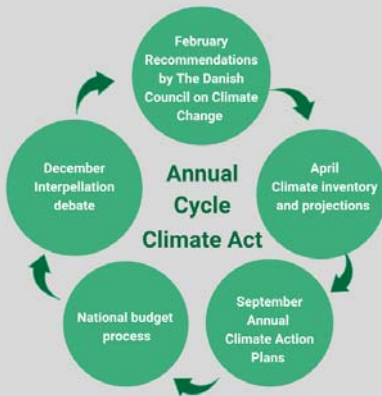


Key elements of the Danish Climate Act

- The Climate Act ensures that Denmark works to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 70 percent in 2030 compared to 1990 levels and towards net zero by 2050
- The Climate Act is legally binding
- Greenhouse gas emissions are calculated in accordance with the UN accounting rules

Milestone targets

- ✓ The **Climate Act** contains a mechanism for setting milestone targets. Every five years the government must set a legally binding target with a ten-year perspective.
- ✓ During the government's forthcoming **Climate Action Plan** in 2020, an indicative milestone target will be set for 2025.



Annual Climate Action Plans

- The Danish Government will develop annual **Climate Action Plans** that will outline concrete policies to reduce emissions for all sectors: energy, housing, industry, transportation, energy efficiency, agriculture, and land use change and forestry.

The Danish Council on Climate Change (Klimarådet)

- The Danish Council on Climate Change will present their professional assessment of whether the initiatives in the **Climate Action Plan** are sufficient to reduce emissions.
- The Danish Council on Climate Change provides recommendations on climate initiatives. The Council's budget will be more than doubled with the annual budget and more experts are added to the Council. Furthermore, the Council's political independence is strengthened as it can now elect its own chairperson and members.

Global reporting and strategy

- The **Climate Act** commits the government to separately report on Denmark's impact on international emissions, including those pertaining to international shipping and aviation. Furthermore, reductions from electricity produced from renewable sources and the effect of Denmark's bilateral energy cooperation with 15 countries can be taken into account. Finally, it will shed light on the impacts of consumption.