



Denmark and the European Green Deal:

Climate and energy targets in Denmark

July 2022
#EUGreenDeal

To fight the climate crisis, the EU's goal is to cut its net greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030. For Denmark, this means **reducing emissions by 50% by 2030** in sectors outside the EU Emissions Trading System, compared to 2005. These include emissions from transport, buildings, agriculture and waste.

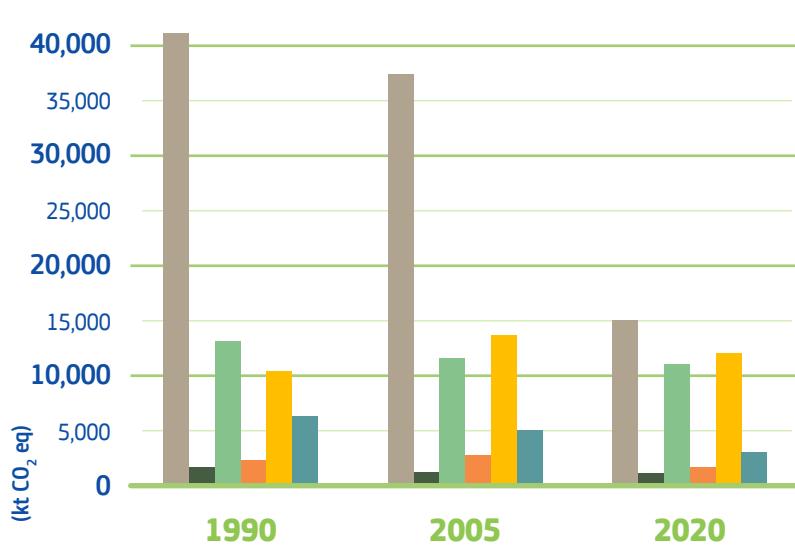
To get there, the European Commission estimates that **at least 55%** of Denmark's final energy consumption would need to come from **renewable sources by 2030**.

Under its current plans, Denmark's national energy efficiency targets for 2030 are low in ambition, and there is potential for the country to contribute more to the proposed EU-wide goals of 41.5% for primary energy consumption and 39% for final energy consumption.



Greenhouse gas emissions in Denmark

We're on the right track. Since 1990, Denmark has successfully reduced its emissions in several key sectors.



	1990	2005	2020
Energy	41,638	37,221	15,075
Waste	1,896	1,319	1,210
Agriculture	13,338	11,443	11,268
Industrial Processes	2,343	2,770	1,925
Transport	10,787	13,597	12,032
Land-based emissions	6,874	5,102	3,107
Total	77,995	72,136	44,853

In Denmark there is a net emission of carbon from the land sector due to the country's extensive crop and grassland

Source:
<https://unfccc.int/ghg-inventories-annex-i-parties/2022>

Benefits of climate action



As well as limiting the impact of global warming, climate action brings many other benefits:

More than
76%
of Danes

consider climate change
a serious problem.

- ✓ **It saves lives:** climate action helps improve air quality. Every year 2,900 Danes die prematurely due to air pollution. By delivering the European Green Deal, we can cut that number by 41%, saving some 1,300 lives.
- ✓ **It saves money:** improving energy efficiency, insulating homes and installing renewable energy lowers energy bills.
- ✓ **It protects nature:** restoring natural landscapes to capture carbon is great for biodiversity.
- ✓ **It strengthens energy independence:** more renewable energy means less dependence on oil and gas imports.
- ✓ **It boosts innovation:** the climate transition creates a powerful incentive to develop climate-friendly technologies, boosting growth and creating jobs.

Climate action is worth it, and Danes know it. The majority (72%) believe national governments are responsible for tackling climate change, while over 6 in 10 (62%) have taken action themselves.

77%
of Danes



believe the damage due to
climate change is higher
than the investment needed
for a green transition.

Financing Denmark's green transition

Various European funding sources are available to support Denmark's green transition.



EU budget sources

Just Transition Fund

€89 million
(2021-2027)

Cohesion Policy Funds (ERDF, ESF+, Cohesion)

€78.18 million
(2021-2027)

Recovery and Resilience Fund

€1.5 billion (in grants)
(2021-2026)

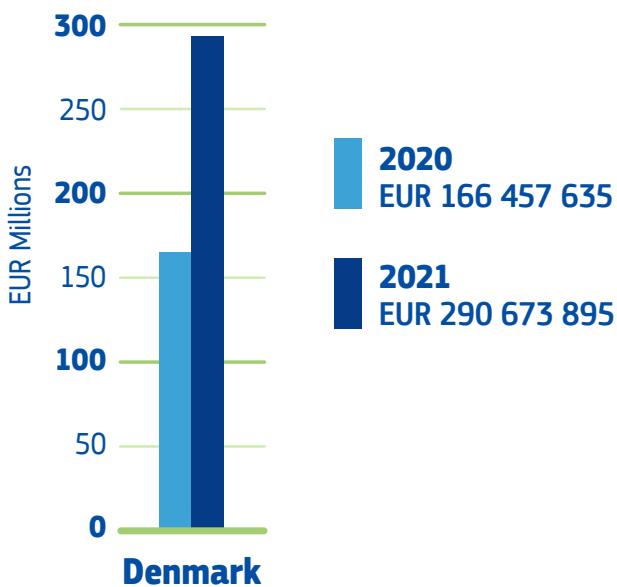
Social Climate Fund*

€361 million
(2025-2032)

* The Social Climate Fund was proposed by the Commission in July 2021 and will accompany the new Emissions Trading System (ETS) for road transport and buildings. The fund will help vulnerable households and micro-enterprises invest in clean heating, electric driving, solar panels, and more.



Revenues from the Emissions Trading System



Revenues from the sales of emission allowances largely stay with the national government. In addition, some ETS revenues flow into the Innovation Fund, which seeks to incentivise investment in the next generation of low-carbon technologies.

The Innovation Fund is providing project development assistance to the Hydrogen EU-ROPAX project, which will create a zero-emissions ferry crossing from Copenhagen to Oslo. The project, which counts five Danish companies among its participants, will develop a 100% hydrogen-powered ferry, which only emits water.

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