

## DENMARK

### 1. Official Position

In response to the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development ("Brundtland Report"), the Danish government published in early 1990 two action plans, one on energy and the other on transport. The two action plans contain targets for the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions as well as other pollutants which were formally agreed to by the Danish Parliament in May 1990.

Corresponding to the Toronto targets, the agreed overall target for the energy sector, including the transport sector, is a reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 20 per cent in 2005 compared with the 1988 level, as well as further reductions in emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub>.

The energy action plan, which covers energy supply and demand in all sectors of the economy except transport, comprises a programme with initiatives to be implemented in the short term to reduce environmental impacts and to create a basis for further adaptation towards sustainable development in the energy sector. The government estimates that the following reductions can be achieved by the measures to be taken according to the energy action plan until 2005, as compared with 1988 levels:

- almost 15 per cent in gross energy consumption;
- almost 30 per cent of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions;
- around 60 per cent in SO<sub>2</sub> emissions; and
- 50 per cent of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions.