



Collaboration, Innovation and Resilience: Championing a Digital Generation

Brisbane, Australia 6-10 April

Agreement on a Green Denmark

– *Climate Responsive Land Governance*

Soren Brandt Pedersen
sbp@le34.dk

M.Sc. Surveying, Planning & Land Management in 1996

Employed with LE34 since 2006

Senior Advisor; Land Management



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Environmental challenges in Denmark

- Aim to reduce carbon emissions by 70%
- Carbon emissions from low-lying fields / peatlands
- Greenhouse gases from livestock
- Nitrogen pollution in coastal waters
- Pesticides in drinking water reservoirs
- Lack of biodiversity in agricultural areas
- Floods in watercourses from heavy rainfalls

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Agreement on a Green Denmark

Made between:

1. The government
2. Agriculture industry
3. Environmental organisations



Content of the agreement

- A green transition fund at DKK 43 billion (USD 6 billion) allocated to land transition measures until 2045.
- Tax on agricultural emissions from 2030
- Focus on agricultural innovation and technology adapting to a greener economy without compromising productivity
- Local implementation to ensure local ownership and engagement in the transformation processes.





Key figures:

Land transformation and nature protection:

- Transformation of approximately 10% of Denmark's total area for nature and forests.
- Conversion of 140,000 hectares of carbon-rich low-lying fields/peatlands into wetlands.
- Planting of 250,000 hectares of new forest by 2045.





Key figures:

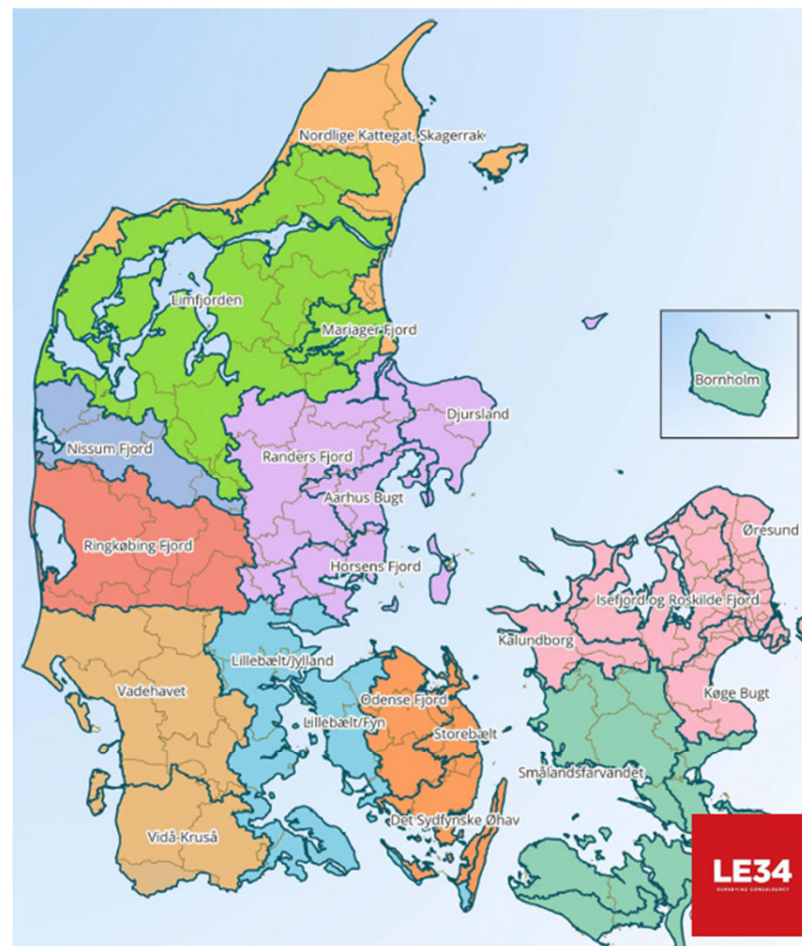
Climate Effort:

- Achieving 70% of the climate reduction target by 2030.
- Potential reduction of up to 2.6 million tons of CO₂ by 2030.
- Reduction of nitrogen emissions by 13,780 tons.



Local implementation

- 23 local steering groups (tripartites) will be established for each water district, covering the entire country
- A local tripartite group contains of:
 1. The involved Municipalities
 2. The local agricultural organization
 3. The local nature organization
- Supplemented by one representative from The Danish Nature Agency and one consultant responsible for facilitating local collaboration between landowners and the steering group.





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Execution

Prioritized as follows:

1. Voluntary landowner agreements
 - followed by a plan for (multifunctional) land consolidation
2. Expropriation
 - if voluntary agreements has not been reached, especially on prioritized areas
3. CO₂ tax by 2030
 - if emission targets will not been meet within the timeframe



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Challenges

- Tight timeframe
 - 140.000 ha of wetlands within 2030
- Voluntary agreements vs. expropriation
 - Incorporate an expropriation clause
- The need for skilled labor
 - collaborations between the public administration, which initiates the projects, and the private actors responsible for carrying them out.



Agreement on a Green Denmark

- contributes to local and global solutions for the environmental challenges
- demonstrates how national political initiatives can serve as a driving force to meet international commitments and generate lasting, positive impacts on society and environment.



The most relevant SDGs related to the presentation and theme of this session



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Thank you

