in the public space	Yes	5: Waste management/waste	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	5_30: Demand management/reduction, 5_31: Enhanced recycling	Regulatory	Adopted	Waste sorting in the public space will be improved, especially in the public spaces with most people and most waste. A scheme for the collection of plastic waste in the public space will be implemented. The new and improved sorting and collection of waste in public areas will be implemented no later than january 1st 2025 as part of the forthcoming extended producers responsibility on packaging. It will be analyzed whether or not part of the waste managing in public spaces can be funded through waste fees.	2025	Ministry of Environment of Denmark	NA	IE

Table 3: Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action	Included in with measures GHG projection scenario *	Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implemen-tation	Brief description	Start year of imple-men-tation	Implementing entity or entities	Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in ktCO2e)**	
										2020	2030
9-WA-17: Requirements for the municipalities on tenders for bulky waste schemes with re-sorting with regard to higher real recycling and reuse	Yes	5: Waste management/waste	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	5_30: Demand management/reduction, 5_31: Enhanced recycling	Regulatory	Adopted	Municipalities are required to specify in the tender for bulky waste schemes that a sorting must be carried out in order to achieve a high level of real recycling and preparation for reuse. The sorting will ensure that a lesser part of the bulky waste is incinerated.	2021	Ministry of Environment of Denmark	NA	IE
9-WA-18: Demand for smaller losses in recycling plastic	Yes	5: Waste management/waste	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	5_30: Demand management/reduction, 5_31: Enhanced recycling	Regulatory	Adopted	The Executive Order on Waste stipulates that the municipalities must, as of 1 January 2022, set a requirement of 60 per cent actual recycling of the collected plastic waste when the waste is offered for treatment. The municipalities must ensure a high level of real recycling of all recyclable waste types.	2022	Ministry of Environment of Denmark	NA	IE
9-WA-19: Target of 50% reduction of certain plastic takeaway packaging by 2026	Yes	5: Waste management/waste	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	5_30: Demand management/reduction, 5_31: Enhanced recycling	Regulatory	Adopted	A target of 50 percent reduction of certain plastic take-away packaging in 2026 is set. The goal must initially be sought to be achieved through a binding agreement and collaboration with the restaurant industry. If the goal is not reached by binding agreement, further regulation must be implemented.	2021	Ministry of Environment of Denmark	NA	IE
9-WA-20: National implementation of extended producer responsibility for packaging	Yes	5: Waste management/waste	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	5_30: Demand management/reduction, 5_31: Enhanced recycling	Regulatory	Adopted	The national implementation of the extended producer responsibility for packaging must be introduced no later than January 1st 2025. This will include all types of packaging in all types of materials. The extended producer responsibility must ensure that Denmark achieves the recycling targets for packaging in 2025 and 2030 by creating a strong financial incentive for reducing packaging, reusing packaging, and designing packaging that is easy to recycle and in high quality.	2021	Ministry of Environment of Denmark	NA	IE
9-WA-21: Target of 50% sorting of plastic for recycling in the agricultural sector	Yes	5: Waste management/waste	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	5_30: Demand management/reduction, 5_31: Enhanced recycling	Regulatory	Adopted	As an initiative in the Danish climate agreement of June 2020 for a green waste sector and circular economy a sectoral coooperation with the agricultural sector has been established. The goal of the cooperation is to sort out 50% of plastic waste for reuse in 2025 from the aggricultural sector and 80% of plastic waste for reuse in 2030 from the aggricultural sector. As of 2020, approximately 25% of plastic waste from the aggricultural sector is reused. If the sectoral cooperation cannot document the necessary progress by the end of respectively 2023 and 2027 to achieve the goals, new iniatives will be implemented.	2021	Ministry of Environment of Denmark	NA	IE
9-WA-22: Target of 50% sorting of plastic for recycling in the construction sector	Yes	5: Waste management/waste	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	5_30: Demand management/reduction, 5_31: Enhanced recycling	Regulatory	Adopted	As an initiative in the Danish climate agreement of June 2020 for a green waste sector and circular economy a sectoral coooperation with the construction sector will be established. The goal of the cooperation is to sort out 25% of plastic waste for reuse in 2025 from the construction sector and 75% of plastic waste for reuse in 2030 from the construction sector. If the sectoral cooperation cannot document the necessary progress by the end of respectively 2023 and 2027 to achieve the goals, new iniatives will be implemented.	2021	Ministry of Environment of Denmark	NA	IE
9-WA-23: New model for waste management to ensure increased recycling	Yes	5: Waste management/waste	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	5_30: Demand management/reduction, 5_31: Enhanced recycling	Regulatory	Adopted	The new and improved Danish waste inspection will be targeted at the companies with the greatest risk of non-compliance, and where the environmental risk of not complying with the waste rules is the greatest.	2021	Ministry of Environment of Denmark	NA	IE
9-WA-24: Productivity gain on increased recycling of plastics through the synergy effect between a clear framework for the sector, the market gaining access to both household and acquired waste and the increase and streamlining of waste streams	Yes	5: Waste management/waste	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	5_30: Demand management/reduction, 5_31: Enhanced recycling	Regulatory	Adopted	As a result of the Danish climate agreement of June 2020 for a green waste sector and circular econony a productivity gain on the increased recycling of plastics is expected. This is due to an expected synergy effect of the several initiatives in the agreement. This includes a clear framework for the sector, the market gaining access to both household and acquired waste and the increase and streamlining of waste streams.	2021	Ministry of Environment of Denmark	NA	IE
9-WA-25: Ceiling over nitrous oxide emissions from large treatment plants	Yes	5: Waste management/waste	Nitrous oxide (N2O)	5_36: Improved wastewater management systems	Regulatory	Adopted	By political decision, limits for nitrous oxide emissions from treatment plants that treat waste water that is the equivalent of at least 30,000 people's effluent (PE) will be introduced from 2025 onwards. These limit values are introduced to ensure that the total effluent from waste water treatment drops by 50 percent compared to today. Based on preliminary experience, it will, no later than 2025, be discussed by the political parties whether this limit should also be introduced for treatment plants that treat waste water that is the equivalent of less than 30,000 PE. Nitrous oxide emissions from treatment plants is the main source of greenhouse gas emissions from the Danish waste water utilities, but ongoing projects indicate a potential for significant emission reductions by implementing improvement initiatives. This includes adjusting the advanced online control of the aeration and dosing of a carbon source as well as lowering of the specific ammonium loading, taking into account the nitrous oxide emission.	2025	Ministry of Environment of Denmark	NA	IE

Custom footnotes:

[t3/1] For the individual mitigation actions included in this table, in the "Estimate of mitigation impact" columns, the notation key NA (Not Applicable) is used in the 2020-column, when the mitigation action was not implemented before 2021, and the notation key NE (Not Estimated) is used in the 2030-column, when the mitigation action was not included in the WEM projection scenario from 2022 ("KF22") - both by matter of principles. The former to signal that there is no effect of an action not yet implemented. The latter to signal that no effect of the action was included in the WEM projection scenario from 2022 ("KF22"). The latter is a matter of principle because WEM projection scenarios in Denmark are not calculated from the sum of the effects of individual mitigation actions, but based on integrated models. Therefore it is not possible attribute the total effect in WEM projection scenarios to all individual mitigation actions included in the projection. The WEM projection scenario from 2022 ("KF22") is described separately in greater detail with focus on future greenhouse gas emission trends from the current level. The estimated effects shown here include greenhouse gas emission increases avoided by implementation and adoption of mitigation actions in the period 1991-2021.

TABLE 4: REPORTING ON PROGRESS

Table 4				
Reporting on progress [a, b]				
Year [c]	**Total emissions excluding LULUCF (kt CO2 eq)**	**Contribution from LULUCF** [d] **(kt CO2 eq)**	**Quantity of units from market based mechanisms under the Convention (number of units and kt CO2 eq)**	**Quantity of units from other market based mechanisms (number of units and kt CO2 eq)**
	(a) total GHG emissions, excluding emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector; (t4/1)	*(b) emissions and/or removals from the LULUCF sector based on the accounting approach applied taking into consideration any relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the activities and/or land that will be accounted for;*	*(c) total GHG emissions, including emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector.*	
Base year/base period (specify) 1990	72,874.37	NA	NA	NA
2010	66207.16	NA	NA	NA
2011	61055.38	NA	NA	NA
2012	56505.26	NA	NA	NA
2013	58222.11	NA	NA	NA
2014	54223.23	NA	NA	NA
2015	51557.62	NA	NA	NA
2016	53765.51	NA	NA	NA
2017	51536.11	NA	NA	NA
2018	51455.26	NA	NA	NA
2019	47603.51	NA	NA	NA
2020	42722.18	NA	NA	NA

Abbreviation: GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] For the base year, information reported on the emission reduction target shall include the following: (a) total GHG emissions, excluding emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector; (b) emissions and/or removals from the LULUCF sector based on the accounting approach applied taking into consideration any relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the activities and/or land that will be accounted for; (c) total GHG emissions, including emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector. For each reported year, information reported on progress made towards the emission reduction targets shall include, in addition to the information noted in paragraphs 9(a–c) of the UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties, information on the use of units from market-based mechanisms.

[c] Parties may add additional rows for years other than those specified below.

[d] Information in this column should be consistent with the information reported in table 4(a)I or 4(a)II, as appropriate. The Parties for which all relevant information on the LULUCF contribution is reported in table 1 of this common tabular format can refer to table 1.

Custom footnotes:

(t4/1) To be seen as Denmark's contribution to progress towards the joint EU28 target for 2020. The estimates shown are therefore Denmark's (i.e. without Greenland and the Faroe Islands) total GHG emissions (without LULUCF and with indirect CO2 emissions) including CO2 from international aviation. On guidance from the European Commission the latter ("inventory CO2 from international aviation" based on fuel sold to aircrafts starting from Danish airports) is included in this table 4 as a proxy for CO2 from international aviation activities reported by aviation entities registered in the Danish quota register ("entity CO2 from international and domestic aviation" based on fuel used by Danish entities). The data without CO2 from international aviation are in kt CO2eq.:
1990: 71121.52 /2010: 63,817.15 /2011: 58,594.82 /2012: 54,018.01 /2013: 55,758.73 /2014: 51,551.62 /2015: 48,940.80 /2016: 50,951.31 /2017: 48,637.85 /2018: 48,422.03 /2019: 44,503.68 /2020: 41,745.75.
All data are from the inventory submission in 2022 for the period 1990-2020.

TABLE 4(A)I: REPORTING ON PROGRESS - IN ACHIEVING THE QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGETS – FURTHER INFORMATION ON MITIGATION ACTIONS RELEVANT TO THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY SECTOR IN 2019

Table 4(a)I

Progress in achieving the quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets – further information on mitigation actions relevant to the contribution of the land use, land-use change and forestry sector in 20XX-3 [a, b]

	Net GHG emissions/removals from LULUCF categories [c] (kt CO2 eq)	Base year/period or reference level value [d] (kt CO2 eq)	Contribution from LULUCF for reported year (kt CO2 eq)	Cumulative contribution from LULUCF [e] (kt CO2 eq)	Accounting approach [f]
Total LULUCF	NA [(t4/2)]	NA	NA	NA	NA
A: Forest land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1. Forest land remaining forest land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Land converted to forest land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Other (please specify) [g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
B. Cropland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1. Cropland remaining cropland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Land converted to cropland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Other (please specify) [g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C. Grassland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1. Grassland remaining grassland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Land converted to grassland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Other (please specify) [g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
D. Wetlands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1. Wetlands remaining wetlands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Land converted to wetlands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Other (please specify) [g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
E. Settlements	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1. Settlements remaining settlements	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Land converted to settlements	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Other (please specify) [g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
F. Other land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1. Other land remaining other land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Land converted to other land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Other [g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
G. Other (please specify) [g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Harvested wood products	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Abbreviations: GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] Parties that use the LULUCF approach that is based on table 1 do not need to complete this table, but should indicate the approach in table 2. Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[c] For each category, enter the net emissions or removals reported in the most recent inventory submission for the corresponding inventory year. If a category differs from that used for the reporting

[d] Enter one reference level or base year/period value for each category. Explain in the biennial report how these values have been calculated.

[e] If applicable to the accounting approach chosen. Explain in this biennial report to which years or period the cumulative contribution refers to.

[f] Label each accounting approach and indicate where additional information is provided within this biennial report explaining how it was implemented, including all relevant accounting parameters (i.e. natural disturbances, caps).

[g] Specify what was used for the category "other". Explain in this biennial report how each was defined and how it relates to the categories used for reporting under the Convention or its Kyoto Protocol.

Custom footnotes:

[(t4/2)] The whole table is Not Applicable - as LULUCF is excluded from the joint EU28 2020-target under the UNFCCC.

TABLE 4(A)I: REPORTING ON PROGRESS - IN ACHIEVING THE QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGETS – FURTHER INFORMATION ON MITIGATION ACTIONS RELEVANT TO THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY SECTOR IN 2020

Table 4(a)I

Progress in achieving the quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets – further information on mitigation actions relevant to the contribution of the land use, land-use change and forestry sector in 20XX-2 [a, b]

	Net GHG emissions/removals from LULUCF categories [c] (kt CO2 eq)	Base year/period or reference level value [d] (kt CO2 eq)	Contribution from LULUCF for reported year (kt CO2 eq)	Cumulative contribution from LULUCF [e] (kt CO2 eq)	Accounting approach [f]
Total LULUCF	NA [(t4/3)]	NA	NA	NA	NA
A: Forest land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1. Forest land remaining forest land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Land converted to forest land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Other (please specify) [g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
B. Cropland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1. Cropland remaining cropland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Land converted to cropland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Other (please specify) [g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C. Grassland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1. Grassland remaining grassland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Land converted to grassland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Other (please specify) [g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
D. Wetlands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1. Wetlands remaining wetlands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Land converted to wetlands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Other (please specify) [g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
E. Settlements	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1. Settlements remaining settlements	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Land converted to settlements	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Other (please specify) [g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
F. Other land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1. Other land remaining other land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Land converted to other land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Other [g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
G. Other (please specify) [g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Harvested wood products	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Abbreviations: GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-

[b] Parties that use the LULUCF approach that is based on table 1 do not need to complete this table, but should indicate the approach in table 2. Parties should fill in a separate table for each year,

[c] For each category, enter the net emissions or removals reported in the most recent inventory submission for the corresponding inventory year. If a category differs from that used for the reporting

[d] Enter one reference level or base year/period value for each category. Explain in the biennial report how these values have been calculated.

[e] If applicable to the accounting approach chosen. Explain in this biennial report to which years or period the cumulative contribution refers to.

[f] Label each accounting approach and indicate where additional information is provided within this biennial report explaining how it was implemented, including all relevant accounting parameters (i.e.

[g] Specify what was used for the category "other". Explain in this biennial report how each was defined and how it relates to the categories used for reporting under the Convention or its Kyoto Protocol.

Custom footnotes:

[(t4/3)] The whole table is Not Applicable - as LULUCF is excluded from the joint EU28 2020-target under the UNFCCC.

TABLE 4(A)II: REPORTING ON PROGRESS - IN ACHIEVEMENT OF THE QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGETS – FURTHER INFORMATION ON MITIGATION ACTIONS RELEVANT TO THE COUNTING OF EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS FROM THE LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY SECTOR IN RELATION TO ACTIVITIES UNDER ARTICLE 3, PARAGRAPHS 3 AND 4, OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

Table 4(a)II

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets – further information on mitigation actions relevant to the counting of emissions and removals from the land use, land-use change and forestry sector in relation to activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol [a,b, c]

INFORMATION TABLE ON ACCOUNTING FOR ACTIVITIES UNDER ARTICLES 3.3 AND 3.4 OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

Commitment period accounting : NA
Annual accounting : NA
Number of the reported year in the commitment period: 0

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK ACTIVITIES	Net emissions/removals[e]										Accounting Parameters[h]	Accounting Quantity[i]
	Base year[d]	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020[f]	Total[g]		
	(kt CO2 eq)											
A. Article 3.3 activities												
A.1. Afforestation and Reforestation												
A.1.1. Units of land not harvested since the beginning of the commitment period [j]		NA (t4/4)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
A.1.2. Units of land harvested since the beginning of the commitment period [j]												
A.2. Deforestation		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
B. Article 3.4 activities												
B.1. Forest Management (if elected)		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
3.3 offset [k]												
Forest management cap [l]											NA	
B.2. Cropland Management (if elected)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
B.3. Grazing Land Management (if elected)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
B.4. Revegetation (if elected)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			

Note: 1 kt CO2 eq equals 1 Gg CO2 eq.

Abbreviations: CRF = common reporting format, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

a Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

b Developed country Parties with a quantified economy-wide emission reduction target as communicated to the secretariat and contained in document FCCC/SB/2011/INF.1/Rev.1 or any update to that document, that are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, may use table 4(a)II for reporting of accounting quantities if LULUCF is contributing to the attainment of that target.

c Parties can include references to the relevant parts of the national inventory report, where accounting methodologies regarding LULUCF are further described in the documentation box or in the biennial reports.

d Net emissions and removals in the Party's base year, as established by decision 9/CP.2.

e All values are reported in the information table on accounting for activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol, of the CRF for the relevant inventory year as reported in the current submission and are automatically entered in this table.

f Additional columns for relevant years should be added, if applicable.

g Cumulative net emissions and removals for all years of the commitment period reported in the current submission.

h The values in the cells "3.3 offset" and "Forest management cap" are absolute values.

i The accounting quantity is the total quantity of units to be added to or subtracted from a Party's assigned amount for a particular activity in accordance with the provisions of Article 7, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol.

j In accordance with paragraph 4 of the annex to decision 16/CMP.1, debits resulting from harvesting during the first commitment period following afforestation and reforestation since 1990 shall not be greater than the credits accounted for on that unit of land.

k In accordance with paragraph 10 of the annex to decision 16/CMP.1, for the first commitment period a Party included in Annex I that incurs a net source of emissions under the provisions of Article 3 paragraph 3, may account for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks in areas under forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, up to a level that is equal to the net source of emissions under the provisions of Article 3, paragraph 3, but not greater than 9.0 megatonnes of carbon times five, if the total anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks in the managed forest since 1990 is equal to, or larger than, the net source of emissions incurred under Article 3, paragraph 3.

l In accordance with paragraph 11 of the annex to decision 16/CMP.1, for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol only, additions to and subtractions from the assigned amount of a Party resulting from Forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, after the application of paragraph 10 of the annex to decision 16/CMP.1 and resulting from forest management project activities undertaken under Article 6, shall not exceed the value inscribed in the appendix of the annex to decision 16/CMP.1, times five.

Documentation box:

Custom footnotes:

(t4/4) The whole table is Not Applicable - as LULUCF is excluded from the joint EU28 2020-target under the UNFCCC.

TABLE 4(B): REPORTING ON PROGRESS - IN ACHIEVEMENT OF THE QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGETS – FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE USE (I.E: RETIREMENT) OF KYOTO PROTOCOL UNITS (AAUS, ERUS, CERS TCERS AND LCERS) AND OTHER UNITS

Table 4(b)				
Reporting on progress [a, b, c]				
Units of market based mechanisms			*Year*	
			20XX-3	**20XX-2**
Kyoto Protocol units [d]	***Kyoto Protocol units***	*(number of units)*	NA [(t4/5)]	NA
		(kt CO2 eq)	NA	NA
	AAUs	*(number of units)*	NA	NA
		(kt CO2 eq)	NA	NA
	ERUs	*(number of units)*	NA	NA
		(kt CO2 eq)	NA	NA
	CERs	*(number of units)*	NA	NA
		(kt CO2 eq)	NA	NA
	tCERs	*(number of units)*	NA	NA
		(kt CO2 eq)	NA	NA
	lCERs	*(number of units)*	NA	NA
		(kt CO2 eq)	NA	NA
Other units [,d,e]	***Units from market-based mechanisms***	*(number of units)*		
		(kt CO2 eq)		
	Units from other market-based	*(number of units)*		
		(kt CO2 eq)		
Total		*(number of units)*	NA	NA
		(kt CO2 eq)	NA	NA

Note: 20XX is the latest reporting year.
Abbreviations: AAUs = assigned amount units, CERs = certified emission reductions, ERUs = emission reduction units, lCERs = long-term certified emission reductions, tCERs = temporary certified emission reductions.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] For each reported year, information reported on progress made towards the emission reduction target shall include, in addition to the information noted in paragraphs 9(a-c) of the reporting guidelines, on the use of units from market-based mechanisms.

[c] Parties may include this information, as appropriate and if relevant to their target.

[d] Units surrendered by that Party for that year that have not been previously surrendered by that or any other Party.

[e] Additional columns for each market-based mechanism should be added, if applicable.

Custom footnotes:
[(t4/5)] The whole table is Not Applicable - as units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention were not used towards the achievement of the 2020 target under the Convention.

(In the CTF, all custom footnotes for Table 4 will be included here).

TABLE 5: SUMMARY OF KEY VARIABLES AND ASSUMPTIONS USED IN THE PROJECTIONS ANALYSIS

Table 5												
Summary of key variables and assumptions used in the projections analysis [a]												
		Historical [b] (t5/1)							**Projected (t5/2)**			
Key underlying assumptions	**Unit**	**1990**	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**
GDP growth rate	% p.a.	1.5	3.0	3.7	2.3	1.9	2.3	-2.1	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.1
Population	thousands	5135	5216	5330	5411	5548	5660	5831	5939	6055	6147	6214
Population growth	% p.a.	0.11	0.37	0.31	0.26	0.42	0.58	0.29	0.23	0.35	0.27	0.20
International oil price (t5/3)	USD / boe	22.26	16.86	27.60	50.59	77.38	49.49	42.37	67.34	67.41	71.02	72.79
International coal price (t5/3)	USD / boe	10.25	10.73	8.78	15.30	23.58	15.49	12.35	17.67	18.72	18.86	18.59
International gas price (t5/3)	USD / boe	NA	10.82	15.72	42.82	38.03	37.85	20.10	34.89	41.32	46.25	49.73
EU ETS Carbon price (t5/4)	USD / tCO2	NA	NA	NA	23.69	16.16	8.39	26.24	92.36	107.12	125.22	144.76

[a] Parties should include key underlying assumptions as appropriate.

[b] Parties should include historical data used to develop the greenhouse gas projections reported.

Custom footnotes:

(t5/1) In general the starting point for the GHG projection is the latest historic GHG inventory with the future delevelopment projected on the basis of the projected parameters only - such as projected GDP, projected fuel prices etc. (i.e. not historical parameters). Therefore the historic parameters shown here for 1990-2015 are shown only to follow the recommendation from the review of Denmark's BR2, although this is not in line with the purpose of the table: "include historical data used to develop the greenhouse gas projections reported".

(t5/2) The key variables shown here for 2020-2040 are used for the 'with existing measures' (WEM) scenario. The results are shown in table 6(a).

(t5/3) Calculated from EUR/GJ with an exchange rate of 1.077 USD/EUR and a conversion factor of 6.1 GJ/boe (the higher heating value).

(t5/4) Calculated from EUR/tCO2 with an exchange rate of 1.077 USD/EUR.

TABLE 6(A): INFORMATION ON UPDATED GREENHOUSE GAS PROJECTIONS UNDER A 'WITH MEASURES' SCENARIO

Table 6(a)										
Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a 'with measures' scenario [a] (t6/1)										
	GHG emissions and removals [b] (kt CO2 eq)								GHG emission projections (kt CO2 eq)	
	Base year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019	2020 (t6/2)	2030
Sector [d,e]										
Energy (t6/3)	42758	42758	49571	41959	37905	36234	22158	17206	15311	7098
Transport	10787	10787	12106	12468	13597	13410	12726	13114	12032	10437
Industry/industrial processes (t6/4)	2343	2343	2899	3698	2770	1913	1835	1842	1925	1805
Agriculture	13338	13338	12719	11871	11443	11069	11092	11183	11268	10173
Forestry/LULUCF (t6/5)	6874	6874	5401	5135	5102	2458	792	2893	3107	3673
Waste management/waste	1896	1896	1729	1467	1319	1191	1130	1160	1210	1487
Other (specify: Memo item: International bunkers)	4808	4808	6896	6417	4952	4519	4964	5373	2628	5565
Memo item: International bunkers	4808	4808	6896	6417	4952	4519	4964	5373	2628	5565
Memo item: International Aviation	1771	1771	1866	2351	2574	2414	2643	3131	986	3316
Memo item: International Navigation	3038	3038	5030	4066	2378	2105	2321	2242	1642	2249
Gas										
CO2 emissions including net CO2 from LULUCF (t6/5)	61245	61245	67753	59979	57039	51878	36054	33833	31340	22018
CO2 emissions excluding net CO2 from LULUCF	54705	54705	62672	55144	52218	49693	35541	31222	28519	18847
CH4 emissions including CH4 from LULUCF (t6/5)	8169	8169	8567	8425	8202	7870	7394	7339	7356	7451
CH4 emissions excluding CH4 from LULUCF	7906	7906	8314	8182	7969	7642	7164	7101	7117	6998
N2O emissions including N2O from LULUCF (t6/5)	8539	8539	7743	7349	5947	5642	5697	5817	5777	5041
N2O emissions excluding N2O from LULUCF	8468	8468	7676	7291	5899	5598	5648	5772	5729	4992
HFCs	NO,NA	NO,NA	258	766	909	837	467	336	335	148
PFCs	NO,NA	NO,NA	1	23	19	10	0	1	0	0
SF6	42	42	104	57	21	37	121	71	46	15
NF3	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA
Other (specify)	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA
Total with LULUCF [f] (t6/5)	77995	77995	84425	76598	72136	66275	49733	47397	44853	34672
Total without LULUCF	71122	71122	79024	71463	67034	63817	48941	44504	41746	30999

Abbreviations: GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] In accordance with the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications", at a minimum Parties shall report a 'with measures' scenario, and may report 'without measures' and 'with additional measures' scenarios. If a Party chooses to report 'without measures' and/or 'with additional measures' scenarios they are to use tables 6(b) and/or 6(c), respectively. If a Party does not choose to report 'without measures' or

[b] Emissions and removals reported in these columns should be as reported in the latest GHG inventory and consistent with the emissions and removals reported in the table on GHG emissions and trends provided in this biennial report. Where the sectoral breakdown differs from that reported in the GHG inventory Parties should explain in their biennial report how

[c] 20XX is the reporting due-date year (i.e. 2014 for the first biennial report).

[d] In accordance with paragraph 34 of the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications", projections shall be presented on a sectoral basis, to the extent possible, using the same sectoral categories used in the policies and measures section. This table should follow, to the extent possible, the same sectoral categories as those listed in paragraph 17 of those guidelines, namely, to the extent appropriate, the

[e] To the extent possible, the following sectors should be used: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF, waste management/waste, other sectors

[f] Parties may choose to report total emissions with or without LULUCF, as appropriate.

(t6/1) Denmark without Greenland and the Faroe Islands. CO2 and totals are with indirect CO2 emissions. The memo items are not included in the totals. For 2020, GHG inventory data are provided.

(t6/2) Inventory data, i.e. not projection data. To be seen as Denmark's contribution to the joint EU28 target for 2020 (i.e. without Greenland and the Faroe Islands and without LULUCF, but with indirect CO2 emissions), however without CO2 from international aviation. When including "inventory CO2 from international aviation" (based on fuel sold to aircrafts starting from Danish airports) as a proxy for CO2 from international aviation activities reported by aviation entities registered in the Danish quota register ("entity CO2 from international and domestic aviation" based on fuel used by Danish entities) in accordance with guidance from the European Commission, the "Total without LULUCF, with indirect (with CO2 from international aviation)" was in 2020: 45,829.31 kt CO2.

(t6/3) The IPCC category "Energy" excluding the subcategory "Transport". Indirect CO2 is included under Energy, CO2 and totals.

(t6/4) The IPCC category "Industrial processes and product use".

(t6/5) Not Applicable for the assessment of Denmark's contribution to progress towards the joint EU28 2020 under the UNFCCC as LULUCF is excluded from this target.

TABLE 6(B): INFORMATION ON UPDATED GREENHOUSE GAS PROJECTIONS UNDER A 'WITHOUT MEASURES' SCENARIO

Table 6(b)

Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a 'without measures' scenario [a] (t6/1)

	GHG emissions and removals[b] ($kt CO_2 eq$)								GHG emission projections	
	Base year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019	2020 (t6/2)	2030
Sector [d,e]										
Energy (t6/3)	42758	42758	54635	57996	59295	61379	57941	59557	57635	76958
Transport	10787	10787	12106	12468	13597	13410	12726	13114	11732	10710
Industry/industrial processes (t6/4)	2343	2343	2899	3698	2926	2288	2412	2624	2760	2625
Agriculture	13338	13338	13449	13338	13343	12969	12992	12961	13046	12118
Forestry/LULUCF (t6/5)	6874	6874	5401	5135	5102	2458	792	2893	3107	3720
Waste management/waste	1896	1896	1855	1704	1719	1729	1668	1923	2048	2327
Other (specify: Memo item: International bunkers)	4808	4808	6896	6417	4952	4519	4964	5373	2628	5559
Memo item: International bunkers	4808	4808	6896	6417	4952	4519	4964	5373	2628	5559
Memo item: International Aviation	1771	1771	1866	2351	2574	2414	2643	3131	986	3312
Memo item: International Navigation	3038	3038	5030	4066	2378	2105	2321	2242	1642	2247
Gas										
CO2 emissions including net CO2 from LULUCF	61245	61245	72817	76016	78430	77023	71807	76155	73334	91918
CO2 emissions excluding net CO2 from LULUCF	54705	54705	67736	71181	73609	74838	71294	73544	70513	88738
CH4 emissions including CH4 from LULUCF	8169	8169	8693	8662	8602	8408	7962	8132	8224	9257
CH4 emissions excluding CH4 from LULUCF	7906	7906	8440	8419	8369	8180	7732	7894	7985	8757
N2O emissions including N2O from LULUCF	8539	8539	8474	8539	7847	7542	7597	7595	7555	6288
N2O emissions excluding N2O from LULUCF	8468	8468	8406	8468	7799	7498	7548	7550	7507	6248
HFCs	NO,NA	NO,NA	258	766	909	837	467	336	335	140
PFCs	NO,NA	NO,NA	1	23	19	10	0	1	0	0
SF6	42	42	104	57	177	412	698	853	880	855
NF3	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA
Other (specify:)	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA
Total with LULUCF [f]	77995	77995	90346	77995	95983	94232	88531	93071	90327	108458
Total without LULUCF	71122	71122	84945	71122	90881	91775	87739	90178	87220	104738

Abbreviations: GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] In accordance with the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications", at a minimum Parties shall report a 'with measures' scenario, and may report 'without measures' and 'with additional measures' scenarios. If a Party chooses to report 'without measures' and/or 'with additional measures' scenarios they are to use tables 6(b) and/or 6(c), respectively. If a Party does not choose to report 'without measures' or 'with additional measures' scenarios then it should not include tables 6(b) or 6(c) in the biennial report.

[b] Emissions and removals reported in these columns should be as reported in the latest GHG inventory and consistent with the emissions and removals reported in the table on GHG emissions and trends provided in this biennial report. Where the sectoral breakdown differs from that reported in the GHG inventory Parties should explain in their biennial report how the inventory sectors relate to the sectors reported in this table.

[c] 20XX is the reporting due-date year (i.e. 2014 for the first biennial report).

[d] In accordance with paragraph 34 of the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications", projections shall be presented on a sectoral basis, to the extent possible, using the same sectoral categories used in the policies and measures section. This table should follow, to the extent possible, the same sectoral categories as those listed in paragraph 17 of those guidelines, namely, to the extent appropriate, the following sectors should be considered: energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management.

[e] To the extent possible, the following sectors should be used: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF, waste management/waste, other sectors (i.e. cross-cutting), as appropriate.

[f] Parties may choose to report total emissions with or without LULUCF, as appropriate.

(t6/1) Denmark without Greenland and the Faroe Islands. Energy, CO_2 and totals are with indirect CO_2 emissions. The memo items shown are not included in the

(t6/2) Inventory data, i.e. not projection data. To be seen as Denmark's contribution to the joint EU28 target for 2020 (i.e. without Greenland and the Faroe Islands and without LULUCF, but with indirect CO_2 emissions), however without CO_2 from international aviation. When including "inventory CO_2 from international aviation" (based on fuel sold to aircrafts starting from Danish airports) as a proxy for CO_2 from international aviation activities reported by aviation entities registered in the Danish quota register ("entity CO_2 from international and domestic aviation" based on fuel used by Danish entities) in accordance with guidance from the European Commission, the "Total without LULUCF, with indirect CO_2, with CO_2 from international aviation", was in 2020: 42,722.18 kt CO_2e.

(t6/3) The IPCC category "Energy" excluding the subcategory "Transport". Indirect CO_2 is included under Energy, CO_2 and totals.

(t6/4) The IPCC category "Industrial processes and product use".

(t6/5) Not Applicable for the assessment of Denmark's contribution to progress towards the joint EU28 2020 under the UNFCCC as LULUCF is excluded from this target.

TABLE 6(C): INFORMATION ON UPDATED GREENHOUSE GAS PROJECTIONS UNDER A 'WITH ADDITIONAL MEASURES' SCENARIO

Table 6(c)

Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a 'with additional measures' scenario [a] (t6/1)

	GHG emissions and removals [b] (kt CO2 eq)								GHG emission projections (kt CO2 eq)	
	Base year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019	2020 (t6/2)	2030
Sector [d,e]										
Energy (t6/3)	42758	42758	49571	41959	37905	36234	22158	17206	15311	NE
Transport	10787	10787	12106	12468	13597	13410	12726	13114	12032	NE
Industry/industrial processes (t6/4)	2343	2343	2899	3698	2770	1913	1835	1842	1925	NE
Agriculture	13338	13338	12719	11871	11443	11069	11092	11183	11268	NE
Forestry/LULUCF (t6/5)	6874	6874	5401	5135	5102	2458	792	2893	3107	NE
Waste management/waste	1896	1896	1729	1467	1319	1191	1130	1160	1210	NE
Other (specify: Memo item: International bunkers)	4808	4808	6896	6417	4952	4519	4964	5373	2628	NE
Memo item: International bunkers	4808	4808	6896	6417	4952	4519	4964	5373	2628	NE
Memo item: International Aviation	1771	1771	1866	2351	2574	2414	2643	3131	986	NE
Memo item: International Navigation	3038	3038	5030	4066	2378	2105	2321	2242	1642	NE
Gas										
CO2 emissions including net CO2 from LULUCF (t6/5)	61245	61245	67753	59979	57039	51878	36054	33833	31340	NE
CO2 emissions excluding net CO2 from LULUCF	54705	54705	62672	55144	52218	49693	35541	31222	28519	NE
CH4 emissions including CH4 from LULUCF (t6/5)	8169	8169	8567	8425	8202	7870	7394	7339	7356	NE
CH4 emissions excluding CH4 from LULUCF	7906	7906	8314	8182	7969	7642	7164	7101	7117	NE
N2O emissions including N2O from LULUCF (t6/5)	8539	8539	7743	7349	5947	5642	5697	5817	5777	NE
N2O emissions excluding N2O from LULUCF	8468	8468	7676	7291	5899	5598	5648	5772	5729	NE
HFCs	NO,NA	NO,NA	258	766	909	837	467	336	335	NE
PFCs	NO,NA	NO,NA	1	23	19	10	0	1	0	NE
SF6	42	42	104	57	21	37	121	71	46	NE
NF3	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NE
Other (specify)	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NE
Total with LULUCF [f] (t6/5)	77995	77995	84425	76598	72136	66275	49733	47397	44853	NE
Total without LULUCF	71122	71122	79024	71463	67034	63817	48941	44504	41746	NE

Abbreviations: GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] In accordance with the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications", at a minimum Parties shall report a 'with measures' scenario, and may report 'without measures' and 'with additional measures' scenarios. If a Party chooses to report 'without measures' and/or 'with additional measures' scenarios they are to use tables 6(b) and/or 6(c), respectively. If

[b] Emissions and removals reported in these columns should be as reported in the latest GHG inventory and consistent with the emissions and removals reported in the table on GHG emissions and trends provided in this biennial report. Where the sectoral breakdown differs from that reported in the GHG inventory Parties should

[c] 20XX is the reporting due-date year (i.e. 2014 for the first biennial report).

[d] In accordance with paragraph 34 of the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications", projections shall be presented on a sectoral basis, to the extent possible, using the same sectoral categories used in the policies and measures section. This table should follow, to the extent possible, the same sectoral categories as those listed in paragraph 17 of those guidelines,

[e] To the extent possible, the following sectors should be used: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF, waste

[f] Parties may choose to report total emissions with or without LULUCF, as appropriate.

(t6/1) Denmark without Greenland and the Faroe Islands. CO2 and totals are with indirect CO2 emissions. The memo items are not included in the totals. For 2020, GHG inventory data are provided.

(t6/2) Inventory data, i.e. not projection data. To be seen as Denmark's contribution to the joint EU28 target for 2020 (i.e. without Greenland and the Faroe Islands and without LULUCF, but with indirect CO2 emissions), however without CO2 from international aviation. When including "inventory CO2 from international aviation" (based on fuel sold to aircrafts starting from Danish airports) as a proxy for CO2 from international aviation activities reported by aviation entities registered in the Danish quota register ("entity CO2 from international and domestic aviation" based on fuel used by Danish entities) in accordance with guidance from the European Commission, the "Total without LULUCF, with indirect (with CO2 from international aviation)" was in 2020: 45,829.31 kt CO2.

(t6/3) The IPCC category "Energy" excluding the subcategory "Transport". Indirect CO2 is included under Energy, CO2 and totals.

(t6/3) The IPCC category "Industrial processes and product use".

(t6/4) Not Applicable for the assessment of Denmark's contribution to progress towards the joint EU28 2020 under the UNFCCC as LULUCF is excluded from this target.

(In the CTF, all custom footnotes for Table 4 will be included here).

TABLE 7: PROVISION OF PUBLIC FINANCIAL SUPPORT: SUMMARY INFORMATION IN 2015 AND 2016

Table 7											
Provision of public financial support: summary information in 20XX-3 [a]		(t7/1)									
Year: 2019											
Allocation channels		**Domestic currency**					**USD [b]**				
		Core/ general [c,1]	**Climate-specific [d,2]**				**Core/ general [c,1]**	**Climate-specific [d,2]**			
			Mitigation	**Adaptation**	**Cross-cutting [e]**	**Other [f]**		**Mitigation**	**Adaptation**	**Cross-cutting [e]**	**Other [f]**
Total contributions through multilateral channels:		**1,385,520,566**	**127,725,291**	**289,559,184**	**206,510,611**	**0**	**207,755,371**	**19,152,090**	**43,418,681**	**30,965,754**	**0**
	Multilateral climate change funds [g]	0	75,142,404	150,000,000	4,604,675	0	0	11,267,417	22,492,128	690,460	0
	Other multilateral climate change funds [h]	0	75,142,404	0	0	0	0	11,267,417	0	0	0
	Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	1,238,868,618	33,282,887	83,511,005	66,100,000	0	185,765,275	4,990,686	12,522,268	9,911,531	0
	Specialized United Nations bodies	146,651,949	19,300,000	56,048,179	135,805,936	0	21,990,096	2,893,987	8,404,285	20,363,763	0
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels			**755,185,571**	**239,500,257**	**225,401,880**	**0**	**0**	**113,238,202**	**35,912,469**	**33,798,453**	**0**
Total		**1,385,520,566**	**882,910,862**	**529,059,441**	**431,912,491**	**0**	**207,755,371**	**132,390,293**	**79,331,150**	**64,764,206**	**0**
Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).											

Abbreviation: USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should provide an explanation on methodology used for currency exchange for the information provided in table 7, 7(a) and 7(b) in the documentation box.

[c] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as climate-specific.

[d] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

[e] This refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

[f] Please specify.

[g] Multilateral climate change funds listed in paragraph 17(a) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.

[h] Other multilateral climate change funds as referred in paragraph 17(b) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.

Custom Footnotes 6.669

(t7/1) Disbursed. Exchange rate (2019): USD 1 = DKK 6.669, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)

Table 7											
Provision of public financial support: summary information in 20XX-3 [a]		[t7/2]									
Year: 2020											
Allocation channels		**Domestic currency**					**USD** [b]				
		Core/ general [c,1]	**Climate-specific** [d,2]				**Core/ general** [c,1]	**Climate-specific** [d,2]			
			Mitigation	**Adaptation**	**Cross-cutting** [e]	**Other** [f]		**Mitigation**	**Adaptation**	**Cross-cutting** [e]	**Other** [f]
Total contributions through multilateral channels:		**2,002,284,341**	**364,295,276**	**327,708,814**	**297,357,722**	**0**	**306,066,087**	**55,685,612**	**50,093,062**	**45,453,641**	**0**
	Multilateral climate change funds [g]	0	0	210,000,000	245,000,000	0	0	0	32,100,275	37,450,321	0
	Other multilateral climate change funds [h]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	1,831,206,341	328,146,711	86,135,722	36,128,119	0	279,915,369	50,159,999	13,166,573	5,522,488	0
	Specialized United Nations bodies	171,078,000	36,148,565	31,573,092	16,229,603	0	26,150,718	5,525,614	4,826,214	2,480,832	0
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels			**170,661,933**	**355,179,268**	**242,978,418**	**0**		**26,087,119**	**54,292,153**	**37,141,305**	**0**
Total		**2,002,284,341**	**534,957,209**	**682,888,082**	**540,336,140**	**0**	**306,066,087**	**81,772,731**	**104,385,216**	**82,594,947**	**0**
Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).											

Abbreviation: USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should provide an explanation on methodology used for currency exchange for the information provided in table 7, 7(a) and 7(b) in the documentation box.

[c] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as climate-specific.

[d] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

[e] This refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

[f] Please specify.

[g] Multilateral climate change funds listed in paragraph 17(a) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.

[h] Other multilateral climate change funds as referred in paragraph 17(b) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.

Custom Footnotes	6.542

[t7/2] Disbursed. Exchange rate (2020): USD 1 = DKK 6.542, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)

TABLE 7(A): PROVISION OF PUBLIC FINANCIAL SUPPORT: CONTRIBUTION THROUGH MULTILATERAL CHANNELS IN 2019 AND 2020

Table 7(a)									
Provision of public financial support: contribution through multilateral channels in 20XX-3 [a] 2019 [a]			[t7a/1]						
Donor funding	Total amount				Status [b,3]	Funding source [4]	Financial instrument [5]	Type of support [6]	Sector [c,7]
	Core /general [d,1]		Climate-specific [e,2]		Committed Disbursed	ODA OOF Other [f]	Grant Concessional loan Non-concessional loan Equity Other [f]	Mitigation Adaptation Cross-cutting [g] Other [f]	Energy Transport Industry Agriculture Forestry Water and sanitation Cross-cutting Other [f] Not applicable
	DKK	USD	DKK	USD					
Total contributions through multilateral channels	**1,385,520,566.44**	**207,755,370.59**	**623,795,086.05**	**93,536,525.12**					
Multilateral climate change funds	**0.00**	**0.00**	**229,747,079.13**	**34,450,004.37**					
1. Global Environment Facility									
2. Least Developed Countries Fund			150,000,000.00	22,492,127.76	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
3. Special Climate Change Fund									
4. Adaptation Fund									
5. Green Climate Fund									
6. UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities			4,604,675.13	690,459.61	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
7. Other multilateral climate change funds	0.00	0.00	75,142,404.00	11,267,417.00					
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol			10,142,404.00	1,520,828.31	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Biosphere protection / 41020
Strategic Climate Fund			65,000,000.00	9,746,588.69	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	**1,238,868,617.54**	**185,765,274.78**	**182,893,891.70**	**27,424,485.19**					
1. World Bank									
2. International Finance Corporation			15,000,000.00	2,249,212.78	Disbursed	ODA	grant	Cross-cutting	Multisector aid / 43010 (67%); Rural development / 43040 (33%)
3. African Development Bank	421,441.26	63,194.07	119,995.00	17,992.95	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Core/general: Multisector aid / 43010 Climate-specific: Energy generation, renewable sources – multiple technologies / 23210
4. Asian Development Bank									
5. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development									
6. Inter-American Development Bank			88,834.44	13,320.50	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
7. Other	1,238,447,176.28	185,702,080.71	167,685,062.26	25,143,958.95					
African Development Fund	427,474,818.34	64,098,788.18			Disbursed	ODA	Grant		Sectors not specified / 99810
Asian Infrastrucure Investmand Bank	84,894,472.50	12,729,715.47			Disbursed	ODA	Grant		Multisector aid / 43010
European Fund for Social Development - Guarantee Fund			35,750,000.00	5,360,623.78	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Business development services / 25030
European Investment Bank	44,804,800.00	6,718,368.57			Disbursed	ODA	Grant		Multisector aid / 43010
Global Green Growth Institute			350,000.00	52,481.63	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Forestry policy and administrative management / 31210
International Renewable Energy Agency			23,074,057.26	3,459,897.62	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Sectors not specified / 99810 (2%) Energy policy and administrative management / 23110 (98%)
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	10,673,085.44	1,600,402.68	10,000,000.00	1,499,475.18	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Core/general: Research/scientific institutions / 43082 Climate-specific: Energy policy and administrative management / 23110
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			83,500,000.00	12,520,617.78	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110 (0%) Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010 (21%) Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation / 14030 (15%) Waste management/disposal / 14050 (4%) Food aid/Food security programmes / 52010 (60%)
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			15,000,000.00	2,249,212.78	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agricultural development / 31120
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development - Energy Sector Management Assistance Program			11,005.00	1,650.17	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110
World Bank - International Development Association	564,400,000.00	84,630,379.37			Disbursed	ODA	Grant		Sectors not specified / 99810
World Bank - International Development Association - Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	106,200,000.00	15,924,426.45			Disbursed	ODA	Grant		Relief of multilateral debt / 60030
Specialized United Nations bodies	**146,651,948.90**	**21,990,095.80**	**211,154,115.22**	**31,662,035.57**					
1. United Nations Development Programme	107,000,000.00	16,044,384.47	91,205,000.00	13,675,963.41	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Core/general: Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220 Climate-specific: Rural development / 43040 (5%); Sectors not specified / 99810 (95%)
2. United Nations Environment Programme	30,000,000.00	4,498,425.55	19,300,000.00	2,893,987.10	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Core/general: Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010 Climate-specific: Energy policy and administrative management / 23110
3. Other	9,651,948.90	1,447,285.78	100,649,115.22	15,092,085.05					
Food and Agriculture Organisation	9,651,948.90	1,447,285.78	15,000,000.00	2,249,212.78	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Core/general: Agricultural policy and administrative management / 31110 Climate-specific: Material relief assistance and services / 72010
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change			4,000,000.00	599,790.07	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental research / 41082
United Nations			2,000,000.00	299,895.04	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110
United Nations Children's Fund			36,000,000.00	5,398,110.66	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220
United Nations Development Programme			8,500,000.00	1,274,553.91	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agricultural policy and administrative management / 31110
United Nations Environment Programme			8,000,000.00	1,199,580.15	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water resources conservation (including data collection) / 14015
United Nations Environment Programme			2,500,000.00	374,868.80	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
United Nations High Commission for Refugees			5,000,000.00	749,737.59	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Population policy and administrative management / 13010
World Food Programme			19,548,179.01	2,931,200.93	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Food aid/Food security programmes / 52010 (62%) Material relief assistance and services / 72010 (38%)
World Meteorological Organisation			100,936.21	15,135.13	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010

Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed and committed.

[c] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under "Other".

[d] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as climate-specific.

[e] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

[f] Please specify.

[g] This refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Custom Footnotes 6.669

[t7a/1] Disbursed. Exchange rate (2019): USD 1 = DKK 6.669, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)

Table 7(a)

Provision of public financial support: contribution through multilateral channels in 20XX-2 [a] 2020 [a]

Donor funding	Total amount				Status [b,3]	Funding source [4]	Financial instrument [5]	Type of support [6]	Sector [c,7]
	Core /general [d,1]		Climate-specific [e,2]		Committed Disbursed	ODA OOF Other [f]	Grant Concessional loan Non-concessional loan Equity Other [f]	Mitigation Adaptation Cross-cutting [g] Other [f]	Energy Transport Industry Agriculture Forestry Water and sanitation Cross-cutting Other [f] Not applicable
	DKK	USD	DKK	USD					
Total contributions through multilateral channels	**2,002,284,341.33**	**306,066,087.03**	**989,361,812.60**	**151,232,316.20**					
Multilateral climate change funds	**0.00**	**0.00**	**455,613,132.96**	**69,644,318.70**					
1. Global Environment Facility									
2. Least Developed Countries Fund			210,000,000.00	32,100,275.15	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
3. Special Climate Change Fund									
4. Adaptation Fund									
5. Green Climate Fund			245,000,000.00	37,450,321.00	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
6. UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities			613,132.96	93,722.56	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	
7. Other multilateral climate change funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	**1,831,206,341.33**	**279,915,368.59**	**450,410,551.92**	**68,849,060.21**					
1. World Bank									
2. International Finance Corporation	182,000,000.00	27,820,238.46	4,606,452.00	704,135.13	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Core/general: Sectors not specified / 99810 Climate-specific: Rural development / 43040
3. African Development Bank	67,000,000.00	10,241,516.36	235,000,000.00	35,921,736.47	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Core/general: Multisector aid / 43010 Climate-specific: Energy generation, renewable sources - multiple technologies / 23210
4. Asian Development Bank									
5. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development									
6. Inter-American Development Bank									
7. Other	1,582,206,341.33	241,853,613.78	210,804,099.92	32,223,188.61					
African Development Fund	175,000,000.00	26,750,229.29			Disbursed	ODA	Grant		Multisector aid / 43010
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	25,126.00	3,840.72			Disbursed	ODA	Grant		Multisector aid / 43010
European Fund for Sustainable Development - Guarantee Fund			521,666.94	79,741.20	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Business development services / 25030
European Investment Bank	44,753,400.00	6,840,935.49			Disbursed	ODA	Grant		Sectors not specified / 99810
Global Green Growth Institute			20,000,000.00	3,057,169.06	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010 (50%); Sectors not specified / 99810 (50%)
International Renewable Energy Agency			22,846,711.28	3,492,312.94	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Sectors not specified / 99810 (2.6%); Energy policy and administrative management / 23110 (97.4%)
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	5,000,000.00	764,292.27	7,800,000.00	1,192,295.93	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Core/general: Research/scientific institutions / 43082 Climate-specific: Energy policy and administrative management / 23110
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development			1,000,000.00	152,858.45	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	195,987,815.33	29,958,394.27	85,000,000.00	12,992,968.51	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Core/general: Multisector aid / 43010 (84.7%); Agricultural research / 31182 (15.3%) Climate-specific: Food assistance / 52010 (52.9%); Social Protection / 16010 (47.1%)
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			10,000,000.00	1,528,584.53	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Business development services / 25030
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development - Energy Sector Management Assistance Program			62,500,000.00	9,553,653.32	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development - Energy Sector Management Assistance Program			1,135,721.70	173,604.66	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110
World Bank - International Development Association	1,035,410,000.00	158,271,170.90			Disbursed	ODA	Grant		Sectors not specified / 99810
World Bank - International Development Association - Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	126,030,000.00	19,264,750.84			Disbursed	ODA	Grant		Relief of multilateral debt / 60030
Specialized United Nations bodies	**171,078,000.00**	**26,150,718.43**	**83,338,127.73**	**12,738,937.29**					
1. United Nations Development Programme	162,000,000.00	24,763,069.40	15,950,000.00	2,438,092.33	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Core/general: Sectors not specified / 99810 Climate-specific: Material relief assistance and services / 72010 (62.7%); Agricultural policy and administrative management / 31110 (37.3%)
2. United Nations Environment Programme			24,298,565.00	3,714,241.06	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110
3. Other	9,078,000.00	1,387,649.04	43,089,562.73	6,586,603.90					
Food and Agricultural Organisation	9,078,000.00	1,387,649.04			Disbursed	ODA	Grant		Agricultural policy and administrative management / 31110
Executive Office of the Secretary General			2,000,000.00	305,716.91	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110
United Nations Development Programme			11,850,000.00	1,811,372.67	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Sectors not specified / 99810 (84.4%); Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010 (15.6%)
United Nations Development Programme			3,000,000.00	458,575.36	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Rural development / 43040
United Nations Environment Programme			8,000,000.00	1,222,867.62	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water resources conservation (including data collection) / 14015
United Nations Environment Programme			10,512,418.52	1,606,912.03	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110 (76.2%); Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010 (23.8%)
United Nations High Commission for Refugees			3,695,094.00	564,826.35	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agricultural development / 31120
United Nations Population Fund			2,903,127.00	443,767.50	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Food assistance / 52010
World Food Programme			1,024,871.47	156,660.27	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Food assistance / 52010
World Meteorological Organisation			104,051.74	15,905.19	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010

Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed and committed.

[c] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under "Other".

[d] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as climate-specific.

[e] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

[f] Please specify.

[g] This refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Custom Footnotes 6.542

(t7a/2) Disbursed. Exchange rate (2020): USD 1 = DKK 6.542, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)

TABLE 7(B): PROVISION OF PUBLIC FINANCIAL SUPPORT: CONTRIBUTION THROUGH BILATERAL, REGIONAL AND OTHER CHANNELS IN 2019 AND 2020

Table 7(b)								
Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 20XX-3 a 2019 a								
Recipient country/ region/project/programme b	Total amount		Status c,3	Funding source 4	Financial instrument 5	Type of support 6	Sector d,7	Additional Information e
Project/programme/activity	Climate-specific f,2		Committed Disbursed	ODA OOF Other g	Grant Concessional loan Non-concessional loan Equity Other g	Mitigation Adaptation Cross-cutting h Other g	Energy Transport Industry Agriculture Forestry Water and sanitation Cross-cutting Other g	
	DKK	USD						
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels	**1,220,087,707.97**	**182,949,124.00**						
Africa	99,750,000.00	14,957,264.96	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business support services and institutions / 25010	CRS ID: 2019001186
Africa South of Sahara	128,449.50	19,260.68	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS ID: 2017001051
Africa South of Sahara	650,000.00	97,465.89	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS ID: 201100149 8aa
Bangladesh	137,100.00	20,557.80	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Basic drinking water supply / 14031	CRS ID: 2016001292
Bangladesh	3,529,676.53	529,266.24	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Rural development / 43040	CRS ID: 2017001302
Bangladesh	1,004,824.70	150,670.97	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agricultural extension / 31166	CRS ID: 2018001196
Bangladesh	9,331,478.81	1,399,232.09	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Rural development / 43040	CRS ID: 2018001316
Bangladesh	21,263.54	3,188.42	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 201400122 1aa
Bangladesh	169,532.13	25,420.92	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 201400122 1ab
Bangladesh	189,851.23	28,467.72	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Rural development / 43040	CRS ID: 2016001117ab
Bangladesh	383,449.28	57,497.27	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Rural development / 43040	CRS ID: 2016001117ac
Bangladesh	9,649,349.39	1,446,895.99	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agricultural policy and administrative management / 31110	CRS ID: 2016001291aa
Bolivia	1,373,600.00	205,967.91	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Wind energy / 23240	CRS ID: 2016001201
Bolivia	111,795.45	16,763.45	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2013001340aa
Bolivia	568,804.77	85,290.86	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2013001340ab
Bolivia	714,218.81	107,095.34	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agricultural development / 31120	CRS ID: 2013001378aa
Burkina Faso	29,787,998.30	4,466,636.42	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS ID: 2015001306aa
Burkina Faso	6,810,000.00	1,021,142.60	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS ID: 2015001306ab
China	203,112.50	30,456.22	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2016001142
China	243,548.54	36,519.50	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Water transport / 21040	CRS ID: 2017001123
China	1,403,824.50	210,500.00	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Urban development and management / 43030	CRS ID: 2018001149
China	877,657.00	131,602.49	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2019001016
Egypt	42,621.00	6,390.91	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development / 32130	CRS ID: 2014001172
Egypt	307,502.51	46,109.24	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental education/ training / 41081	CRS ID: 2019001308
Ethiopia	704,820.50	105,686.08	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agro-industries / 32161	CRS ID: 2016001216
Ethiopia	342,376,311.05	51,338,478.19	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Wind energy / 23240	CRS ID: 2018001099
Ethiopia	1,254,899.34	188,169.04	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Information and communication technology (ICT) / 22040	CRS ID: 2018001129
Ethiopia	506,028.80	75,877.76	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Wind energy / 23240	CRS ID: 2016001197aa
Ethiopia	3,998,803.36	599,610.64	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Wind energy / 23240	CRS ID: 2016001197ab
Ethiopia	1,908,671.82	286,200.60	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Forestry policy and administrative management / 31210	CRS ID: 2018001210aa

Table 7(b)								
Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 20XX-3 = 2019 [a]							[a,b,1]	
Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	Total amount		Status [c,3]	Funding source [4]	Financial instrument [5]	Type of support [6]	Sector [d,7]	Additional Information [e]
Project/programme/activity	Climate-specific [f,2]		Committed Disbursed	ODA OOF Other [g]	Grant Concessional loan Non-concessional loan Equity Other [g]	Mitigation Adaptation Cross-cutting [h] Other [g]	Energy Transport Industry Agriculture Forestry Water and sanitation Cross-cutting Other [g]	
	DKK	USD						
Georgia	68,584.98	10,284.15	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2015001245aa
Georgia	1,360,398.21	203,988.34	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2015001245ab
Ghana	391,164.00	58,654.07	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Wind energy / 23240	CRS ID: 2018320053
India	1,145,178.09	171,716.61	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Sanitation - large systems / 14022	CRS ID: 2016320082
India	966,578.50	144,936.05	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water supply - large systems / 14021	CRS ID: 2018001115
India	3,413,200.00	511,800.87	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2018001224
Indonesia	61,494.20	9,220.90	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development / 32130	CRS ID: 2013001134
Indonesia	1,234,746.50	185,147.17	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Waste management / disposal / 14050	CRS ID: 2018001156
Interregional	500,000.00	74,973.76	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2012001278
Interregional	4,000,000.08	599,790.09	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2013001325
Interregional	3,106.92	465.87	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Relief co-ordination; protection and support services / 72050	CRS ID: 2014001096
Interregional	3,500,000.00	524,816.31	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2014001184
Interregional	5,250,000.00	787,224.47	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2014001185
Interregional	501,422.64	75,187.08	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2016001084
Interregional	1,700,000.00	254,910.78	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2016001200
Interregional	500,000.00	74,973.76	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agro-industries / 32161	CRS ID: 2016001204
Interregional	1,500,000.00	224,921.28	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Wind energy / 23240	CRS ID: 2016001213
Interregional	4,247,167.12	636,852.17	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Financial policy and administrative management / 24010	CRS ID: 2016320002
Interregional	70,000.66	10,496.42	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2017001055
Interregional	7,500,000.00	1,124,606.39	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2017001228
Interregional	17,250,000.00	2,586,594.69	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2017001318
Interregional	7,500,000.00	1,124,606.39	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2017001336
Interregional	15,000,000.00	2,249,212.78	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2018001008
Interregional	27,000,000.00	4,048,583.00	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Social/ welfare services / 16010	CRS ID: 2018001016
Interregional	20,563,671.00	3,083,471.43	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Multisector aid for basic social services / 16050	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled disbursement "Danish Church Aid Lot CIV strategic partnership 2018-2021" (CRS ID: 2018001019).
Interregional	451,269.50	67,666.74	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Multisector aid for basic social services / 16050	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled disbursement "Danish Church Aid Lot CIV strategic partnership 2018-2021" (CRS ID: 2018001019).
Interregional	1,694,008.50	254,012.37	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Multisector aid for basic social services / 16050	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled disbursement "Danish Church Aid Lot CIV strategic partnership 2018-2021" (CRS ID: 2018001019).
Interregional	12,400,881.75	1,859,481.44	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled disbursement "Danish Church Aid Lot HUM strategic partnership 2018-2021" (CRS ID: 2018001020).
Interregional	11,750,610.85	1,761,974.94	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the disbursement to the project window "FFU Windows 1 & 2 2018" (CRS ID: 2018001073).
Interregional	479,801.23	71,945.00	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the disbursement to the project window "FFU Windows 1 & 2 2018" (CRS ID: 2018001073).
Interregional	1,911,385.92	286,607.58	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the disbursement to the project window "FFU Windows 1 & 2 2018" (CRS ID: 2018001073).

Table 7(b)								
Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 20XX-3 = 2019 [a]							[a],[1]	
Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	Total amount		Status [c,3]	Funding source [4]	Financial instrument [5]	Type of support [6]	Sector [d,7]	Additional Information [e]
Project/programme/activity	Climate-specific [f,2]		Committed Disbursed	ODA OOF Other [g]	Grant Concessional loan Non-concessional loan Equity Other [g]	Mitigation Adaptation Cross-cutting [h] Other [g]	Energy Transport Industry Agriculture Forestry Water and sanitation Cross-cutting Other [g]	
	DKK	USD						
Interregional	26,952,349.00	4,041,437.85	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled disbursement "Red Cross Denmark Lot CIV Strategic Partnership 2018-2021" (CRS ID: 2018001084).
Interregional	22,186,698.00	3,326,840.31	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled disbursement "Red Cross Denmark Lot HUM Strategic Partnership 2018-2021" (CRS ID: 2018001085).
Interregional	2,000,000.00	299,895.04	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220	CRS ID: 2018001220
Interregional	5,000,000.00	749,737.59	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Multisector aid / 43010	CRS ID: 2018001293
Interregional	8,467,292.01	1,269,649.42	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled disbursement to CISU Pool Schemes (CRS IDs: 2019001010; 2018001028).
Interregional	265,344.81	39,787.80	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled disbursement to CISU Pool Schemes (CRS IDs: 2019001010; 2018001028).
Interregional	26,200,866.83	3,928,754.96	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a climate-relevant portion within the pooled disbursement to CISU Pool Schemes (CRS IDs: 2019001010; 2018001028).
Interregional	2,164,940.05	324,627.39	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2019001072
Interregional	500,000.00	74,973.76	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Democratic participation and civil society / 15150	CRS ID: 2019001083
Interregional	627,180.78	94,044.20	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2019001089
Interregional	1,000,000.00	149,947.52	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2019001095
Interregional	5,000,000.00	749,737.59	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development / 32130	CRS ID: 2019001102
Interregional	451,656.05	67,724.70	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2019001106
Interregional	1,500,000.00	224,921.28	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	(blank) / 25040	CRS ID: 2019001157
Interregional	3,750,000.00	562,303.19	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	(blank) / 25030	CRS ID: 2019001159
Interregional	2,250,000.00	337,381.92	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Democratic participation and civil society / 15150	CRS ID: 2019001160
Interregional	250,000.00	37,486.88	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2019001170
Interregional	250,000.00	37,486.88	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	CRS ID: 2019001171
Interregional	50,000,000.00	7,497,375.92	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Water supply and sanitation - large systems / 14020	CRS ID: 2019001199
Interregional	20,000,000.00	2,998,950.37	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2019001213
Interregional	10,000,000.00	1,499,475.18	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2019001234
Interregional	5,000,000.00	749,737.59	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2019001237
Interregional	637,500.00	95,591.54	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental education/ training / 41081	CRS ID: 2019001266
Interregional	250,000.00	37,486.88	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2019001268
Interregional	37,999,416.25	5,697,918.17	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation, renewable sources – multiple technologies / 23210	CRS ID: 2019320003
Interregional	927,973.89	139,147.38	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2017001134aa
Interregional	3,880,995.31	581,945.62	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2017001134ab
Interregional	1,445,345.49	216,725.97	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2017001134ac
Interregional	455,415.78	68,288.47	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2017001335aa
Interregional	14,100,000.00	2,114,260.01	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2017001335ab
Interregional	1,745,396.00	261,717.80	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2017001335ac
Interregional	2,934,302.32	439,991.35	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation, non-renewable sources – unspecified / 23310	CRS ID: 2017320032ab
Interregional	52,696.17	7,901.66	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2020000060aa

Table 7(b)								
Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 20XX-3 = 2019 [a]							[a,b,1]	
Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	Total amount		Status [c,3]	Funding source [4]	Financial instrument [5]	Type of support [6]	Sector [d,7]	Additional Information [e]
Project/programme/activity	Climate-specific [f,2]		Committed Disbursed	ODA OOF Other [g]	Grant Concessional loan Non-concessional loan Equity Other [g]	Mitigation Adaptation Cross-cutting [h] Other [g]	Energy Transport Industry Agriculture Forestry Water and sanitation Cross-cutting Other [g]	
	DKK	USD						
Kenya	13,270.00	1,989.80	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2014001385
Kenya	803,890.50	120,541.39	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Industrial development / 32120	CRS ID: 2016001141
Kenya	1,156,957.27	173,482.87	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2015001217aa
Kenya	24,337,000.95	3,649,272.90	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2015001217ab
Kenya	3,910,995.54	586,444.07	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2015001217ac
Kenya	15,353,791.70	2,302,262.96	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2015001217ad
Kenya	5,547,555.15	831,842.13	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2015001217ae
Kenya	19,490,726.18	2,922,586.02	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2015001218ab
Kenya	7,175,961.50	1,076,017.62	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation / 14030	CRS ID: 2017001258aa
Kenya	324,038.65	48,588.79	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation / 14030	CRS ID: 2017001258ab
Mali	374,790.00	56,198.83	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Human rights / 15160	CRS ID: 2017001246
Mexico	996,825.00	149,471.43	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2013001337aa
Mongolia	2,062,686.82	309,294.77	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Wind energy / 23240	CRS ID: 2017320031
Mozambique	860,695.00	129,059.08	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2014001325aa
Myanmar (Burma)	28.25	4.24	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Fishery development / 31320	CRS ID: 2016001157
Myanmar (Burma)	900,000.00	134,952.77	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation, renewable sources – multiple technologies / 23210	CRS ID: 2017001197
Myanmar (Burma)	8,853,243.19	1,327,521.85	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Forestry development / 31220	CRS ID: 2017001278
Myanmar (Burma)	954,807.50	143,171.02	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Employment policy and administrative management / 16020	CRS ID: 2019001027
Myanmar (Burma)	25,565,483.37	3,833,480.79	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business support services and institutions / 25010	CRS ID: 2016001190aa
Myanmar (Burma)	4,422,000.01	663,067.93	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business support services and institutions / 25010	CRS ID: 2016001190ab
Myanmar (Burma)	1,197,486.85	179,560.18	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business support services and institutions / 25010	CRS ID: 2016001190ac
Niger	891,858.14	133,731.91	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2018001195
Niger	109,339.24	16,395.15	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agricultural development / 31120	CRS ID: 2014001138aa
Somalia	38,590,355.74	5,786,528.08	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Urban development and management / 43030	CRS ID: 2017001304
South Africa	167,875.50	25,172.51	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS ID: 2016001102
South Africa	1,191,841.00	178,713.60	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Urban development and management / 43030	CRS ID: 2018001098
South Africa	384,771.00	57,695.46	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS ID: 2019001084
South Sudan	216,267.49	32,428.77	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220	CRS ID: 2016001221aa
Tanzania	837,911.00	125,642.68	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business support services and institutions / 25010	CRS ID: 2017001260
Turkey	4,383,318.00	657,267.66	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency / 23183	CRS ID: 2017001111
Uganda	140,422.00	21,055.93	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development / 32130	CRS ID: 2016001286
Uganda	27,935.50	4,188.86	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS ID: 2017001221
Uganda	1,874,534.00	281,081.72	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS ID: 2017001240
Uganda	18,991,042.41	2,847,659.68	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agricultural development / 31120	CRS ID: 2017001241aa
Uganda	1,005,572.03	150,783.03	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agricultural development / 31120	CRS ID: 2017001241ab
Uganda	7,500,000.00	1,124,606.39	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agricultural development / 31120	CRS ID: 2017001241ad
Uganda	18,499,999.97	2,774,029.09	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agricultural development / 31120	CRS ID: 2017001241ae
Ukraine	37,236.50	5,583.52	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation, renewable sources – multiple technologies / 23210	CRS ID: 2014001401
Ukraine	4,216,569.77	632,264.17	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2018001066
Ukraine	66,000,000.00	9,896,536.21	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2019001043

Table 7(b)								
Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 20XX-3 = 2019 [a]								
Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	Total amount		Status [c,3]	Funding source [4]	Financial instrument [5]	Type of support [6]	Sector [d,7]	Additional Information [e]
Project/programme/activity	Climate-specific [f,2]		Committed Disbursed	ODA OOF Other [g]	Grant Concessional loan Non-concessional loan Equity Other [g]	Mitigation Adaptation Cross-cutting [h] Other [g]	Energy Transport Industry Agriculture Forestry Water and sanitation Cross-cutting Other [g]	
	DKK	USD						
Vietnam	90,098.17	13,510.00	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2012001287aa
Vietnam	329,294.41	49,376.88	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2012001287ab

Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows; USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should report, to the extent possible, on details contained in this table.

[b] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed and committed.

[d] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under "Other".

[e] Parties should report, as appropriate, on project details and the implementing agency.

[f] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

[g] Please specify.

[h] This refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Custom Footnotes 6.669

(t7b/1) Disbursed. Exchange rate (2019): USD 1 = DKK 6.669, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)

	Table 7(b)								
	Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 20XX-2 = 2020 [a]							(t7b/2)	
	Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	Total amount		Status [c,3]	Funding source [4]	Financial instrument [5]	Type of support [6]	Sector [d,7]	Additional Information [e]
	Project/programme/activity	Climate-specific [f,2]		Committed Disbursed	ODA OOF Other [8]	Grant Concessional loan Non-concessional loan Equity Other [8]	Mitigation Adaptation Cross-cutting [h] Other [8]	Energy Transport Industry Agriculture Forestry Water and sanitation Cross-cutting Other [8]	
		DKK	USD						
	Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels	**768,819,618.40**	**117,520,577.56**						
1	Africa	30,000,000.00	4,585,753.59	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Formal sector financial intermediaries / 24030	CRS ID: 2020000319
2	Bangladesh	98.98	15.13	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agricultural extension / 31166	CRS ID: 2018001196
3	Bangladesh	1,437,808.66	219,781.21	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agricultural policy and administrative management / 31110	CRS ID: 2016001291aa
4	Bangladesh	2,971,612.83	454,236.14	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Rural development / 43040	CRS ID: 2017001302
5	Bangladesh	13,000,000.00	1,987,159.89	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Rural development / 43040	CRS ID: 2018001316
6	Bolivia	118,929.17	18,179.33	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agricultural development / 31120	CRS ID: 2013001378
7	Bolivia	529,032.59	80,867.10	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2013001340ab
8	Burkina Faso	1,498,218.50	229,015.36	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Business policy and administration / 25010	CRS ID: 2017001259
9	China	835,589.50	127,726.92	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2019001016
10	China	431,239.00	65,918.53	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Urban development and management / 43030	CRS ID: 2018001149
11	China	145,430.50	22,230.28	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Water transport / 21040	CRS ID: 2020000069
12	Egypt	79,701.08	12,182.98	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental education/training / 41081	CRS ID: 2019001308
13	Egypt	36,358.35	5,557.68	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development / 32130	CRS ID: 2014001172
14	Ethiopia	2,581,053.91	394,535.91	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Wind energy / 23240	CRS ID: 2016001197
15	Ethiopia	3,038,092.00	464,398.04	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Business policy and administration / 25010	CRS ID: 2018001231
16	Ethiopia	1,167,376.50	178,443.37	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agro-industries / 32161	CRS ID: 2016001216
17	Ethiopia	8,220.30	1,256.54	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Wind energy / 23240	CRS ID: 2018001099
18	Ethiopia	6,628,623.13	1,013,241.08	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Forestry policy and administrative management / 31210	CRS ID: 2018001210
19	Ethiopia	1,164,557.50	178,012.46	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2020000073
20	Georgia	1,662,833.97	254,178.23	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2015001245
21	India	9,440,891.94	1,443,120.14	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2019001205
22	India	180,000.00	27,514.52	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water supply and sanitation - large systems / 14020	CRS ID: 2020000460
23	India	2,318,835.00	354,453.53	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2018001224
24	India	351,054.50	53,661.65	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water supply and sanitation - large systems / 14020	CRS ID: 2018001115
25	India	993,425.58	151,853.50	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Urban development and management / 43030	CRS ID: 2019001236
26	Indonesia	54,000.00	8,254.36	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Energy sector policy, planning and administration / 23111	CRS ID: 2020000226
27	Indonesia	151,174.76	23,108.34	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development / 32130	CRS ID: 2014001199
28	Indonesia	428,750.00	65,538.06	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2020000202
29	Indonesia	696,467.50	106,460.94	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Waste management/disposal / 14050	CRS ID: 2018001156
30	Indonesia	561,716.00	85,863.04	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Waste management/disposal / 14050	CRS ID: 2020000097
31	Interregional	249,375.00	38,119.08	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Urban development and management / 43030	CRS ID: 2020000015
32	Interregional	103,964.70	15,891.88	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Urban development and management / 43030	CRS ID: 2019001316
33	Interregional	8,000,000.00	1,222,867.62	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	cross-cutting	Urban development and management / 43030	CRS ID: 2020000172
34	Interregional	1,500,000.00	229,287.68	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy education/training / 23181	CRS ID: 2020000360
35	Interregional	4,530,000.00	692,448.79	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "ADRA Denmark - Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001006).
36	Interregional	92,200.00	14,093.55	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Biodiversity / 41030	CRS ID: 2020000255

Table 7(b)								
Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 20XX-2 2020 [a]								
Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	Total amount		Status [c,3]	Funding source [4]	Financial instrument [5]	Type of support [6]	Sector [d,7]	Additional Information [e]
Project/programme/activity	Climate-specific [f,2]		Committed Disbursed	ODA OOF Other [g]	Grant Concessional loan Non-concessional loan Equity Other [g]	Mitigation Adaptation Cross-cutting [h] Other [g]	Energy Transport Industry Agriculture Forestry Water and sanitation Cross-cutting Other [g]	
	DKK	USD						
Interregional	884,412.28	135,189.89	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2020000029
Interregional	5,000,000.00	764,292.27	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41011	CRS ID: 2020141895
Interregional	3,750,000.00	573,219.20	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business development services / 25030	CRS ID: 2019001159
Interregional	8,350,000.00	1,276,368.08	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Human rights / 15160	CRS ID: 2019001283
Interregional	500,000.00	76,429.23	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2019001268
Interregional	39,538,500.00	6,043,793.95	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Social Protection / 16010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "CARE Denmark Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001016).
Interregional	975,000.00	149,036.99	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Social Protection / 16010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "CARE Denmark Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001016).
Interregional	1,750,000.00	267,502.29	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Social Protection / 16010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "CARE Denmark Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001016).
Interregional	6,087,459.21	930,519.60	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Caritas Denmark Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001013).
Interregional	19,581,754.94	2,993,236.77	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Democratic participation and civil society / 15150	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "CISU - Pool grants" multi-project mechanism (CRS IDs: 2019001010; 2020000263; 2018001253).
Interregional	5,663,612.07	865,730.98	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Democratic participation and civil society / 15150	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "CISU - Pool grants" multi-project mechanism (CRS IDs: 2019001010; 2020000263; 2018001253).
Interregional	10,787,687.61	1,648,989.24	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Democratic participation and civil society / 15150	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "CISU - Pool grants" multi-project mechanism (CRS IDs: 2019001010; 2020000263; 2018001253).
Interregional	4,314,643.72	659,529.76	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Multisector aid / 43010	CRS ID: 2018001300
Interregional	74,911.00	11,450.78	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Multisector aid / 43010	CRS ID: 2020000282
Interregional	109,400.00	16,722.71	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2020000174
Interregional	5,000,000.00	764,292.27	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2019001237
Interregional	9,400,000.00	1,436,869.46	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Biodiversity / 41030	CRS ID: 2020000315
Interregional	500,000.00	76,429.23	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2019001170
Interregional	412.30	63.02	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2015001149
Interregional	40,100,841.04	6,129,752.53	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Multisector aid for basic social services / 16050	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Danish Church Aid Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001019).
Interregional	2,439,165.47	372,847.06	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Multisector aid for basic social services / 16050	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Danish Church Aid Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001019).
Interregional	3,289,975.15	502,900.51	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Multisector aid for basic social services / 16050	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Danish Church Aid Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001019).
Interregional	5,182,863.36	792,244.47	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Danish Church Aid Lot HUM strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001020).
Interregional	5,111,060.87	781,268.86	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Danish Church Aid Lot HUM strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001020).
Interregional	20,825,116.40	3,183,295.08	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2017001134

Table 7(b)								
Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 20XX-2 2020 [a]								
Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	Total amount		Status [c,3]	Funding source [4]	Financial instrument [5]	Type of support [6]	Sector [d,7]	Additional Information [e]
Project/programme/activity	Climate-specific [f,2]		Committed Disbursed	ODA OOF Other [g]	Grant Concessional loan Non-concessional loan Equity Other [g]	Mitigation Adaptation Cross-cutting [h] Other [g]	Energy Transport Industry Agriculture Forestry Water and sanitation Cross-cutting Other [g]	
	DKK	USD						
Interregional	18,374,999.94	2,808,774.07	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Danish Refugee Council Lot HUM Strategic Partnership 2018-2021" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001047).
Interregional	5,000,000.00	764,292.27	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Danish Refugee Council Lot HUM Strategic Partnership 2018-2021" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001047).
Interregional	10,000,000.00	1,528,584.53	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development / 32130	CRS ID: 2020000455
Interregional	63,000.00	9,630.08	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2020000077
Interregional	113,416.27	17,336.64	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Wind energy / 23240	CRS ID: 2016001213
Interregional	750,000.00	114,643.84	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agro-industries / 32161	CRS ID: 2016001204
Interregional	3,500,000.00	535,004.59	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Multisector aid / 43010	CRS ID: 2017001247
Interregional	334,600.00	51,146.44	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental education/training / 41081	CRS ID: 2019001266
Interregional	948,740.00	145,022.93	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2020000154
Interregional	534,318.67	81,675.12	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2019001089
Interregional	2,678,100.22	409,370.26	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2019001106
Interregional	11,690,060.64	1,786,924.59	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "FFU Projects Window 1 and 2 2018" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001073).
Interregional	1,901,536.66	290,665.95	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "FFU Projects Window 1 and 2 2018" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001073).
Interregional	477,328.84	72,963.75	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "FFU Projects Window 1 and 2 2018" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001073).
Interregional	5,165,000.00	789,513.91	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2017001318
Interregional	10,502,345.75	1,605,372.33	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "FFU Windows 1 and 2 2019" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2019001257).
Interregional	1,701,803.02	260,134.98	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "FFU Windows 1 and 2 2019" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2019001257).
Interregional	17,250,000.00	2,636,808.32	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2019001213
Interregional	69,292,704.71	10,591,975.65	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2015001311aa
Interregional	3,000,000.00	458,575.36	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Responsible business conduct / 25040	CRS ID: 2019001157
Interregional	2,000,000.00	305,716.91	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220	CRS ID: 2018001220
Interregional	937,672.65	143,331.19	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Biodiversity / 41030	CRS ID: 2017001346
Interregional	4,207,000.00	643,075.51	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Mission East Lot HUM strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001022).
Interregional	758,976.00	116,015.90	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "MS ActionAid Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001009).
Interregional	2,105,535.00	321,848.82	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Oxfam IBIS Lot HUM strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001018).
Interregional	27,653,338.00	4,227,046.47	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2017001335
Interregional	669,000.00	102,262.31	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2018001194
Interregional	500,000.00	76,429.23	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2020000439
Interregional	45,337.50	6,930.22	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Public sector policy and administrative management / 15110	CRS ID: 2020000239

Table 7(b)								
Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 20XX-2020 [a]								
Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	Total amount		Status [c,3]	Funding source [4]	Financial instrument [5]	Type of support [6]	Sector [d,7]	Additional Information [e]
Project/programme/activity	Climate-specific [f,2]		Committed Disbursed	ODA OOF Other [g]	Grant Concessional loan Non-concessional loan Equity Other [g]	Mitigation Adaptation Cross-cutting [h] Other [g]	Energy Transport Industry Agriculture Forestry Water and sanitation Cross-cutting Other [g]	
	DKK	USD						
Interregional	19,510,800.00	2,982,390.71	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Red Cross Denmark Lot CIV Strategic Partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001020).
Interregional	8,494,500.00	1,298,456.13	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Red Cross Denmark Lot HUM Strategic Partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001085).
Interregional	275,000.00	42,036.07	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Research/scientific institutions / 43082	CRS ID: 2014001184
Interregional	249,600.00	38,153.47	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy research / 23182	CRS ID: 2020000146
Interregional	2,952,868.91	451,370.97	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Save the Children Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001011).
Interregional	1,750,899.70	267,639.82	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Save the Children Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001011).
Interregional	12,195,500.00	1,864,185.26	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Save the Children Lot HUM strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001012).
Interregional	4,467,453.51	682,888.03	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "Sex og Samfund Lot CIV strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001015).
Interregional	250,000.00	38,214.61	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Material relief assistance and services / 72010	CRS ID: 2019001171
Interregional	500,000.00	76,429.23	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2020000151
Interregional	7,500,000.00	1,146,438.40	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2017001336
Interregional	1,365,438.00	208,718.74	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "WWF World Wildlife Fund Lot CIv strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001008).
Interregional	1,902,606.50	290,829.49	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Sectors not specified / 99810	This row details a portion of the climate-specific finance within the "WWF World Wildlife Fund Lot CIv strategic partnership" multi-project mechanism (CRS ID: 2018001008).
Kenya	1,000,000.00	152,858.45	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Business policy and administration / 25010	CRS ID: 2019001177
Kenya	830,000.00	126,872.52	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business policy and administration / 25010	CRS ID: 2019001184
Kenya	1,744,105.50	266,601.27	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Employment creation / 16020	CRS ID: 2020000356
Kenya	144,860.50	22,143.15	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Industrial development / 32120	CRS ID: 2016001141
Kenya	290,625.00	44,424.49	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2020000129
Kenya	162,242.87	24,800.19	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2014001385
Kenya	82,891,231.91	12,670,625.48	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2015001217
Kenya	14,789,340.72	2,260,675.74	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2015001218
Kenya	11,332,900.00	1,732,329.56	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation / 14030	CRS ID: 2017001258
Lebanon	20,000,000.00	3,057,169.06	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Disaster Risk Reduction / 43060	CRS ID: 2020000193
Mali	114,698.91	17,532.70	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water supply and sanitation - large systems / 14020	CRS ID: 2015001112
Myanmar (Burma)	6,071,702.35	928,111.03	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Forestry development / 31220	CRS ID: 2017001278
Myanmar (Burma)	12,207,383.76	1,866,001.80	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business policy and administration / 25010	CRS ID: 2016001190
Myanmar (Burma)	535,311.00	81,826.81	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Employment creation / 16020	CRS ID: 2019001027
Niger	7,483.98	1,143.99	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Sectors not specified / 99810	CRS ID: 2018001195
Nigeria	127,140.00	19,434.42	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Livestock/veterinary services / 31195	CRS ID: 2020000209

Table 7(b)								
Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 20XX-2 2020 [a]								
Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	Total amount		Status [c,3]	Funding source [4]	Financial instrument [5]	Type of support [6]	Sector [d,7]	Additional Information [e]
Project/programme/activity	Climate-specific [f,2]		Committed Disbursed	ODA OOF Other [g]	Grant Concessional loan Non-concessional loan Equity Other [g]	Mitigation Adaptation Cross-cutting [h] Other [g]	Energy Transport Industry Agriculture Forestry Water and sanitation Cross-cutting Other [g]	
	DKK	USD						
Pakistan	150,051.10	22,936.58	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Environmental education/training / 41081	CRS ID: 2020000059
Pakistan	149,968.81	22,924.00	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agricultural education/training / 31181	CRS ID: 2020000238
Somalia	36,261,560.59	5,542,886.06	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Urban development and management / 43030	CRS ID: 2017001304
South Africa	1,136,108.00	173,663.71	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Urban development and management / 43030	CRS ID: 2018001098
South Africa	934,082.50	142,782.41	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS ID: 2019001084
South Africa	562,400.00	85,967.59	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS ID: 2020000265
South Sudan	52,397.68	8,009.43	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15220	CRS ID: 2016001221
Tanzania	759,306.50	116,066.42	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business policy and administration / 25010	CRS ID: 2017001260
Tanzania	4,000,000.00	611,433.81	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Technological research and development / 32182	CRS ID: 2019001240
Uganda	3,500,000.00	535,004.59	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation, renewable sources - multiple technologies / 23210	CRS ID: 2020000323
Uganda	105,800.00	16,172.42	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agricultural development / 31120	CRS ID: 2020000251
Uganda	2,414,459.88	369,070.60	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water sector policy and administrative management / 14010	CRS ID: 2017001240
Ukraine	6,615,223.89	1,011,192.89	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy policy and administrative management / 23110	CRS ID: 2018001066
Vietnam	156,305.64	23,892.64	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Environmental policy and administrative management / 41010	CRS ID: 2012001287

Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows; USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should report, to the extent possible, on details contained in this table.

[b] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed and committed.

[d] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under "Other".

[e] Parties should report, as appropriate, on project details and the implementing agency.

[f] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

[g] Please specify.

[h] This refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Custom Footnotes 6.542

(t7b/2) Disbursed. Exchange rate (2020): USD 1 = DKK 6.542, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)

DOCUMENTATION BOX FOR TABLES 7, 7(A) AND 7(B)

Documentation box:
1: Core/general
Only core funding to the multilateral institutions listed on the most recent OECD-DAC list of April 2021 (http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/annex2.htm) is reported under the "Core/general" heading. The figures reported are 100% of the total ODA commitment and disbursement granted to the multilateral institution. Core contribution to climate specific funds are included in the column "climate specific" and not in the column core contributions. These include the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), and Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Danish report does not calculate imputed climate relevant shares for multilateral institutions' whose outflows are not 100% climate relevant.
2: Climate specific
The column "climate-specific" includes contributions to climate-specific programmes, Trust Funds, etc. that are managed by multilateral institutions. There is no overlap between "core/general" and "climate-specific" data. The columns are mutually exclusive and what is reported as climate specific is not included in the core/general column. Total amount for climate-specific contributions committed and disbursed through bilateral and multi-bilateral channels is here given as 50% of the total commitment and disbursement contribution to projects with a Rio-marker of "1" for adaptation and/or mitigation. 100% of the commitment and disbursement contribution is deemed as climate-specific finance for projects with Rio-markers of "2". In cases where mitigation is the principal objective and adaptation is a significant objective the project and 100% of its related commitment and disbursement value are considered to target mitigation (and vice versa if adaptation is seen to be the principal objective while mitigation is a significant objective). Thus, Denmark reports 100% of the commitment and disbursement contribution of such projects as targeting the principal objective and 0% funding for the significant objective, as the total climate-specific funding cannot exceed 100% of the original commitment and disbursement value.
3: Status
Committed and disbursed finance are defined in line with OECD DAC definitions. The OECD defines a commitment as a "firm written obligation by a government or official agency, backed by the appropriation or availability of the necessary funds, to provide resources of a specified amount under specified financial terms and conditions and for specified purposes for the benefit of a recipient country or a multilateral agency." A disbursement is "the placement of resources at the disposal of a recipient country or agency, or in the case of internal development-related expenditures, the outlay of funds by the official sector." Climate aid committed in 2020 may be disbursed fully in 2020, but is in most cases disbursed over a number of years after 2020. Likewise, disbursements in 2020 may refer to new commitments from 2020 or to older commitments from previous years. Denmark considers committed and disbursed finance as mutually exclusive amounts, which should not aggregated or combined in any way.
4: Funding source
Danish climate-related multilateral core finance, multi-bilateral climate-specific finance, and bilateral climate-specific finance is all committed and disbursed as ODA.
5: Financial instrument
Denmark includes grants, including interest grants and capital subscriptions to multilateral institutions, as well as equity acquisitions within reporting in CTF Tables. In 2020, Denmark reported multilateral core, multi-bilateral climate-specific and bilateral climate-specific finance only in the form of ODA grants. All financial commitments and disbursements included in CTF Tables are therefore ODA grants.
6: Type of support
The types of support that can be reported are "mitigation", "adaptation", "cross-cutting". The categories "mitigation", "adaptation", "cross-cutting" and "other" are mutually exclusive. Mitigation and adaptation support are defined in line with OECD DAC definitions. Cross-cutting activities are those that involve both mitigation and adaptation components, and have received the same Rio marker of "significant" or "principal" for both adaptation and mitigation. The OECD Rio marker methodology is used to assign a given project's type of support. Contributions relating to programmes, projects and activities assigned a positive Rio-marker for either mitigation or adaptation are reported under the relevant heading. Mitigation seeks to limit climate change by reducing the emissions of GHGs or by enhancing sink opportunities. Adaptation aims to lessen the adverse impacts of climate change.
7: Sector
All contributions have been assigned a purpose code as defined by DAC-DCD. The purpose codes reported here follow the list of CRS purpose codes taking effect in 2018 reporting on 2017 flows. The sectors reported are the sectors where each purpose code belong. For multilateral organisations receiving both core funding and climate-specific funding, separate sector information for each flow has been provided. If more than one sector is targeted, the percentage of finance targetting each sector has been provided.
Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.
Funds for projects with positive Rio-markers for adaptation or mitigation are defined as climate-specific. Only 50% of funding for activities with Rio-marker 1 is reported as climate-specific
Parties should explain the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed and committed.
Denmark is from 2015 monitoring commitment as well as disbursements and can report on both commitment as well as disbursements as needed.
Each Party shall provide an indication of what new and additional financial resources it has provided and clarify how it has determined that such resources are new and additional. Please provide this information in relation to tables 7(a) and (b).
Denmark considers newly committed (for reporting on commitments) or disbursed (for reporting of disbursements) finance for climate change adaptation or mitigation activities within the reporting period and finance that was not previously reported as new and additional finance.
Custom Footnotes (Doc.Box/1) Exchange rate (2019): USD 1 = DKK 6.669, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm) / Exchange rate (2020): USD 1 = DKK 6.542, Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm)

TABLE 8: PROVISION OF TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER SUPPORT

Table 8							
Provision of technology development and transfer support [a,b]							
Recipient country and/or region	**Targeted area**	**Measures and activities related to technology transfer**	**Sector [c]**	**Source of the funding for technology transfer**	**Activities undertaken by**	**Status**	**Additional information [d]**
	Mitigation		Energy	Private	Private	Implemented	
	Adaptation		Transport	Public	Public	Planned	
	Mitigation and adaptation		Industry	Private and public	Private and public		
			Agriculture				
			Water and sanitation				
			Other				
Afghanistan	Mitigation	The objective of the development cooperation among the parties is to re-integrate returnees through housing and livelihoods support and to demonstrate a fair beneficiary selection approach that could be adopted for other parts of Afghanistan. The support integrates hard technology transfer through the provision of clean energy lighting systems within housing for internally displaced people within Afghanistan, displacing the use of coal and plastics as fuel for light.	Other (72010 / Material relief assistance and services)	Public	Public	Implemented	Support to 'UN Habitat Sustainable Human Settlements Afghanistan 2021'. 7.5 million DKK.
Africa	Mitigation	The purpose of SEFA is to provide financing through untied grants for technical assistance and investment activities in small/medium sustainable energy projects (encompassing Renewable Energy (RE) and Energy Efficiency (EE)) in Regional Member Countries, in order to stimulate local economic development and job creation.	Energy	Public	Private and public	Implemented	Support to 'The Africa Commission's Energy Initiative (SEFA)'. 235 million DKK.
Georgia	Mitigation	Georgia's energy sector reform is supported toward achievement of SDG7 and SDG13 targets, NDC emission reduction goals, and alignment with EU energy market rules. Denmark's support aims towards: Increased capacity of energy authorities; Tools for long-term energy system planning and modelling and better forecasting and integration of wind energy; Secondary legislation on appliances and ecodesign; The use of experience in energy savings obligations schemes; The strengthening of the enabling environment for implementation of Georgia's green energy transition and related investments. The support exemplifies soft technology transfer through capacity building, the dissemination of information, and the provision of information networks of relevance to the integration of renewable energy within Georgia's energy system.	Energy	Public	Private	Implemented	Support to 'Georgien Energi Projekt Phase II'. 15 million DKK.
India	Mitigation	The Strategic Sector Cooperation Initiative aims at mobilizing the competencies of Danish public authorities directly in long-term strategic cooperation with counterpart authorities in developing and growth economies. Through this cooperation the Danish authorities promote Danish societal solutions that have been developed through partnerships between the public and private sector – for example through soft technology transfer and capacity building on green economy, urbanisation, agriculture and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Strategic Sector Cooperation focuses on concrete development challenges and responds to current needs of the partner country. A primary aim of the initiative is to contribute to inclusive, sustainable growth and development in partner countries by supporting conducive framework conditions for the fulfilment of the SDGs. Relevant to climate change mitigation, the SSC project "India-Denmark Energy Partnership (INDEP) 2020-2024" looks to disseminate knowledge on the development of diverse and integrated renewable energy sectors. In India, through the development of a Danish-Indian knowledge center for wind energy development in the country, this specific financial contribution represents funding for a 5-year partnership programme under the Climate Envelope for 2019. The support therefore exemplifies soft technology transfer through the development of management systems and tools to enable enhanced uptake of renewable energy technologies.	Energy	Public	Public	Implemented	Support to 'India-Denmark Energy Partnership (INDEP) 2020-2024'. 60 million DKK.
Indonesia	Mitigation	Indonesia being the fourth most populated country in the world and the sixth largest global emitter of greenhouse gases is an essential partner in the dialogue and action on the green transition. This project focuses on institutional capacity development where transformational change for low carbon development can be achieved. Project outcomes are: Scenario-based long-term energy plans and regulation; Integration of variable renewable energy; Enhanced national strategy for energy efficiency, reducing the predicted increase in electricity demand making the green energy transition achievable in a cost-efficient manner. The support exemplifies soft technology transfer through capacity building, the dissemination of information, and the provision of information networks of relevance to the integration of renewable energy within Indonesia's energy system.	Energy	Public	Private and public	Implemented	Support to 'Danish Energy Partnership Programme III, INDODEPP'. 37.5 million DKK.

Table 8							
Provision of technology development and transfer support [a,b]							
Recipient country and/or region	**Targeted area**	**Measures and activities related to technology transfer**	**Sector** [c]	**Source of the funding for technology transfer**	**Activities undertaken by**	**Status**	**Additional information** [d]
	Mitigation		Energy	Private	Private	Implemented	
	Adaptation		Transport	Public	Public	Planned	
	Mitigation and adaptation		Industry	Private and public	Private and public		
			Agriculture				
			Water and sanitation				
			Other				
Interregional	Mitigation and adaptation	The Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN), headquartered in UN City Copenhagen, is the implementation arm of the Technology Mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The CTCN promotes accelerated technology development and transfer, as well as strengthened policy and regulatory environments, at the request of developing countries as they seek to fulfill their Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals. The Center has served over 100 countries since its launch in the fall of 2013, providing targeted mitigation and adaptation interventions that enable countries to make progress in their transition to more climate resilient, low carbon economies.	Energy	Public	Private and public	Implemented	Support to 'Support for CTCN 2020-2022'. 27.2 million DKK.
Interregional	Adaptation	The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) supports the preparation and implementation of National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs) and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The LDCF plays an important role in the climate finance architecture by: a) piloting and demonstrating technologies, techniques, and business models for adaptation; b) supporting policy and strategy frameworks that enable and enhance adaptation and resilience mainstreaming; and c) identifying opportunities for scale-up through other sources of climate and development finance.	Other (41010 / Environmental policy and administrative management)	Public	Private and public	Implemented	Support to 'Least Developed Countries Fund'. 150 million DKK in 2019; 210 million DKK in 2020.
Interregional	Adaptation	Building resilience requires better management of water resources. As a result of climate change, the water cycle has become more unpredictable and extreme weather more likely. The finance supports countries as they work to understand and address their water security challenges, from dam safety to water storage. The support aims to provide: a) analytical research and knowledge products for the World Bank, the client countries, donors and other partners; b) technical assistance and capacity development in support of both client country institutions and the World Bank Water Global Practise; c) influencing World bank investments in lending in water and other sectors. Water Global Practice & GWSP targets to be achieved are the following: - 120 institutions with wrm Monitoring Systems; - 4 mill. ha provided with new/improved irrigation or drainage services; -16 mill. people in areas covered by water risk mitigation measures; - 50% of World Bank water projects tagged Climate Finance (Climate cobenefits); - 700 mill. people provided with access to improved water sources; 80 mill. people provided with access to improved sanitation services; 3,5 mill. farmers adopting improved agricultural technology.	Water and sanitation	Public	Public	Implemented	Support to 'Support for Global Water Security and Sanitation Partnership multi donor trust fund 2019-22'. 35 million DKK.
Interregional	Mitigation and adaptation	A very large part of the population in developing countries have no or inadequate access to safe water and sanitation. Inadequate water and sanitation systems at all levels in developing countries have a great negative impact on social and economic development, stability and quality of life. The requirements to address these challenges are very demanding in terms of financing, technical capacity, governance and management. A key purpose of this blended finance is to use donor funds as leverage for the mobilisation of private capital, technology and know-how of relevance to water and sanitation sectors.	Water and sanitation	Public	Private and public	Implemented	Support to 'Commitment to IFU for investment in Climate Investor 2'. 50 million DKK.
Interregional	Mitigation	Participating SIDS are assisted in the green energy transition that will mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and strengthen resilience in SIDS' adaptation to climate change and improve energy security, thus contributing to SIDS meeting their set NDC targets and to the achievement of the SDGs. The support seeks to: Accelerate the deployment of Renewable Energy (RE) technologies and innovation in RE technologies for SIDS; Develop institutional capacity to strengthen the enabling framework for RE and improve data and information; Strengthen partnerships for knowledge exchange. The support exemplifies both capacity building and the transfer of soft technology (training, research and information networks) of relevance to RE deployment in SIDS.	Energy	Public	Private and public	Implemented	Support to 'IRENA SIDS Lighthouses Initiative 2.0'. 50 million DKK.
Interregional	Mitigation	Support to strengthen WEF's engagement in developing countries to support these countries in promoting green growth and inclusive sustainable development through public-private partnerships. There will be support to three platforms: 1) Platform for Accelerating the Circular Economy (PACE) that focuses on a circular economy on ewaste in expectedly Kenya, Nigeria and China; 2) Global Battery Alliance (GBA) that works on creating a sustainable value chain for batteries in African; 3) Sustainable Development Investment Partnership (SDIP) that improves the conditions for investments in the SDGs in Africa. The support exemplifies soft technology transfer through the provision of information networks, research and capacity building.	Other (25030 / Business development services)	Public	Public	Implemented	Support to 'World Economic Forum - 2019-2020: Green Growth and Inclusive Sustainable Development in Developing Countries'. 15 million DKK.

Table 8							
Provision of technology development and transfer support [a,b]							
Recipient country and/or region	**Targeted area**	**Measures and activities related to technology transfer**	**Sector** [c]	**Source of the funding for technology transfer**	**Activities undertaken by**	**Status**	**Additional information** [d]
	Mitigation		Energy	Private	Private	Implemented	
	Adaptation		Transport	Public	Public	Planned	
	Mitigation and adaptation		Industry	Private and public	Private and public		
			Agriculture				
			Water and sanitation				
			Other				
Interregional	Mitigation	The overall objective of the Cool Coalition is that government and industry take, or firmly commit to taking, action to meet demands for cooling in a comprehensive manner, which is linked to the nationally determined contributions (NDC's) enhancement and – implementation and are in line with the Paris Agreement, SDG 7 as well as the Kigali Amendment. To realise this objective the Cool Coalition is established as a platform, which brings together actors from government, cities, international organizations, businesses, finance and academic institutions, and civil society to facilitate joint action, knowledge exchange, technical assistance and advocacy directed at governments to accelerate the global transition to efficient, climate-friendly cooling. The Cool Coalition provides technical assistance to countries and cities to implement a more ambitious, holistic and crosssectoral approach to meet growing demands for cooling, which contributes to both the broader sustainable development and addressing the climate crisis. Thus, the coalition links action across the Kigali Amendment, Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals. The support exemplifies soft technology transfer due to the creation and facilitation of an information network disseminating know-how of relevance to climate mitigation actions.	Energy	Public	Public	Implemented	Support to 'Cool Coalition'. 5 million DKK.
Interregional	Mitigation	ESMAP is a multi-donor trust fund that provides analytical and advisory services to low- and middle-income countries to reduce poverty and growth, through environmentally sustainable energy solutions. The Danish contribution of DKK 90.0 million includes preferenced funding to ESMAP's dual objectives of accelerating energy access and promoting a sustainable energy transition. The preferenced Danish contribution will focus on six priority areas: Clean cooking, access to electricity in Africa, deployment of offshore wind energy, fossil fuel subsidy reform, coal phase out, and socio-economic and gender actions related to the energy transition.	Energy	Public	Private and public	Implemented	Support to 'Danish Support to ESMAP 2020-2024'. 90 million DKK.
Interregional	Mitigation	The objective of the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA) is to contribute to universal access to sustainable, reliable, and affordable energy services and reduce GHG emissions stemming from the energy sector. THis financial support will focus on three areas of intervention to scale-up investments in early stage markets and adapt to the needs of the emerging energy landscape: Green Mini Grids; Green Baseload; and Energy Efficiency. SEFA will deploy resources through a technical assistance window, which will provide capacity building support for project preparation and enabling environment, exemplifying soft technology transfer within the renewable energy sector.	Energy	Public	Private and public	Implemented	Support to 'The Africa Commission's Energy Initiative (SEFA)'. 235 million DKK in 2019; 65 million in 2020.
Interregional	Mitigation	The 'Danish Support to ESMAP's Fighting COVID-19 with Sustainable Energy' prokect respond to the urgent need to accelerate sustainable and reliable energy to hospitals, health clinics, testing laboratories and other essential healthcare facilities to fight COVID-19, using renewable energy and efficient cooling technologies. Key results include the accelerated electrification of health facilities in Africa and facilitating them to build back better by providing access to renewable energy sources.	Energy	Public	Private and public	Implemented	Support to 'Danish Support to ESMAP's Fighting COVID-19 with Sustainable Energy'. 40 million DKK.
Interregional	Mitigation	The action provides safe, dignified and sustainable housing solutions for displaced Afghans, as well as promote socio-economic integration and access to essential services, in the provinces of Herat and Balkh in Afghanistan, and in Khorasan Razavi and Kerman province in Iran. This is primarily achieved through shelter and community centre construction supported by WASH and ICLA interventions, such as legal counselling and wash upgrades for each household. It will also address socio-economic (re)integration and urban regeneration by improving displaced Afghans and Afghan refugees' access to livelihood opportunities. In addition, the project provides for solar lighting solutions within the supported sustainable housing developments.	Other (72010 / Material relief assistance and services)	Public	Public	Implemented	Support to 'Norwegian Refugee Council activities in Afghanistan 2021 '. 18 million DKK.
Kenya	Mitigation	The Danida Market Development Partnerships programme is a business instrument, which falls within the priorities of the Strategy for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action "The World 2030" (2017). WWF and M-PAYG will develop a partnership with local financial institutions and cooperatives to distribute pay-as-you-go (PAYG) solar energy solutions for cooling to smallholder producers and traders. The project addresses food loss, income generation and unsustainable production and consumption of natural resources and energy poverty among the small-scale producers and traders (fishers and farmers) in Coastal and Africa Rift Lakes regions by enabling access to solar energy technologies for cooling.	Other (25010 / Business policy and administration)	Public	Public	Implemented	Support to 'DMDP 2019 - WWF, Kenya'. 10 million DKK.

Table 8							
Provision of technology development and transfer support [a,b]							
Recipient country and/or region	**Targeted area**	**Measures and activities related to technology transfer**	**Sector** [c]	**Source of the funding for technology transfer**	**Activities undertaken by**	**Status**	**Additional information** [d]
	Mitigation		Energy	Private	Private	Implemented	
	Adaptation		Transport	Public	Public	Planned	
	Mitigation and adaptation		Industry	Private and public	Private and public		
			Agriculture				
			Water and sanitation				
			Other				
Kenya	Adaptation	The Danida Market Development Partnerships programme is a business instrument, which falls within the priorities of the Strategy for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action "The World 2030" (2017). The project aims to increase agricultural production and access to financing for smallholder farmers in Kenya facing climate change effects by introducing innovative, digital, climate resilience platforms for agricultural advisory services and credit risk assessment. The development objective is to increase employment opportunities and financial inclusion for 4,000 smallholder farmers (thus contributing to SDG target 8.4 and 8.5).	Other (25010 / Business policy and administration)	Public	Public	Implemented	Support to 'DMDP 2019 - DanChurchAid, Kenya'. 1 million DKK.
Kenya	Mitigation and adaptation	The development engagement "Supporting Climate Technologies and Related Innovative Business Models" within Denmark's bilateral programme in Kenya aims to achieve the: "increased commercialisation, innovation, scale-up and uptake of climate solutions, which generate decent jobs and contribute to local climate mitigation and adaptation". Specific outcomes include: (1) enhanced commercialisation and scale-up of climate solutions/green businesses, which contribute to local adaptation and mitigation; (2) Increased access to finance (private and public investments for green business growth; and (3) Improved enabling environment though policy advocacy, research and awareness creation.	Other (25030 / Business development services)	Public	Private and public	Implemented	Support to the 'Supporting Climate Technologies and Related Innovative Business Models' Development Engagement within Denmark's bilateral programme in Kenya. 54.75 million DKK.
Malo	Adaptation	The support aims to strengthen the resilience of communities in Mali's fragile border areas to Burkina Faso and Niger through integrated climate change adaptation and stabilisation measures. Key results include the installment of climate smart infrastructure in communities and access to clean energy, alongside capacity building for joint community natural resource management. The project exemplifies soft technology transfer through access to information networks, training and capacity building exercises relevant to adaptation action.	Other (43010 / Multisector aid)	Public	Public	Implemented	Support to 'Climate Change Adaptation and Stability in Fragile Border Areas of Mali - PATRIP Foundation'. 55 million DKK.
Niger	Adaptation	The overall objective of this project is to build the resilience of communities in Korama (Zinder Region) to climate change and natural disasters, and to ensure these communities are economically empowered through the creation of sustainable and meaningful employment opportunities by 2023. Through the provision of Early Warning Systems, Forecast-Based Action and Climate Risk Information Management Systems - alongside capacity building activities to enable effective adaptation actions - the support exemplified the transfer of hard and soft technologies to enable climate change adaptation.	Other (41081 / Environmental education/training)	Public	Public	Implemented	Support to 'Strengthening the Resilience of the Populations of the Zinder Region to Climate Risks'. 10 million DKK.
Niger	Adaptation	The overall objective of the project is that Nigerien Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), in partnership with local governments, promote green jobs and income generating activities and enhance the local adaptive capacity and climate resilience of the most climate vulnerable women and youth. The project aims to build capacity of local CSOs and Local Governments to implement locally-led, and gender-transformative adaptation planning. As an example of hard and soft technology transfer, relevant for mitigation and adaptation objectives, the support provides biodigestors and the training to use them which will replace charcoal as a cooking fuel while producing an agricultural input.	Other (41081 / Environmental education/training)	Public	Public	Implemented	Support to 'Supporting Biodigester Sector for Green Jobs and Income Generation '. 9.8 million DKK.
Rawnda	Adaptation	Building on the successful implementation of Misizi marshland project, the proposed replication of Misizi project model aims at improving livelihoods and self-reliance for more refugees and host communities, through facilitating access to arable land and agricultural inputs for market-oriented and climate-smart farming . Project phases include: 1) preparation in partnership with the Government of Rwanda and other partners; 2) Identifying 2-3 feasible value chain in partnership with private sector partners / companies; 3) Training / Agricultural Extension and business development advisory services; 4) transfer of productive assets (seeds / inputs / manure / irrigation); and 5) monitoring & evaluation. Through the transfer of solar-based irrigation technologies and agricultural inputs, alongside access to training to enable enhanced agricultural production, the support exemplifies the transfer of both hard and soft technology.	Agriculture	Public	Public	Implemented	Support to 'Climate-Smart Agriculture and Market Development for Enhancing Livelihoods of Refugees and their Host Communities in Rwanda '. 5.4 million DKK.

Table 8							
Provision of technology development and transfer support [a,b]							
Recipient country and/or region	**Targeted area**	**Measures and activities related to technology transfer**	**Sector** [c]	**Source of the funding for technology transfer**	**Activities undertaken by**	**Status**	**Additional information** [d]
	Mitigation		Energy	Private	Private	Implemented	
	Adaptation		Transport	Public	Public	Planned	
	Mitigation and adaptation		Industry	Private and public	Private and public		
			Agriculture				
			Water and sanitation				
			Other				
Uganda	Mitigation	The Beyond the Grid Fund for Africa (BGFA) aims to incentivize the private off-grid energy enterprises to provide energy access to underserved people in rural and peri-urban areas in Sub-Saharan African countries. This will be done by offering financial incentives to selected private companies to provide high quality and affordable energy services to regions outside the grid. The Danish support to BGFA will support the Uganda window and be targeted provision of access to primarily off-grid solar home systems. Further, a Danish priority will be to support technical skills development for the off-grid solar sector in Uganda. The support provides an example of hard technology transfer and capacity building through the BGFA, via the targeted provision of access to primarily off-grid solar home systems and the provisions for technical skills development for the off-grid solar sector in Uganda.	Energy	Public	Private and public	Implemented	Support to 'Beyond the Grid Fund for Africa (BGFA)'. 37.5 million DKK.
Uganda	Adaptation	Uganda has an economy that largely depends on the natural resource base for growth, but the country is still highly vulnerable to climatic changes, particularly affecting the large proportion (60%) of the population that depends on (rainfed) agriculture for their livelihood. The objective of the proposal is to revitalise rural communities and increase their resilience to climate and other external shocks through a nature-based model for green job creation, innovation and entrepreneurship that protects and restores land and ecosystem services. The proposal simultaneously targets issues of land and forest degradation and poverty. Generally, agricultural productivity is low making it difficult to sustain a growing (young and increasingly unemployed) population, market access limited, value addition low to non-existing, and part of the solution - improved skills and knowledge - is not readily available. Rural communities and low-income population groups are largely denied access to formal vocational training at vocational training institutions due to high fees, accompanying costs (accommodation, buying food, lost labour at home), gender (women alone away from home), combined with long training periods. Capacity building support is provided in multiple ways: through the Innovative Community Eco-Information and Alert System, enabling enhanced climate resilience and productivity in agroforestry systems; Through the Green Community Entrepreneurship Model and climate-smart agroforestry courses/skills, which are are integrated in local green TVET colleges' curricula. Soft technology transfer is exemplified through the provision of Innovative Community Eco-Information and Alert System enables upgrade in climate resilience and productivity in agroforestry systems.	41081 / Environmental education/training	Public	Public	Implemented	Support to 'Growing inclusive green entrepreneurship in the Kibale, Itwara and Matiri forest landscape, Western Uganda'. 6 million DKK.
Ukraine	Mitigation	The objective of the development cooperation is to strengthen the enabling environment for sustainable energy investment in Ukraine. The specific activities will cover the development of the first Ukrainian Energy Outlook (modelling and capacity building at MoE); assessment and recommendations for power system flexibility and reserve capacity; implementation of a Voluntary Agreement Scheme and scoping of a technology catalogue for energy efficiency (capacity building and technical assistance to authorities and industry). The support exemplifies soft technology transfer through capacity building, the dissemination of information, and the provision of tools and know-how of relevance to the integration of renewable energy within Ukraine's energy system.	Energy	Public	Public	Implemented	Support to 'Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Programme 2018-2021. UDEC II.'. 3 million DKK.

[a] To be reported to the extent possible.
[b] The tables should include measures and activities since the last national communication or biennial report.
[c] Parties may report sectoral disaggregation, as appropriate.
[d] Additional information may include, for example, funding for technology development and transfer provided, a short description of the measure or activity and co-financing arrangements.

TABLE 9: PROVISION OF CAPACITY-BUILDING SUPPORT

Table 9			
Provision of capacity-building support [a]			
Recipient country/ region	**Targeted area**	**Programme or project title**	**Description of programme or project** [b,c]
	Mitigation Adaptation Technology development and transfer Multiple areas		
Africa	Mitigation, Technology development and transfer	The Africa Commission's Energy Initiative (SEFA). 235 million DKK in 2019; 65 million in 2020.	The purpose of SEFA is to provide financing through untied grants for technical assistance and investment activities in small/medium sustainable energy projects (encompassing Renewable Energy (RE) and Energy Efficiency (EE)) in Regional Member Countries, in order to stimulate local economic development and job creation. There are three main components of SEFA: 1. Component I (project preparation grants) seeks to support Bank lending to medium-sized RE and EE projects by financing the sponsors' costs of project preparation from pre-feasibility to financial closure. 2. Component II (equity investments) will provide equity finance and technical assistance for project preparation and business operations through investment in a private equity fund. 3. Component III (public sector activities) will support activities, especially those of the public sector, that create an enabling environment for private investments in sustainable energy in Africa. SEFA will finance (a) institutional, policy and regulatory planning, development and reform and (b) public sector capacity building that enable or promote private sector sustainable energy investment and improve the public sector's capacity to procure services
Africa	Mitigation	High Risk - High Impact Investment in Africa. Capital contribution to IFU. 100 million DKK.	A commitment of DKK 200 million to IFU for the development of a high risk – high impact investment initiative focusing on investments with high development impact in the least developed countries and fragile states in Africa. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and IFU have been pro-active in mobilising private capital, technology and knowhow for SDG investments in developing countries through the establishment of PPP based investment fund arrangements such as the SDG Investment Fund and the Danish Climate Investment Fund (DCIF). The specific investment projects will be selected based on their ability to generate significant development outcomes as measured using development indicators such as number of decent jobs with specific focus on women and youth, number of smallholder beneficiaries, installed capacity and production of affordable renewable energy, and number of poor beneficiaries with access to clean water. As a capacity building measure, this activity increases access to climate finance.
Africa	Mitigation, Adaptation	Contribution to EIP/EFSD. 75 million DKK.	The level of investment in many African countries is insufficient to support a sustainable and inclusive growth trajectory, which can ensure employment and income opportunities of a growing labour force. The mobilisation of private capital, technology, and knowhow for SDG investments across Africa is marginal due to a challenging risk-return balance on investments and limited market knowledge. Through the External Investment Plan/European Fund for Sustainable Development, Denmark will use ODA to mobilize private capital, knowhow and technology to have a significant impact on employment generation, reduction of greenhouse gas emission, food production, infrastructure availability, and tax contribution. As a capacity building measure, this activity increases access to climate finance.
Ethiopia	Adaptation	Community Led Adaptation for Climate Resilience and Green Income Opportunities in Ethiopia. 8.6 million DKK.	The overall objective of the development engagement is to improve the resilience of rural communities in Ethiopia to the impacts of climate change and to enhance income generation from sustainable, resilient livelihoods, jobs and enterprises. The project provides support for community led integrated watershed management for increased climate resilience, which combines livelihoods opportunities with the sustainable management of natural resources from farm to landscape level. Capacity building support exemplified through support to integrate climate change risk analysis in local action plans, while also supporting livelihoods diversification and green jobs production.
Georgia	Mitigation, Technology development and transfer	Georgien Energi Projekt Phase II. 15 million DKK.	Georgia's energy sector reform is supported toward achievement of SDG7 and SDG13 targets, NDC emission reduction goals, and alignment with EU energy market rules. Immediate objective: Increased capacity of energy authorities, tools for long-term energy system planning and modelling and better forecasting and integration of wind energy, secondary legislation on appliances and ecodesign, and the use of experience in energy savings obligations schemes, strengthen the enabling environment for implementation of Georgia's green energy transition and related investments.

Table 9			
Provision of capacity-building support [a]			
Recipient country/ region	**Targeted area**	**Programme or project title**	**Description of programme or project** [b,c]
	Mitigation Adaptation Technology development and transfer Multiple areas		
India	Mitigation, Technology development and transfer	India-Denmark Energy Partnership (INDEP) 2020-2024. 60 million DKK.	The Strategic Sector Cooperation Initiative aims at mobilizing the competencies of Danish public authorities directly in long-term strategic cooperation with counterpart authorities in developing and growth economies. Through this cooperation the Danish authorities promote Danish societal solutions that have been developed through partnerships between the public and private sector – for example through soft technology transfer and capacity building on green economy, urbanisation, agriculture and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Strategic Sector Cooperation focuses on concrete development challenges and responds to current needs of the partner country. A primary aim of the initiative is to contribute to inclusive, sustainable growth and development in partner countries by supporting conducive framework conditions for the fulfilment of the SDGs. Relevant to climate change mitigation, the SSC project "India-Denmark Energy Partnership (INDEP) 2020-2024" looks to disseminate knowledge on the development of diverse and integrated renewable energy sectors. In India, through the development of a Danish-Indian knowledge center for wind energy development in the country, this specific financial contribution represents funding for a 5-year partnership programme under the Climate Envelope for 2019. The support therefore exemplifies soft technology transfer through the development of management systems and tools to enable enhanced uptake of renewable energy technologies.
Indonesia	Mitigation, Technology development and transfer	Danish Energy Partnership Programme III, INDODEPP. 37.5 million DKK.	The project contributes to meeting Indonesia's national energy demand in a more sustainable way; reach Indonesia's NDC goals by reducing GHG-emissions; fulfil SDG7 and SDG13 targets; and the achievement of the 23% renewable energy goal in 2025. This project focuses on institutional capacity development where transformational change for low carbon development can be achieved, facilitating an enabling environment for sustainable energy in Indonesia as a part of a cost-efficient electricity system with increased security of supply and reduced energy intensity. This will be reached through energy planning and modelling, larger shares of variable renewable energy sources and strong system integration, as well as increased energy efficiency.
Interregional	Mitigation, Adaptation	Commitment to IFU for investment in Climate Investor 2. 50 million DKK.	A very large part of the population in developing countries have no or inadequate access to safe water and sanitation. Inadequate water and sanitation systems at all levels in developing countries have a great negative impact on social and economic development, stability and quality of life. The requirements to address these challenges are very demanding in terms of financing, technical capacity, governance and management. A key purpose of this blended finance is to use donor funds as leverage for the mobilisation of private capital, technology and know-how of relevance to water and sanitation sectors.
Interregional	Adaptation, Technology development and transfer	Least Developed Countries Fund. 150 million DKK in 2019; 210 million DKK in 2020.	The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) supports the preparation and implementation of National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs) and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The LDCF plays an important role in the climate finance architecture by: a) piloting and demonstrating technologies, techniques, and business models for adaptation; b) supporting policy and strategy frameworks that enable and enhance adaptation and resilience mainstreaming; and c) identifying opportunities for scale-up through other sources of climate and development finance.

Table 9			
Provision of capacity-building support [a]			
Recipient country/ region	**Targeted area**	**Programme or project title**	**Description of programme or project** [b,c]
	Mitigation Adaptation Technology development and transfer Multiple areas		
Interregional	Adaptation, Technology development and transfer	Support for Global Water Security and Sanitation Partnership multi donor trust fund 2019-22. 35 million DKK.	Building resilience requires better management of water resources. As a result of climate change, the water cycle has become more unpredictable and extreme weather more likely. The finance supports countries as they work to understand and address their water security challenges, from dam safety to water storage. The support aims to provide: a) analytical research and knowledge products for the World Bank, the client countries, donors and other partners; b) technical assistance and capacity development in support of both client country institutions and the World Bank Water Global Practise; c) influencing World bank investments in lending in water and other sectors. Water Global Practice & GWSP targets to be achieved are the following: - 120 institutions with wrm Monitoring Systems; - 4 mill. ha provided with new/improved irrigation or drainage services; -16 mill. people in areas covered by water risk mitigation measures; - 50% of World Bank water projects tagged Climate Finance (Climate cobenefits); - 700 mill. people provided with access to improved water sources; 80 mill. people provided with access to improved sanitation services; 3,5 mill. farmers adopting improved agricultural technology.
Interregional	Mitigation, Technology development and transfer	IRENA SIDS Lighthouses Initiative 2.0. 50 million DKK.	Participating SIDS are assisted in the green energy transition that will mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and strengthen resilience in SIDS' adaptation to climate change and improve energy security, thus contributing to SIDS meeting their set NDC targets and to the achievement of the SDGs. The support seeks to: Accelerate the deployment of Renewable Energy (RE) technologies and innovation in RE technologies for SIDS; Develop institutional capacity to strengthen the enabling framework for RE and improve data and information; Strengthen partnerships for knowledge exchange.
Interregional	Mitigation, Adaptation, Technology development and transfer	Global Infrastructure Facility - Developing Climate Smart Infrastructure Projects. 75 million DKK.	The primary objective of the GIF is to increase private investment, particularly long-term finance, in complex infrastructure projects, and GIF activities are intended to contribute to the ultimate goals of poverty reduction and inclusive and sustainable growth via improved infrastructure in EMDEs. The GIF will pursue this objective by supporting EMDE governments in bringing high-quality infrastructure projects to market that have been structured with a view to enable the participation of a large number of private-sector investors. The DFW also has a related, longer-term objective of expanding the market for private infrastructure finance in EMDEs by helping to increase the number of structurally sound and bankable projects seeking finance and broadening the range of private investors that are willing to risk their capital in those projects. In addition to maintaining its "climate smart" eligibility requirement, GIF will integrate best and emerging practices to mainstream climate considerations into project preparation activities to minimize carbon contribution and to maximize climate resiliency of EMDE infrastructure.
Interregional	Mitigation	IISD-GSI support for Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform and Clean Energy Transition. 20 million DKK.	Subsidies continue to support fossil fuel use in countries around the world, increasing demand and holding back the take-up of clean energy – renewable energy and energy efficiency. But the reform of subsidies – along with increased carbon or energy taxation of fossil fuels – can yield significant extra public finance. An innovative mechanism championed by Denmark – the clean energy subsidy "Swap" – is starting to be implemented and considered in many countries. But the scale-up of clean energy is also constrained by inadequate experience, vested interests, supply chains and constraints on finance in emerging and other developing economies. Public money from subsidy reform or increased fossil fuel taxation can be used to leverage the private sector investment in clean energy vital to this scale-up. The International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) is an independent not-for-profit think tank that champions sustainable solutions to 21st century problems. The IISD Global Subsidies Initiative (GSI) supports international processes, national governments and civil society organisations to align subsidies with sustainable development.There is a strong potential for capacity development of the public sector to enable and facilitate subsidy reform and to use public funds to leverage private funds for clean energy investment through Swaps. The support aims to build capacities to enable: National and international reform of Fossil Fuel and Electricity Subsidies, including through the Friends of Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform Group; National and international support mobilized for efficient pricing and taxation of fossil fuels; Fossil fuel subsidy Swaps and private sector investment promoted, with a focus on transition to clean energy in emerging economies.

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Provision of capacity-building support [a]			
Recipient country/ region	**Targeted area**	**Programme or project title**	**Description of programme or project** [b,c]
	Mitigation Adaptation Technology development and transfer Multiple areas		
Interregional	Adaptation	Bridging Support to IWGIA 2020. 8.35 million DKK.	The World 2030 – Denmark's Strategy for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action states that Denmark continues to defendn human rights, democracy and equal opportunities as a priority in itself. This endeavour is a precondition for leaving no one behind and achieving the SDGs. Indigenous Peoples' (IPs) represent 5% of the world population but 15% of the world´s poorest. Promotion and protection of the rights of IPs is an important priority for Denmark working within the framework of the UN including as member of the Human Rights Council. This support to the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) is comprised of four goals: Goal 1: Strong international and regional bodies; Goal 2: National policies, institutions and plans adequately account for IPs' rights to land and natural resources; Goal 3: IPs are organised and are claiming and exercising their rights at national, regional and international levels; Goal 4: Indigenous women and youth are actively involved in decision-making related to decisions affecting their lives. As a result, the support will result in the Nationally Determined Contributions of targeted countries referencing IPs' rights and recognising their role and knowledge in climate action.
Interregional	Mitigation, Technology development and transfer	World Economic Forum - 2019-2020: Green Growth and Inclusive Sustainable Development in Developing Countries	This support aims tp strengthen WEF's engagement in developing countries to support these countries in promoting green growth and inclusive sustainable development through public-private partnerships. As a result, there will be support to three platforms: 1) Platform for Accelerating the Circular Economy (PACE) that focuses on a circular economy on ewaste in expectedly Kenya, Nigeria and China; 2) Global Battery Alliance (GBA) that works on creating a sustainable value chain for batteries in Africa; 3) Sustainable Development Investment Partnership (SDIP) that improves the conditions for investments in the SDGs in Africa. A key developmental impact of the project is the increased capacity with key organizations to promote inclusive, sustainable growth, and reduced negative environmental and climate impact.
Interregional	Mitigation, Technology development and transfer	Cool Coalition. 5 million DKK.	The overall objective of the Cool Coalition is that government and industry take, or firmly commit to taking, action to meet demands for cooling in a comprehensive manner, which is linked to the nationally determined contributions (NDC's) enhancement and – implementation and are in line with the Paris Agreement, SDG 7 as well as the Kigali Amendment. The Danish funding would solely focus on developing country governments and industry with significant presence in developing countries. To realise this objective the Cool Coalition is established as a platform, which brings together actors from government, cities, international organizations, businesses, finance and academic institutions, and civil society to facilitate joint action, knowledge exchange, technical assistance and advocacy directed at governments to accelerate the global transition to efficient, climate-friendly cooling. The Cool Coalition provides technical assistance to countries and cities to implement a more ambitious, holistic and crosssectoral approach to meet growing demands for cooling, which contributes to both the broader sustainable development and addressing the climate crisis. Thus, the coalition links action across the Kigali Amendment, Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals.
Interregional	Mitigation, Adaptation	New Climate Economy: Advancing climate action and increasing ambition in developing countries. 5 million DKK.	The New Climate Economy plays a role in advancing the economic case for climate action through research and providing an evidence base. The objective of the cooperation is the climate-smart transformation of the global economy, with developing countries around the world reducing the risk of climate change and achieving high-quality resilient, and inclusive growth. The finance will support national and sub-national governments, international organisations, DFis and or companies planning, discussing or taking positive action based on an integrated approach into economic and development planning.

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Provision of capacity-building support [a]			
Recipient country/ region	**Targeted area**	**Programme or project title**	**Description of programme or project** [b,c]
	Mitigation Adaptation Technology development and transfer Multiple areas		
Interregional	Adaptation	WFP - Anticipatory Trust Fund - 2019-2020. 7.5 million DKK.	To support countries in the mitigation and management of climate risks, WFP is implementing innovative programme approaches to reduce losses and damages in the livelihoods of people who are faced with increasing climate extremes. Anticipatory Action initiatives, often referred to as forecast-based early action (FbA), Forecastbased Financing (FbF) and Early Warning Early Action (EWEA), enables anticipatory actions for disaster mitigation at the community and government level using credible seasonal and weather forecasts. These forecasts are linked to predetermined contingency plans, actors and funding instruments which are used to reduce the humanitarian caseload in the critical window between a forecast and an extreme weather event. As a result, the support seeks to bridge capacity gaps in the ability of existing early warning systems to produce and transmit reliable and timely information for the implementation of anticipatory actions ahead of an extreme weather event.
Interregional	Adaptation	FAO East Africa, 2019-2020. 5 million DKK.	This finance supports the FAO's Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) programme, which was put in place to identify risks and mitigate shocks before they hit. Early Actions are identified for a definite time frame between an early warning trigger and the actual occurrence of a disaster: they differ from 'early response' as they occur before the disaster has happened and therefore sufficiently early to offset part or all of its impact. Examples can include interventions to protect assets and livelihoods against the impending shock (such as rebuilding riverbanks or repairing irrigation schemes) as well as prepositioning to ensure timely humanitarian assistance to those most in need (such as the preposition seeds or tools). The FAO's Early Warning Early Action programme builds the capacity of those with climate vulnerability to respond to shocks and enhance their resilience.
Interregional	Mitigation, Technology development and transfer	Danish Support to ESMAP 2020-2024. 90 million DKK.	ESMAP is a multi-donor trust fund that provides analytical and advisory services to low- and middle-income countries to reduce poverty and growth, through environmentally sustainable energy solutions. The Danish contribution of DKK 90.0 million will be divided in both core and preferenced funding to ESMAP's dual objective of accelerating energy access and promoting a sustainable energy transition. The preferenced Danish contribution will focus on six priority areas of the business plan: Clean cooking, access to electricity in Africa, deployment of offshore wind energy, fossil fuel subsidy reform, coal phase out, and socio-economic and gender actions related to the energy transition
Interregional	Mitigation, Adaptation	Covid-19 III hjælpepakke - kapitalindskud til IFU til investering i African Guarantee Fund. 30 million DKK.	AGF established the Green Guarantee Facility (GGF) with the support of the Nordic Development Fund. This Facility, is intended to enhance access to finance for climate and green growth-oriented SMEs. Its Capacity Development component is to build knowledge and capacity within African banks to scale up lending towards the green economy and green transition. This is expected to bring direct benefits in terms of climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as sustainable employment, poverty reduction and gender opportunity.
Interregional	Adaptation	Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Programme. 40 million DKK.	With funding from the Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Programme (SASPP), Burkina Faso's safety net project would be able to reach additional households who are currently suffering from multiple shocks, including food insecurity and other climate related shocks. In addition to expanding payments to new beneficiaries, priorities include strengthening the capacity of the government to plan, implement and oversee adaptive social protection and putting in place the necessary delivery systems, including an early warning system, a social registry and a harmonized targeting methodology.
Interregional	Adaptation	Contribution to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) 2020-2024. 20 million DKK.	IUCN is a science-based organisation, mobilising over 17,000 experts, and a global authority on nature conservation and natural resources. Danish support targets capacity building through support to enahnce the inclusion of women and indigenous peoples within decision making processes regarding the sustainable use of nature. Alongside support to enhance the sustainable access to water resources.

Table 9			
Provision of capacity-building support [a]			
Recipient country/ region	**Targeted area**	**Programme or project title**	**Description of programme or project** [b,c]
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Interregional	Mitigation, Adaptation, Technology development and transfer	Support for CTCN 2020-2022. 27.2 million DKK.	The Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN), is the implementation arm of the Technology Mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The CTCN promotes accelerated technology development and transfer, as well as strengthened policy and regulatory environments, at the request of developing countries as they seek to fulfill their Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals. The Center has served over 100 countries since its launch in the fall of 2013, providing targeted mitigation and adaptation interventions that enable countries to make progress in their transition to more climate resilient, low carbon economies.
Interregional	Mitigation	Accelerating Youth Engagement on the Energy Transition in ODA recipient countries. 5 million DKK.	Creating a global movement of young people from the Global South and the Global North actively contributing to energy transition by enabling over 50,000 young people to collaborate together on energy transition commitments through research, event programming, tangible projects, education, and career development. Denmark's contribution is earmarked to programming in ODA recipient countries. Capacity building support is provided through the creation of the 2020 Global Youth Energy Outlook, and through engaging youths in training and outreach activities ahead of COP26. The project engages in additional capacity building initiatives, such as skill courses developed for the purpose and the creation of a global youth platform for sharing experiences, in order to enable youths from developing countries to engage on the energy agenda.
Kenya	Mitigation, Adaptation, Technology development and transfer	Kenya Bilateral Programme - Green, sustainable and inclusive growth. 140 million DKK.	Denmark supports a number of Development Engagements in Kenya focusing on both climate change adaptation and mitigation, with significant capacity building components throughout. The four Development Engagements are: 1) Development Through Sustainable Trade; 2) Green Employment in Agriculture; 3) Supporting Climate Technologies and Related Innovative Business Models; and 4) Northern Rangelands Trust: Resilient Communities and Natural Resources. The Northern Rangelands Trust Development Engagement seeks to increase community resilience and adaptation to climate chnage through sustainable, peaceful use of natural resources. In doing so, project activities seek to build the capacity of communities and local and national government to enable sustainable rangeland, forest and marine managegement systems. The Supporting Climate Technologies and Related Innovative Business Models Development Engagement seeks to increase the scale-up and uptake of climate solutions contributing to mitigation and adaptation by improving the enabling environment (through policy advocacy, research, access to finance and awareness creation) for innovative business models.
Lebanon	Adaptation	AFD Disaster Risk Reduction Project in Lebanon. 20 million DKK.	Finance supports the national disaster risk management strategy in Lebanon, which is identified as remaining limited in terms of coordination and territorial approach. The strategy is supported to develop an efficient and replicable river basin integrated risk management model allowing local communities and actors to build their resilience and enhance their preparedness, response means and capacities against disasters.
Mali	Adaptation, Technology development and transfer	Climate Change Adaptation and Stability in Fragile Border Areas of Mali - PATRIP Foundation. 55 million DKK.	The support aims to strengthen the resilience of communities in Mali's fragile border areas to Burkina Faso and Niger through integrated climate change adaptation and stabilisation measures. Key results include the installment of climate smart infrastructure in communities and access to clean energy, alongside capacity building for joint community natural resource management. The project exemplifies soft technology transfer through access to information networks, training and capacity building exercises relevant to adaptation action.
Niger	Adaptation, Technology development and transfer	Strengthening the Resilience of the Populations of the Zinder Region to Climate Risks. 10 million DKK.	The support aims to build the resilience of communities in Korama (Zinder Region) to climate change and natural disasters is strengthened, and these communities are economically empowered through the creation of sustainable and meaningful employment opportunities by 2023. Through a multi-faceted intervention, the capacity of the population in the Zinder Region will be enhanced to better ancticipate and minimise the effects of climate change through the implementation of early warning systems and apply adaptation measures.

Table 9			
Provision of capacity-building support [a]			
Recipient country/ region	**Targeted area**	**Programme or project title**	**Description of programme or project** [b,c]
	Mitigation Adaptation Technology development and transfer Multiple areas		
Niger	Adaptation, Technology development and transfer	Supporting Biodigester Sector for Green Jobs and Income Generation. 9.8 million DKK.	The overall objective of the project is that Nigerien Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), in partnership with local governments, promote green jobs and income generating activities and enhance the local adaptive capacity and climate resilience of the most climate vulnerable women and youth. The project aims to build capacity of local CSOs and Local Governments to implement locally-led, and gender-transformative adaptation planning. As an example, the support provides biodigestors and the training to use them which will replace charcoal as a cooking fuel while producing an agricultural input.
Rwanda	Adaptation, Technology development and transfer	Climate-Smart Agriculture and Market Development for Enhancing Livelihoods of Refugees and their Host Communities in Rwanda. 5.4 million DKK.	Building on the successful implementation of Misizi marshland project, the proposed replication of Misizi project model aims at improving livelihoods and self-reliance for more refugees and host communities, through facilitating access to arable land and agricultural inputs for market-oriented and climate-smart farming . Project phases include: 1) preparation in partnership with the Government of Rwanda and other partners; 2) Identifying 2-3 feasible value chain in partnership with private sector partners / companies; 3) Training / Agricultural Extension and business development advisory services; 4) transfer of productive assets (seeds / inputs / manure / irrigation); and 5) monitoring & evaluation.
South Africa	Adaptation	Table Mountain Water Source Area Partnership: Protecting Critical Groundwater. 2.3 million DKK.	The Partnership aims towards a Table Mountain Strategic Water Source Area which is well managed, including the sustainable use of groundwater, to ensure the continued provision of water to South Africa, supporting its people and ecosystems. Capacity building is supported through the sharing of international best practices, alongside Danish expertise, in ground water management.
Tanzania	Adaptation	PASS digitalisation Credit Guarantee 2020-2021. 10 million DKK.	The Private Agricultural Sector Support (PASS) project will capitalise on the rapidly increasing mobile connectivity in Tanzania. By digitalising PASS products and processes, the project will contribute to significantly accelerate PASS' ability to reach large number of beneficiaries, including small-holder farmers, who will benefit from access to finance. The project is closely aligned to the objectives of the Danish TechVelopment Initiative. In addition, the support establishes a Knowledge Hub (KH), a key avenue where PASS can create awareness on climate change and environmental challenges and inspire small holder farmers of green solutions, technologies and approaches.
Uganda	Mitigation, Technology development and transfer	Beyond the Grid Fund for Africa (BGFA). 37.5 million DKK.	The Beyond the Grid Fund for Africa (BGFA) aims to incentivize the private off-grid energy enterprises to provide energy access to underserved people in rural and peri-urban areas in Sub-Saharan African countries. This will be done by offering financial incentives to selected private companies to provide high quality and affordable energy services to regions outside the grid. The Danish support to BGFA will support the Uganda window and be targeted provision of access to primarily off-grid solar home systems. Further, a Danish priority will be to support technical skills development for the off-grid solar sector in Uganda. Support for hard technology transfer and capacity building can be seen through the BGFA, via the targeted provision of access to primarily off-grid solar home systems and the support of technical skills development for the off-grid solar sector in Uganda.
Uganda	Adaptation	Innovative and Gender-sensitive Nature-based Solutions for Resilience and Green Jobs. 10 million DKK.	Focusing around the Rwenzori Mountains in western Uganda, the project will raise awareness of climate change and support communities to restore degraded watersheds and forests prone to climate related flooding and landslides. Communities will be trained in sustainable natural resource management to support their livelihoods. Selected women and youth will receive vocational training and be connected to employers offering green jobs – for example, in sustainable timber production. Local community enterprises, such as those focusing on timber and honey, will be trained and connected to markets to support their growth. The overall objective of this project is to create and scale green jobs by applying a Nature based Solutions (NbS) approach at a landscape level to harness nature's immense potential to provide for communities' well-being, hereby enhancing their resilience to climate change in the Rwenzori Mountains in western Uganda. Capacity building support focuses on increasing the population's awareness of climate change and available adaptation activities, and through the provision of sustainable resource management training.

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Provision of capacity-building support [a]			
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	Mitigation Adaptation Technology development and transfer Multiple areas		
Uganda	Adaptation	Growing inclusive green entrepreneurship in the Kibale, Itwara and Matiri forest landscape, Western Uganda. 6 million DKK.	Uganda has an economy that largely depends on the natural resource base for growth, but the country is still highly vulnerable to climatic changes, particularly affecting the large proportion (60%) of the population that depends on (rainfed) agriculture for their livelihood. The objective of the proposal is to revitalise rural communities and increase their resilience to climate and other external shocks through a nature-based model for green job creation, innovation and entrepreneurship that protects and restores land and ecosystem services. The proposal simultaneously targets issues of land and forest degradation and poverty. Generally, agricultural productivity is low making it difficult to sustain a growing (young and increasingly unemployed) population, market access limited, value addition low to non-existing, and part of the solution - improved skills and knowledge - is not readily available. Rural communities and low-income population groups are largely denied access to formal vocational training at vocational training institutions due to high fees, accompanying costs (accommodation, buying food, lost labour at home), gender (women alone away from home), combined with long training periods. Capacity building support is provided in multiple ways: through the Innovative Community Eco-Information and Alert System, enabling enhanced climate resilience and productivity in agroforestry systems; Through the Green Community Entrepreneurship Model and climate-smart agroforestry courses/skills, which are are integrated in local green TVET colleges' curricula.
Ukraine	Mitigation, Technology development and transfer	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Programme 2018-2021. UDEC II. 3 million DKK.	The objective of the development cooperation is to strengthen the enabling environment for sustainable energy investment in Ukraine. Capacity building support is provided through tool development for short-term energy forecasting, to assess the security of power supply and renewable energy integration.
Zimbabwe	Adaptation	UNDP Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund 2019-2020. 10 million DKK.	The Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF) is a long-term development initiative with an overall objective of contributing to increased capacity of communities to protect development gains in the face of recurrent shocks and stresses enabling them to contribute to the economic development of Zimbabwe. ZRBF is currently supporting implementation of resilience building activities in 18 rural districts in Zimbabwe via 7 project consortia. The interventions are all aimed at achieving increased adaptive, absorptive and transformative capacities of communities to withstand shocks and stresses.

[a] To be reported to the extent possible.

[b] Each Party included in Annex II to the Convention shall provide information, to the extent possible, on how it has provided capacity-building support that responds to the existing and emerging capacity-building needs identified by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention in the areas of mitigation, adaptation and technology development and transfer.

[c] Additional information may be provided on, for example, the measure or activity and co-financing arrangements.

Data Sheet

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P: +45 33922800
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”Denmark's Eighth National Communication on Climate Change and Fifth Biennial Report” is the eighth national report and fifth biennial report on Denmark's implementation of its obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol.

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Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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