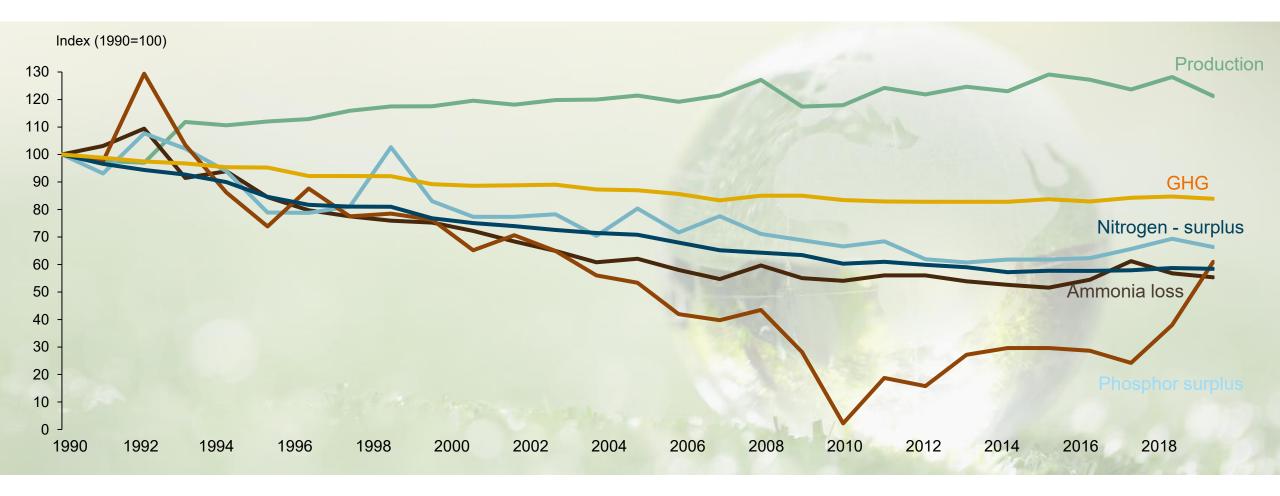


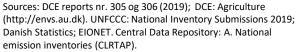
Agenda

- 1. What is agreed upon in the tripartite agreement?
- 2. What is the expected time horizon for this?
- 3. How can agriculture contribute to the green transition?



Increasing production and reducing environmental impact since 1990







Key Points of the 2024 Agreement



Land Conversion to Natural Landscapes

The agreement commits to converting about 400,000 hectares of farmland into forests, wetlands, and biodiversity-supporting ecosystems.

New Forests and Carbon Sequestration

250,000 hectares of new forests will be established, including 100,000 hectares of virgin forest to boost carbon capture and habitat restoration.

CO₂ Tax on Livestock Emissions

A pioneering CO_2 tax on livestock emissions starts at DKK 300 per ton in 2030 and rises to DKK 750 per ton by 2035 with a significant baseline deduction.

Restoration of Carbon-Rich Low-Lying Farmland

140,000 hectares of organic soils will be restored to wetlands to reduce GHG emissions and improve water quality.

Funding and Nitrogen Emission Reduction

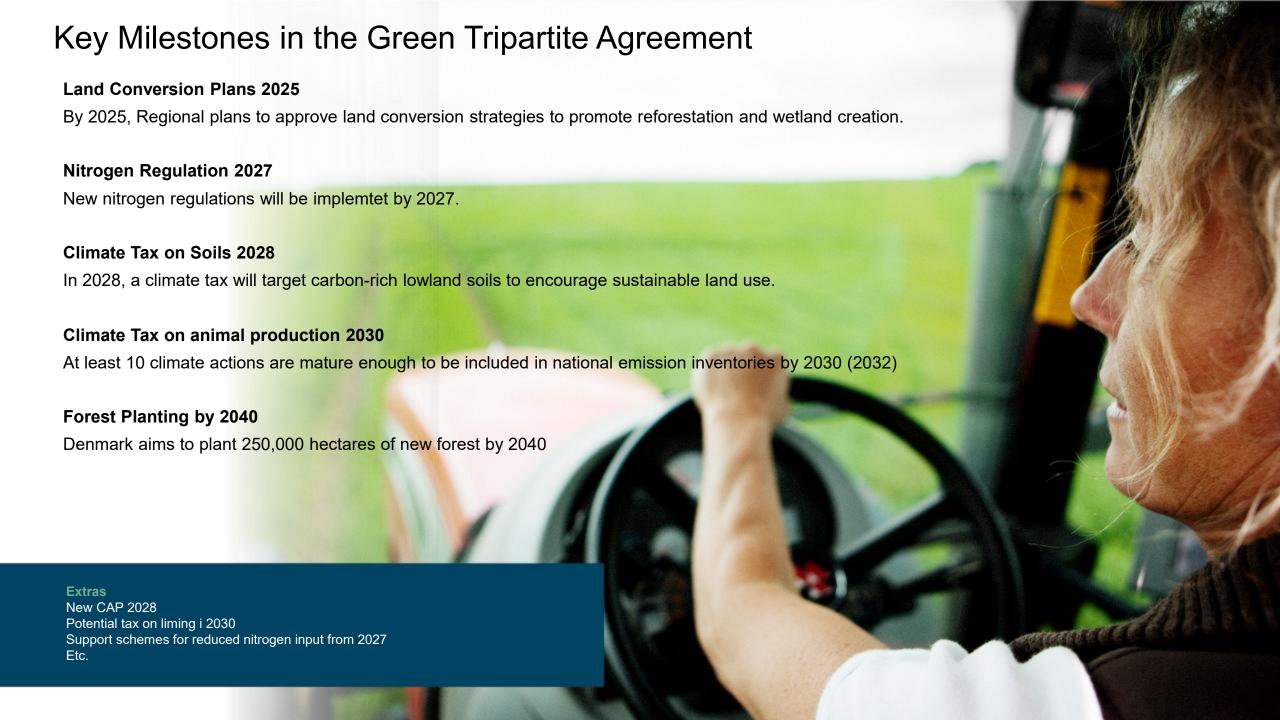
Reduce nitrogen emissions by 13,780 tons by 2030.

Promoting Sustainable High-Tech Agriculture

The agreement supports biosolutions, climate-smart technologies, and plant-based food to ensure competitive, eco-friendly agriculture.







The Contribution of Danish Agriculture to the Green Transition









THANKS for your attention

