

Climate change, a global challenge

with nationally determined contributions

Tracking progress in mitigation policy
– the role of the Danish Council on
Climate Change

Fair and Smart Data: *Create a better world on a liveable planet,*

8 December 2021

Peter Møllgaard, Dean, SBR & chair of the DCCC

Climate change: Coping with failure in markets, management and government

Kyoto 1997

Copenhagen 2009

Paris 2015

Glasgow 2021

"Sustainable
development is
development that
meets the needs of the
present without
compromising the
ability of future
generations to meet
their own needs"
(1987)



Agenda

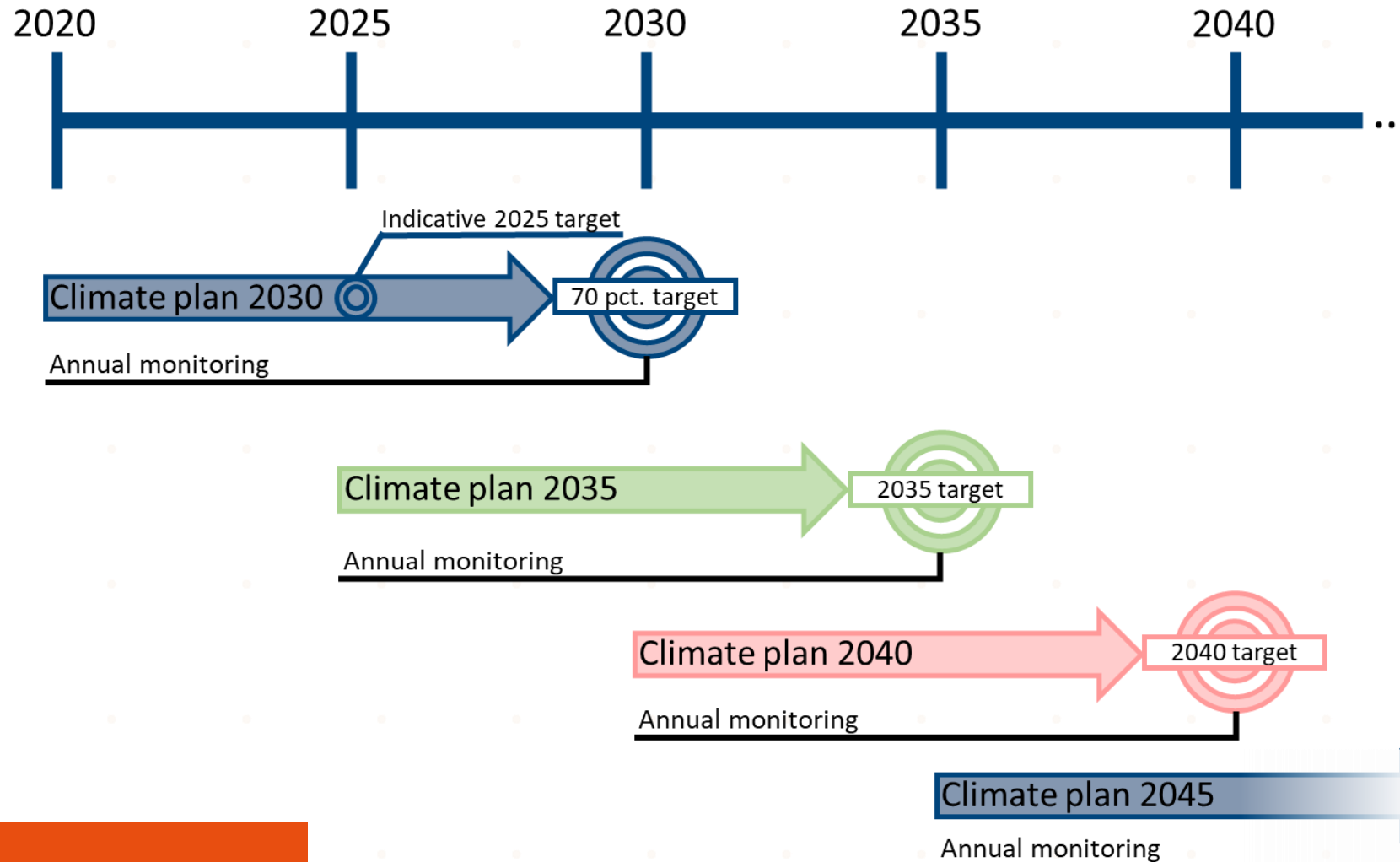
1. The Danish Climate law and the role of the Danish Council on Climate Change
2. How the DCCC tracks progress in mitigation policy
3. What challenges do we face?

1

The Danish Climate Law and the role of the DCCC

The Danish climate law:

Targets, climate plans and monitoring



Who are we and what are the roles of the Danish Council on Climate Change



9 council members from academia – independent

Set up by the Danish Climate Law

Contributing to the public discussion on climate change policy

Secretariat of 27 employees

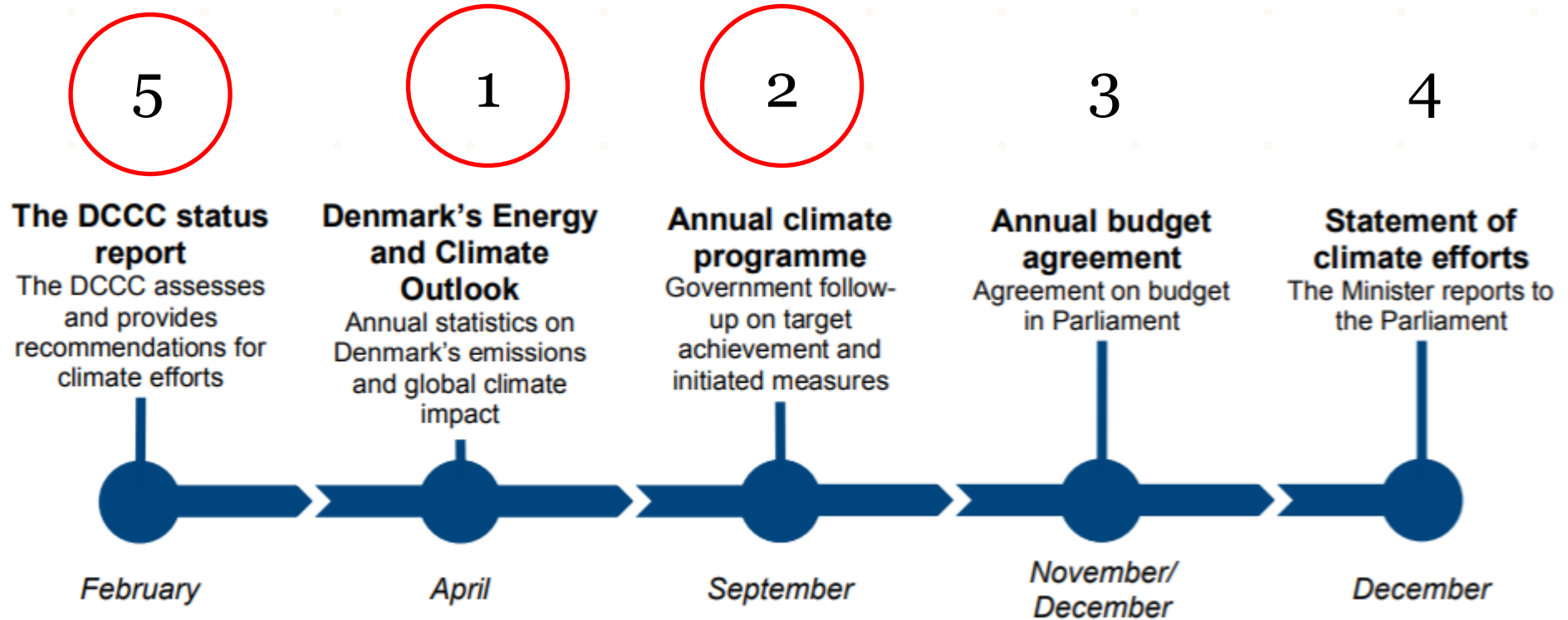
Adviser to the government and the parliament

Watchdog – evaluate whether we are on track to meeting our climate goals

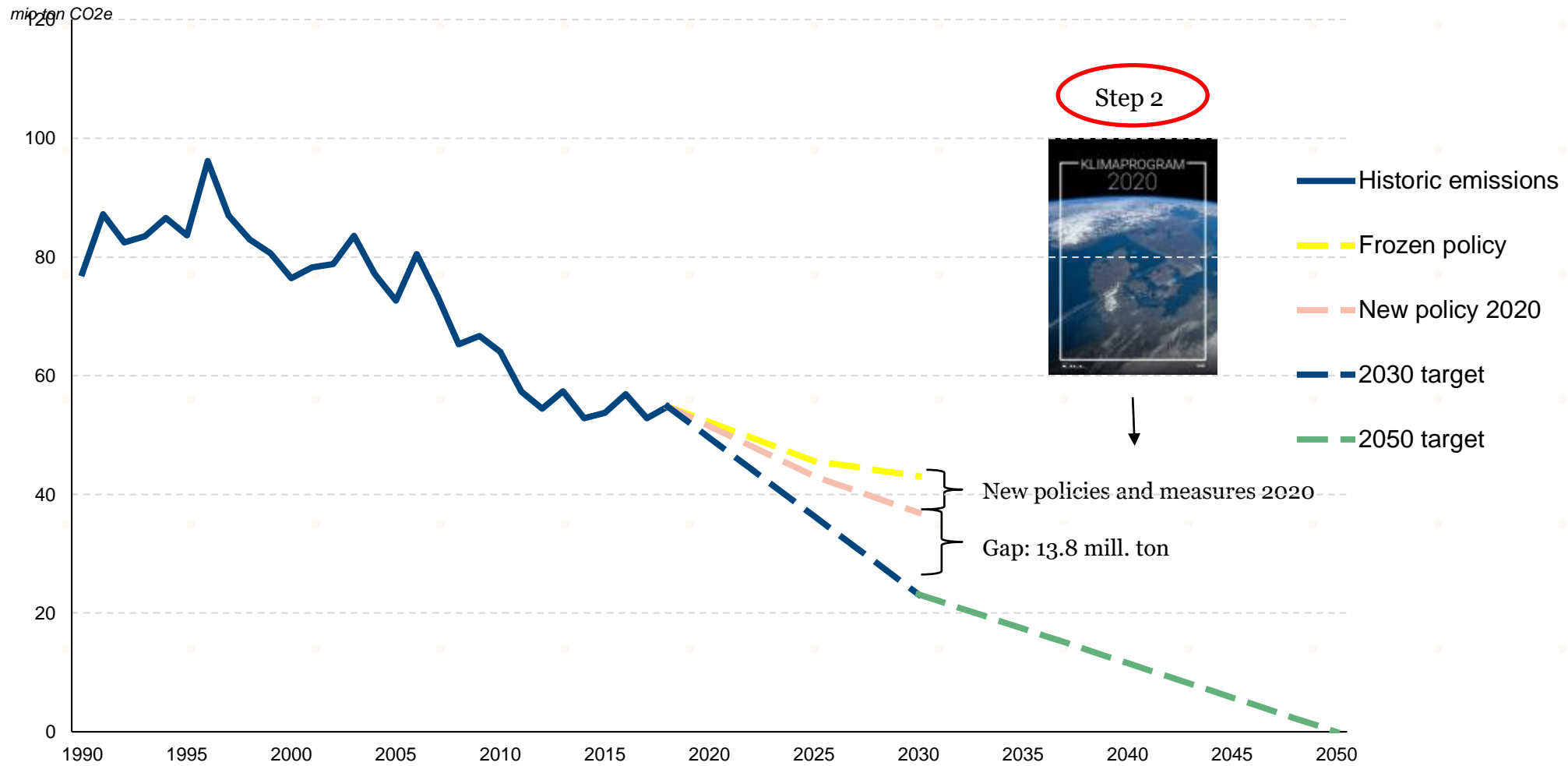
2

How the DCCC tracks progress in mitigation policy

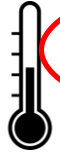
Monitoring process



Step 1: The frozen policy climate outlook



Step 5: The DCCC's Status report – Status Outlook 2021



The council's assessment of the government's climate efforts

- A new task and the main emphasis of the report



Recommendations for future climate policy



The international perspective

- Denmark and the EU
- Denmark's global climate effort





The DCCC's methodology

Climate Act (§ 4.2):

"DCCC has to (...) assess, whether the government's climate effort makes it likely that the climate goals (...) are met."

(free translation)

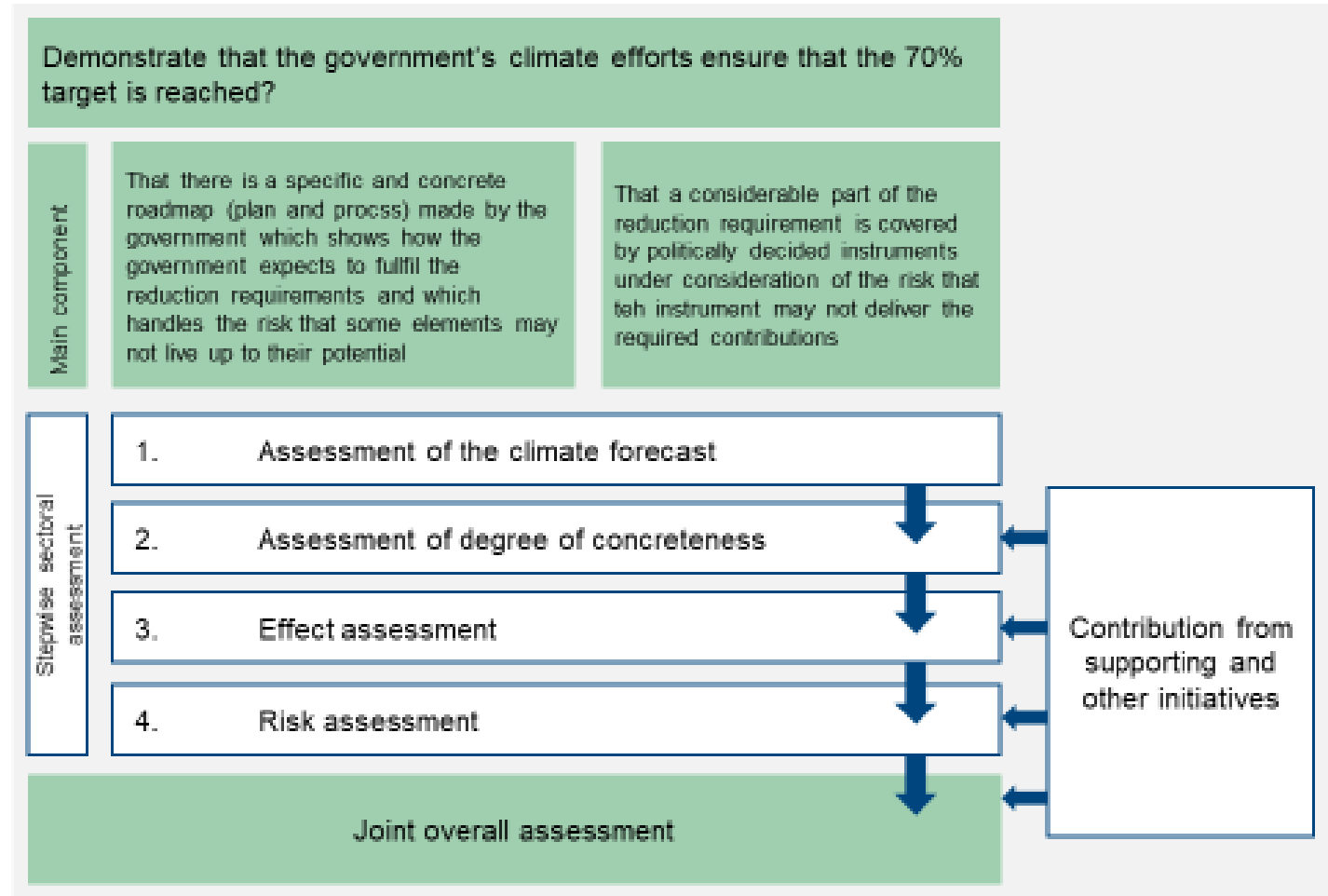
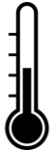
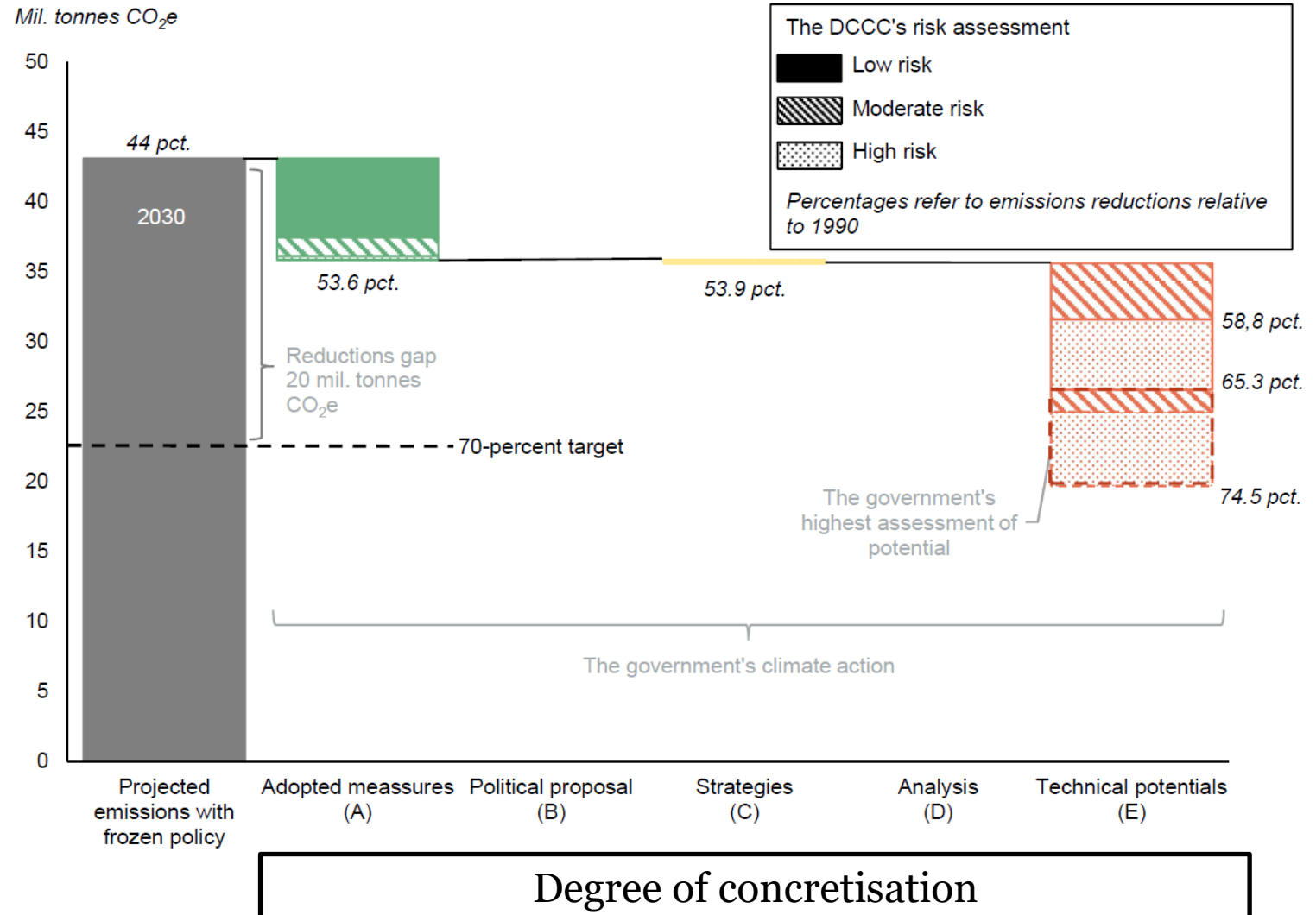


Figure: Overview of DCCC's assessment method



The DCCC's assessment of adequacy

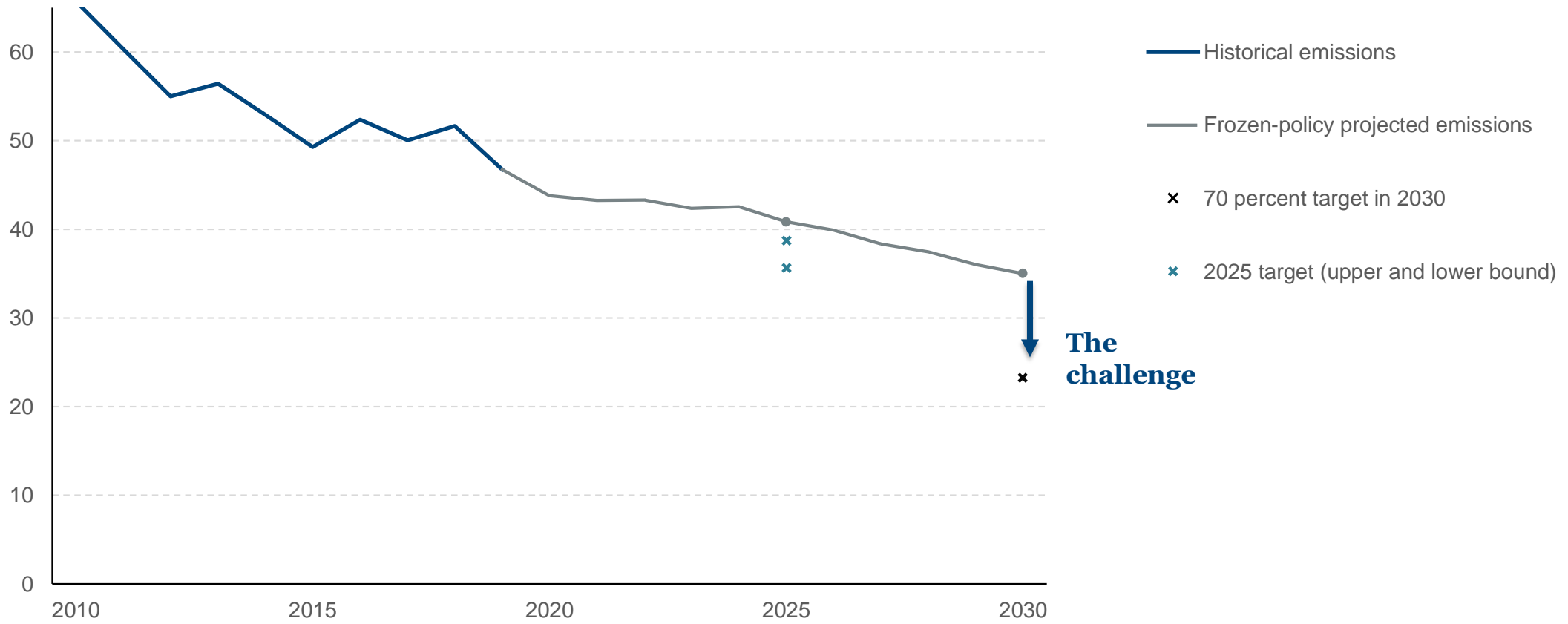
- Conclusion: Government policies are not adequate
- Unclear how the government will close the remaining two-thirds of the reduction gap
- Success depends on significant reductions from “technical potentials”



3

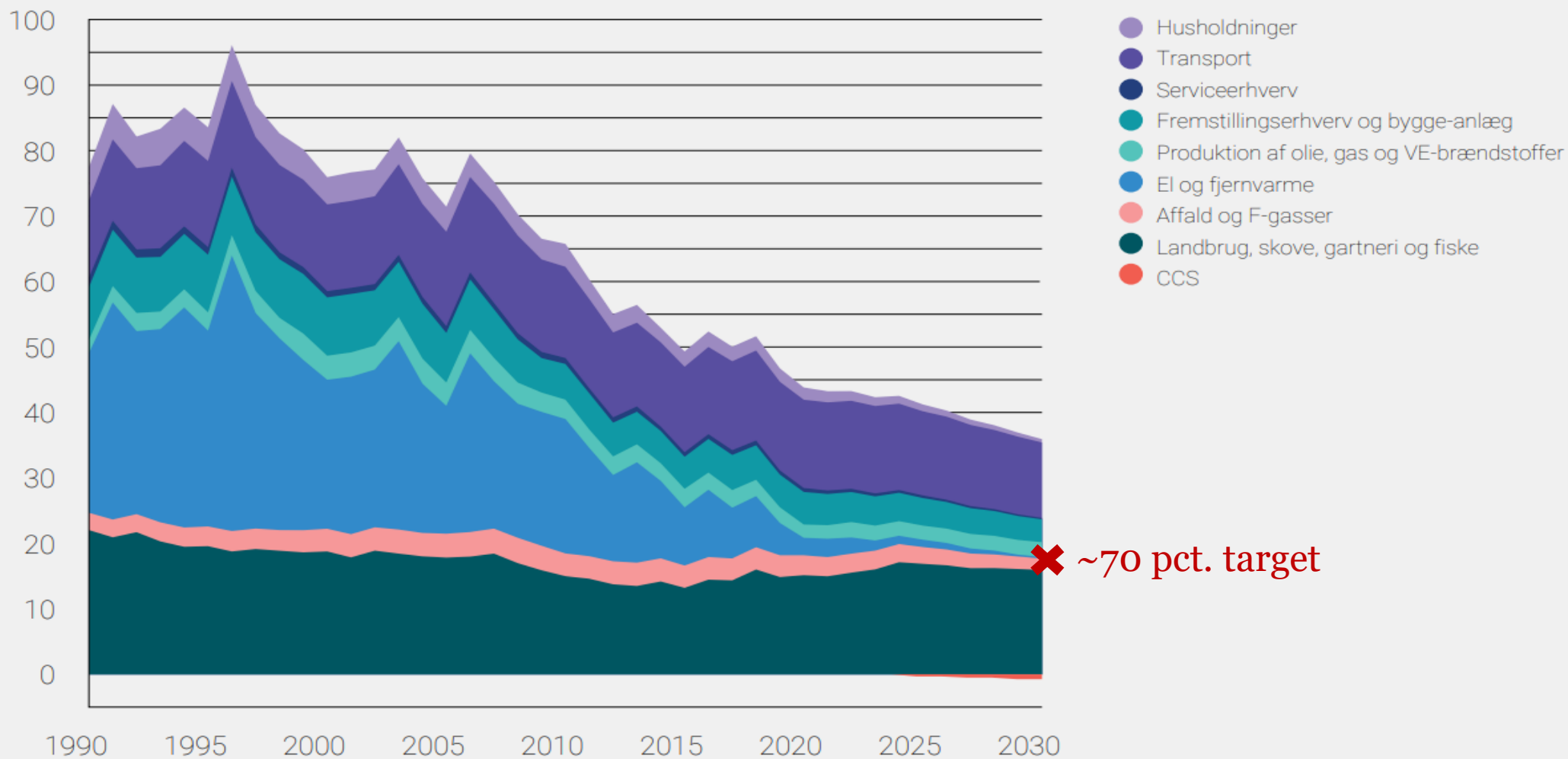
What challenges do we face?

Mill. tonnes CO2e

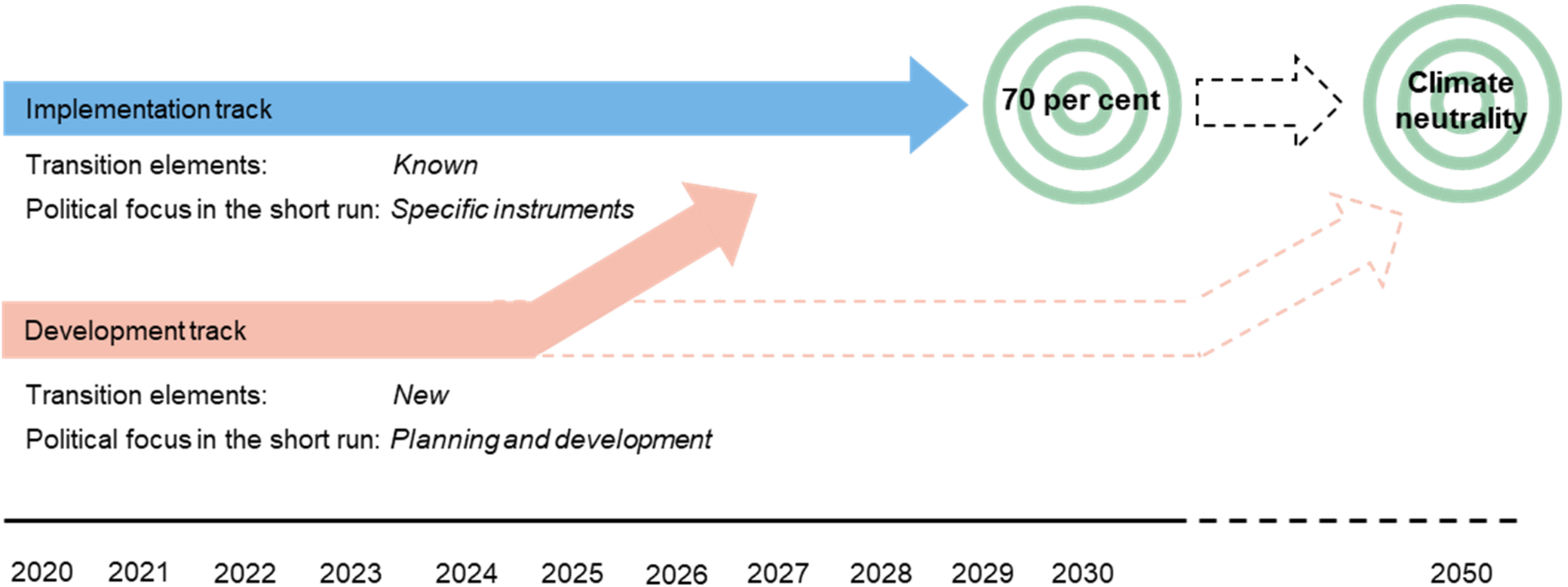


1

mio. ton CO₂e



✘ ~70 pct. target





Transition elements

Gas	More biogas in the natural gas network	Upgrading rather than electricity production		
Transportation	Electric cars	Electric vans	CO ₂ -neutral trucks	CO ₂ -neutral public busses
Agriculture	Production stop on carbon rich soils	Better handling of slurry	Changed fodder for cattle	Convert production area
Buildings	Energy renovation of buildings	Heat pumps	Increased district heating connectivity	
Electricity and district heating	Sorting of plastic	Coal phase-out	Oil and gas phase-out	
Industry	Energy savings	Electrification, including heat pumps	Biomass for process energy	Greener concrete and coal/coke to gas
Environment	Reduced emissions from biogas plants			

The development track

CO₂-capture and storage

Conversion of agriculture and food habits

More transportation initiatives

Other transition elements



Can provide a reduction of up to 16 mill ton CO₂e in 2030



Probability weighted reduction of 8 mill ton CO₂e in 2030

Thank you for your attention.

For more information: www.klimaraadet.dk

