United Nations

Framework Convention on Climate Change

FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/DNK

Distr.: General
22 October 2025

English only

Report on the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of Denmark

Summary

This report presents the results of the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of Denmark, conducted by a technical expert review team in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The review took place from 28 April to 2 May 2025 in Copenhagen.

Abbreviations and acronyms

2006 IPCC Guidelines	*2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*
2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines	*2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*
BTR	biennial transparency report
CH_4	methane
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2 eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
CRT	common reporting table
CTF	common tabular format
ESR	European Union effort-sharing regulation
EU	European Union
EU ETS	European Union Emissions Trading System
GHG	greenhouse gas
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPU	industrial processes and product use
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MPGs	modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement
N_2O	nitrous oxide
NA	not applicable
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NE	not estimated
NF_3	nitrogen trifluoride
NID	national inventory document
PaMs	policies and measures
PFC	perfluorocarbon
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
SF_6	sulfur hexafluoride
TERT	technical expert review team
Wetlands Supplement	*2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands*
WM	‘with measures’

I. Introduction and summary

A. Introduction

1. This report covers the technical expert review of the BTR1 of Denmark. The review was organized by the secretariat and conducted by the TERT in accordance with the MPGs,[1] particularly chapter VII thereof.

2. A draft version of this report was transmitted to the Government of Denmark, which provided comments that were taken into account, as appropriate, in this final version of the report.[2]

3. The review was conducted as an in-country review from 28 April to 2 May 2025 in Copenhagen by the following team of nominated experts from the UNFCCC roster of experts: Ivana Audia (Italy), Marius Balčius (Lithuania), Arthur Denneman (Kingdom of the Netherlands), Ngozi Eze (Nigeria), Roberto Lucero (Ecuador), Kirsten May (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Sergii Shmarin (Ukraine) and Qing Tong (China). Sergii Shmarin and Qing Tong were the lead reviewers. The review was coordinated by Andrea Nuesse (secretariat).

B. Scope

4. The TERT conducted a technical expert review of the information reported in the BTR1 of Denmark as per the scope of the review defined in paragraph 146 of the MPGs, consisting of:

(a) Review of the consistency of the information submitted by the Party under Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9, of the Paris Agreement with the MPGs (see chap. II.A below);

(b) Consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (see chap. II.B below);

(c) Consideration of the support provided by the Party, as relevant (see chap. II.C below);

(d) Identification of areas of improvement[3] for the Party related to implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (see chap. II.D below).

C. Summary

5. Denmark submitted its BTR1 on 23 December 2024, before the deadline of 31 December 2024 mandated in decision 18/CMA.1. Denmark submitted its NID as a stand-alone document on 16 December 2024, before the deadline of 31 December 2024. Denmark also submitted its CRTs on 16 December 2024, before the deadline of 31 December 2024, and CTF tables on 23 December 2024, before the deadline of 31 December 2024.

6. A list of the areas of improvement identified on the basis of the review of the consistency of the reported information with the MPGs can be found in the assessment tables.[4]

[1] Decision 18/CMA.1, annex.
[2] As per para. 162(e) of the MPGs.
[3] As referred to in paras. 7, 8, 146(d) and 162(d) of the MPGs.
[4] Contained in document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/DNK/Add.1, available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

D. Information provided by the Party pursuant to paragraphs 143–145 of the modalities, procedures and guidelines

7. Denmark considers itself a developed country Party under the Paris Agreement and as such did not report information on support needed and received for implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building.

II. Technical expert review[5]

A. Review of the consistency of the submitted information with the modalities, procedures and guidelines[6]

1. National inventory report[7]

8. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of Denmark and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in tables 2–3 and 5–7 of the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above and summarized in table 1.

[5] As per para. 187 of the MPGs.
[6] As per para. 146(a) of the MPGs.
[7] As per para. 150(a) of the MPGs.

Table 1
Information reported in Denmark's national inventory report and review of consistency with the modalities, procedures and guidelines

Element	*Elements of information to be reported*	*Summary of information reported*	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
Submission type (para. 12 of the MPGs)	Has the national inventory report been submitted as a stand-alone document?	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
Time series (paras. 57–58 of the MPGs)	What years have been reported and is the time series in accordance with the MPGs?	1990–2022, in accordance with the MPGs	No areas of improvement were identified
Metrics (para. 37 of the MPGs)	Has the Party used the 100-year global warming potential values from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report?	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
	Has the Party used other metrics?	No	No areas of improvement were identified
Gases (paras. 47–49 and 51 of the MPGs)	Which gases have been reported?	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, NF_3	No areas of improvement were identified
Indirect emissions (para. 52 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported indirect CO_2 emissions and national totals with and without indirect CO_2?	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
	Has the Party reported indirect N_2O emissions from sources other than those in the agriculture and LULUCF sectors as a memo item?	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
National circumstances and institutional arrangements (paras. 18–19 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported information on the functions related to inventory planning, preparation and management?	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
Methodologies, parameters and data (paras. 20–24 of the MPGs)	Has the Party used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines?	Yes	2.G.1, 7.W.1, 7.W.2, 7.W.3, 7.W.4, 7.W.5
	Has the Party used other IPCC methodological guidance?	Yes, the 2013 Wetlands Supplement and the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines	No areas of improvement were identified
Key category analysis (paras. 25 and 41–42 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported a key category analysis?	Yes, a key category analysis was performed using approach 1 and 2 and a 95 per cent threshold for level and trend assessment for the starting year (1990) and the latest reporting year (2022) and with and without LULUCF	2.G.2
Time-series consistency and recalculations (paras. 26–28 and 43 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported a consistent time series?	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified

Element	*Elements of information to be reported*	*Summary of information reported*	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
	Has the Party provided justification and explanatory information for recalculations?	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
Uncertainty assessment (paras. 29 and 44 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported the results of the uncertainty analysis and the methods used, underlying assumptions and trends?	Partly, including level and trend uncertainty, reported using approach 1 for the starting year (1990) and the latest reporting year (2022)	2.G.3, 5.A.2
QA/QC plan and procedures (paras. 34–36 and 46 of the MPGs)	Has the Party elaborated information on an inventory QA/QC plan, including information on the inventory agency responsible for implementing QA/QC, and current and future QA/QC procedures?	Yes, including information on the inventory agency responsible for implementing QA/QC, an inventory QA/QC plan, general QC procedures and category-specific QC for key categories and for individual categories for which significant methodological changes and/or data revisions have occurred	No areas of improvement were identified
Assessment of completeness (paras. 30–33, 45 and 50 of the MPGs)	Have any areas of improvement for lack of completeness been identified for the following sectors?		
	Energy	No	No areas of improvement were identified
	IPPU	No	No areas of improvement were identified
	Agriculture	No	No areas of improvement were identified
	LULUCF	Yes	6.L.7
	Waste	No	No areas of improvement were identified
Threshold for reporting significant categories (para. 32 of the MPGs)	For categories reported as “NE” owing to insignificance, has information been reported showing that the likely level of emissions is below the threshold of significance?	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
Methodologies, emission factors, parameters and activity data (paras. 39–40 and 53–56 of the MPGs)	Has information been reported on categories, gases, methodologies (including the rationale for selecting them), emission factors and activity data at		

Element	*Elements of information to be reported*	*Summary of information reported*	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
	a disaggregated level for the following sectors?		
	Energy	Partly	3.E.1
	Has information been reported on international aviation and marine bunker fuel emissions as two separate entries and such emissions distinctly reported from national totals?	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
	Has information been reported indicating how feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels have been accounted for in the inventory, under the energy or IPPU sector?	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
	IPPU	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
	Agriculture	Yes	5.A.3
	LULUCF	Partly	6.L.2, 6.L.3, 6.L.4, 6.L.5, 6.L.6
	Waste	Partly	7.W.6

[a] See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/DNK/Add.1. The areas of improvement referred to in this table comprise only those relating to recommendations in that document.

2. Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the nationally determined contribution[8]

9. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of Denmark and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in tables 8 and 11–13 of the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above and summarized in table 2.

Table 2
Information reported in Denmark's submission

Topic	*ID#s for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
National circumstances and institutional arrangements (paras. 59–63 of the MPGs)	8.1
Description of the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including updates (para. 64 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement were identified
Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 65–79 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement were identified
Mitigation PaMs, actions and plans related to implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 80–90 of the MPGs)	11.1, 11.3
Summary of GHG emissions and removals (para. 91 of the MPGs)	12.1
Projections of GHG emissions and removals (paras. 92–102 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement were identified

[a] See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/DNK/Add.1. The areas of improvement referred to in this table comprise only those relating to recommendations in that document.

3. Financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided[9]

10. Denmark reported information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement.

11. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of Denmark and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in tables 15–20 of the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above and summarized in table 3.

Table 3
Review of the consistency of the information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support reported in Denmark's submission with the modalities, procedures and guidelines

Topic	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
National circumstances and institutional arrangements (paras. 119–120 of the MPGs)	15.1
Underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies (paras. 121–122 of the MPGs)	16.1
Information on financial support provided under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 123–124 of the MPGs)	17.1, 18.1
Information on support for technology development and transfer provided under Article	19.1, 19.2

[8] As per para. 150(b) of the MPGs.
[9] As per para. 150(c) of the MPGs.

Topic	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
10 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 126–127 of the MPGs)	
Information on capacity-building support provided under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 128–129 of the MPGs)	20.1, 20.2

[a] See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/DNK/Add.1. The areas of improvement referred to in this table comprise only those relating to recommendations in that document.

B. Consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its nationally determined contribution[10]

12. In considering Denmark's progress in implementing and achieving its NDC, the TERT noted that the EU and its member States have a joint NDC with a target of an economy-wide net domestic reduction in emissions of at least 55 per cent by 2030 compared with the 1990 level.[11]

13. Denmark reported information on the actions and PaMs that support the implementation and achievement of its NDC. Three overarching EU PaMs – the EU ETS, the ESR and the EU LULUCF regulation – significantly influence Denmark's portfolio of PaMs. The EU ETS covers mainly GHG emission point sources in the energy, industry, maritime shipping and aviation sectors. An EU-wide emission cap was put in place for 2021–2030 for the EU ETS with the goal of reducing emissions by 62 per cent below the 2005 level by 2030. The ESR sets binding annual GHG emission targets for member States covering the transport, buildings, agriculture and waste sectors, as well as industry sectors not covered by the EU ETS. The ESR-covered sectors are required to collectively contribute to a 40 per cent reduction in emissions at the EU level by 2030 compared with the 2005 level, with individual member States' reduction targets ranging from 10 to 50 per cent below the 2005 level. Denmark's target under the ESR is a reduction in GHG emissions of 50 per cent below the 2005 level by 2030 in ESR-covered sectors. EU member States must achieve binding national LULUCF targets to contribute to the EU-wide target for 2030. The member States' targets for 2030 are defined as the average of net emissions and removals in 2016–2018 plus an individual binding target, which collectively corresponds to 42 Mt CO_2 eq. The EU LULUCF regulation sets a net removal target of 310 Mt CO_2 eq in the NDC scope.

14. Table 4 provides a summary of the reported information on the key national PaMs of Denmark.

Table 4
Summary of information on key policies and measures reported by Denmark

Sector	*Key PaMs*	*Estimate of mitigation impact in 2030 (kt CO_2 eq)*
Policy framework and cross-sectoral measures	Funds for supporting CO_2 capture and storage technologies, including technology-neutral funds for supporting CO_2 capture	2 450.00
	CO_2 tax on energy products	2 500.00
	EU ETS	400.00
	Mandatory energy audit for large enterprises	NE
	Competitive subsidy scheme for private enterprises targeting energy efficiency initiatives and the switch from fossil to renewable energy use in industry	300.00

[10] As per para. 146(b) of the MPGs.

[11] The consideration of the implementation and achievement of the joint EU NDC is in the context of the NDC submitted by the EU on 17 December 2020 and updated on 17 October 2023.

Sector	*Key PaMs*	*Estimate of mitigation impact in 2030 (kt CO_2 eq)*
	Subsidy scheme for CO_2-intensive enterprises to partly subsidize the investment cost in projects that will lead to a decrease in CO_2 emissions	NE
Energy		
Energy efficiency	Obligation for energy savings in government buildings	NE
	Subsidy scheme for energy renovations in public buildings (municipalities and regions)	NE
	Subsidy scheme for phasing out oil and gas boilers and converting them to green solutions	IE
	Grants for subscription-based (rental) heat pumps for replacing oil, gas or biomass boilers	NE
Energy supply and renewables	Electricity tax	NE
	Biomass agreement (on generating electricity using biomass)	NE
	Price supplement and subsidies for renewable energy production	NE
	Tenders for offshore wind turbines	NE
	Phasing out fossil fuels and promoting the use of locally based renewable energy for heat generation by adjusting requirements for district heating projects	NE
	Energy efficiency measures such as energy ratings for buildings	NE
Transport	Mileage-based toll system for trucks	300.00
	Delivery of fuel-efficient cars and vans and, from 2035, no sales of new fossil fuelled passenger cars and vans (EU demands on vehicle manufactures)	150.00
	Electrification of parts of the rail infrastructure	NE
	Climate-friendly cooperation agreements on green public transport	NE
	Plans and funds for establishing 25 recharging stations for heavy vehicles	NE
IPPU	Regulations that phase out most of the uses of HFCs, PFCs and SF_6 as per a statutory order on the use of fluorinated gases	NE
Agriculture	Regulations focused on reducing nitrate leaching from agricultural soils	NE
	Subsidy for investment in environmentally and climate-friendly technologies on farms, such as for feed additives that reduce CH_4 emissions	440.00
	Collective action to reduce nitrogen emissions	640.00
	General requirement to reduce CH_4 emissions from cattle	160.00
	More frequent discharge of pig manure	170.00
LULUCF	Ban on burning straw on fields	NE
	Public afforestation (State and municipalities)	NE
	Establishment of the Danish Climate Forest Fund to support climate efforts	NE
	Subsidy for restoration of peatland	NE
	Extensification of carbon-rich soils (Ecoscheme)	330.00

Sector	*Key PaMs*	*Estimate of mitigation impact in 2030 (kt CO_2 eq)*
Waste	Ban on landfills comprising combustible waste	NE
	Waste tax	NE
	Streamlining of and mandatory collection schemes for household waste	IE
	National implementation of extended producer responsibility for packaging	IE

Sources: Denmark's BTR1 and CTF table 5, and information provided by the Party during the review.
Note: All PaMs listed are included in the WM scenario projections.

15. The TERT noted that Denmark has implemented a broad set of prioritized PaMs across key sectors (energy efficiency, energy supply and renewables, transport, households and waste) and cross-sectoral measures that have started to have an impact and that are expected to further contribute to GHG emission reductions. These include regulatory instruments, financial incentives and infrastructure investments aimed at supporting the green transition. Mitigation actions that are expected to contribute the most to GHG emission reductions have been implemented in the energy sector to support a shift towards low-carbon energy sources and improved energy performance in buildings – such as the expansion of renewable energy production, electrification, energy efficiency improvements and phasing out fossil fuels – contributing to emission reductions since the mid-1990s. In the transport sector, mitigation PaMs have started to have an impact, particularly through modal shift initiatives, electrification and gradual updates to vehicle standards and infrastructure. Further mitigation measures have been implemented in the waste sector (landfill bans and circular economy initiatives), the agriculture sector (targeted nitrogen regulation and manure management) and the IPPU sector (regulation of fluorinated gases).

16. Although the overall reduction of GHG emissions[12] without LULUCF due to the enumerated measures decreased by 41.3 per cent between 1990 and 2022, the GHG emissions in the transport sector slightly increased in 2015–2021, suggesting that economic drivers such as rising demand for mobility and freight counteracted the effects of PaMs implemented during this period. In contrast, emissions from energy supply and buildings in the energy sector declined, supported by structural changes and sustained policy efforts. However, Denmark's BTR1 does not provide quantified estimates of GHG emission reductions for the majority of the individual PaMs, which limits the ability to assess their direct contribution to progress in achieving the joint EU NDC. The TERT notes that the Party might consider strengthening its capacity to estimate the mitigation potential of individual actions and their actual impact, to enhance transparency and policy effectiveness.

17. The TERT also noted that Denmark's climate action is guided by the principles of the Climate Act, which emphasize global responsibility, cost-effectiveness and a just green transition that supports competitiveness, social cohesion and a strong welfare society. Trends show that, while mitigation PaMs are well aligned with long-term targets, improved tracking and quantification would support a more robust assessment of progress towards the joint EU NDC target.

18. According to EU legislation, Denmark's annual emission allocations, which correspond to its national emission reduction target for ESR sectors, decrease from 2021 to 2030. Denmark reported information on its ESR emissions as a way to track its contribution towards the joint NDC target as part of the NID and provided estimates for the fulfilment of EU objectives as part of its projected emissions (BTR1 section 2.6.1.3).

19. Denmark reported projections for 2030–2040 under the WM scenario.[13] The WM scenario reported by the Party includes PaMs implemented and adopted until 1 January 2024.

[12] For Denmark without Greenland and the Faroe Islands, excluding LULUCF and including indirect emissions.

[13] Note that, as per para. 93 of the MPGs, projections shall not be used to assess progress towards the implementation and achievement of an NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement unless the Party has identified a reported projection as its baseline.

The projected emission levels are presented in table 5. The TERT noted that information on GHG emission projections was not used in considering Denmark's progress in implementing its NDC.

Table 5
Summary of greenhouse gas emission projections for Denmark

	GHG emissions (kt CO_2 eq/year)	*Change in relation to 2022 level (%)*	*Change in relation to 2020 level (%)*
Inventory data 2020	43 866.49	NA	NA
Inventory data 2022	41 674.24	NA	–5.0
WM projections for 2030	25 384.00	–39.1	–42.1
WM projections for 2040	17 404.00	–58.2	–60.3

Sources: Denmark's BTR1 and CTF tables 6–7.
Note: The historical data and projections are for GHG emissions with LULUCF and include indirect CO_2 emissions.

20. In its BTR1, Denmark described the progress towards the joint EU NDC target. The TERT noted that the consideration of progress by the EU and its member States towards the joint EU NDC is contained in the report on the technical expert review of the BTR1 of the EU,[14] which states that the EU and its member States are on track to achieving the joint 2030 NDC target by implementing mitigation actions; however, maintaining this pace of emission reductions will require the full implementation of the EU 2030 legal framework and its related investment flows.

C. Consideration of the Party's support provided[15]

21. In its BTR1 Denmark reported information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to reporting on the provision and mobilization of support. The Party reported information on the systems and processes used to identify, track and report on support provided; experience and good practices relating to public policy and regulatory frameworks for private climate financing and investment; and efforts to enhance the comparability and accuracy of the information reported on financial support provided.

22. Denmark described its national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the provision of technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support. Denmark uses the same structures as those established in the EU monitoring mechanism regulation and the EU governance regulation, under which the Party provides annual reporting of information on capacity-building and technology development and transfer support provided to developing countries on the basis of the best available data.

23. Denmark's BTR1 contains key information on underlying assumptions, methodologies and definitions used by the Party to identify and report information on financial support provided.

24. Denmark's BTR1 contains key information on underlying assumptions, methodologies and definitions used by the Party to identify and report information on technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided.

1. Financial support provided under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement

(a) Bilateral, regional and other channels

25. Denmark provided financial support through bilateral, regional and other channels, focusing mainly on global projects, followed by support provided to India and to projects in Africa, specifically in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya and Mali. The projects, programmes or activities that received financial support are related to promoting sustainable energy services and clean energy community business models, building adaptation and resilience in relation

[14] FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/EU.
[15] As per para. 146(c) of the MPGs.

to urban infrastructure and enhancing governance for climate-vulnerable groups. The financial support provided through bilateral, regional and other channels was allocated to the following sectors: other (33.9 per cent), general environmental protection (21.3 per cent), water and sanitation (20.5 per cent), energy (19.9 per cent), agriculture (4.4 per cent) and transport (0.1 per cent).

26. Table 6 summarizes information on the financial support provided by the Party through bilateral, regional and other channels by type of support.

Table 6
Summary of financial support provided through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2021–2022 by Denmark

	Amount (climate-specific) (face value – USD million)[a]				*Share of total for bilateral, regional and other channels (%)*
Type of financial instrument	*Adaptation*	*Mitigation*	*Cross-cutting*	*Total*	
Grant	267.30	247.35	105.26	619.91	100.0
Total	**267.30**	**247.35**	**105.26**	**619.91**	100.0
Share of total for bilateral, regional and other channels (%)	**43.1**	**39.9**	**17.0**	**100.0**	–

Sources: Denmark's BTR1 and CTF table III.1, and information provided by the Party during the review.
[a] Only support committed is included in the summary to avoid double counting of committed and disbursed amounts.

(b) Multilateral channels

27. Denmark provided financial support through multilateral channels, focusing mainly on global projects, followed by support provided to projects in Africa. The Party did not specify the recipient countries of this support. The projects, programmes or activities that received financial support related to promoting water sanitation and sustainable energy, building the resilience of natural areas and improving infrastructure. The financial support provided through multilateral channels was allocated to the following sectors: general environmental protection (51.2 per cent), other (multisectoral or unspecified) (44.1 per cent), energy (3.4 per cent) and agriculture (1.3 per cent).

28. Table 7 summarizes information on financial support provided by the Party through multilateral channels by type of support.

Table 7
Summary of financial support provided through multilateral channels in 2021–2022 by Denmark
(USD million)

	Climate-specific inflows (face value)[a]			
Institution	*Adaptation*	*Mitigation*	*Cross-cutting*	*Total*
African Development Bank	3.46	4.21	–	7.68
Green Climate Fund	–	87.56	–	87.56
Least Developed Countries Fund	20.45	–	–	20.45
Special Climate Change Fund	5.45	–	–	5.45
World Bank[b]	52.33	5.72	–	58.05
Other[c]	–	3.20	3.18	6.38
African Development Fund	19.11	–	–	19.11
Nordic Development Fund	–	–	23.04	23.04
Total	**100.81**	**100.69**	**26.22**	**227.72**
Share of total (%)	**44.3**	**44.2**	**11.5**	100.0

Sources: Denmark's BTR1 and CTF table III.2, and information provided by the Party during the review.
[a] Only support committed is included in the summary to avoid double counting of committed and disbursed amounts.

[b] Including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association.

[c] The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Renewable Energy Agency and the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

2. Technology development and transfer support provided under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement

29. Denmark implemented measures or activities related to technology development and transfer, including activities undertaken by both the public and the private sector, that benefited developing country Parties. The Party employed the following strategies to support technology development and transfer: scaling up infrastructure investments that integrate climate adaptation and resilience based on effective technology, tools and knowledge in combination with stronger advocacy for prioritizing climate adaptation internationally; and enhancing clean energy access, development and investment, with a focus on poor and underserved households and communities.

30. Denmark provided support for the deployment and enhancement of the endogenous capacities and technologies of developing country Parties. The Party provided support for the transfer of both hard (i.e. equipment for controlling, reducing and preventing anthropogenic GHG emissions) and soft (i.e. capacity-building activities, the provision of and access to information networks, training and research) technologies. An example of a hard technology transfer project is the bilateral programme between Denmark and Kenya aimed at promoting and supporting the use of resource-efficient, clean and climate-sensitive technologies in the agriculture value chain and by households.

31. Denmark encouraged private sector activities aimed at supporting developing country Parties with technology development and transfer. Denmark has put in place a number of instruments to encourage private sector activities, the main one being the Investment Fund for Developing Countries, an independent government-owned fund offering risk capital to companies in developing countries and emerging markets. The Investment Fund manages a number of funds that mobilize private sector investments through co-financing of climate-relevant projects, including the innovative example of the Danish SDG Investment Fund, established in 2018, which receives public and private contributions and invests in key sectors such as the renewable energy, agribusiness, infrastructure, industry and services, and financial sectors, with the aim of contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

32. Denmark engaged in measures and activities related to technology innovation, including research, development and deployment, using a collaborative approach.

33. Denmark supported measures and activities related to technology development and transfer that focused mainly on enhancing food security, promoting and supporting the use of resource-efficient, clean and climate-sensitive technologies for use in the agriculture value chain and by households, promoting sustainable energy projects encompassing renewable energy and energy efficiency, and implementing actions to scale up infrastructure investments that integrate climate adaptation and resilience. Such measures and activities covered the following target sectors: energy, water and sanitation, agriculture and general environmental protection. The technology development and transfer activities targeted all types of support (mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting). The recipient entities for Denmark's technology development and transfer support were operating at the national, regional or global level.

3. Capacity-building support provided under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement

34. Denmark provided capacity-building support to developing country Parties for mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting needs and seeks to include capacity-building elements at the project design stage. As outlined in Denmark's strategy for development cooperation, it aims to support the capacity of local civil society organizations and national and local authorities to deliver local responses to both immediate and long-term consequences of crises. Denmark's capacity-building support responded to the existing and emerging capacity-building needs, priorities and gaps of developing country Parties.

35. Denmark described its key policies that promote capacity-building support in developing country Parties. These are focused mainly on increasing local and national capacities in order to implement adaptation and mitigation actions effectively and to ensure access to climate finance, as well as on relevant aspects of education related to climate change, training and public awareness, and the transparent, timely and accurate communication of information.

36. The Party's support for capacity-building activities includes a broad spectrum of activities and public, private and civil society partners. All bilateral partnerships and support projects are designed in close collaboration with the partner country. Denmark aims to ensure efficiency and relevance of the capacity-building support provided to developing countries through review and evaluation prior to engagement.

37. Denmark supported capacity-building measures or activities that focused mainly on increasing the capabilities of the national institutions and authorities of the recipient countries in terms of developing and disseminating knowledge and enhancing tools for data-driven decision-making. In addition, it provided technical support to government institutions of recipient countries and facilitated capacity-building and peer-to-peer learning in relation to water sanitation. The capacity-building measures or activities targeted all types of support (mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting). For the reporting period 2021–2022, most of the capacity-building measures or activities were reported as ongoing. The recipient entities for Denmark's capacity-building support were operating at the national, regional or global level.

D. Identification of areas of improvement[16]

38. During the technical expert review, the TERT identified areas of improvement in relation to Denmark's implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, which are summarized in chapter II.A above and included in the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above.

III. Conclusions and recommendations

39. The TERT conducted a technical expert review of the information reported in the BTR1, NID, CRTs and CTF tables of Denmark in accordance with the MPGs.

40. The areas of improvement identified by the TERT on the basis of the review of the consistency of the information reported by Denmark with the MPGs are summarized in chapter II.A above and included in the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above.

41. The EU and its member States have a joint NDC with a target of an economy-wide net domestic reduction in emissions of at least 55 per cent by 2030 compared with the 1990 level. In its BTR1 Denmark described its contributions towards the joint EU NDC target. The TERT noted that the consideration of progress by the EU and its member States towards the joint EU NDC is contained in the report on the technical expert review of the BTR1 of the EU, which states that the EU and its member States, based on preliminary data from 2023, are provisionally on track to achieve the joint 2030 NDC target by implementing mitigation actions, but may face challenges keeping on track given the uncertainty as to whether the current pace of reductions will be maintained.

42. The TERT notes that PaMs have contributed to GHG emission reductions in the energy and waste sectors, primarily through fuel substitution, improved energy efficiency and reduced landfilling, while GHG emissions in the agriculture sector have remained relatively stable and emissions in the transport sector have increased. Mitigation actions expected to contribute the most to GHG emission reductions are those targeting energy supply and buildings (including the expansion of renewable energy, electrification, energy efficiency improvements and phasing out of fossil fuels), transport (through electrification, modal shift initiatives and updates to vehicle standards) and waste (via landfill bans and circular economy initiatives), followed by measures in agriculture (such as targeted nitrogen

[16] As per para. 146(d) of the MPGs.

regulation and manure management) and IPPU (regulation of fluorinated gases). However, the lack of quantified GHG estimates for most PaMs limits the assessment of their direct contribution to achieving the joint EU NDC.

43. Denmark continued to provide financial support through bilateral, regional and other channels and through multilateral channels to developing countries. The financial support through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2021–2022 totalled USD 619.91 million. Similarly, financial support through multilateral channels in 2021–2022 amounted to USD 227.72 million (inflows).

44. Denmark continued to provide support for technology development and transfer, and capacity-building. Priority for technological support was given to projects and programmes in the energy, agriculture and general environmental protection sectors. Priority for capacity-building support was given to projects and programmes targeting local civil society organizations and national and local authorities to deliver local responses to both the immediate and long-term consequences of crises.

Annex

Documents and information used during the review

A. Reference documents

BTR1 of Denmark. Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

BTR1 CTF tables of Denmark. Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

BTR1 of the EU. Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

BTR1 CTF tables of the EU. Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

CRTs of Denmark. Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

"Guidance for operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement". Decision 5/CMA.3. FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/10/Add.2. Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/460951.

IPCC. 2006. *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. S Eggleston, L Buendia, K Miwa, et al. (eds.). Hayama, Japan: Institute for Global Environmental Strategies. Available at http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl.

IPCC. 2014. *2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands*. T Hiraishi, T Krug, K Tanabe, et al. (eds.). Geneva: IPCC. Available at https://www.ipcc.ch/publication/2013-supplement-to-the-2006-ipcc-guidelines-for-national-greenhouse-gas-inventories-wetlands/.

IPCC. 2019. *2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*, E Buendia, K Tanabe, et al. (eds.). Geneva: IPCC. Available at https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2019rf/.

"Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement". Annex to decision 18/CMA.1. FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/3/Add.2. Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/193408.

NID of Denmark. Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

Report on the technical expert review of the BTR1 of the EU. Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

"Reviews on a voluntary basis of the information reported pursuant to decision 18/CMA.1, annex, chapter IV, and respective training courses needed." Decision 9/CMA.4. FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/10/Add.2. Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/626570.

B. Additional information provided by the Party

Responses to questions during the review were received from Erik Rasmussen (Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities of Denmark), including additional material. The following references were provided by Denmark and may not conform to UNFCCC editorial style as some have been reproduced as received:

Finansministeriet, 2023: Vejledning i samfundsøkonomiske konsekvensvurderinger (in Danish). Available at https://fm.dk/udgivelser/2023/juni/vejledning-i-samfundsoekonomiske-konsekvensvurderinger

GEUS, 2020: Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland (GEUS), Mulighe der og udfordringer for landfill mining i Danmark. MiMa rapport 2020/1 og 2020/2 (in Danish). Available at: https://data.geus.dk/pure-pdf/MiMa-R_2020_01_web.pdf and https://data.geus.dk/pure-pdf/MiMa-R_2020_02_web.pdf