

DANMARKS
NATIONALBANK

Kingdom of Denmark Green Bond Framework Booklet

The Danish Debt Management Office
September 2023

Content

Denmark's climate strategy



**Kingdom of Denmark's
Green Bond Framework**



Green bond Issuance strategy



Use of proceeds – Case studies



Denmark aspires to become a green frontrunner in global climate action



DANMARKS
NATIONALBANK

Denmark is a global leader in climate action



1st place
Climate Change
Performance Index ([link](#))
(2023)

- Denmark is the best-performing EU country – Denmark has high ratings in the GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, and Climate Policy categories
- Change Performance Index (CCPI) is an independent monitoring tool for tracking the climate protection performance of 63 countries and the EU.



1st place
Environmental
Performance Index ([link](#))
(2022)

- Denmark is leading on climate change action ...
- ... due to a high-level focus and carefully conceived government policies on the full spectrum of sustainability challenges with particular effort centred on delivering deep decarbonisation.

EARTH · ORG

2nd place
Global Sustainability
Index ([link](#))
(2021)

- With a score of 85 of 100 Denmark is listed in the absolute top
- Global Sustainability Index combines the most respected global indexes on pollution, climate change, policy, energy, oceans and biodiversity.



3rd place
UN SDG
Index ([link](#))
(2023)

- With a score of 86 of 100 Denmark is at the forefront of sustainable development and has successfully implemented numerous UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Denmark has set ambitious goals for its own greenhouse gas emissions



International climate commitments

Paris Agreement

Limiting the global temperature rise to **1.5 °C** compared to pre-industrial levels

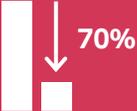
EU Green Deal

Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by **55%** in 2030 compared to 1990 levels



National climate targets

Danish Climate Act



Emission reductions by **2030**

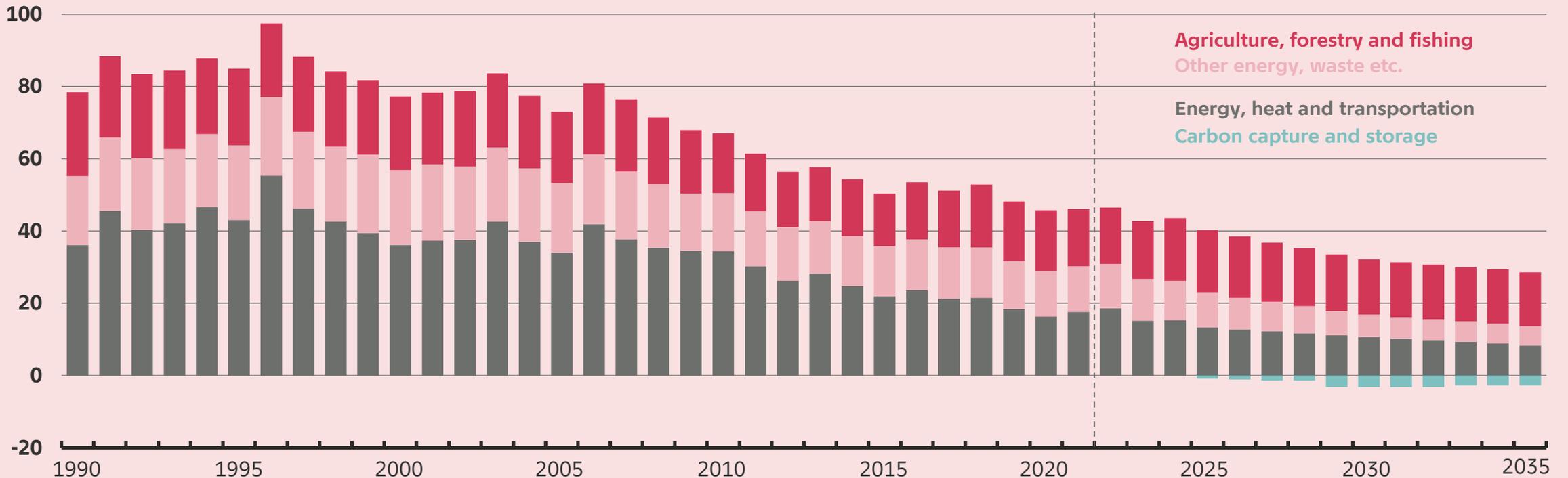


Climate neutrality by **2050**

This deadline is supported by a concrete policy roadmap consisting of 24 initiatives, which forms part of the government's climate programme

Greenhouse gas emissions have already been reduced by 41 per cent, compared to 1990 levels

Million tonnes CO₂e

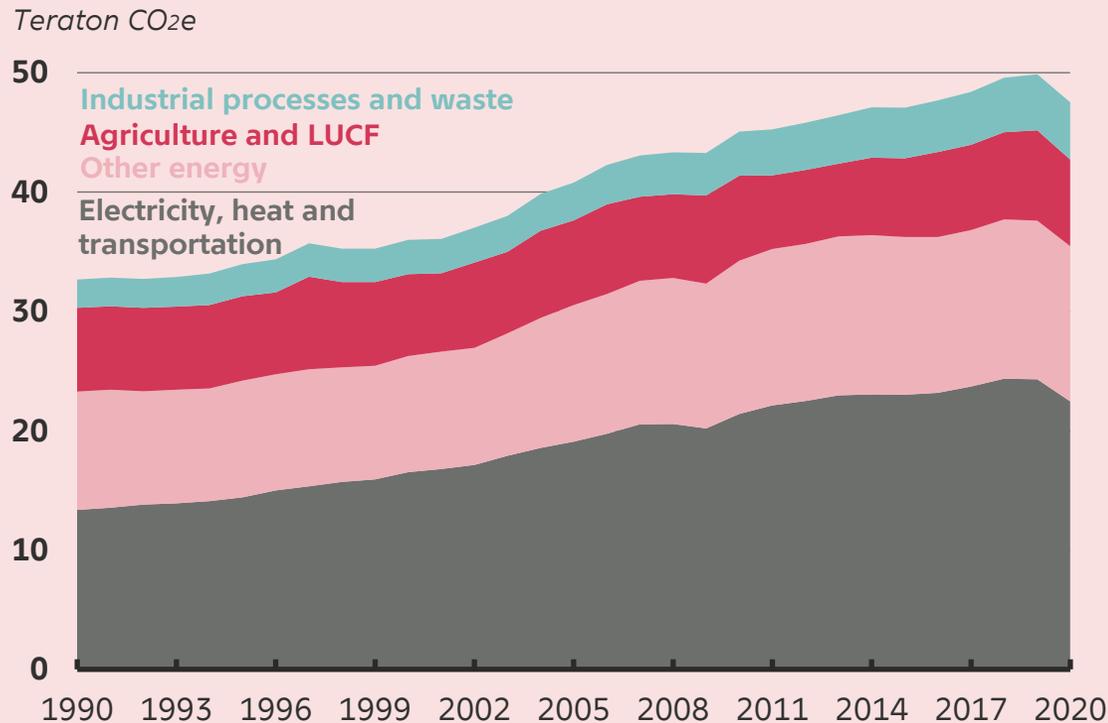


Note: The chart covers all greenhouse gas emissions, measured in CO₂ equivalents. The years 2022-2035 are based on a "frozen policy" simulation. Source: Denmark's Climate Status and Outlook 2023, The Danish Energy Agency.

The best mark Denmark can leave on the climate is to enable other countries to transition

Denmark's emissions are invisible on a global scale, amounting to <0.1 per cent...

...yet Denmark can contribute to global abatement by developing green solutions



Note: The chart covers all greenhouse gas emissions, measured in CO₂ equivalents.
Source: Macrobond.

Global emissions continue growing due to a lack of:

- Marketable renewable energy sources
- Security of supply from weather-dependent renewable energy sources
- Electrification of air, sea and heavy-duty road transportation

DENMARK HAS DEVELOPED A STRATEGY:
POWER-TO-X

Denmark's Power-to-X strategy will develop e-fuels from excess solar and wind energy



Renewable energy

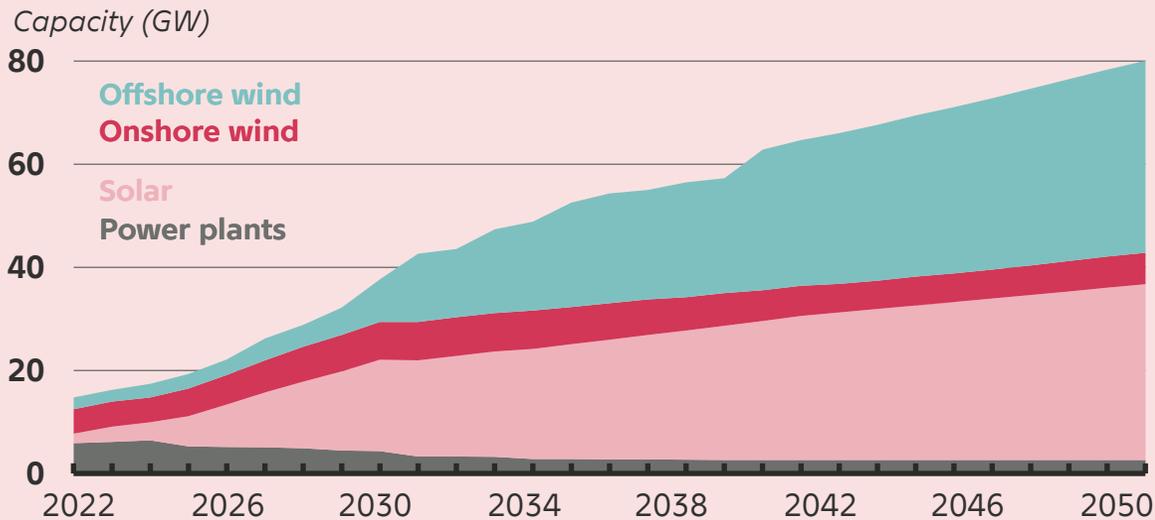


E-fuels



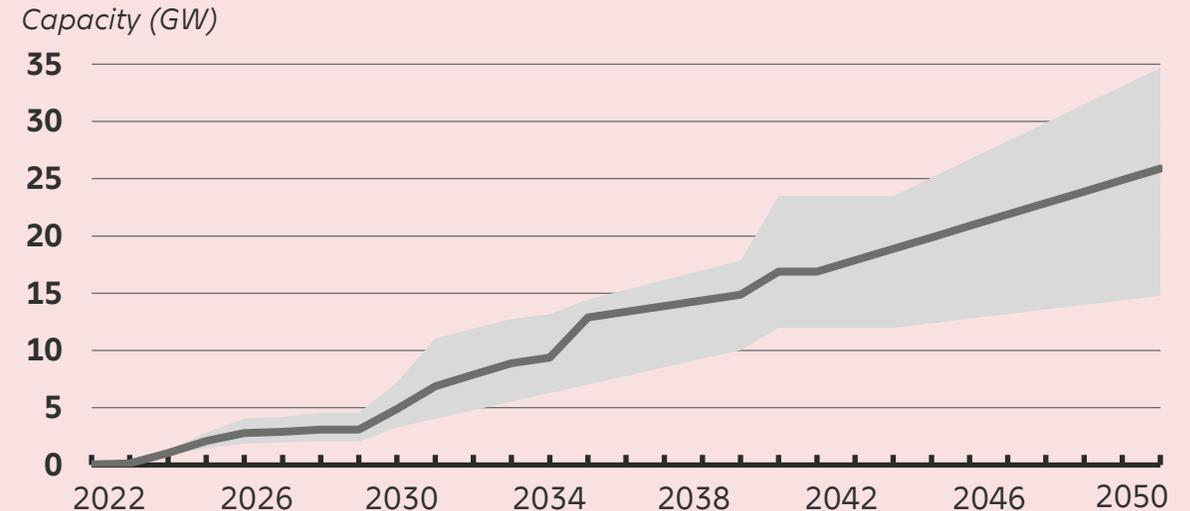
Green heavy transport

Low-cost solar and wind electricity is set to expand in the coming years



Note: The simulation is based on the long-term political climate goals for Denmark.
Source: Analytical Assumptions for Energinet 2022, The Danish Energy Agency.

Power-to-X technologies convert electricity into hydrogen and other e-fuels



Note: The simulation is based on the long-term political climate goals for Denmark.
Source: Analytical Assumptions for Energinet 2022, The Danish Energy Agency.

Denmark's Global Climate Action Strategy inspires and enables other countries to transition



Increase global climate ambition

...by showing others that a green transition is possible without hampering economic growth



Reduce global greenhouse gas emissions

...by developing green technologies that overcome the obstacles to the transition



Strengthen focus on adaptation and sustainable development

...by mitigating climate change through fewer greenhouse gas emissions in Denmark and abroad



Shift financial flows from black to green

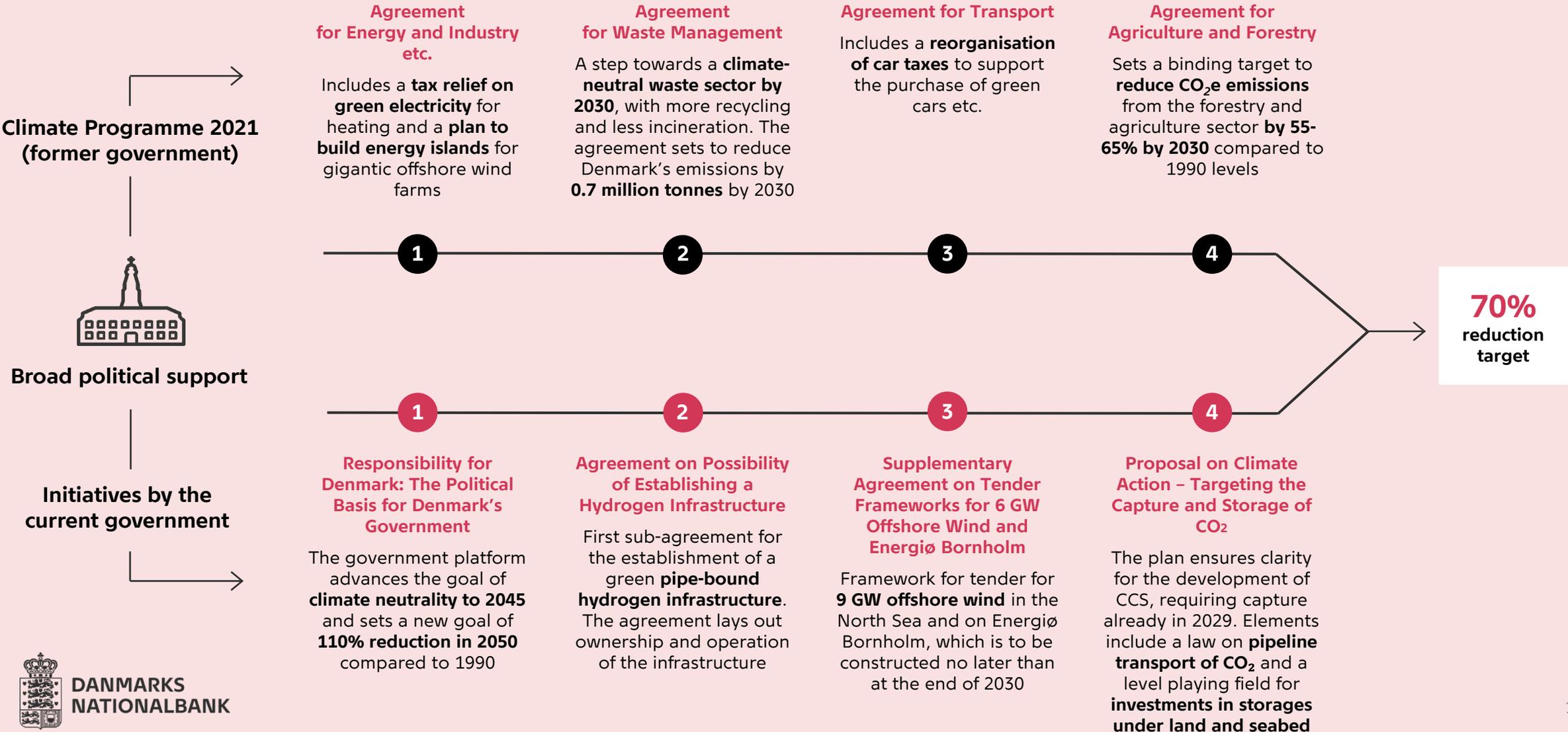
...by investing into renewable energy infrastructure



Cooperate with the private sector on green solutions

...by financing public-private partnerships that develop bankable business models

The transition is supported by a long pipeline of tangible initiatives by the former and current governments



Kingdom of Denmark's Green Bond Framework

The Kingdom of Denmark's Green Bond Framework is intended to support the government's overarching climate goals



Motivation

The Green Bond Framework financially **supports climate sub-goals** within the energy and transport sector...

...**promotes the continued development of the green financial markets**...

...and adds critical mass with a high-quality **dark green** and **AAA-rated** green bond.

Follows the highest market standards

To support regulation that **enhances transparency**, which is essential for further growth of the green financial markets.

To establish a **best practice framework** which is at the forefront of regulation and can serve as guidance for other issuers in the market.

- ✓ **Dark green rating** of the framework, which is **largely aligned with EU Taxonomy**
- ✓ Assessment of **EU Taxonomy technical screening criteria alignment**, including **Do No Significant Harm criteria**
- ✓ Expenditures have a **clear link** to the government's Budget Act, overseen by the Inter-Ministerial Working Group that **ensures a strong governance structure**
- ✓ Yearly **allocation and impact reporting**



Kingdom of Denmark's Green Bond Framework: A transparent framework aligned with best market practices

01

Alignment with the EU Taxonomy

Recognising the importance of a common definition of sustainable economic activities and **enhanced transparency** in the green bond market, eligible green expenditures are evaluated and selected such that they are **largely aligned with the EU Taxonomy** as adopted by the EU Commission in the first delegated act.

02

Aligned with the Green Bond Principles

The framework is **aligned with the Green Bond Principles** published by ICMA, and follows **the four core components**:

- Use of proceeds
- Process for project evaluation and selection
- Management of proceeds
- Reporting

03

Aligned with key elements of the EU Green Bond Standard

The framework has sought to **align with key elements** of the proposed regulation on a **European Green Bond Standard**.

This includes the bond-related, reporting and external verification requirements.

A framework of the highest standard. Verified by Cicero in a Second Party Opinion

“It is a strength that **Denmark is seeking to align its framework with the EU Taxonomy**. This provides guidance to investors and includes elements of additional screening for projects financed under this framework.”

“Denmark has **ambitious climate and environmental targets** and is focusing investments under this framework on its two highest emitting sectors, energy and heat, as well as transport.”

“It is a strength that **Denmark excludes financing of intangible expenditures, such as administrative costs**, which will only be included if they are deemed relevant and necessary for the realisation of tangible real assets, such as transportation infrastructure.”



°CICERO
Dark Green



The Kingdom of Denmark’s Green Bond Framework is **likely aligned** with the applicable Technical Screening Criteria, the minimum social safeguards and most DNSH criteria in the EU Taxonomy.



The Kingdom of Denmark’s Green Bond Framework is assessed to be **aligned** with the Green Bond Principles.

Green Bond Framework overview



Use of proceeds

Eligible green expenditures are focused on climate change mitigation and includes:

- Renewable energy
- Clean transportation.



Selection and evaluation criteria

An inter-ministerial working group has been set up to manage the selection and evaluation process of eligible green expenditures.



Management of proceeds

Proceeds are monitored closely and managed according to the regular treasury policy.



Reporting

Allocation reports are updated annually, until full allocation. To the extent relevant and feasible, impact reports will also be updated on an annual basis.



External review

A second party opinion has been provided by Cicero.

A third-party audit of the allocation report will also be made publicly available.

Clear and well-defined eligibility criteria

Qualify as environmentally sustainable

- Eligible green expenditures are evaluated to **comply with the applicable substantial contribution to climate change mitigation**.
- Further, eligible green expenditures should, to a **reasonable extent**, be assessed to comply with the Do No Significant Harm ('DNSH') Criteria.
- Both criteria must be assessed to **comply with in the EU Taxonomy and the applicable Technical Screening Criteria ('TSC')**.
- Finally, it is intended that all eligible green expenditures will **adhere to minimum social safeguards**.

Concrete and direct link to the stated object

- Eligible green expenditures must have a **concrete and direct link** to the stated objective.
- Operational expenditures and other intangible expenditures may be deemed relevant only if they are **inseparable to tangible assets** or otherwise deemed relevant by their very nature.

No risk of double-counting

- Expenditures are only included when there is **no risk of 'double-counting'**.
- Eligible green expenditures may include expenditures towards government agencies and institutions.
- Expenditures that are financed by **dedicated funding**, including expenditures from Denmark's Recovery and Resilience Plan, are excluded.



Denmark's green expenditures contribute to climate change mitigation and follows the three pillars of the EU-taxonomy

EU Taxonomy builds on three pillars

Substantially contribute

to at least one of the six environmental objectives



Do no significant harm

to any of the other five environmental objectives



Comply with

Minimum safeguards

Denmark's green expenditures contribute to climate change mitigation

The EU Taxonomy defines six environmental objectives, of which the expenditures from the Green Bond Framework are aligned with the **first delegated act**



Climate change mitigation



Climate change adaptation



Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems



Pollution prevention and control



Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources



Transition to a circular economy

Detailed screening according to the EU Taxonomy Criteria to ensure alignment

Substantial contribution to climate change mitigation

Renewable energy:

- ✓ Electricity generation from solar PV and wind power contributes to climate change mitigation.

Clean transportation:

- ✓ Zero and low-emission vehicles with emissions lower than 50gCO₂/km.
- ✓ Agreement for the entire railway infrastructure to be electrified or readied for battery trains by 2030.

DNSH criteria

All expenditures:

- ✓ Covers sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- ✓ Prevents pollution
- ✓ Protects and restores biodiversity and ecosystems

Some expenditures (e.g. **subsidy programmes and tax relief schemes**) are only **partly aligned** with the *transition to the circular economy and climate change adaptation* criteria.

Gaps for these specific types of expenditures are due to e.g. lack of information and less direct involvement.

Minimum social safeguards

- ✓ The Danish government is committed to oversee that **Danish business entities respect international human rights** in their operations and in their business relationships, both in Denmark and abroad.
- ✓ Railway projects selected for the framework are **screened for adherence** to minimum social safeguards.
 - Contracts under Banedanmark with a total estimated value of more than kr. 1 million have a **CSR appendix enclosed**.
 - Projects are subject to **systematic and risk-based controls**.

The use of proceeds is directed towards Denmark's two highest emitting sectors



01 Categories

- i. Renewable energy
- ii. Clean transportation

Eligible green expenditures under this framework are intended to **contribute significantly** to climate change mitigation and are **focused in Denmark's two highest emitting sectors**, energy & heat and transport.



02 Expenditure types

- i. OPEX and CAPEX
- ii. Transfers and subsidies
- iii. Tax exemptions

To the extent possible, intangible expenditures, such as administrative costs, are to be included only if they are **deemed relevant and necessary** for the realisation of tangible real assets.



03 Financing period

- i. Expenditures from the year of issuance
- ii. Expenditures from the year immediately preceding the issue



04 Exclusions

Expenditures directly related to **fossil fuel energy are excluded**. A non exhaustive list of other exclusions include expenditures related to:

- The defence and weapons sector
- Gambling
- Alcoholic beverages and tobacco

Issuance of green bonds in period covers expenditures from the year of issuance and the year immediately preceding the issue

	T-2	T-1	T (issuance year)	T+1	T+2
Issuance			<p>Issuance of Green Government Bonds. Proceeds from the issuance covers green expenditures from period T-1 and T.</p>		
Expenditures	<p>Budget planning and passing for eligible expenditures in period T-1</p>				
		<p>Expenditures are held for period T-1</p>			
Reporting		<p>Budget planning and passing for eligible expenditures in period T</p>			
			<p>Expenditures are held for period T</p>	<p>Allocation and impact report on expenditures held in period T-1 are published</p>	<p>Allocation and impact report on expenditures held in period T are published</p>

Clear mapping of proceeds from issuances to expenditures in the Budget Act ([link](#))

Eligible green categories	EU environmental objective	Eligible green expenditures	UN Sustainable Development Goals	Use of proceeds inaugural green bond	Use of proceeds upcoming issuance
 <p>Renewable energy</p>	Climate change mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidies for electricity generation from solar PV. Subsidies for electricity generation from onshore and offshore wind farms. Tax exemption for electricity generation from solar PV for self-consumption. 	 	Kr. 2,408 million (17%)	Kr. 380 million (4%)
 <p>Clean transportation</p>	Climate change mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance and renovation of the rail infrastructure. Rail infrastructure investment projects, including electrification. Tax exemption for zero and low emission vehicles. 	  	Kr. 12,094 million (83%)	Kr. 9.620 million (96%)



Strong processes for the management of proceeds

Proceeds from the issuance of green bonds form part of the overall funding of the Kingdom of Denmark and are managed by Danmarks Nationalbank in line with the regular treasury policy.



Close monitoring

Proceeds are **continuously monitored** by Danmarks Nationalbank within the existing debt management setup and are **mapped against** the amount of eligible green expenditures defined in the Budget Act.



Safety margin

Danmarks Nationalbank issues green bonds on behalf of the Ministry of Finance and may only issue green bonds corresponding to the amount of identified eligible green expenditures, less a **safety margin, that takes into account the uncertainty** that exists within the current budget year.



Allocation

The proceeds from the issuance of green bonds will be **allocated towards eligible green expenditures** identified in the Budget Act.

Within a given year, the issuances of Danish green government bonds can finance green expenditures from the current year as well as refinance green expenditures from the previous year.



External review

A third-party audit of the allocation report will be provided by an **independent reviewer** and made publicly available on the websites of the Ministry of Finance and Danmarks Nationalbank.

- [Allocation report](#) for 2021
- [Impact report](#) for 2021
- [Green Bond website](#)



Institutional setup supports a strong governance structure

The Ministry of Finance

Project coordinator and overall responsible for the development and management of the framework and reporting on the green bond issuance.

The inter-ministerial working group (IMWG)

Members of the inter-ministerial working group



The Ministry of Transport



The Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities



The Ministry of Finance



The Ministry of Taxation

Observer and responsible for green bond issuance



Danmarks Nationalbank



The evaluation and selection process is carried out annually

Review of existing eligible expenditures

- The **eligible green expenditures are linked to an appropriation account** in the central government annual Budget Act.
- Through these accounts, each sub-category of eligible green expenditures **can be tracked and managed consistently over time**.
- The members of the IMWG will **review these annually**.

Screening for new eligible expenditures

- Once a year, the members of the IMWG may also **suggest additional expenditures for review**.
- **Ministries that currently do not form part of the IMWG** may also be consulted in order to identify new eligible expenditures.

Assessment and selection

- Members of the IMWG associated with the respective potential eligible green expenditures are responsible for performing a **detailed selection** in order to determine if they comply with the eligibility criteria.
- Any **new expenditures will be subject to review** by an external verifier.

Amount and eligible green expenditures

- Upon the signing of the annual Budget Act, the Ministry of Finance **will inform Danmarks Nationalbank** of the amount of eligible green expenditures.
- In addition, there may be **remaining eligible green expenditures** from the previous year in case the proceeds from the green bond issuance were lower than the total amount of eligible green expenditures.

Annual allocation reporting

01

General information

- Allocation reporting will seek to **align with the latest standards** as identified in the EU GBS proposal from June 2021.
- Reports will be made publicly **available on [Danmarks Nationalbank's website](#)** under the Government debt section.
- The allocation report is **updated annually** until full allocation of proceeds, and a **third-party audit** will be provided by an independent auditor.

02

Content of report

To the extent feasible, the allocation report will include:

- A list of allocated proceeds, including a breakdown by type of expenditure
- Amount of total identified eligible green expenditures and unallocated proceeds
- The environmental objectives referred to in the GBF at expenditure level
- The application date of the delegated acts that were used to determine alignment with the EU Taxonomy

Transparent annual impact reporting

01

General information

- Impact reporting will seek to **align with the latest standards** as identified in the EU GBS proposal from June 2021.
- Reports will be made publicly **available on [Danmarks Nationalbank's website](#)** under the Government debt section.
- To the extent feasible, impact reporting is **updated annually**, until full allocation of proceeds.

02

Content of report

To the extent feasible, the impact report will include:

- An outline of the environmental objectives targeted with the eligible green expenditures
- Detailed descriptions of selected allocated eligible green expenditures
- An estimation of positive and adverse environmental impacts of the issuance in aggregated form
- Output and environmental impact metrics at expenditure level
- An outline of the methodology and assumptions used to evaluate the impacts of the expenditures

Ensuring transparency of the use of proceeds from green government bonds

By clear reporting:

Use of proceeds

Allocation report on the allocated proceeds, including a breakdown by type of expenditure verified by third-party audit.

2022 project examples

- Renewable energy
 - Energy related subsidies
- Clean transportation
 - Electrification of railway infrastructure

Impact of green expenditures

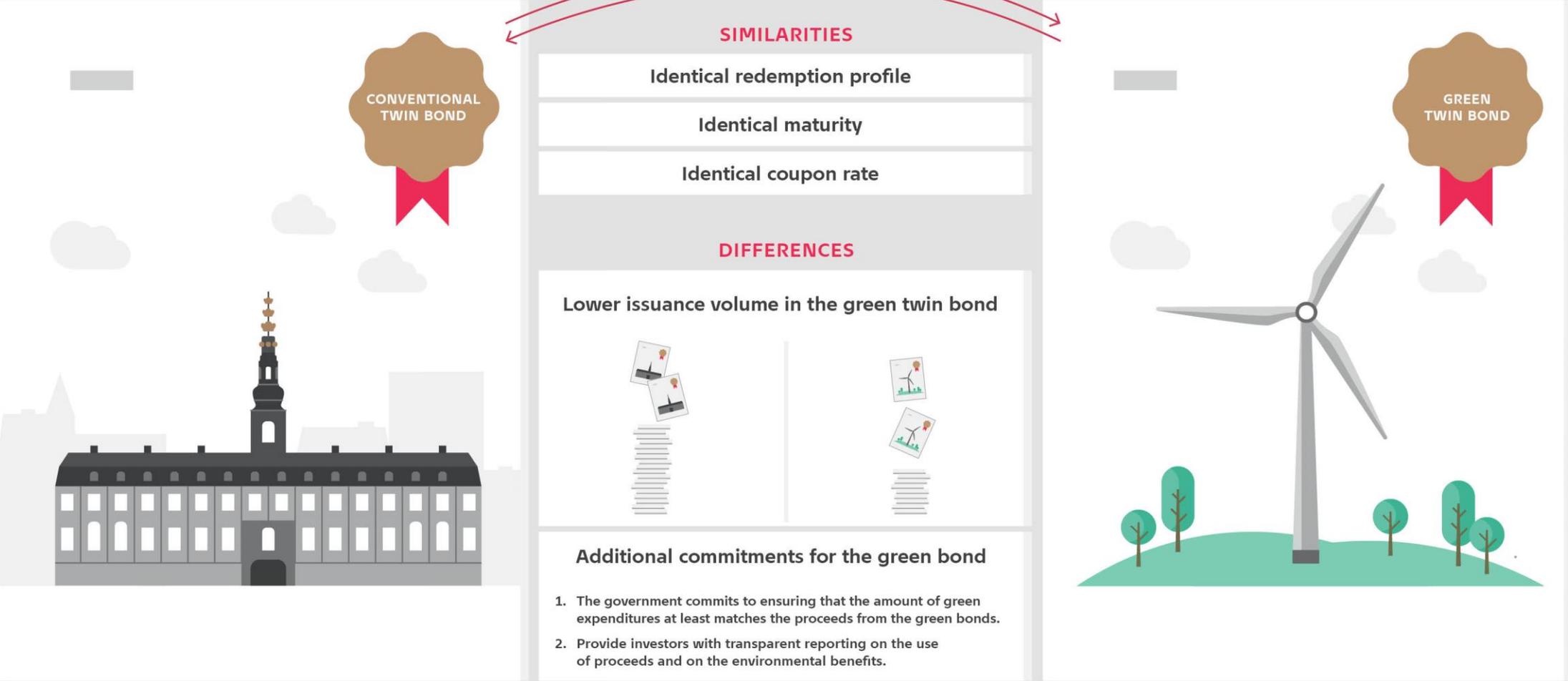
Impact report gives an outline of the environmental objectives targeted with the eligible green expenditures (examples):

Avoided CO ₂	Result indicators	Impact metrics
Mt CO ₂	MW subsidised production capacity	GWh production of renewable energy
Mt CO ₂	Km railway track electrified	Reduced travel time, number of passengers

Green bond issuance strategy

The green bond is issued as a twin bond

Investors may switch the green twin bond to the conventional twin bond one-to-one



The Twin Bond Concept creates a liquid curve and offers a diversified maturity spectrum

Green bond details

ISIN: 10-year DGB G (ISIN DK0009924615)

Maturity date: 15 November 2033

Coupon rate: 2.25 per cent

Corresponding twin bond: 10-year DGB (ISIN DK0009924532)

Issuance format: Opened via syndication.
The bond will later be tapped via auction. Bids can be placed via the Kingdom of Denmark's primary dealers ([link](#)).

Issuance volume: Up to kr. 10 billion in 2023

Switch facility: Investors have the opportunity to switch the green twin bond to the corresponding conventional nominal twin bond (ISIN DK0009924532) one-to-one.

Twin bond concept provides clear benefits

Enhanced liquidity

- Investors will, at any time, have the opportunity to **switch the 10-year green twin bond** to the corresponding and **more liquid** conventional 10-year twin bond **one-to-one**.
- Investors will not be able to switch the conventional twin bond to the corresponding green twin bond.

Enhanced price transparency

- The corresponding conventional twin bond acts as a clear reference.
- The green twin bond provides enhanced value from:
 - Green spending commitment
 - Commitment to provide transparent reporting on the use of proceeds and on the environmental benefits.

Denmark will continue to issue in the new green bond into 2024

Planned issuance under the Green Bond Framework

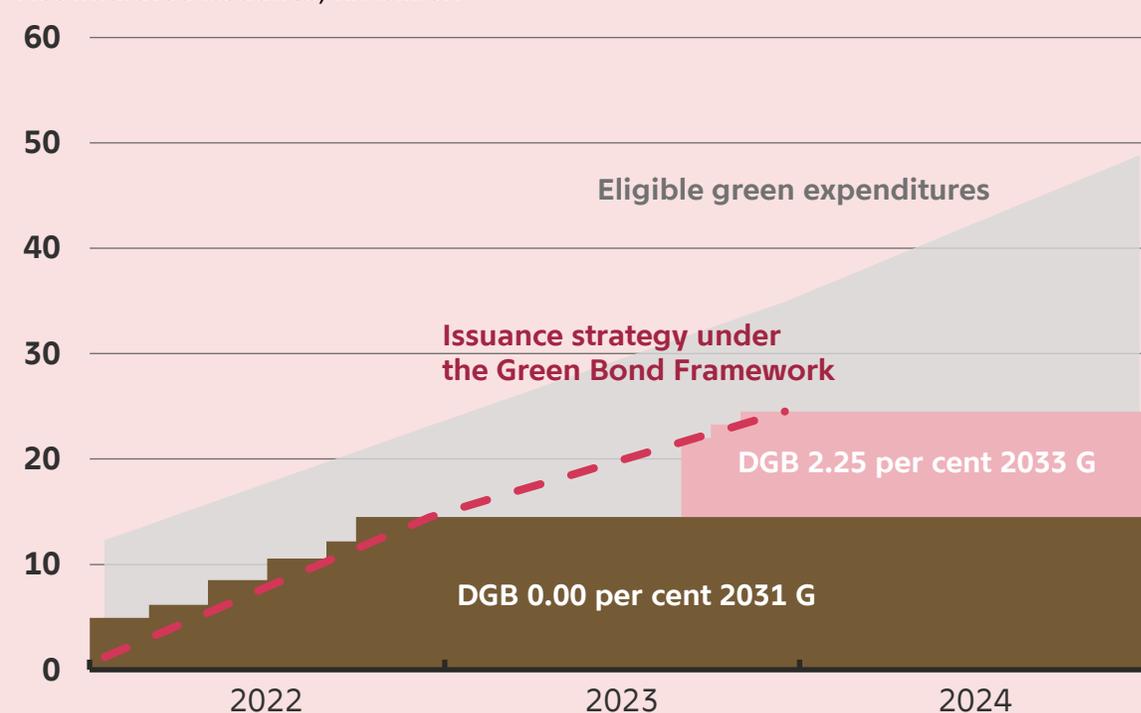
Total sales target of green bonds amounts to **maximum kr. 10 billion** at market value in 2023.

Benchmark size will be issued at the opening syndication. The remaining issuance volume will be issued via the auction programme.

The 2024 budget proposal includes an estimated **kr. 14 billion additional eligible green expenditures**

This will bring the total outstanding amount under the framework to **kr. 25 billion by 2023**

Accumulated issuance, kr. billion



Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.

Kingdom of Denmark Green Bond Use of proceeds – case studies

Case study 1

Electrification of the Danish state railway network

Electrified railways have clear environmental benefits and contribute to a more stable train service and shorter travel times, making public transport an attractive alternative to private transportation.

01

Primary environmental objective



Climate change mitigation

02

Institution



Banedanmark

03

Output/environmental indicators



Reduction of annual greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂e) from electrification

Kilometres of electrified railway tracks

Full electrification of the Danish railway network

By 2030, the entire trackside infrastructure will be **either electrified or readied for battery train operation**, with electrified line tracks taking up approximately 80 per cent of the network length, and battery-operated line tracks taking up the remaining 20 per cent.

→ **1,756 kilometres** of the state railway network have already been electrified

Benefits from electrification:



Reduced **CO₂ emissions** and particle pollution



Reduced **travel time**, as electric trains can travel at a higher speeds (160-250 km/h) and accelerate and brake faster



Reduced operation and maintenance **costs**



Increased **stability** of the overall train service

Case study 1

Electrification of the Danish state railway network

Electrified railways have clear environmental benefits and contribute to a more stable train service and shorter travel times, making public transport an attractive alternative to private transportation.

01

Primary environmental objective

Climate change mitigation

02

Institution

Banedanmark

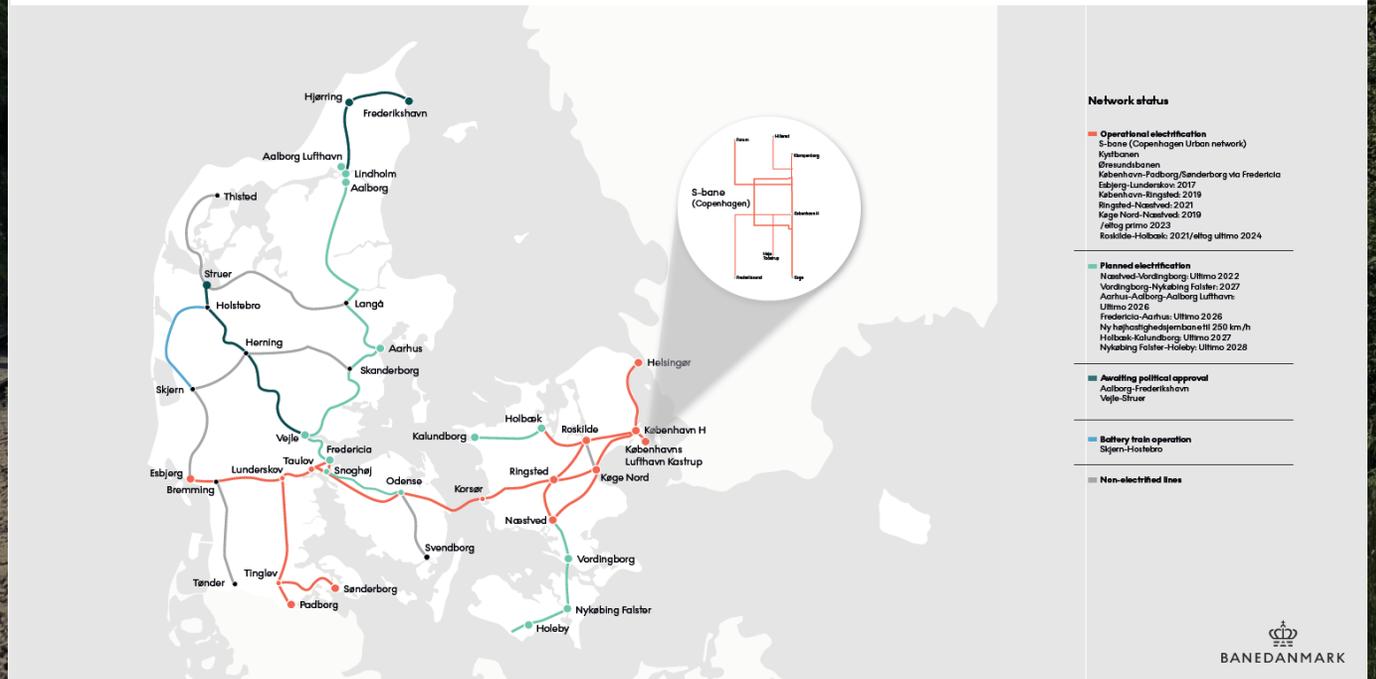
03

Output/environmental indicators

Reduction of annual greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂e) from electrification

Kilometres of electrified railway tracks

Full electrification of the Danish railway network



Source: Banedanmark.

Case study 2

Replacement of the railway signalling system

As the first European country, Denmark is replacing the existing signalling systems on the entire railway network. The new signalling system will provide a digital foundation for better centralized traffic control, energy optimization, and on-time passenger information.

01

Primary environmental objective

Climate change mitigation

02

Institution

Banedanmark

03

Output/environmental indicators

Annual passenger kilometres

Annual tonne kilometres of rail freight transport

Full European interoperability of the Danish railway network

Before 2030, the entire Danish signalling systems on long-distance lines (fjernbane) will be replaced with **ERTMS** (European Rail Traffic Management System), and Copenhagen's S-Bane network will be equipped with **CBTC** (Communication Based Train Control).

The ambitious targets of the **European Green Deal** require a significant increase in rail transport capacity, which cannot be obtained without a **large-scale acceleration of the roll-out of the ERTMS** throughout the EU.

Benefits from a digital signalling system:



Higher **speeds** and a lot fewer delays



Improved **headway** (i.e. shorter distance between trains measured in time)



Improved **energy optimisation**



The creation of a **digital European railway area** that is better at competing with other modes of transport.

Case study 3

Subsidy for producers of electricity from wind and solar power

Producers of electricity to the electricity grid from wind and solar power are paid a subsidy by the Energy Agency, with the aim of promoting renewable energy production by increasing competitiveness against fossil fuel-based energy.

01

Primary environmental objective



Climate change mitigation

02

Institution



Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities

03

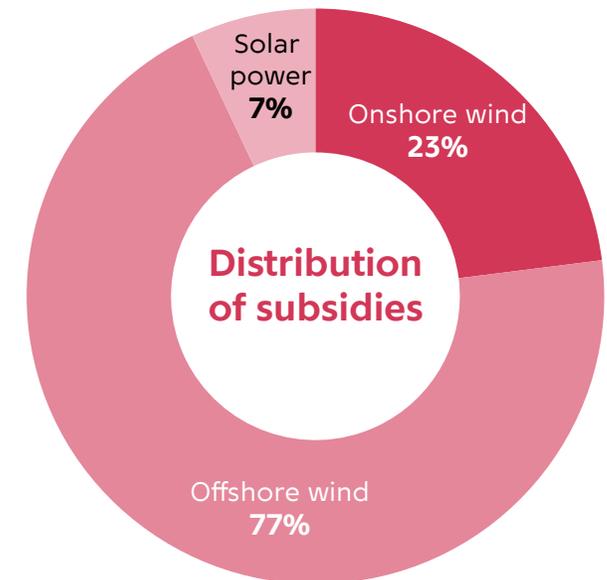
Output/environmental indicators



Annual energy production (in GWh) and GHG emissions avoided/reduced (in CO₂e)

Promoting the use of renewable energy sources

- Originally a tariff programme for utility bills. Utility users would pay a tariff, based on power consumption, and the revenue would be **diverted to clean energy producers** in the electricity grid.
- Now a **completely government-financed** subsidy. The subsidy is a function of the electricity prices and can therefore vary a lot from year to year.
- According to the Danish Climate Council, the subsidy has been a **key driver of the green transition**.



Case study 3

Subsidy for producers of electricity from wind and solar power

Producers of electricity to the electricity grid from wind and solar power are paid a subsidy by the Energy Agency, with the aim of promoting renewable energy production by increasing competitiveness against fossil fuel-based energy.

01

Primary environmental objective



Climate change mitigation

02

Institution



Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities

03

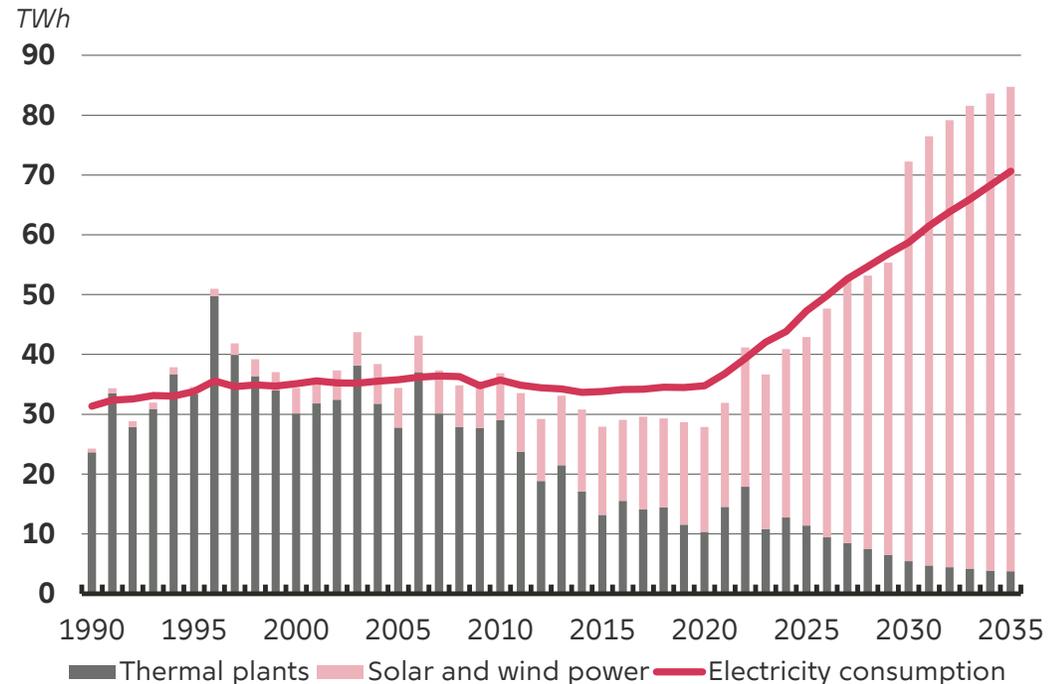
Output/environmental indicators



Annual energy production (in GWh) and GHG emissions avoided/reduced (in CO₂e)

By 2030, renewable energy production will exceed inland consumption – making Denmark a net exporter of electricity

Domestic electricity production broken down by production type incl. grid loss



Source: Denmark's Climate Status and Outlook 2023, The Danish Energy Agency.

Case study 4

Tax exemption for zero and low-emission vehicles

Tax exemptions are in place for zero and low emission vehicles, aimed at promoting the purchase of these types of vehicles. Tax advantages are even greater for zero emission cars.

01

Primary environmental objective



Climate change mitigation

02

Institution



Ministry of Taxation

03

Output/environmental indicators



Annual number of zero and low emission vehicles sold and GHG emissions avoided/reduced (in CO₂e)

The transition of the transport sector is essential

The transport sector is one of the largest emitters of greenhouse gases in Denmark. Emissions from the transport sector constitute around **29 per cent** of Denmark's total GHG emissions, and the road transport sector accounts for about **90 per cent** of these.

Re-prioritisation of the registration tax

The Danish government has put forward an ambition to place **1,000,000 zero and low-emission cars on the roads by 2030**. During 2022, 56,000 new zero- and low emission vehicles were sold, accounting for close to 40 per cent of all new car registrations. An important initiative to reach this target is the re-prioritisation of the registration tax:

→ Zero emission vehicles:

- i. The registration tax is discounted to 40 per cent of the full tax, after which a flat fee of up to 170.000 DKK in 2021 is subtracted.
- ii. The discount rate and the flat fee are gradually reduced towards 2035.

→ Low emission vehicles (Below 50 g CO₂ per km):

- i. The registration tax is discounted to 45 per cent of the full tax, after which a flat fee of up to kr. 50,000 in 2021 is subtracted.
- ii. The discount rate and the flat fee are gradually reduced towards 2035.

Case study 4

Tax exemption for zero and low-emission vehicles

Tax exemptions are in place for zero and low emission vehicles, aimed at promoting the purchase of these types of vehicles. Tax advantages are even greater for zero emission cars.

01

Primary environmental objective

Climate change mitigation

02

Institution

Ministry of Taxation

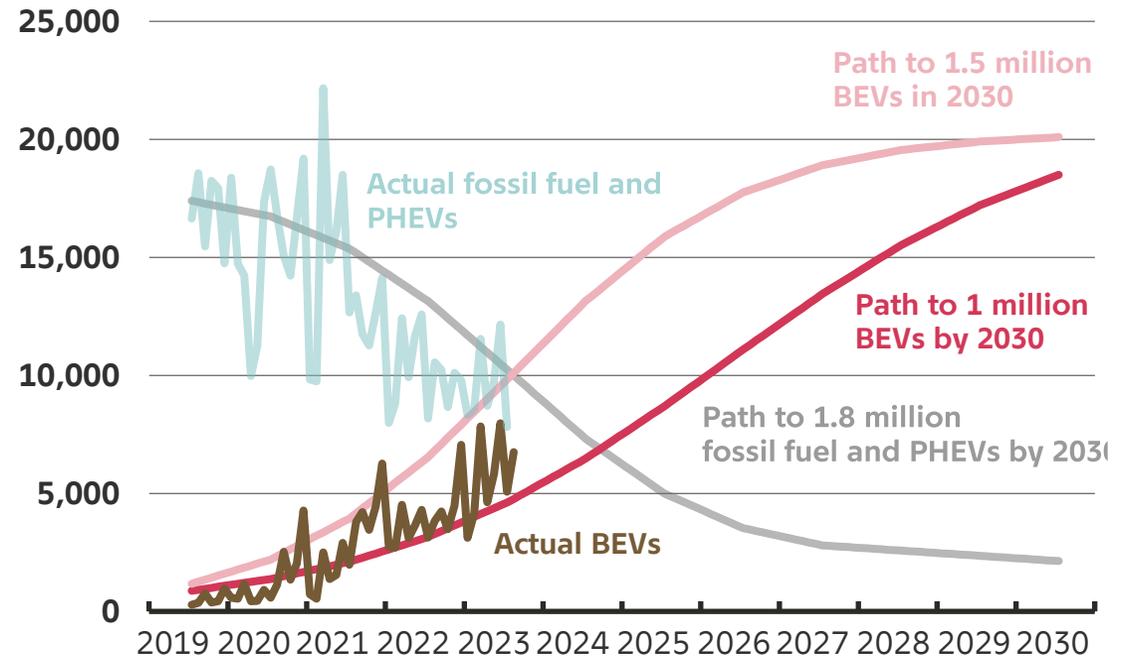
03

Output/environmental indicators

Annual number of zero and low emission vehicles sold and GHG emissions avoided/reduced (in CO₂e)

The transition of the carpark is in line with the 2030 objective

Number of new car registrations, incl. imports



Source: Green Power Denmark.
Note: Monthly new car registrations, including imported cars less than 2 years old.

Contact information

Strategy, Funding and Investor Relations Debt Management Office

Grp_BM_Statsgaeld@nationalbanken.dk
www.governmentdebt.dk

Danmarks Nationalbank

Langelinie Allé 47
DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø

Useful links

Green government bonds:

[Green bonds \(nationalbanken.dk\)](http://nationalbanken.dk)

Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities:

<https://en.kefm.dk/>

Agreement for Energy and Industry etc.:

[https://en.kefm.dk/Media/C/B/faktaark-klimaaftale%20\(English%20august%2014\).pdf](https://en.kefm.dk/Media/C/B/faktaark-klimaaftale%20(English%20august%2014).pdf)

Climate Status and Outlook:

<https://ens.dk/en/our-services/projections-and-models/denmarks-energy-and-climate-outlook>

Danish Council on Climate Change:

<https://klimaraadet.dk/en>

Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

<https://um.dk/en/foreign-policy/new-climate-action-strategy>

Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Global Climate Action Strategy:

https://um.dk/en/-/media/websites/umen/foreign-policy/global-climate-action-strategy/a_green_and_sustainable_world.ashx