

Denmark's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

2024

Table of contents

1. Chapter	3
Foreword by the Minister	
2. Chapter 2	4
Global Context – UN Nature and Biodiversity Targets and Goals for 2030 and 2050	
2.1 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework towards 2050	4
2.2 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework towards 2030	4
2.3 The Danish Plan for Biodiversity: A follow-up on the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	5
3. Chapter	6
More and Better Nature	
3.1 Land, Sea and Water	6
3.2 Species	10
3.3 Pollution	12
3.4 Climate	15
4. Chapter	16
Sectoral Integration of Nature and Biodiversity	
4.1 Circular economy, green public procurement, and waste	16
4.2 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	19
4.3 Cities	23
4.4 Business and Biodiversity	24
4.5 Data	26
4.6 Subsidies	27
5. Chapter	28
Global Action	
5.1 Danish green aid	28
Annex 1: The 23 Global Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework for 2030	33
Annex 2: Visual Overview of Denmark’s Contribution to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.	37

1. Chapter

Foreword by the Minister

Nature on our planet is under pressure. Huge pressure. We are witnessing how species are dying at a pace that has not been matched since the extinction of the dinosaurs. Here at home, we can see how migratory birds, which have been flying past here every year, are suddenly dwindling in number, or disappearing completely. Butterfly species are vanishing, and fish such as cod can no longer be found in Denmark's interior waters, while the stock in the Baltic Sea has been forced right down to the bottom. There is reason to be concerned. But the good news is that there's still something we can do.

For decades, nature in Denmark has had to give way to agriculture. It has brought nature to its knees, and it's not just a challenge for Denmark, but for the whole of Europe. We've seen how this has led to conflicts between farmers and environment organisations.

Denmark has successfully brought the parties together, and concluded a historic green agreement. The agreement on a Green Denmark establishes a framework for a new green map of Denmark, to improve conditions within nature and biodiversity with significant more space for nature to unfold and considerably more protected nature areas.

The overall goal for the government and the parties is to create more and better nature, several connected nature areas and to restore nature and biodiversity, at the same time as we create a sustainable transformation of the agriculture sector.

At least 20 per cent of Denmark's total area must be protected and with the Agreement on a Green Denmark we will change the land use, by reducing agricultural use, by expanding forests or by converting areas to bogs or meadows. By 2030, 15 per cent of the existing agricultural area, are expected to change. 140,000 hectares of carbon-rich soils will be removed before 2030, and 250,000 hectares of new forest will be laid before 2045, of which 100,000 hectares of the new forests will be untouched, with no human interactions. For this a new Green Area Fund of approx. DKK 40 billion will be established.

Denmark must also reach targets at sea. The Agreement on a new Danish Maritime Spatial Plan on 7 June 2023 has enabled all parties in the Danish Parliament to contribute to increased nature protection at sea, the future

expansion of wind energy at sea, and the balancing of the many interests in the use of the sea area. In total, 31.7 per cent of the Danish sea is protected. With the agreement, six per cent of the Danish marine area is now strictly protected, and by 2030 this figure will rise to 10 per cent.

If we are to succeed, it requires that we all contribute and work for our nature. Because it is a joint project. We must dare to create the changes in the landscape and seize the opportunities for the earth to return to a wild nature. Therefore, many farmers henceforth will be nature managers, not only of cultivated land but also of natural areas and forests.

We do not reach the goals alone. There is a need for international focus and cooperation to achieve the goals in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Denmark fully supports the UN's global vision for 2050 for nature and biodiversity, and the 23 targets to be reached by 2030. We have a long and tough journey ahead of us. The Danish National Plan for Biodiversity shows the Danish contribution to restoration, protection and more space for our nature and biodiversity.

Ministry of Green Transition, October 2024

Jeppe Bruus



2. Chapter 2

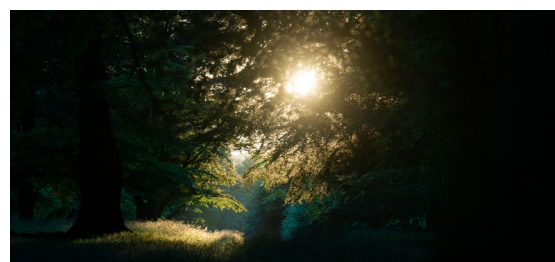
Global Context - UN Nature and Biodiversity Targets and Goals for 2030 and 2050

2.1 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework towards 2050

The vision of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is that by 2050, nature and biodiversity will be valued, preserved, restored and exploited wisely, ensuring the maintenance of ecosystem services, a healthy planet, and the supply of essential goods for all people.

The four overarching goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework:

- By 2050, the integrity and connectivity of all ecosystems shall be maintained, improved or restored. The area of natural ecosystems shall be increased by 2050. The human-induced extinction of known endangered species shall be curbed, and by 2050 the extinction rate and risks for all species shall be reduced by a factor of 10. The spread of wild species shall be increased to healthy and robust levels, while genetic diversity is preserved within wild and domesticated species, and their adaptive potential is ensured (Goal A).
- By 2050, sustainable exploitation and nature's contribution to humans through ecosystem functions and services shall be valued, preserved and promoted. Declining ecosystem functions and services shall be reinvigorated in order to ensure sustainable development by 2050, for the benefit of present and future generations (Goal B).
- By 2050, the monetary and non-monetary benefits of using genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources, including those for traditional knowledge, shall be shared fairly and, where relevant, with indigenous peoples and local communities. In addition, the goal aims to increase monetary and non-monetary benefits by 2050, while securing and adequately protecting traditional knowledge. This will help to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in accordance with international agreements on access to and exploitation of genetic resources (Goal C).



- By 2050, sufficient funds for implementation, including financial resources, capacity building, technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology, shall be ensured for full implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. This must be done for all parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing states, as well as countries with economies in transition, with the aim of gradually closing the global financial gap of USD 700 billion annually. Finally, it is part of the goal that financial flows should be gradually adapted to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework's vision towards 2050 (Goal D).

2.2 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework towards 2030

En route towards the overall goals (A-D), the agreement contains 23 action-oriented, global targets, to be achieved at global level. All countries that have acceded to the agreement contribute in accordance with national conditions, priorities and capacities. The goals can be read in full in Annex 1.

The 23 global targets can be broken down into the following three main headings, which are used as a structure for the Danish Plan:

- More and better nature
- Sectorial integration of nature and biodiversity
- International initiatives

A number of the 23 global targets can be linked to each heading, as illustrated below.

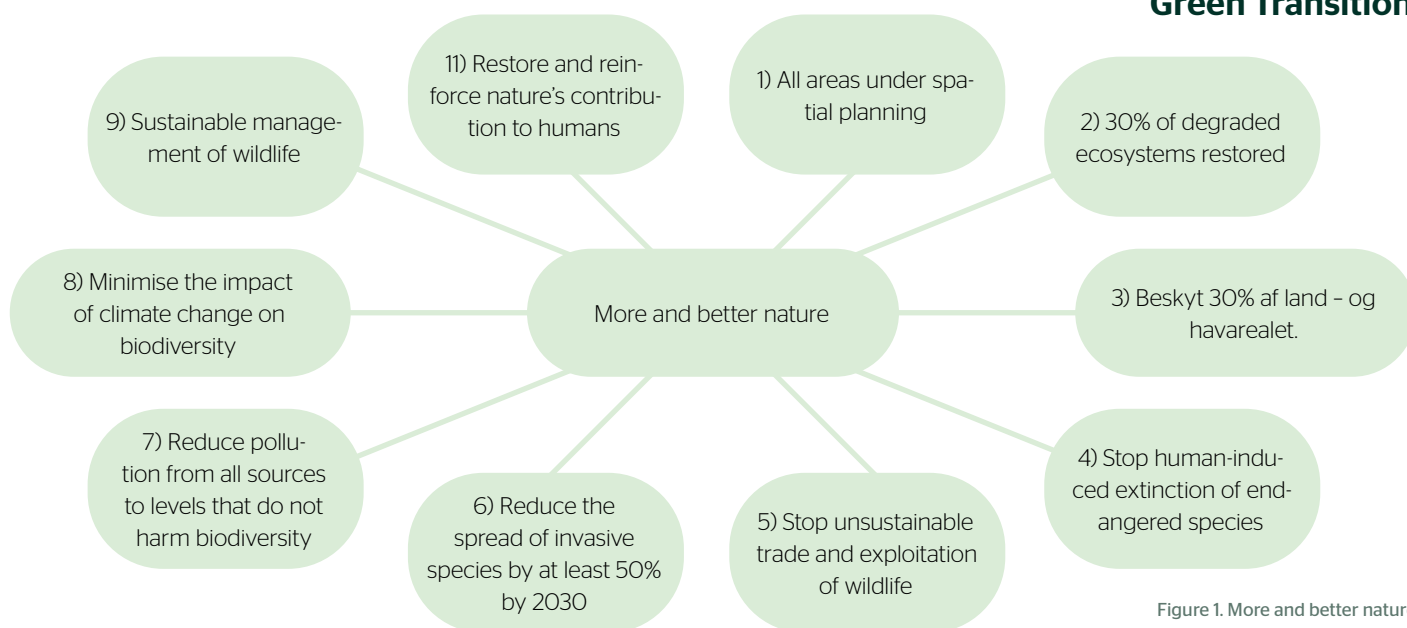


Figure 1. More and better nature

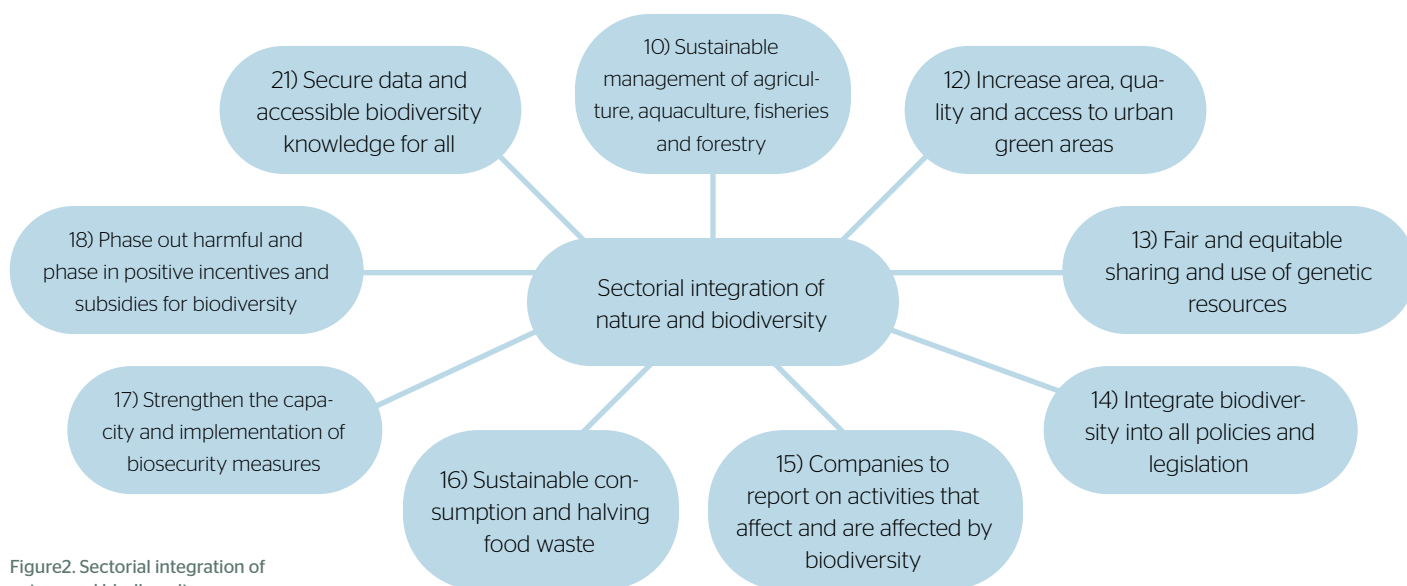


Figure 2. Sectorial integration of nature and biodiversity



Figure 3. International initiatives

2.3 The Danish Plan for Biodiversity: A follow-up on the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The Danish Plan describes initiatives¹ that contribute to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework's 23 global targets for 2030. All 23 targets appear in their full text in Annex 1.

The Danish Plan is, as stated above, structured on three overarching themes: more and better nature (Chapter 3), sectorial integration of nature and biodiversity (Chapter 4), and international initiatives (Chapter 5).

Each theme is linked to a number of initiatives, each of which contributes to one or more of the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework targets. An overview of this connectivity is provided in Annex 2.

¹ Initiatives and activities are subject to the rule that the protection of areas used by the Danish Armed Forces may be changed if this should prove necessary for the Armed Forces' task solution.

3. Chapter

More and Better Nature

When it comes to more and better nature in Denmark, the government's focus is on larger natural areas and enhancing the quality of the natural areas.

This chapter looks at the Danish initiatives that will contribute to the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework global target 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11. These global targets cover spatial planning, recovery and conservation of nature, protection of species, reduction of invasive species, reduction of pollution, and minimisation of the impact of climate change.

This chapter deals with the themes: land, sea and water, species, pollution and climate. The theme land, sea and water is covered by global targets 1, 2 and 3, which relate to spatial planning, increased restoration, and improved nature protection. The theme species is covered by global targets 4, 5, 6 and 9, which deal with the protection of wild and endangered species, and also the reduction of invasive species that can threaten both nature and indigenous species. The theme pollution is covered by global targets 7 and 11, which aim to reduce pollution. The theme climate is covered by global target 8, which will minimise the impact of climate change.

3.1 Land, Sea and Water

The key targets for ensuring more and better nature globally are targets 1, 2 and 3, which require all areas to be under spatial planning, 30 per cent of degraded ecosystems to be restored, and 30 per cent of land areas, including inland water, and sea areas to be protected.

The following contains an overview of the most important initiatives that contribute to the global targets for more and better nature.

The overall contribution of an initiative to one or more of the global targets can be seen in Annex 2.

Protected areas and the EU biodiversity strategy 2030

In order to meet the EU's target of 30 per cent protected and 10 per cent strictly protected areas on land and at sea by 2030, the government has reported to the EU that the country is making a provisional contribution of 15 per cent of protected land area and 29 per cent of

protected sea area, of which 4 per cent will be strictly protected. The reported areas consist of areas protected under the Danish Nature Conservation Act, protected areas, designated Natura 2000 areas, and designated marine strategy areas. In the first phase, Denmark will add more marine areas to the report, as decided in the agreement on the Maritime Spatial Plan of 7th June 2023, as well as the marine bird protection area, which was designated in September 2023. The tripartite Agreement on a Green Denmark includes an objective to make at least 20 per cent of Denmark's land area protected nature.

Natura 2000 areas

The Natura 2000 areas contain some of the best nature in Denmark, and are designated to protect habitats and species that are critically endangered, vulnerable or characteristic in the EU. To facilitate nature management, the government is drawing up plans for these areas, with targets for each designated area, and a programme of actions. In the period 2022-2027, special emphasis is placed on ensuring synergies between commitments and other launched initiatives, such as water area planning, climate carbon-rich soil removal, and the Nature and Biodiversity Package. The Natura 2000 plans provide for DKK 1.9 billion to be allocated for the initiative in the period 2022-2027. Money has been set aside for nature conservation, for example, to protect the biodiversity of forests and combat invasive species.

The Nature Restoration Law

The purpose of the Nature Restoration Law is to reverse the development of biodiversity by initiating recovery measures, which, combined, shall cover at least 20 per cent of EU land and sea areas by 2030, and all ecosystems that need to be recovered by 2050. EU member states are obliged to prevent significant degradation of a number of natural areas on land and at sea. The regulation also sets requirements to safeguard nature and biodiversity in cities, agricultural land, waterways and forestry. The government will draw up a national recovery plan to implement the requirements of the regulation.

Maritime Strategy and Action Programme 2024

The EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive of 2008 and the Danish Marine Strategy Act of 2010 provide a framework for achieving a good environmental status of the marine ecosystem environment in Denmark in respect of biodiversity, non-indigenous species, marine networks, commercially exploited fish stocks, discharge of nutrients, the seabed, hydrographic changes, pollutants, marine waste, and underwater noise. Environmental targets have been set in Denmark in all of these areas, with a view to achieving a good environmental status. The environmental targets are binding on the authorities.

The Marine Strategy Action Programme, published in 2024, lists more than 100 different actions, including the designation of strictly protected areas and initiatives for marine nature restoration, such as the establishment of stone reefs, which contribute directly or indirectly to the achievement of Denmark's environmental targets in each area.

In addition, the Action Programme includes River Basin Management Plans, the Agreement on Agriculture, Natura 2000 plans, and giving greater consideration to nature and the environment by disposing of dredge materials and reducing the discharge of unpurified wastewater.

Agreement on a Maritime Spatial Plan

An agreement on a new Danish Maritime Spatial Plan was reached in June 2023 and enabled all parties of the Danish Parliament to secure more nature protection at sea. Revisions to the Danish Maritime Spatial Plan were made in June 2024, and are valid for ten years from the date of issue. In total, more than 30 per cent of nature is planned to be protected, and the proportion of strictly protected marine areas will be gradually increased from around 4 per cent of the marine area in the first plan to 6 per cent in the revised plan, which will increase to 8 per cent of the area in 2028 and 10 per cent in 2030.

The Marine Strategy places restrictions on the strictly protected areas via the Action Programme. Among other things, fishing, including bottom trawling and the use of other tools, raw material extraction, disposal of dredge soil, and renewable energy will be banned in the areas.

Marine nature fund

Thanks to a broad political agreement on 6 GW of sea wind and the Bornholm Energy Island of 30 May 2023, DKK 500 million have been allocated to a marine nature fund for 2024-2030. This will contribute to the restoration of marine nature and biodiversity, and increase knowledge about the environmental and natural effects of expanding renewable energy in the sea. If the sea wind tenders generate more revenues than expected, an additional amount of up to DKK 350 million will be



earmarked for a marine nature fund. Moreover, options are being explored for further funding, including funding from private actors.

National Marine Parks

It has been decided that two national marine parks should be established in Lillebælt and Øresund. The funds allocated for this will be spent on nature recovery, and on making knowledge of the marine environment more accessible to the public.

Restoration of rock reefs

The government is implementing the restoration of stone reefs in the sea at six locations in Øresund, Lillebælt, Kattegat and Roskilde Fjord. Reef restoration will enhance marine biodiversity, as reefs provide habitats for seaweed, bottom feeders and fish such as cod and eel, thereby improving conditions for marine mammals as well.

National Nature Reserves

The government will implement the 15 approved national nature reserves, and it has been decided in the Agreement on a Green Denmark to establish five further national nature reserves. These reserves will enhance the nature and biodiversity of the areas by allowing for the establishment of larger connected natural areas, where nature will have greater scope to develop on its own terms than it currently has. There will be no farming or forestry, and the forest will remain untouched. Attempts will be made to recreate the natural hydrology of the areas, so that small lakes, water holes and mosses will return to the landscape. The nature reserves can be home to large grazing animals, which will help to create the basis for a wilder nature. The national nature reserves meet four out of five expert recommendations for restoring biodiversity on land in Denmark: 1) establishing more self-managing natural areas; 2) recovery of natural hydrology; 3) planting of untouched forests; and 4) recovery of key species, e.g. population by grazing animals.

National parks

There are five national parks in Denmark. A national park is an area that is of national or international importance due to its natural and landscape values. The national parks have ten broad objectives under the National Parks Act. These cover concern for nature, landscape, geology, and cultural history, and also research, facilitation and promotion of development for the benefit of local communities, including the business community. The government will take steps to ensure that up to three additional national parks can be designated, to create large connected natural areas, where nature is given priority.

A national park fund is set up for each national park that prepares a plan for its establishment and development. The plan should give an account of current and

potential natural values, and describe how the quality of nature can be enhanced. On this basis, the national park plan sets targets for the national park, and describes how the targets can be achieved. In order to implement the national park plan, the national park fund may enter into voluntary agreements on nature protection, nature conservation, operation, nature restoration, strengthening of cultural historical values, and public access.

Untouched forest

The government will establish 75,000 hectares of untouched forest in Denmark. An untouched forest is a forest where commercial forestry with timber production has been ceased, and over time acquires many old trees, dead trunks and an extensive biodiversity. The establishment of untouched forests provides space for new habitats for birds, insects, mushrooms, mosses and plants. It has been decided that around 70,000 hectares will be planted in the state forests. The remaining approx. 5,000 hectares are located on municipal and private land.

Land, Sea and Water	
Initiative	Significant inputs into the initiative
Natura 2000 areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans have been prepared for the period 2022-2027 for all Natura 2000 areas, focusing on ensuring synergy with other commitments, such as water area planning.
The Nature Restoration Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Danish government will prepare a Danish national restoration plan to meet the objectives of the Regulation.
Maritime Strategy and Action Programme 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The action programme includes more than 100 different actions that contribute to a better marine environment, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designation and management of general and strictly protected marine areas. Actions for marine nature restoration - e.g. establishment of stone reefs.
The Agreement of the Danish Maritime Spatial Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 30% of nature will be general protected nature, with an increase to 10% of strictly protected areas by 2030.
Marine nature fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DKK 500 million have been allocated for the period 2024-2030 to a marine nature fund, which will be used for a cost-effective recovery of marine nature and marine biodiversity.
National marine parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has been decided to establish two national marine parks in Lillebælt and Øresund. The funds (DKK 10 mil.) will be spent on nature recovery and making the public more aware.
Restoration of rock reefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone reefs are being restored in the sea at six locations in Øresund, and Lillebælt, Kattegat and Roskilde Fjord. In 2023 three stone reefs were established in Roskilde Fjord.
National Nature Reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has been decided to set up 15 new national nature reserves. Up to five further areas can also be designated. The reserves will restore land biodiversity by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) establishing more self-managing natural areas; 2) recovering natural hydrology, 3) planting untouched forest, 4) recovering key species, e.g. populating grazing animals.
National parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five national parks have been established For each national park a national park fund is set up, which prepares an establishment and development plan for the park. <p>Work is underway to designate up to three additional national parks to create large connected natural areas</p>
Untouched forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Almost 75,000 hectares of untouched forest have been designated, where nature and biodiversity are given priority.



3.2 Species

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework sets targets for species. Target 4 is to manage known endangered species, and ensure that critically endangered species are protected and preserved. Global target 5 deals with the exploitation of and trade in wildlife species, which shall be sustainable, safe and legal. Global target 6 is to eliminate, minimise or mitigate the impact of invasive species on biodiversity by at least 50 per cent. Global target 9 requires the management of wildlife species to be sustainable, and thereby provide social, economic and environmental benefits for people.

What these targets have in common is that they deal with the protection of wild and endangered species, and that invasive species can threaten both ecosystems and indigenous species.

Approximately 35,000 indigenous or imported species of plants and animals have been registered in Denmark. The Danish Red List includes 13,898 species of mushrooms, animals and plants that have been assessed in accordance with the international Red List criteria approved by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). According to the latest Danish Red List (2023), 41.3% of the assessed species are considered red-listed and in danger of extinction.

92 wildlife reserves have been established in Denmark, where human activities, such as hunting, are restricted. Management and action plans have also been drawn up, for example, for otters, beavers, dormice, guinea pigs, spotted seals and grey seals. Management plans form a framework for how particular species or groups of species should be protected, regulated or exploited, whereby the obligations under EU nature protection directives are used as a basis.

The following contains an overview of the most important initiatives that contribute to the global targets for species and nature, and to the prevention and management of invasive species.

The overall contribution of an initiative to one or more of the global targets can be seen in Annex 2.

Strategy for managing endangered and red-listed species

A strategy for the management of endangered and red-listed species was published in 2023. Indigenous species in Denmark are generally threatened by fragmentation of habitats, climate change, environmental pollution, and the spread of invasive species. For some species, the risk is so high that special initiatives are needed. A national strategy for the management of endangered and red-listed species will help to establish a framework for species management, and improve the status of endangered and red-listed species. The

Species	
Initiative	Significant inputs into the initiative
Strategy for managing endangered and red-listed species	<p>The strategy focuses on measures that can ensure greater coherence in the existing management, and shall also look into:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the opportunities for a dialogue forum with experts and stakeholders; 2) the need to revise the protection status of individual species; 3) the possibility of giving greater consideration to dwelling places and habitats in environmental assessments; 4) the possibility of increasing data collection with the assistance of the public; 5) the possibility of a joint-disciplinary biodiversity platform for stakeholders, and 6) the updating of an action plan for invasive species.
Strategy for invasive species	<p>Action plan against invasive non-indigenous species from 2017, with a focus on prevention as well as early detection and management of the most problematic invasive non-indigenous species.</p> <p>Inter alia, an online reporting portal has been created for invasive non-indigenous species.</p>

strategy focuses on measures that can ensure greater coherence in existing management. The strategy highlights the following management measures: 1) the opportunities for a dialogue forum with experts and stakeholders; 2) the need to revise the conservation status of individual species; 3) the possibility of giving greater consideration to dwelling places and habitats in environmental assessments; 4) the possibility of increasing data collection with the assistance of the public; 5) the possibility of a joint-disciplinary biodiversity platform for stakeholders; and 6) the updating of an action plan for invasive species.

Combating wildlife crime

The government will intensify efforts to combat wildlife crime in order to protect wildlife and protected animals. This will be done with a legislative proposal that involves three specific measures: rules stipulating that serious wildlife crime shall be a particularly aggravating circumstance in the imposition of penalties; fixed fines for wildlife crime; and increased use of the option of revoking hunting licences in the event of wildlife crime. This will help prevent wildlife crime and clarify the consequences of wildlife crime.

Strategy for invasive species

In 2017, Denmark adopted an action plan to control invasive non-indigenous species. It lists 36 specific measures for the control of invasive non-indigenous species, including the eradication of new invasive species before they establish themselves in Denmark. There is also an online reporting portal for invasive non-indigenous species, which allows all nature users to record observations of invasive non-indigenous species.

3.3 Pollution

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework target 7 deals with reducing pollution from all sources. Pollution from all sources shall be reduced to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity by 2030 at the latest. The target includes washing out excess nutrients, halving the risks from pesticides and particularly hazardous chemicals, as well as preventing, reducing and eliminating plastic pollution at global level. The global target 11 aims to restore and enhance nature's contribution, for instance, ecosystem functions and services, such as air, water, climate, soil, pollination, and reducing the risk of disease.

Pollution risks exist in our surroundings, and can come from different sources. Not all chemicals are harmful, but the production and consumption of harmful chemicals can affect people's health and the environment, can block the circular economy, and can impact on the climate, biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem functions.

The aquatic environment – and the associated biodiversity – is affected by pollution. There is oxygen depletion in many coastal waters, and residues of pesticides can be found in drinking water drilling. Plastic pollution is also a source of increasing concern, especially at global level.

The following contains an overview of the most important initiatives that contribute to the global targets for pollution.

The overall contribution of an initiative to one or more of the global targets can be seen in Annex 2.

River Basin Management Plans 2021-2027

The EU Water Framework Directive states that Denmark shall ensure a good ecological status for the Danish aquatic environment by 2027, thereby also strengthening biodiversity.

The Ministry of Environment published the 2021-2027 River Basin Management Plans in 2023. The River Basin Management Plans include actions to ensure that Denmark complies with the EU Water Framework Directive by implementing measures that can improve the condition of Danish water courses, lakes, coastal waters and groundwater. Moreover, efforts are being made to reduce the presence of environmentally hazardous pollutants in the aquatic environment. The plans include measures to reduce nitrogen emissions by 10,400 tonnes per year, measures for a total of 5,500 km of waterways, about 800 ha of phosphorus wetlands, the restoration of 41 lakes, and a number of development initiatives. The plans will be reviewed in 2024, when measures will be determined for the remaining need to act. This means, inter alia, that discharges of nutrients from agriculture must be reduced to

a level that is in line with the targets of the River Basin Management Plans. Denmark has also implemented the Nitrates Directive, which limits and regulates the total amount of nitrogen that farms may use on their land.

Pesticide strategy 2022-2026

A political agreement has been reached that only few pesticides should be used, which are as harmless as possible, equivalent to a halving of the use compared with the level in 2011. This will be done, inter alia, by making the most harmful pesticides more expensive than those that cause less harm. The strategy reinforces the protection of the Danish environment and nature – including the aquatic environment, groundwater and biodiversity – as well as human health. As part of the pesticide strategy, the use of glyphosate as a harvest aid in crops for feed and foodstuffs has been banned.

Chemicals initiative 2022-2025

The EU – and thus Denmark – has chemicals regulations that are amongst the most ambitious in the world. With the EU's chemicals strategy for sustainability, the Commission has announced the launch of over 50 further initiatives, including those concerning combined effects and a special initiative to combat online sales of products from countries outside the EU, a safe-and-sustainable-by-design approach, and more bans on the use of harmful chemicals and deliberately added microplastics.

In Denmark, broad political consensus has been reached on a chemical initiative which aims to continuously prevent and minimise the occurrence of harmful substances in the environment and people.

Micro-pollutants, including PFAS

Pollutants such as PFAS and medication residues are discharged from Danish purifying plants every year. There are also documented effects of drug residues on marine wildlife. In addition, there is a risk of the development and spread of resistant microorganisms, including antibiotic-resistant bacteria, when wastewater is discharged with chemical and medicinal residues.

The Danish government will look at the requirements for wastewater treatment to minimise the spread of environmentally harmful substances - including PFOS/PFAS. Denmark has therefore endorsed the requirement of the EU's upcoming Urban Waste-Water Treatment Directive that 80 per cent of cosmetic and pharmaceutical residues should be removed through purification. The challenge calls for a concerted, cross-cutting effort to deter, contain and clean up PFAS pollution. Therefore, the government will present a comprehensive action plan for PFAS. Moreover, Denmark has been collaborating with other countries on an initiative to completely eliminate the use of all PFAS substances in the EU.

National biocidal initiative (2022-2025)

We encounter biocides, designed to combat unwanted organisms, in many places in our day-to-day life. A broad political agreement reached in 2022 will, among other things, promote the sustainable use of biocides, so that consumption is limited to what is necessary - in particular through a restrictive approach in the EU. The agreement also strengthens consumer protection against risks from biocides, for example, by establishing an authorisation scheme for professional insecticides, which use chemical biocides for pest control in private homes.

Historical pollution

The ten sites of historical pollution are among the largest and most complex areas of soil pollution in Denmark, and pose a risk to either surface water or drinking water. Treatment has begun on nine of the ten historical pollution sites. Surveys of the last historical pollution site, located in an area where activity is still on-going, are expected to begin in 2026. It is the objective that clearance of four of the historical pollution sites will be started by mid-2026.

Air pollution

Pollution can spread through the air over thousands of kilometers, and is therefore a cross-border problem. Air pollution affects human health, and can have negative consequences for nature. The EU Ambient Air Quality Directive sets limits on the amount of air pollution that can be deposited on nature. Many different types of pollutants can also be carried in the air. For example, nitrogen from nitrogen oxides and ammonia affect nature and the aquatic environment by contributing to acidification and by supplying nutrients to, e.g., nutrient-poor natural areas via the air, thereby reducing species richness.

The permitted emissions of air pollution from industry, ships, cars, agriculture, power plants and furnaces are regulated in order to reduce pollution. The international Air Convention (CLRTAP) and the EU National Emissions Ceilings Directive set limits on how much air pollution each country may emit, and in this way the cross-border effects are addressed.

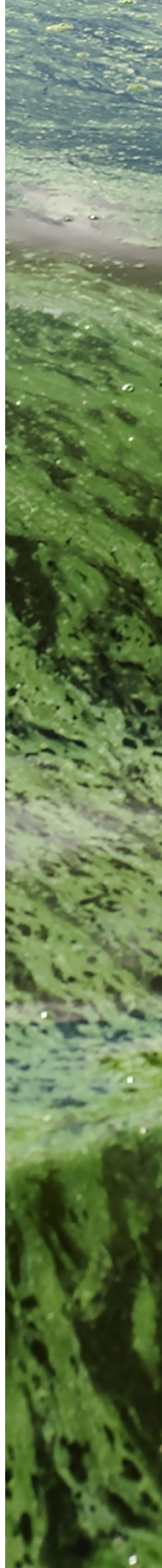
In Denmark, the many international regulations are supplemented with further initiatives to improve air quality. For example, clean-air zones have been introduced, where particulate filters are required on diesel cars in the four largest cities in the country. There are also requirements for furnaces that change ownership, and taxes on emissions of particles, sulphur and nitrogen, etc.

Plastics Action Plan

The EU's plastic strategy aims to transform the way plastic products are designed, produced, used and

recycled in the EU. Regulation that addresses the entire value chain has therefore been adopted, and is also implemented in Denmark. This regulation will reduce consumption and improve the reuse and recycling of plastic, including plastic used in packaging and single-use packaging. It will also gradually ban the export of plastic waste out of the EU, and prohibit the use of deliberately added microplastics in products.

The government has also presented a plastics action plan, with initiatives to address the entire value chain, and a tax on plastic bags has been introduced. At a global level, a convention on plastics is being negotiated. As part of the governmental platform, it has also been decided that the plastics action plan should be updated in order to minimise the occurrence of plastics in Danish nature.



Pollution	
Initiative	Significant inputs into the initiative
River Basin Management Plans 2021-2027	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce nitrogen emissions by 10,400 tonnes per year • Actions for a total of 5,500 km of waterways • Approx. 800 ha of phosphorus wetlands • Restoration of 41 lakes
Pesticide strategy 2022-2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political agreement on halving the use of pesticides compared with 2011. • The use of glyphosate as a harvest aid banned in crops for food and feed.
Chemicals initiative 2022-2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of over 50 initiatives, including those on combined effects, online sales of products from countries outside the EU, a safe-and sustainable-by-design approach, more bans on the use of harmful chemicals and deliberately added microplastics.
Micro-pollutants, including PFAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PFAS Action Plan focusing on deterring, containing and cleaning up PFAS contamination, as well as banning and phasing out PFAS in products and industry.
National biocidal initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on safe use of biocides • Guidance for companies • Targeted and effective control of biocides
Historical pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat all historical pollution sites
Air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of clean-air zones in larger cities. As of 1 October 2023, diesel passenger cars are not allowed to drive into clean-air zones without a particulate filter or minimum euro standard 5. • Ownership change scheme for furnaces, which means that old furnaces in use from before 2003 are scrapped or replaced with a new one when ownership changes.
Plastics Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separate 80% of plastic waste from incineration by 2030 • Establishment of a national plastic centre - focal point of the Danish plastic initiative • Expansion of the deposit and return system, to include deposit on juice and cordial • Introduction of extended manufacturer responsibility for (plastic) packaging and single-use plastic products • National information campaign to reduce waste in nature • Ban on giving out free carrier bags with handles • Ban on adding microplastics to cosmetic products

3.4 Climate

Global target 8 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework aims to minimise climate change and the effects of marine acidification on biodiversity through greenhouse gas reductions, climate adaptation, nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches.

The Danish government has set ambitious climate targets for the country. Among other things, this means that Denmark must meet its target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 70 per cent, which will be achieved, e.g., by meeting reduction targets in the agricultural and forestry sector.

In 2019, Denmark joined the EU's long-term strategy to be climate-neutral by 2050, including the 'Fit for 55' climate law, which makes it a legal obligation to reach the climate goal of reducing EU emissions by at least 55 per cent by 2030.

Healthy ecosystems help to regulate the climate, and reducing climate change is therefore beneficial to biodiversity. In 2021, the Danish Climate Act was adopted for the purpose of reducing Denmark's greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and 2050. At the same time, Denmark has joined the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030, which sets targets within the EU, such as the protection and restoration of wetlands, turf mosses and coastal ecosystems, and ensuring the sustainable management of forests, pasture and agricultural land. These are vital elements of climate adaptation. Similarly, one of the objectives of the EU Nature Restoration Law is to contribute to the EU's climate targets.

The following contains an overview of the most important initiatives that contribute to the global target for minimising climate change and the effects of marine acidification on biodiversity.

The overall contribution of an initiative to one or more of the global targets can be seen in Annex 2.

The Climate Act

Climate change is a major threat to the world's biodiversity and ecosystems. With a temperature rise of 1.5 degrees above the pre-industrial level, up to 14 per cent of the species that live on land are at risk of extinction. Moreover, the oceans are becoming acidified as a result of climate change, which could lead to a deterioration of the marine environment, and hence also biodiversity. Sea acidification also means that the ocean is not able to absorb as much CO₂ in the longer term. In its sixth major report from 2023, the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) concludes that global temperature rises increase the risk of species extinction, and that there will be irreversible loss of biodiversity in ecosystems.

The Climate Act commits Denmark to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in 2030 by 70%, compared with 1990 levels. The Act also stipulates that Denmark shall be a climate-neutral society by 2050 at the latest, referring to the Paris Agreement target of limiting global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

Forest Plan

The government will present an ambitious Forest Plan with a goal of establishing 250,000 hectares of new forest in Denmark. Establishing new forests contributes significantly to climate neutrality and net negative emissions in the long term. The Forest Plan will ensure the greatest possible synergy between the many purposes of new forests, identify key actors and existing funds, and factor in possible means of action.

Climate	
Initiative	Significant inputs into the initiative
The Climate Act	<p>Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 50-54 per cent by 2025, compared with 1990.</p> <p>Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 70 per cent by 2030, compared with 1990.</p> <p>Denmark must be climate-neutral by 2050 at the latest.</p>
Forest Plan	<p>Establishment of 250,000 hectares of new forest in Denmark for the purpose of achieving climate neutrality by 2050, inter alia.</p>

4. Chapter

Sectoral Integration of Nature and Biodiversity

This chapter takes a look at the Danish initiatives that will contribute to global targets 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 21 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. These global targets deal with the integration of nature and biodiversity concerns into different sectors and policies – globally and nationally.

Global target 10 concerns the sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry, in particular through the sustainable utilisation of biodiversity.

Global target 12 aims to increase area, quality and connectivity, for access to and benefits of green and blue urban spaces.

Global target 13 is about increasing the fair and equitable sharing of yields from the planet's genetic resources. This is relevant, for example, when companies extract genetic resources in developing countries, or in areas populated by indigenous peoples.

Global target 14 aims to integrate biodiversity and nature into all levels of policy decision-making, which is relevant when environmental assessments are carried out for specific projects.

Global target 15 is about gradually reducing the negative impacts of enterprises on biodiversity, while increasing the positive impacts, for example, through sustainable production. Legal, administrative or political measures shall be taken to enable large transnational enterprises in particular, and financial institutions to meet their obligations under this target.

Global target 16 will help people to make sustainable consumption choices, and halve the global food waste.

Global target 17 concerns the strengthening of the capacity and implementation of bio-security and biotechnology management measures in accordance with the UN Convention on Biological Diversity. The aim is to manage the risks and benefits that living genetically modified organisms (GMOs) can bring to biodiversity and human health.

Global target 18 will reduce incentives and subsidies that are harmful to biodiversity. These shall be identified

by 2025, and eliminated, phased out or reformed. The goal is to reduce incentives and subsidies that are detrimental to biodiversity by at least USD 500 billion annually by 2030, while scaling up positive incentives and subsidies.

Global target 21 is about making the best available data, information and knowledge available to decision makers, users and the public. This target is closely linked to global target 14, which requires knowledge and data.

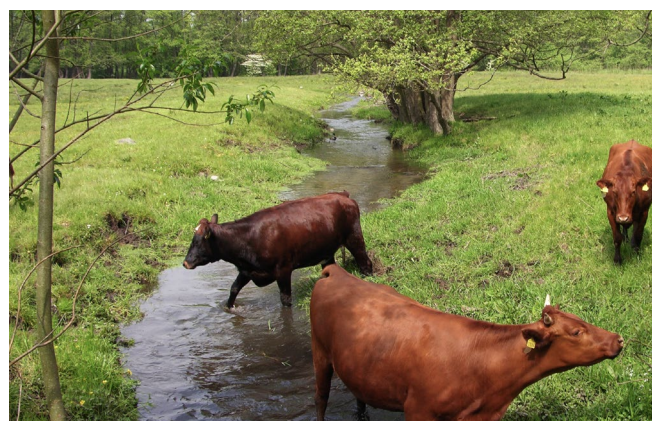
A common denominator for all targets is that they seek to integrate nature and biodiversity into the decisions made in respect of production, planning and patterns of action at all levels of society.

The following contains an overview of the most important initiatives that contribute to the global targets for the sectoral integration of nature and biodiversity.

The overall contribution of an initiative to one or more of the global targets can be seen in Annex 2.

4.1 Circular economy, green public procurement, and waste

Of particular relevance to the circular economy are targets 14, 15 and 16, which deal with the integration of nature and biodiversity concerns into value chains, policies, sustainable products, and patterns of consumption.



The following contains an overview of the most important initiatives that contribute to the global targets for circular economy, green public procurement, and waste.

The overall contribution of an initiative to one or more of the global targets can be seen in Annex 2.

National Circular Economy Action Plan 2020-2032

In its 2020 Circular Economy Action Plan, the European Commission announced a number of initiatives aimed at product lifecycle. The plan contains a total of 35 initiatives, including approximately 13 proposals for new or revised directives and regulations, and focuses on those sectors that use the most resources and where there is great potential for circularity, such as: electronics and information and communication technologies, batteries and vehicles, packaging, plastics, textiles, construction and buildings, food, water, and nutrients.

The government's Circular Economy Action Plan constitutes the national plan for waste prevention and management for 2020-2032. It includes specific actions in the circular value chain, from design over consumption to waste management. In addition to many cross-cutting inputs at the different stages of the circular value chain, the action plan focuses on three areas that have a huge impact on the environment and climate: biomass, construction and plastics. There are 129 initiatives, many of which are included in the Climate Plan for a Green Waste Sector and Circular Economy (2020), Green Public Procurement Strategy (2020), National Strategy for Sustainable Construction (2021), Circular Economy Strategy (2018), and Plastics Action Plan (2018).

National Strategy for Public Procurement

The strategy entitled 'Green Procurement for a Green Future - Strategy for Green Public Procurement' contains a number of initiatives for getting public procurement to contribute to the realisation of Denmark's environmental and climate ambitions. The Danish state tenders for services, goods and construction projects worth over DKK 400 billion annually. This is equivalent to over 14% of Denmark's gross domestic product, and is thus a not insignificant driving force in the transition to circular economy and sustainability. A number of initiatives have been implemented. For example, a cross-government food policy, criteria for green data centres, skills development of government purchasers, and guidance on preparing green tenders have been introduced.

The government also has an ambition to reduce the climate footprint of public procurement, including the procurement of transport and construction of public buildings.

The strategy follows three inter-connected tracks: short-term perspective, long-term perspective, and

knowledge and tools. It focuses on those areas of public procurement that currently leave a heavy climate footprint - food (food waste, ecology, less meat), state air travel (climate compensation through afforestation), energy (savings), and the vehicle fleet. Amongst other things, a target has been set that, where official labelling systems exist, all publicly procured acquisitions must be eco-labelled or meet equivalent requirements by 2030. The initiatives have a broad span, in terms of both procurement process and procurement areas, and their purpose is to ensure that Denmark carries the green transition of public procurement through to the end.

In recognition of public procurement as an important strategic instrument for the transition to a circular economy and sustainability, an EU-wide target has been set for 50% of public procurement to be green, and criteria for green procurement will be included in future product regulations. Thus, throughout the EU, a number of criteria for green procurement have been established for a wide range of product categories, and green procurement criteria will be included in future product regulations (cars, packaging, buildings, batteries, etc.). The criteria should make it easier for public purchasers to set environmental requirements for products and services, and harmonise the environmental requirements imposed by the public sector in the EU in connection with specific tenders, to make it easier for suppliers to meet the requirements. Setting green procurement requirements is voluntary in most areas, but some environmental requirements are mandatory.

Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation

The EU Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation establishes a framework for the adoption of environmental, energy and climate requirements for products, for the purpose of securing more environmentally sustainable products. The regulation is one of the key elements of the EU's Green Deal, and will be crucial for the EU's environmental, energy and climate policy in the coming decades. The Ecodesign Regulation extends the scope for setting eco-design requirements for energy-related products, so that it covers virtually all physical products (excluding, inter alia, food, feed and pharmaceuticals). Moreover, the requirements have been extended, and have shifted their primary focus on energy efficiency and energy consumption in the use phase, to focus more on the entire value chain, from design and production to consumption and waste management.

As new and tighter requirements are adopted for more product groups, the most environmentally harmful products are removed from the market. There are also requirements for a digital product passport, where information on individual products can be shared across value chains for the benefit of consumers, repairers and other actors in product value chains, as well as market surveillance authorities. To this end, the

Integration and the circular economy	
Initiative	Significant inputs into the initiative
National Circular Economy Action Plan 2020-2032	<p>The action plan contains 129 initiatives, including those focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less waste and better use of natural resources More and better recycling Better use of biomass Sustainable construction Plastics in a circular economy
National Strategy for Public Procurement	<p>The strategy follows three inter-connected tracks – short-term perspective, long-term perspective, and knowledge and tools.</p> <p>Knowledge building, including a process of governmental skills development, focusing on green procurement,</p> <p>Tools, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> purchases shall, if possible, be eco-labelled, annual calculations and projections of the climate footprint of overall public procurement; guidance on how to best meet requirements for longer warranty periods and energy requirements when LED light sources are purchased for public institutions.
Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital product passports Common European product labelling General minimum requirements for green public procurement
Climate plan for a green waste sector and circular economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum 60% real recycling of collected plastic waste when the waste is tendered for treatment Streamlined sorting and collection of 10 types of household waste across the country 50% reduction of some types of take-away plastic packaging Separate 50% of plastics for recycling in 2025, and 80% in 2030 in the agricultural sector The building and construction sector shall separate 25% of plastics for recycling by 2025, and 75% by 2030.

regulation provides for a common European labelling of products - climate labelling, for example.

Minimum requirements for green public procurement can also be adopted under the regulation. Furthermore, the regulation obliges larger companies to report annually on the destruction of unsold consumer products, and a ban on the destruction of unsold consumer products could be adopted subsequently. The regulation specifically prohibits the destruction of unsold clothing and footwear.

Waste targets

Denmark has a comprehensive set of targets for waste management, which partly reflect equally comprehensive regulation at EU level. The Danish targets are based on the hierarchy for waste treatment established in the EU, whereby prevention and reuse are prioritised over recycling and incineration with energy utilisation. There is also a focus on minimising hazardous waste and increasing waste collection and sorting, in order to promote better resource utilisation and the transition to a more circular mindset and economy.

Denmark has had great success in reducing the amount of waste that is dumped, and currently dumps only 1% of household and similar waste. Specific targets for recycling cover waste types such as household, packaging, plastic, glass, paper and cardboard, iron and metal, aluminum, wooden packaging, building and construction, food and textile waste. There are also national requirements for a certain proportion of the waste to be sorted and collected, in order to increase the recycling and utilisation of the resources contained in the waste (food, paper, cardboard, glass, metal, plastic, food and drink cartons, and also hazardous waste and household waste), as well as a national deposit system to ensure that single-use plastic, aluminum and glass packaging for beverages is recycled and in some cases reused. Furthermore, various partnerships have been established for food, building and construction waste, textile waste and plastic packaging waste.

Climate plan for a green waste sector and circular economy

The production and incineration of refuse is a waste of the planet's resources, and is harmful to nature, the environment and the climate (the waste sector accounts for 5.7% of Denmark's CO2 emissions). To increase circularity and reduce CO2 emissions, the plan outlines a vision for a green waste sector with three legs: 1) the waste sector shall be climate-neutral by 2030, 2) 80% of Danish plastics shall be separated from incineration by 2030, and 3) the waste basket shall be broken – less rubbish, less waste and more recycling.



4.2 Agriculture, forestry and fishing

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework target 10 aims to improve biodiversity and the sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fishery and forestry, in particular through sustainable use of biodiversity. Nature and biodiversity concerns shall be integrated into the management of these areas through biodiversity-friendly practices such as sustainable intensification, ecology and innovative approaches that make production systems resilient while ensuring the preservation and recovery of biodiversity.

The following contains an overview of the most important initiatives that contribute to the global targets for agriculture, forestry and fishery.

The overall contribution of an initiative to one or more of the global targets can be seen in Annex 2.

Agriculture

The conditions for Danish agriculture are largely determined by the EU's agricultural policy, but are also shaped by national rules, which are derived, inter alia, from targeted regulation.

Agreement on Agriculture 2021

In 2021, a wide range of parties in the Danish Parliament signed an agreement to support the green transition in the agriculture and forestry sector, and to secure an improvement of the Danish aquatic environment and more space for nature in agricultural land. The agreement sets the direction for the conversion of Danish agriculture. The Agreement on Agriculture will contribute to a greenhouse gas reduction of 1.9 million tonnes of CO₂e by 2030, and a reduction in nitrogen emissions to the aquatic environment by 10,800 tonnes by 2027. The agreement is based on a number of principles for reducing greenhouse gas and nitrogen emissions to the aquatic environment. Agriculture shall be converted to make it more climate and environment-friendly, and at the same time economically sustainable. Moreover, the release of nutrients shall be reduced to improve the aquatic environment. Biodiversity concerns are also included in the Agreement on Agriculture, as the guideline principles for reducing greenhouse gas and nitrogen emissions state that agricultural production must take account of nature and biodiversity.

Agreement on a Green Denmark 2024

In June 2024, the government entered into an Agreement on a Green Denmark with a number of parties (Landbrug & Fødevarer, Danmarks Naturfredningsforening, Fødevareforbundet NNF, Dansk Metal, Dansk Industri and Kommunernes Landsforening), which will form the long-term basis for a historic restructuring and transformation of Denmark's land area and its food and agricultural production.

The agreement provides concrete answers to agriculture's climate and nature challenges, and at the same time paves the way for a restructuring of Danish land. It contains a number of initiatives such as the establishment of a green land fund, support for the planting of 250,000 hectares of new forest by 2045, support for the removal of 140,000 hectares of carbon-rich shallow soil, including peripheral areas, by 2030, the introduction of a CO₂e-tax on emissions from livestock and carbon-rich soils, support for other land conversion, including wetlands, and extensification and strategic land acquisition, for the purpose of nitrogen reduction and land distribution, inter alia. Around DKK 40 billion has been allocated for these initiatives.





The CAP Plan 2023

Pillar I - organic agriculture schemes and conditions

The CAP Plan commits member states to achieving environmental and climate results by means of both mandatory requirements and voluntary actions on agricultural land. There are therefore requirements for good agricultural and environmental conditions, which must be met by all beneficiaries - for example, in terms of improving the biodiversity of agricultural land. The requirements carry a risk of a sanction if the requirements are not complied with.

The CAP Plan also contains voluntary grant schemes that specify mandatory requirements, which lead to higher climate and environmental results. In 2023 Denmark introduced organic agriculture schemes, with a variety of objectives for achieving results for the environment, climate and biodiversity. These include schemes for supporting organic farming, environment and climate-friendly grass, diversified plant production, biodiversity and sustainability.

Pillar II - multiannual commitments

Under Pillar II of the CAP Plan, there are a number of land and project grant schemes, in which the applicant voluntarily commits to the environment-friendly and/or climate-friendly use of land. Pillar II initiatives are not limited to agricultural land, and therefore include initiatives for natural land and forestry. The overall objective of the schemes is to award grants to support the EU's shared targets for an economically sustainable agricultural sector. This helps to promote the green agenda in the areas of the environment, climate and nature, and strengthens rural development. There are two schemes that are linked to Natura 2000-designated areas: clearance and preparation for grassing over, and the grant scheme for biodiversity forests. In addition, the CAP plan includes a number of nature and environmental grant schemes that contribute to the implementation of the Water Framework Directive, and also to climate, nature and environmental activities. These grant schemes provide grants for a mini-wetlands area, water and climate projects, and private forestry.

The Ecology Strategy

As a follow-up to the Agreement on the Green Transition of Danish Agriculture of October 2021, the government has presented an ecological strategy to strengthen the important role ecology plays in the green transition of agriculture. For example, Denmark's organic agricultural area shall account for 21% of its agricultural area by 2030. Furthermore, the Agreement on Agriculture stipulates that the marketing of organic products in Denmark and efforts to export organic food shall be doubled by 2030.

Food Waste Strategy 2024-2027

The Food Waste Strategy aims to prevent and reduce food waste and food loss, and thereby benefit the climate and the economy. The reduction shall be made in each of the five stages of the food value chain by 2030. In addition, the Danish government has a target to reduce the volume of food waste, including food waste in all stages of the food value chain. The strategy contains 15 initiatives, including the food waste and food loss think tank, ONE/THIRD, the voluntary agreement on food waste reduction in the food industry, 'Denmark against Food Waste', and research into food waste and food loss reduction.

Forestry

According to national forestry statistics, Denmark's forest area had grown to just under 643,000 hectares in 2022, which corresponds to just under 15 per cent of Denmark's total area. The Agreement on a Green Denmark has established a framework for the planting of 250,000 ha of new forest by 2045, which represents an increase of up to 21 per cent of Denmark's total area.

Danish National Forestry Programme

The Danish National Forestry Programme (2018) sets a course for sustainable forest management, ensuring a good balance between use and protection, and supporting the many different functions of forests.

The Forestry Programme contains two long-term objectives to secure more forests and protect nature and biodiversity in forests, a vision, strategic mileposts, and a number of specific goals that support the desired development. The two long-term objectives are that forest landscapes should cover 20-25 per cent of Denmark's land area by the end of the 21st century, and that by 2040, the primary operational objective of at least 10 per cent of Denmark's total forest area should be nature and biodiversity.

The National Forestry Programme has approved a strategic milestone to enlarge Denmark's forest area, and increase the social benefit of forests. There is also strategic milestone to increase the absorption and storage of carbon in forests and timber products through sustainable operation. The objective of increasing absorption and storage can be promoted through a continued

focus on the potential of forests and forestry, to contribute to the Paris Agreement.

Sustainable production is a prerequisite for the sustainable development of forestry in Denmark, which supports the UN global goals and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. For this reason, the National Forestry Programme has approved strategic mileposts for sustainable timber production, as well as good and clear framework conditions and an increase in the supply and demand of documented sustainable timber.

In order to achieve greater biodiversity in Danish forests, two strategic milestones have been adopted in the National Forestry Programme: 1) preserving and increasing the biodiversity of forests in specific locations, and 2) promoting general nature considerations in forest management.

The strategic milestones can be reached, for example, by planting biodiversity forests and untouched forests, where nature can be left alone. Among other things, untouched forests and areas with other biodiversity forests are planted within state forests. For private and municipal forests, grant funding has also been allocated for forests with a biodiversity objective, the purpose of which is to help to secure stable habitats to protect endangered animal and plant species with habitats in forests. Special consideration is also given in forestry to forests with biodiversity objectives, to safeguard the biodiversity of special species. A grant scheme has also been established for private untouched forests. The purpose of grants for private untouched forests is to ensure stable habitats for species associated with forests. This is achieved by protecting naturally valuable forest areas and special habitats for forest species.

Fishing

The conditions for fishing in Denmark are largely determined by the EU Common Fisheries Policy, and supplemented by national rules. Also of great importance for Danish fisheries are the frameworks arising out of EU environmental policy, such as the Marine Strategy Directive, the Nature Directives, the Water Framework Directive, and the Maritime Spatial Planning Directive. The EU Common Fisheries Policy, as implemented by Denmark, generally contributes to target 10 concerning sustainable management through the utilisation of fish stocks based on the principle of maximum sustainable yield, and promotes healthy ecosystems in the seas by reducing the negative impact of fishing on ecosystems as far as possible.

Agreement on a Maritime Spatial Plan

Broad political agreement was reached in 2023 that 30 per cent of Denmark's marine area should be protected, of which 10 per cent should be strictly protected by 2030. In the strictly protected areas, all commercial

fishing is prohibited. In the protected areas, which primarily comprise Natura 2000 areas and marine strategic areas, certain types of fishing will be prohibited if the fishing is incompatible with the nature and the species that need to be protected in the areas.

Coastal fisheries scheme and coastal fishery label

Under the coastal fisheries scheme, fishing quotas are reserved for coastal fisheries. Amongst other things, the coastal fisheries scheme grants larger quotas for fisheries that take the environment into consideration, so that fishing is increasingly carried out with low-impact gear that does not affect the seabed.

The state-owned, nature-friendly coastal fishery label was launched in 2021. The labelling scheme is based on five requirements that ensure that fish labelled 'Nature-friendly' come from a coastal, environmentally sound and sustainable fishery, and that environmentally sound fishing methods have been used.

Grant schemes under the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund

For the period 2021-2027, the EU will provide Denmark with approximately DKK 1.5 billion from the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund. This will be matched by a public co-financing of DKK 642 million - a total of DKK 2.1 billion. The current Danish programme has a special focus on activities that support the green transition, strengthened research efforts, and the use of biological advice. For the period 2021-2024, funds have been allocated for the green transition, including the development and testing of solutions used in the fisheries and aquaculture sector to improve the climate and environment, the restoration of waterways, and actions to combat marine waste.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing	
Initiative	Significant inputs into the initiative
Agreement on Agriculture 2021	<p>Selected key initiatives in the Agreement on Agriculture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture by 1.9 mil. tonnes of CO₂e, e.g., by removing carbon-rich soils Reducing nitrogen emissions to the aquatic environment by 10,800 tonnes, through targeted regulation and joint measures
CAP Plan 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The organic agriculture scheme Organic Farming Support awards grants for organic farming The organic agriculture scheme Environment and Climate-friendly Grass supports carbon build-up in grassland The organic agriculture scheme Diversified plant production supports variation in the use of land for crop rotation The organic agriculture scheme Biodiversity & Sustainability contributes to the establishment and preservation of elements and areas for the benefit of biodiversity The grant scheme for cleaning and preparation for grassing over is targeted at sites in designated Natura 2000 areas, areas of high natural value, and wetland and carbon-rich soil projects The grant scheme for mini-wetland areas contributes to improving the aquatic environment The grant scheme for water and climate projects includes four initiatives in 2024: nitrogen wetland projects, carbon-rich soil projects, phosphorus wetland projects, and physical waterways initiative projects (restoration of river valleys) The grant scheme for private forestry awards grants to plant new forests on privately and municipality-owned agricultural land
Food Waste Strategy 2024-2027	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 initiatives, including in particular: Establishing a think tank on food waste and food loss prevention, Voluntary agreement on food waste reduction - Denmark against Food Waste. DKK 15 million for research into food waste and food loss reduction in 2024
Tripartite agreement on a Green Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of CO₂e tax in 2030. Establishment of the Danish Green Land Fund, in which approximately DKK 40 bil. will be invested. Removal of 140,000 ha of shallow, carbon-rich soils by 2030. Establishment of 250,000 ha of new forest by 2045
National Forestry Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting of biodiversity forests and untouched forests Grant schemes for private and municipal biodiversity forests Grant scheme for private untouched forest
Agreement on a Maritime Spatial Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishing prohibited in strictly protected areas with some exceptions Certain types of fishing are prohibited in protected areas where this is incompatible with the nature and the species that need to be protected in the areas.
Coastal fisheries scheme and Nature-friendly coastal fishery label	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coastal fisheries scheme provides additional quotas for fisheries that do not harm the seabed The Nature-friendly labelling scheme provides incentives for the use of low-impact tools in fishing, and for all catches to come from healthy stocks.
Grant schemes under the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the period 2021 to 2024, funds have been allocated for: Development and testing of solutions used in the fisheries and aquaculture sector to improve the climate and environment Investments in coastal fishing through improvements of infrastructure Reduction of marine waste under the government's plastics action plan, Preparation and implementation of production and marketing plans Restoring waterways through the restoration of sewers and passage ways for fish, and improving conditions for flora and fauna in water areas.

4.3 Cities

Global target 12 aims to expand green and blue spaces in cities and densely populated areas, and improve the quality and connectivity, access to and benefits of these areas.

The most important initiatives that contribute to the global targets for cities will be highlighted in the following.

The overall contribution of an initiative to one or more of the global targets can be seen in Annex 2.

Green map of Denmark

Nature Plan Denmark required the municipalities to designate a Green map of Denmark for the municipal planning. The purpose of the Green map of Denmark is to create bigger and better natural areas with improved physical and/or functional connectivity in nature designations across municipal boundaries. A local council for nature was established for the municipalities in 2017/2018, which assisted them in designating areas for the Green map of Denmark. When designating natural areas for inclusion in the Green map of Denmark, the municipalities use three nationwide criteria, one of which is the designation of natural areas that contribute to other objectives, including areas that can ensure connectivity with the green areas of the cities.

Cities	
Initiative	Significant inputs into the initiative
Green map of Denmark	Continue with the designation of Green map of Denmark

4.4 Business and Biodiversity

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework targets 13, 15 and 17 cover objectives related, among other things, to companies' access to and use of genetic resources (global target 13), impact on nature and biodiversity (global target 15), and biotechnology and genetically modified organisms (GMOs) – (global target 17). Global target 15 has a special focus on reporting on companies' risks and dependencies on biodiversity and their contribution to sustainable patterns of consumption.

The most important initiatives that contribute to the global goals for companies will be highlighted in the following.

The overall contribution of an initiative to one or more of the global targets can be seen in Annex 2.

Biodiversity partnership

To strengthen companies' efforts to protect the world's nature and biodiversity, the Environment Minister has established a biodiversity partnership, made up of industry and business organisations, NGOs, think tanks, trade unions and knowledge institutions. In the summer of 2024 the partnership presented recommendations to Danish companies and financial institutions on the best actions to take in the field of biodiversity, and on experienced barriers and possible incentive structures, as well as the identification of knowledge gaps in order to strengthen the effects of Danish companies' and the financial sector's voluntary efforts and investments to protect nature, biodiversity and ecosystems. The recommendations are an appeal to companies to do something about the great pressure they place on biodiversity, with a major focus on reducing land and resource consumption. They include a recommendation that internationally recognised methods such as SBTN (Science-based Targets for Nature) and TNFD (Taskforce for Nature-related Disclosure) should be used to outline, set targets for, monitor and implement actions, and a recommendation that business, industry and government organisations support their efforts.

Companies' sustainability reporting

The purpose of the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) is to create transparency and comparability on sustainability across larger companies within the EU. The CSRD is expected to lead to increased funding for and investment in sustainable companies, which is expected to increase incentives for companies to become more sustainable. Companies that are able to demonstrate their positive sustainability are expected to have a competitive advantage in the future, as customers and business partners are increasingly expected to demand this information.

The CSRD applies to all large companies (including companies of public interest with more than 500

employees) and listed companies (excluding micro-enterprises), as well as certain financial companies of public interest. In total, approximately 2,200 Danish companies are subject to reporting requirements in annual reports. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) not listed on the stock market are thus not directly covered by the requirements of the CSRD. However, it is expected that many SMEs will also be affected as they will be asked, as subcontractors, to provide information for reporting by the companies that are covered.

Taxonomy

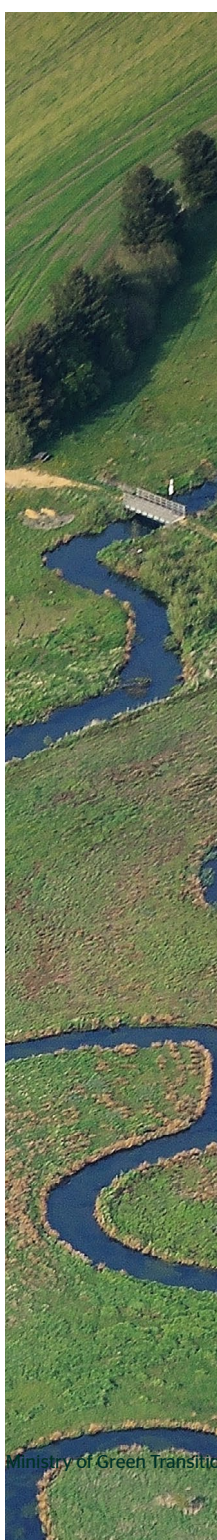
The EU Taxonomy Regulation includes a classification system that helps companies and investors identify environmentally sustainable economic activities in order to make sustainable investment decisions. Environmentally sustainable economic activities are described as those which make a substantial contribution to at least one of the EU's climate and environmental objectives without significantly harming any of these objectives, and which fulfil minimum guarantees. Six climate and environmental targets have been identified, including one on biodiversity and ecosystems - all supplemented by technical screening criteria for when a specific economic activity is considered to contribute significantly to the individual targets and not cause significant harm (DNSH).

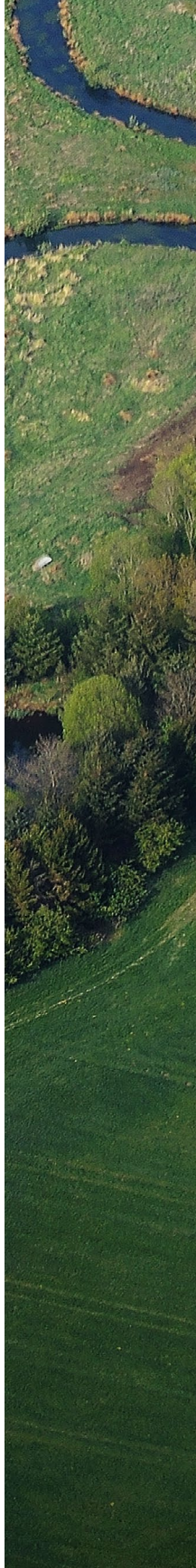
The EU Regulation does not impose mandatory requirements for environmental performance on companies or financial products, but it is expected that EU taxonomy will encourage a transition to sustainability over time, to enable the EU's climate and environmental objectives to be met.

Deforestation ban

The EU Deforestation Regulation specifies requirements for due diligence procedures and for companies to ensure that a number of specific products containing the raw materials soy, palm oil, coffee, cocoa, natural rubber, cattle and wood have not led to deforestation and forest degradation around the world.

Companies must ensure that production has been carried out in compliance with relevant legislation in the country of origin, and that environmental laws, human rights and the rights of indigenous peoples are respected. Global deforestation has major consequences not only for the climate, nature and the environment, but also significant social consequences, especially for indigenous peoples and local populations who live on forest resources. The forests that have disappeared worldwide in the period from 1990 to 2020 cover an area that is larger than the entire EU. This is equal to around 10 per cent of the world's remaining forests. EU trade is estimated to account for 10 per cent of this deforestation.





Companies and genetic resources

The third goal of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity is the equitable and fair distribution of the yield from the use of the planet's genetic resources. The Nagoya Protocol, which was adopted in 2010 and entered into force in 2014, and which Denmark has ratified, seeks to achieve this goal. The developing countries in particular have pushed ahead to secure a share of the gains from genetic resources. This is important for the world's indigenous peoples, who often live in places where genetic resources are extracted.

In the EU, the ABS Regulation has been used to implement the Nagoya Protocol. ABS stands for 'Access and Benefit Sharing', and the ABS principle ensures that the benefits from the exploitation of genetic resources, and traditional knowledge associated with the exploitation are shared equitably and fairly. This exploitation shall be based on prior consent and a private-law agreement on benefits between the recipient and the supplier of the genetic resources, based on bilateral agreements between the users of the genetic resources and the supplier countries of the genetic resources.

In Denmark, the Nagoya Protocol has also been implemented by means of the 2012 Act on the Division of Gains from Genetic Resources. The Nagoya Protocol grants any country sovereign rights to genetic resources within national jurisdiction, and it is up to the parties to specify conditions for access to genetic resources.

GMOs (genetically modified organisms)

The UN Convention on Biological Diversity requires those countries that have acceded to the Convention (including Denmark) to deal with the risks that live genetically modified organisms may pose to biodiversity and human health. They shall also promote ways of sharing of the benefits of biotechnology fairly. A special protocol has been adopted under the Convention, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, which sets out rules for cross-border transfers, and the handling and use of live GMOs.

Denmark and the EU have acceded to the Cartagena Protocol. An important stipulation of the Protocol is that live GMOs may not be transferred across national borders without the prior informed consent of the competent authority of the recipient country. In the EU, this stipulation has been included in legislation on cross-border transfers of genetically modified organisms (Regulation 1946/2003).

There is a comprehensive EU and national regulation of GMOs which, in accordance with the principle of precaution, aims to protect human health and the environment in connection with the release of GMOs into the environment, whether this is done as a trial release on a defined area or as a result of actual marketing.

Denmark has adopted further legislation on the coexistence of GMOs and other crops, and on compensation for any losses. The rules regulate the coexistence between the cultivation of genetically modified crops and conventional and organic farming. They are there, among other things, to help ensure that genetically modified crops can be cultivated without conventional and organic neighbouring farmers suffering a loss due to the incorporation of GMOs into their crops. If incorporation occurs against expectation, the rules allow for compensation to be paid.

D) Business and Biodiversity	
Initiative	Significant inputs into the initiative
Biodiversity partnership	Establishment of a biodiversity partnership to help advise on how to strengthen the effects of Danish companies' and the financial sector's voluntary efforts and investments to protect nature and biodiversity.
Companies' sustainability reporting	Introduction of a sustainability reporting requirement, initially for the largest listed companies with more than 500 employees, and state-owned companies with more than 500 employees by 2024. The requirement will then apply to other large companies from 2025.
Taxonomy	Introduction of classification of activities as sustainable according to six EU climate and environmental objectives in order to create incentives for more sustainable investment decision-making.
Deforestation ban	Introduction of requirements for the production of soy, palm oil, coffee, cocoa, natural rubber, cattle and wood to be carried out without clearing or degradation of forests before goods can be marketed in the EU or exported from the EU.

4.5 Data

Nature and biodiversity data

As mentioned initially, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework contains global target 21, which aims to ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge is accessible to decision makers, users and the public. In Denmark there are three important databases on the subjects of nature and biodiversity that are available to the public.

The Environmental Portal

The Danish Environmental Portal contains Danish data on nature and the environment. The portal is the result of a joint public collaboration between the Ministry of Environment, the municipalities and the regions.

[\(https://www.miljoportal.dk/\)](https://www.miljoportal.dk/)

The Species Portal

Arter.dk collects information about Danish species and makes this data available to scientists, nature conservationists, and those with an interest in nature. Arter.dk is operated as a partnership between the Danish Environmental Protection Agency, the Natural History Museum of Denmark, Aarhus Natural History Museum and DanBIF. Financing comes from the Aage V. Jensen Nature Fund, the 15 June Foundation, and the Danish state.

[\(https://www.arter.dk\)](https://www.arter.dk)

The Red List

The Danish Red List is a comprehensive overview of approximately 13,900 Danish species, and includes information on how endangered all these species are. The list is facilitated and prepared by Aarhus University

[\(https://ecos.au.dk/forskningraadgivning/temasider/redlist\).](https://ecos.au.dk/forskningraadgivning/temasider/redlist)



4.6 Subsidies

The following contains an overview of the most important initiatives that contribute to the global targets for subsidies.

The overall contribution of an initiative to one or more of the global targets can be seen in Annex 2.

Environmentally harmful subsidies: 8th Environment Action Programme

The 8th Environment Action Programme has committed Denmark, along with the other EU member states, to step up efforts to phase out environmentally harmful subsidies, including energy subsidies and, in particular, subsidies for fossil fuels. A binding EU framework has been developed for monitoring and reporting on the progress made by member states towards the phasing out of energy subsidies, including fossil fuel subsidies. As part of the EU Energy Union Governance Regulation, Denmark is to draw up a national energy and climate plan for the period 2021-2030. According to the 2024 National Energy and Climate Plan, no direct support or subsidies are granted for fossil fuels in Denmark.

Energy subsidies

Denmark is working in various international forums on reforming fossil fuel subsidies to contribute to the Paris Agreement's goal of turning global funding flows in a green direction, and contributing to an accelerated energy transition.

In connection with the phasing out of energy subsidies, Denmark backed a Joint Statement on Fossil Fuel Subsidies in 2023. The countries have undertaken to draw up a national overview of both direct and indirect fossil fuel subsidies. The countries are to develop national strategies for phasing out fossil subsidies. To this end, the signatories to the Statement are cooperating to develop a more appropriate international methodology for fossil fuel subsidies in order to secure a better basis for subsidy analysis and policy action. Denmark is also one of the group of countries participating in the Friends of Fossil Fuels Subsidy Reform (FFFSR). This coalition is working towards a reform of fossil fuel subsidies in international forums such as the G20, the WTO, and in connection with international climate negotiations. Denmark also provides a grant to support the International Institute for Sustainable Development, and Global Subsidies Initiatives. The project supports international processes for reforming fossil fuel subsidies, and contributes to capacity building for phasing out fossil fuel subsidies in India, Indonesia and South Africa.

Positive incentives for biodiversity

Denmark has introduced several grant schemes in the area of nature and biodiversity, to increase positive incentives for biodiversity. For example, funds have been allocated to climate carbon-rich soil projects, which help to support the target of reducing Denmark's

emissions of harmful greenhouse gases by 70% by 2030. The primary objective of the grant scheme is to remove carbon-rich shallow soil in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture as far as possible. In addition to reducing CO₂, the grant scheme will support objectives to protect nature and the aquatic environment, and other climate objectives. Apart from the Climate Carbon-rich Soils scheme, there is also the Water and Climate Projects grant scheme, including nitrogen wetland projects, which aim to reduce emissions of nitrogen into fjords and coastal waters, as well as greenhouse gas emissions. There is also a carbon-rich soils scheme where, aside from greenhouse gas reduction, other concerns can also be factored in, especially in relation to nature, the environment and climate adaptation, and also access to natural areas for outdoor pursuits.

Subsidies	
Initiative	Significant inputs into the initiative
The EU's 8th Environment Action Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Denmark regularly reports on environmentally harmful subsidies to the Commission
Energy subsidies and COP 28/29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a national overview of direct and indirect fossil fuel subsidies Based on the national overview of fossil fuel subsidies, a strategy for phasing out fossil fuel subsidies is being developed Support capacity building in South Africa, India and Indonesia to phase out fossil fuel subsidies
Two grant schemes for climate carbon-rich soil projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DKK 1.71 bil. and DKK 2.56 bil. respectively allocated in the period 2021-2024
Water and Climate Projects grant scheme (LBST)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approx. DKK 1.2 bil. allocated by 2027

5. Chapter

Global Action

This chapter looks at Danish inputs and actions that will contribute to global targets 19, 20, 22 and 23 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

The main targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework that relate to international efforts are global target 19, on resource mobilisation, and global target 20, on technology transfer and capacity building, including from developed countries to developing countries.

Global target 19 requires the mobilisation of USD 200 billion annually from all sources worldwide, i.e. national, international, and public and private sources, for the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as well as the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. This will be done, inter alia, by increasing national resource mobilisation and using existing resources more efficiently, including via synergies from climate financing in development aid. The target comes with a subordinate objective to increase biodiversity-related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development aid, to a minimum of USD 20 billion per year by 2025 and to a minimum of USD 30 billion per year by 2030. These resources are specifically intended for the least developed countries, small island states, and countries with economies in transition.

Global target 20 shall ensure capacity building and development, including access to and transfer of technologies, and the promotion of innovation and cooperation.

What targets 19 and 20 have in common is that they aim to increase access at global level to non-financial (e.g. technology transfer and capacity building) as well as financial resources, in order to secure sufficient resources and funds for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Target 22 deals with the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities and their full and effective participation in decision-making, including for women, girls, children and youth, and people with disabilities.

Target 23 aims to ensure gender equality in the implementation of the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in programmes, policies

and institutions, through a process that takes account of people's different needs and experiences based on their gender identity.

5.1 Danish green aid

The Danish Development Policy Strategy for 2021-2025 lays the foundation for Danish development policy from 2021 to 2025, and has two main objectives:

1. To create hope and give more people better help where it is needed the most. This means preventing and combating poverty and inequality, vulnerability, conflict and displacement, and hence also sporadic migration.
2. To be at the forefront in the fight for climate, nature and the environment - for a balanced planet. Climate ambitions must be ramped up and global CO₂ emissions scaled down. The green transition must be promoted. This requires a strong commitment to climate adaptation, more work to improve nature and the environment, and greater resilience, with a focus on poor and vulnerable countries and people.

Denmark is working in several different key areas:

1. Support for nature and biodiversity through development aid
2. Support for biodiversity through Danish civil society
3. Contribution to global targets through development aid for multilateral funds and organisations
4. An international forestry and nature initiative
5. Promotion of corporate responsibility for nature, the environment and biodiversity in global value chains
6. Cooperation with the authorities on water, the environment, textiles, etc.

1) Support for nature and biodiversity through development aid

The Danish Government is stepping up its efforts for the green agenda in the developing countries even further, and will allocate at least 35 per cent of the total aid to the developing countries for green objectives under the Financial Act 2024. This is equivalent to around DKK 6 billion. It is expected that the vast majority of actions in the green area will be climate-relevant and account for at least 30 per cent of the aid, and that

the special Danish profile on climate adaptation will be maintained, with around 60 per cent of the climate aid being spent on adaptation efforts in developing countries. Among other things, funds have been allocated for a total investment in forests and nature of DKK 1 billion in the period 2024-2027. There is expected to be a significant overlap between actions that contribute to the global climate targets and actions relevant to biodiversity, water and the environment.

Denmark wants to be at the forefront of the green transition. Denmark's contribution will consist of specific climate, nature and environmental initiatives, but it will also help to make the growth and development that many countries will and must experience over the coming decades fair and green. Therefore, cooperation between the Danish authorities and their sister organisations in selected developing and emerging countries must be strengthened. The government has increased the framework for cooperation between the authorities by DKK 50 million in 2024 to a total of DKK 313 million.

The government has also decided that more than half of the development aid in 2024 will be allocated to Africa. The same applies to green aid, equivalent to around DKK 3 billion for green initiatives in Africa. The country programmes will also allocate substantial funds to green initiatives. DKK 100 million have been allocated for water and combating deforestation in Kenya. The funds are intended, among other things, to combat deforestation and planting in Kenya's highlands, which will help to ensure that rainwater is absorbed and channelled through rivers to drier, low-lying areas.

2) Support for biodiversity through Danish civil society

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs supports civil society partners that work specifically with biodiversity and indigenous peoples. The Ministry has joined forces with Forests of the World and WWF Denmark in a theme-based green strategic partnership for 2022-2025, to support the green strategic priorities of the development policy strategy.

Strategic Partnership Agreement with Forests of the World

As a strategic partner, Forests of the World will receive DKK 16 million a year in 2022-2025. Forests, biodiversity and the rights of indigenous peoples are central to the work of Forests of the World, which is based on people's rights. The work involves support for indigenous peoples - and other peoples who rely the world's forests - in their struggle for self-determination, rights and cultural self-identification. Forests of the World also use nature-based solutions in their global work. Among other things, they focus on the pressure that deforestation puts on the residential areas of indigenous peoples, and the need for long-term partnerships and access to forest monitoring systems.

Strategic Partnership Agreement with WWF Denmark

As a strategic partner, WWF Denmark will receive DKK 17 million a year in 2022-2025. WWF Denmark's strategic partnership The Triple Benefit Programme aims to improve people's living conditions, increase biodiversity, and find better ways for humans and nature to adapt to and resist climate change. WWF Denmark generally works to strengthen biodiversity, climate reduction, climate adaptation and resilience, while countering environmental degradation, poverty and inequality.

Partnership Agreement with IWGIA (International Working Group for Indigenous Affairs)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also entered into a partnership agreement with the IWGIA (International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs) on protection and support, to promote the rights of indigenous peoples in developing countries. The IWGIA works on the negative effects of climate change and biodiversity degradation, and supports the recognition of indigenous peoples as holders of rights and key players in environmental management. The IWGIA will also be working on the inclusion of indigenous women, and the challenges indigenous women face as a result of climate change and the threat to ecosystems. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is seen as an opportunity for change at local and national level, and the IWGIA will therefore collaborate with indigenous movements to sharpen the focus on the link between biodiversity, nature conservation, climate change and human rights.

3) Development aid for multilateral funds and organisations

Denmark is committed to play its part in the achievement of the global targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework by contributing to several major multilateral organisations and funds. Denmark supports the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which is the largest and oldest multilateral fund dedicated to environmental protection. The GEF provides assistance to developing countries to address pressing environmental issues, and to help developing countries fulfil their obligations under multilateral environmental agreements, including the UN Convention on Biological Diversity.

UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration

The United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration is a broad-based global movement aimed at restoring ecosystems and putting the world on track for a sustainable future. The UN Decade runs from 2021 to 2030, and its vision is to secure future generations by restoring the relationship between humans and nature, increasing the area of healthy ecosystems and stopping loss, fragmentation and degradation of ecosystems. Denmark became a core contributor to the Fund for the Decade in 2022, contributing DKK 70 million in the period 2022-2025, and actively participates in the Fund's management.

UN Environment Programme (UNEP)

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) works for the sustainable management of ecosystems by providing access to information and data on the state of ecosystems. The UNEP also helps partners design systems to monitor the state of biodiversity and develop strategies to preserve biodiversity and endangered species. The UNEP actively promotes global awareness of the importance of biodiversity, creates a policy framework to protect it, and supports countries in their efforts to preserve and sustainably manage biodiversity. Denmark will be making a core contribution of DKK 200 million to the UNEP in the period 2022-2025.

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

The International Union for Conservation of Nature is one of the world's leading organisations in sustainable development and nature conservation, and plays an important role in putting nature and biodiversity high on the international agenda, as well as developing standards and implementing projects and programmes globally. Denmark re-entered the IUCN in 2020 as a strategic partner and donor, and will grant the organisation a total of DKK 80 million by the end of 2024.

Support for the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the new Global Biodiversity Framework Fund

Denmark supports the GEF by contributing DKK 800 million in the period 2022-2026, an increase of 78% compared with previous contributions. The Global Environment Facility is a multilateral environmental fund that provides grants and mixed funding for projects related to biodiversity, forests and nature in developing countries, among other things.

A new Global Biodiversity Framework Fund has been established under the Global Environment Facility against the background of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The aim of the fund is to implement projects in developing countries that can help to achieve the global targets, including the global target for 30% protected land and sea, and the global target for 30% restoration of degraded ecosystems. The fund will also be able to carry out projects on the integration of biodiversity in all sectors, step up efforts to eliminate subsidies, and strengthen global cooperation on the circular economy. Denmark will grant the fund DKK 100 million in assistance in 2024.

Support for the secretariat under the UN Convention on Biological Diversity

Denmark supports the UN Convention on Biological Diversity by granting DKK 14 million in the period 2023-2026. The funds will strengthen capacity building in developing countries and among indigenous peoples. Among other things, this will help developing countries to gain the necessary skills and knowledge to promote biodiversity. The aim is to give countries better

opportunities to seek funds for projects from the new Global Biodiversity Framework Fund, and implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The focus will be on capacity-building and learning activities to improve the implementation of the new global nature goals, in particular through guidance on the revision of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and support tools for implementation.

New international forestry and nature initiative

Denmark has backed the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use, which aims to stop global deforestation and start the restoration of world forests by 2030. An important step in combating global deforestation is the adoption of the Deforestation Regulation. In addition, there is strong voluntary commitment among Danish stakeholders, including several large Danish companies, to help stop global deforestation.

In 2024, DKK 350 million was allocated in Danish development aid to a new Danish initiative as part of a total investment in forests and nature of DKK 1 billion from 2024 to 2027. Support will primarily focus on vulnerable forest and other wooded areas that are under increasing threat from deforestation and forest degradation. The objectives of the Forestry Programme include contributing to climate adaptation, biodiversity protection, reduction of CO₂ emissions, and social and economic development for local communities, including indigenous peoples.

Cooperation with the World Benchmarking Alliance Denmark has been supporting the World Benchmarking Alliance since it was founded in 2018. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has provided the organisation with DKK 25 million in assistance in the period 2019-2024. The World Benchmarking Alliance is a not-for-profit organisation that works to promote sustainability practices, including in the areas of biodiversity, nature, the environment and climate, in the world's 2,000 largest companies (around 40% of the world's economy). The World Benchmarking Alliance develops an international analytical data base that enables the companies' impact to be compared and measured across sectors and countries. The organisation has over 340 members throughout more than 35 different countries. Denmark's engagement plays a part in ensuring that the private sector is held accountable for their impact on biodiversity and nature, while promoting international transparency, reporting and monitoring of companies and their value chains.

Support for IDH - The Sustainable Trade Initiative

In 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs entered into a partnership with The Sustainable Trade Initiative with a grant of DKK 80 million for the period 2022-2025, to support key Danish policy priorities for more responsible and deforestation-free value chains. The aim of the partnership is to make development greener and more



Ministry of Green Transition

poverty-oriented through a sustainable transformation of global and local value chains and food systems, with a focus on deforestation-intensive agricultural raw materials (soya, palm oil, coffee, cocoa, cotton, etc.). The starting point for the partnership is primarily the very large, multinational companies in the agro and food industry. Under the partnership, funds have been allocated to reduce the deforestation associated with the soy sector in Brazil.

Cooperation with WWF on 'Scaling Up Sustainable Soy' Denmark will provide DKK 30 million in the period 2023-2025 to fund the Scaling Up Sustainable Soy project. The project will be implemented by WWF and their partners in Brazil and Denmark. The project focuses on reducing deforestation associated with the Danish soybean supply chain by supporting the conversion of Brazilian soybean production to a more responsible value chain through a green and rights-based development.

The aim of the project is to ensure that soy that is imported and consumed in Denmark is produced sustainably, i.e. without damaging the climate and biodiversity or compromising the social and economic rights of population groups. The project is implemented in the Cerrado region, Brazil's most important ecosystem after the Amazon rainforest.

6. Cooperation with the authorities

Since 2014, Denmark has played its part in forming strategic sectoral partnerships, which involve cooperation with the authorities of selected countries in specific areas – such as water and circular economy/waste. These initiatives promote capacity building in the countries, increase bilateral cooperation between Denmark and the countries, and give Danish environmental technology companies greater exposure. The main focus is capacity building through the exchange of experience with the authorities in the areas of regulation, implementation, guidance, enforcement, etc., which can help promote robust environmental protection and green transition in the countries. Supporting the framework for investments is also key to increasing the results of the initiatives. Furthermore, it's important to support environmental technology exports that bring environmental benefits to the recipient country, and contribute to green welfare. Denmark cooperates in other sectors in Kenya, Indonesia, China, South Africa, India, Morocco, Thailand and Ethiopia.

Danish green aid	
Initiative	Significant inputs into the initiative
Support for nature and biodiversity through development aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 35% green aid out of DKK 6 bil. in 2024 • Approx. 60% of climate aid will go to adaptation initiatives in developing countries • More than half of the green aid, equivalent to more than DKK 3 bil., is allocated to green initiatives in Africa
Strategic Partnership Agreement with Forests of the World	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DKK 16 mil. a year in 2022-2025 for the Strategic Partnership Agreement, focusing on nature-based solutions for conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of forests, solutions based on strengthening civil society and indigenous peoples' leadership, and inclusion of young people and women in relation to forest and biodiversity conservation, and human rights-based solutions including in relation to dignified rural living conditions, and forest and biodiversity conservation
Strategic Partnership Agreement with WWF Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DKK 17 mil. a year in 2022-2025 for the Strategic Partnership Agreement, focusing on nature-based solutions, including their application, for increased climate adaptation and resilience of both humans and ecosystems.
Partnership Agreement with International Working Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DKK 18 mil. a year in the period 2024-2027 to IWGIA with a focus on land rights and territorial administration, indigenous women and girls, and global governance.
UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DKK 70 mil. in the period 2022-2025 for the protection and restoration of ecosystems.
UNEP (UN Environment Programme)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DKK 200 mil. in core contribution in the period 2022-2025 to promote sustainable climate and environmental development.
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DKK 80 mil. in 2024 for activities promoting the environment, biodiversity, sustainable food production and chemicals initiatives in developing countries.
Support for the Global Environment Facility (GEF) New Global Biodiversity Framework Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DKK 800 mil. in the period 2022-2026 for the 8th top-up of the fund. • DKK 100 mil. to help implement biodiversity projects in developing countries.
Support for the secretariat under the UN Convention on Biological Diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DKK 14 mil. in the period 2023-2026 to strengthen capacity building in developing countries and among indigenous peoples.
New international forestry and nature initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DKK 1 bil. in the period 2024-2027. The funds will contribute, among other things, to climate adaptation, biodiversity protection, reduction of CO2 emissions, and social and economic development for local communities, including indigenous peoples.
World Benchmarking Alliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DKK 25 mil. in the period 2019-2024 to promote sustainability practices, including in the areas of biodiversity, nature, the environment and climate in the world's 2,000 largest companies
Support for the Sustainable Trade Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DKK 80 mil. in the period 2022-2025. Among other things, funds have been allocated to reduce the deforestation associated with the soy sector in Brazil.
Cooperation with WWF on 'Scaling Up Sustainable Soy'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DKK 30 mil. for the period 2023-2025. Among other things, to reduce the deforestation associated with the Danish soybean supply chain.
Cooperation with the authorities on water and the circular economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DKK 120 mil. in the period 2023-2026. The initiatives will promote capacity building in the countries.

Annex 1

The 23 Global Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework for 2030

TARGET 1: Plan and Manage all Areas To Reduce Biodiversity Loss

Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

TARGET 2: Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems

Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.

TARGET 3: Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas

Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.

TARGET 4: Halt Species Extinction, Protect Genetic Diversity, and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflicts

Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ

conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.

TARGET 5: Ensure Sustainable, Safe and Legal Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species

Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

TARGET 6: Reduce the Introduction of Invasive Alien Species by 50% and Minimize Their Impact

Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent by 2030, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species, especially in priority sites, such as islands.

TARGET 7: Reduce Pollution to Levels That Are Not Harmful to Biodiversity

Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: (a) by reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; (b) by reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half, including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and (c) by preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.

TARGET 8: Minimize the Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Build Resilience

Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.

- 2. Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

TARGET 9: Manage Wild Species Sustainably To Benefit People

Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

TARGET 10: Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.

TARGET 11: Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People

Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.

TARGET 12: Enhance Green Spaces and Urban Planning for Human Well-Being and Biodiversity

Significantly increase the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable

urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services.

TARGET 13: Increase the Sharing of Benefits From Genetic Resources, Digital Sequence Information and Traditional Knowledge

Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.

- 3. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

TARGET 14: Integrate Biodiversity in Decision-Making at Every Level

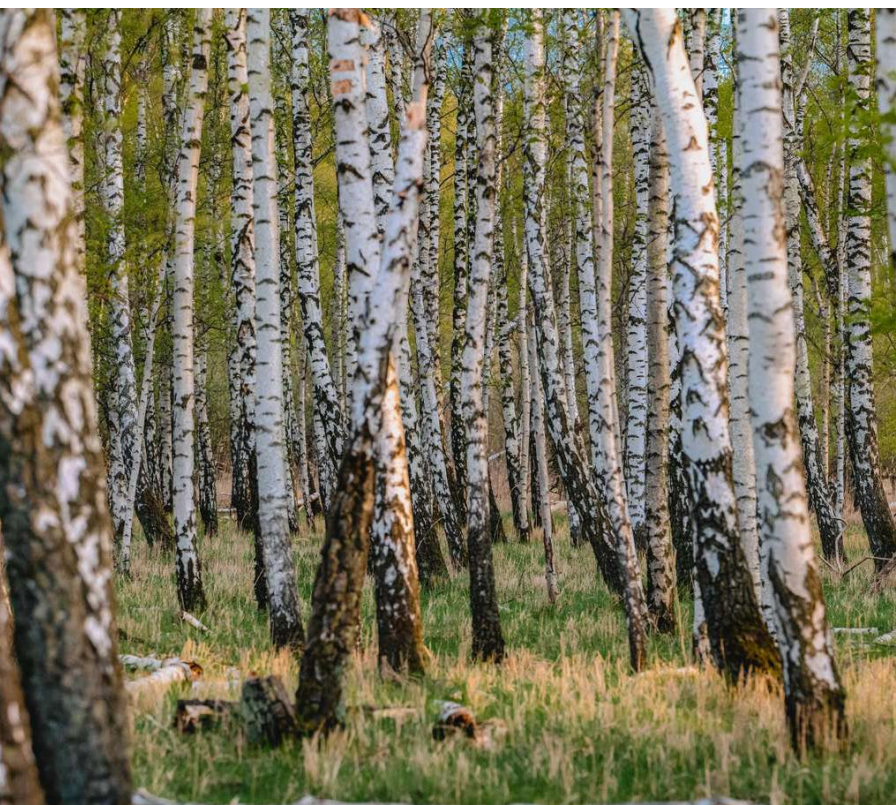
Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.

TARGET 15: Businesses Assess, Disclose and Reduce Biodiversity-Related Risks and Negative Impacts

Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:

- (a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios;
- (b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;
- (c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable;

in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.



TARGET 16: Enable Sustainable Consumption Choices To Reduce Waste and Overconsumption

Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.

TARGET 17: Strengthen Biosafety and Distribute the Benefits of Biotechnology

Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries, biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.

TARGET 18: Reduce Harmful Incentives by at Least \$500 Billion per Year, and Scale Up Positive Incentives for Biodiversity

Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least \$500 billion per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

TARGET 19: Mobilize \$200 Billion per Year for Biodiversity From all Sources, Including \$30 Billion Through International Finance

Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least \$200 billion per year by 2030, including by:

- (a) Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least \$20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least \$30 billion per year by 2030;
- (b) Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances;
- (c) Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments;
- (d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;
- (e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;
- (f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions[1] and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity;
- (g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use;

TARGET 20: Strengthen Capacity-Building, Technology Transfer, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity

Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through SouthSouth, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in

developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework.

TARGET 21: Ensure That Knowledge Is Available and Accessible To Guide Biodiversity Action

Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent,[2] in accordance with national legislation.

TARGET 22: Ensure Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information Related to Biodiversity for all

Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.

TARGET 23: Ensure Gender Equality and a Gender-Responsive Approach for Biodiversity Action

Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.

Annex 2

Visual Overview of Denmark's Contribution to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Overview of Initiatives	Global targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework:
Chap. 3 - More and Better Nature	
Land, Sea and Water	
Protected areas and the EU biodiversity strategy 2030	1,2,3
Natura 2000 plans	1,2,3
Nature Restoration Law	1,2,3
Maritime Strategy and Action Programme 2023	1,2,3
Agreement of a Maritime Spatial Plan	1,2,3
Marine nature fund	2
National Marine Parks	2,3
Restoration of rock reefs	2,3
National nature reserves	1,2,3
National parks	1,2,3
Untouched forest	1,2,3

Species	
Strategy for managing endangered and red-listed species	4,6,9
Combating wildlife crime	4,5
Strategy for invasive species	6
Pollution	
Water area plans River Basin Management Plans 2021-2027	7,11
Pesticide Strategy 2022-2027	7, 11
Chemicals initiative 2022-2025	7, 11
Micro-pollutants, including PFAS	7,11
National biocidal initiative 2022-2025	7,11
Historical pollution	7,11
Air pollution	7,11

Plastics Action Plan	7,11
Climate	
The Climate Act	8
Forest Plan	8
Chap. 4 - Sectoral Integration of Nature and Biodiversity	
Integration and the circular economy	
National Circular Economy Action Plan	15,16
National Strategy for Public Procurement	16
Eco-design	15,16
Waste targets	16
Climate plan for a green waste sector and circular economy	7,16
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	
Agriculture	
Agreement on Agriculture 2021	10
CAP Plan 2023 (Pillar I organic agriculture schemes and conditions)	10
CAP Plan 2023 (Pillar II - multiannual commitments)	10
The Ecology Strategy	14
Food Waste Strategy 2024-2027	16

Agreement on a Green Denmark	1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 14, 16, 20
Forestry	
National Forestry Programme	10
Fishing	
Maritime Plan Agreement	10
Coastal fisheries scheme and coastal fishery label	10, 16
Grant schemes under the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund	10, 14
Cities	
Green map of Denmark	12
Business and Biodiversity	
Biodiversity partnership	15
Companies' sustainability reporting	15
Taxonomy	15
Deforestation ban	10, 15
Companies and genetic resources	13
Genetically modified organisms	17
Data	21

Chap. 5. Global Action	
Danish green aid	
Support for nature and biodiversity through development aid	19, 20
Support for biodiversity through Danish civil society	
Strategic Partnership Agreement with Forests of the World	1, 2, 3, 8
Strategic Partnership Agreement with WWF Denmark	1, 2, 3, 8
Partnership Agreement with IWGIA (International Working Group for Indigenous Affairs)	22, 23
Development aid for multilateral funds and organisations	
UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration	2, 3, 19
UNEP (UN Environment Programme)	1, 7, 8, 19
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	8, 11, 19, 22
Support for the Global Environment Facility and the new Global Biodiversity Framework Fund	19
Support for the secretariat under the UN Convention on Biological Diversity	19, 20, 22
New international forestry and nature initiative	3, 10, 19, 22
Fostering corporate responsibility in global value chains	
Cooperation with the World Benchmarking Alliance	15
Support for IDH - The Sustainable Trade Initiative	11, 15, 22

Cooperation with WWF on 'Scaling Up Sustainable Soy'	3, 10, 15, 22
Cooperation with the authorities on water, the circular economy and waste	20
Subsidies	
Environmentally harmful subsidies: 8th Environment Action Programme	18
Energy subsidies and COP 28	18
Positive incentives for biodiversity	18