

Klimarådet.

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Danish Climate Change governance framework

Peter Møllgaard, Dean and Chair of the Danish Council on Climate Change

1st of September 2022

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Agenda

1

The Climate Act 2020

2

The role of the Danish Council on Climate Change

3

Status on meeting the Danish climate targets

4

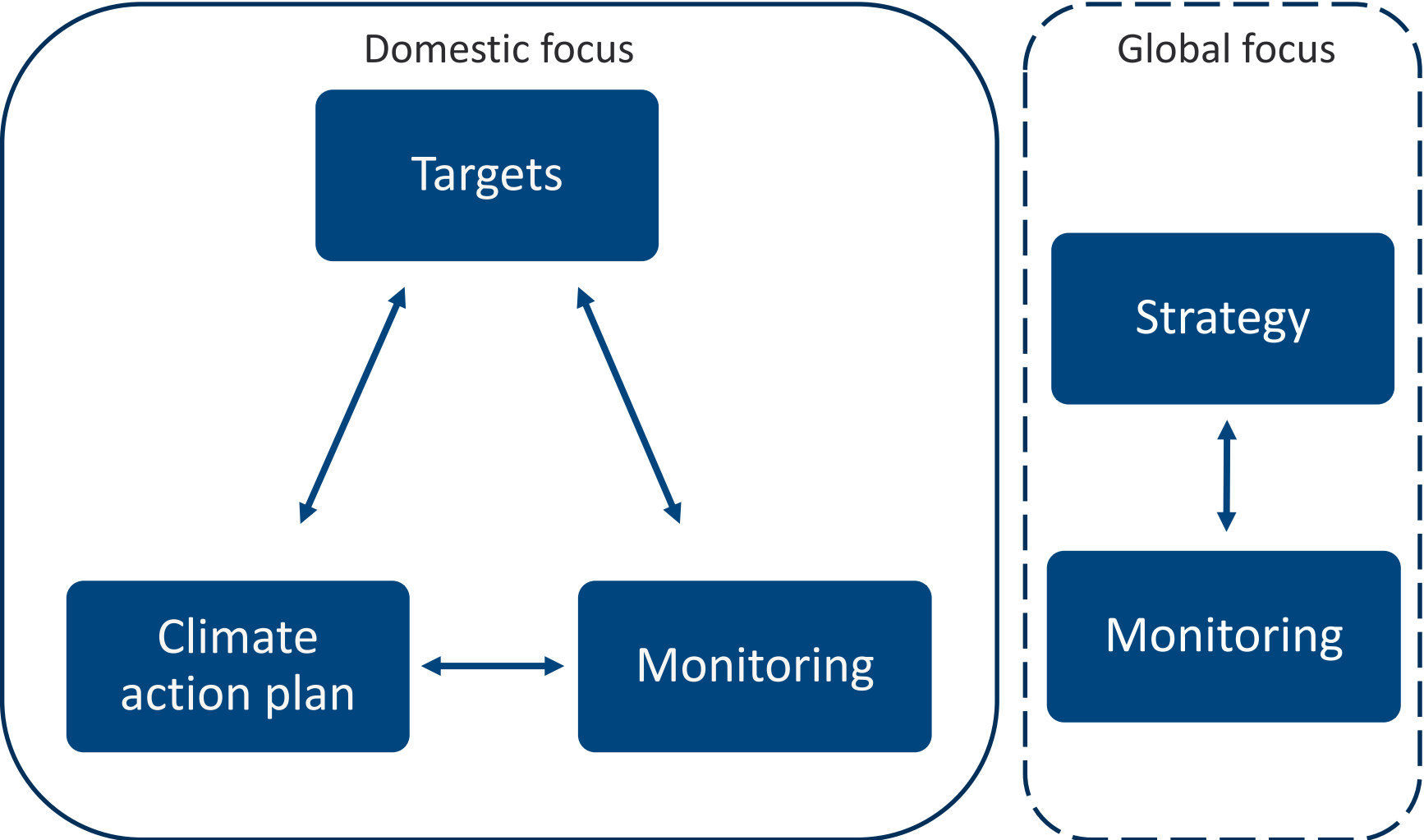
How should we get there?

1

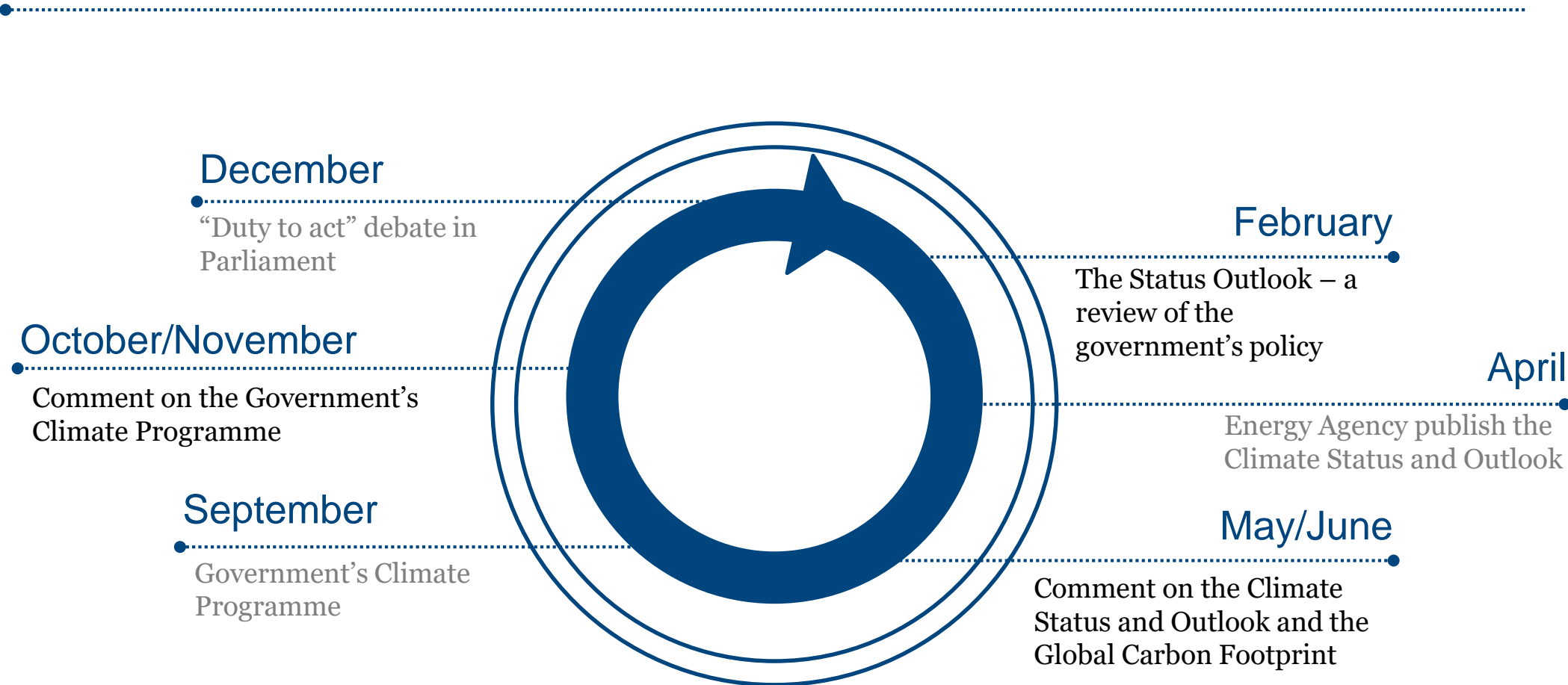
The Climate Act



Denmark's New Climate Act from 2020



The Council is an Institutionalized Part of the Yearly Policy Cycle



2



The Danish Council on Climate Change



The Three Roles of the Danish Council on Climate Change

Watchdog



Follow and report on the Danish national climate targets

→ Reduce the risk of spin, greenwashing and lack of adequate action

Adviser



Give advice to the government and parliament about climate policy

→ Need for an outside and objective perspective

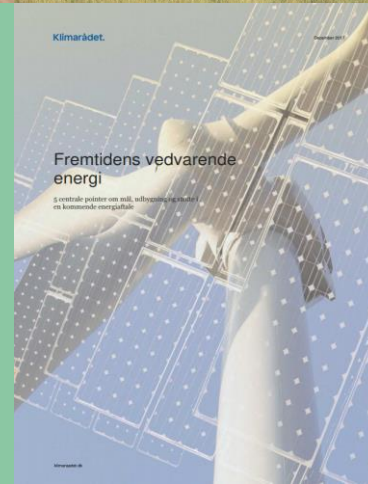
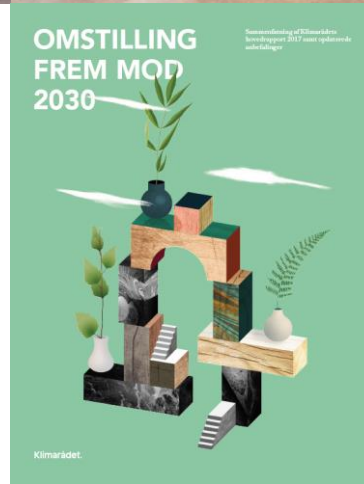
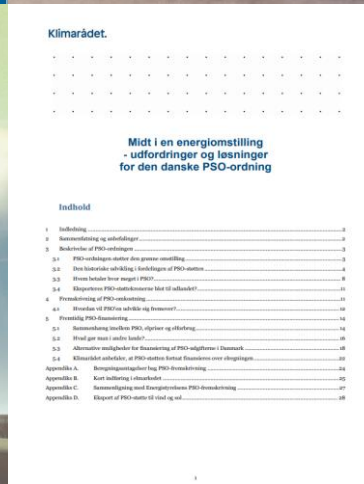
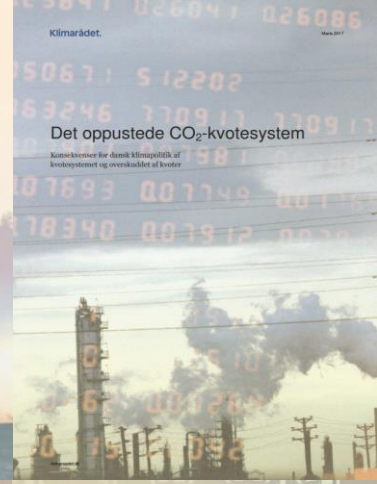
Public debate



Contribute and participate in the public discussion on climate change policy

→ Benefit of sharing knowledge from independent experts

The council has produced a large number of reports



The Benefits of an Advisory Council

Systemic approach



Holistic perspective on climate policy

Objective



Objective voice not influenced by vested interests

New ideas



Come up with new policy ideas

3

Status on meeting the climate targets in 2025 and 2030

Denmark's Climate Targets

2025

50-54 percent
greenhouse gas
reduction compared
to 1990

2030

70 percent
greenhouse gas
reduction compared
to 1990

2050

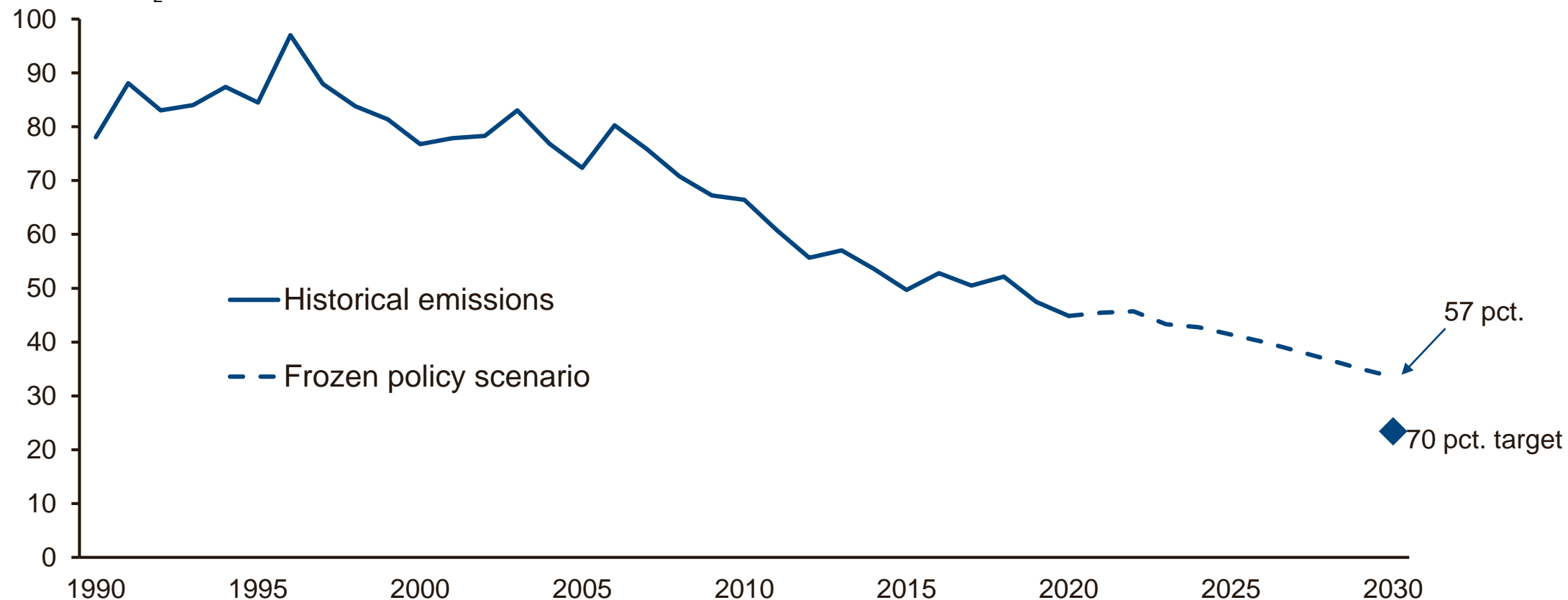
Climate neutrality



70 percent in 2030 – the main focus in Danish climate politics

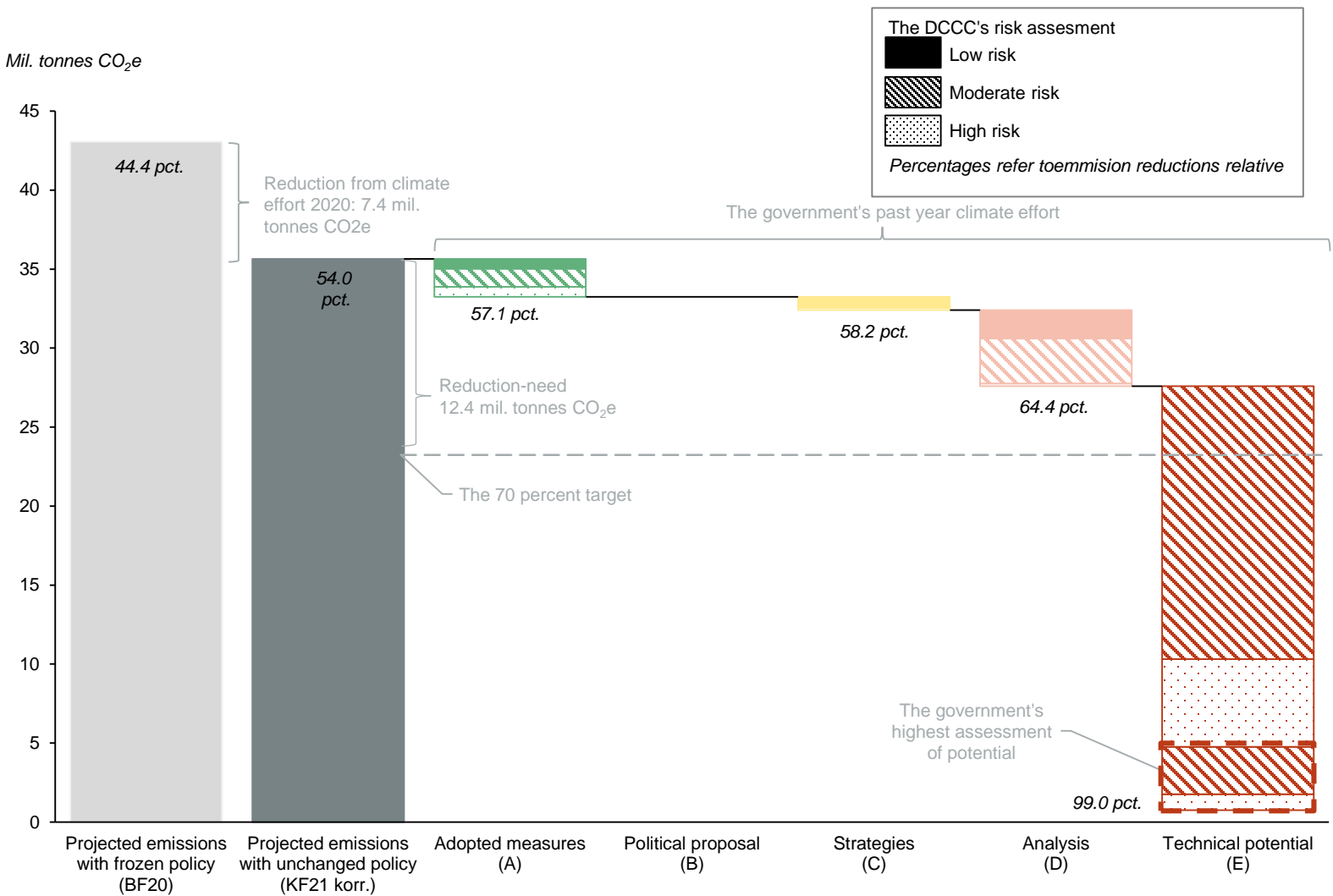
Danish emissions since 1990

mio. ton CO₂e

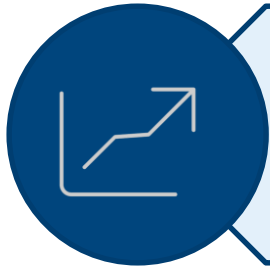


Note: Emissions are incl. LULUCF og elhandelskorrigeret historical.
Kilde: Energistyrelsen, *Klimafremskrivning 2022*.

The target of 70 percent reduction has not been accounted for yet



Assessment of the Government's climate effort by 2022



There has been significant progress



The objective of 2030 has not been accounted for yet



A bit remains in order to reach the lower limit of the objective of 2025



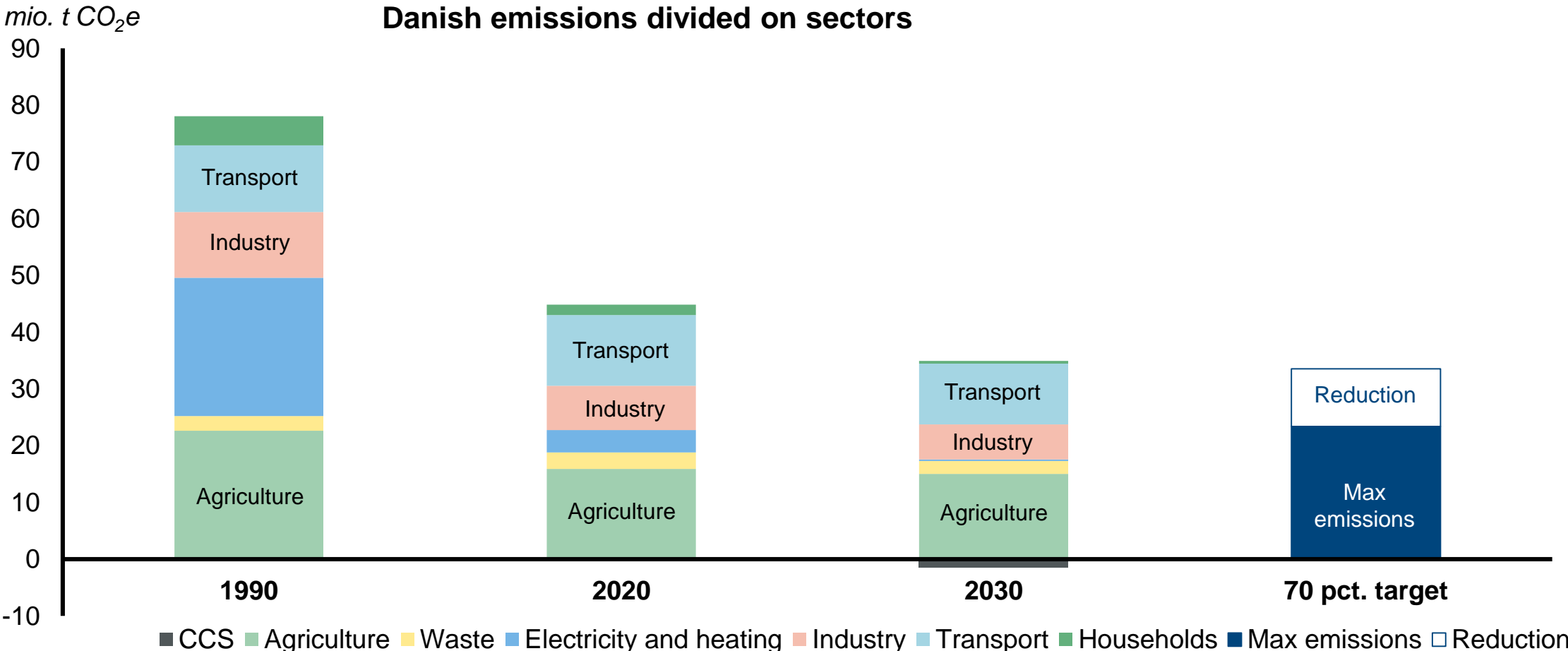
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How should we get there?



Three sectors must contribute to reach the target of 70 pct. in 2030



Kilde: Energistyrelsen, *Klimafremskrivning 2022*.

Political Recommendations from the Council



A general and uniform tax on greenhouse gas emissions across ALL sectors.



Support research in and development of reduction measures in the agricultural sector. Ambitious and cost-effective common regulation of emission from agriculture and land-use in the EU.



Further expansion of renewable energy, for instance solar panels and onshore windmills. Frontloading and further expansion of offshore wind in the years leading up to 2040, than what is planned already.



Power-to-X must be based on green electricity, if it is to support the climate. And prioritize direct electrification and carbon-free fuels when possible.

Questions?

