



Denmark

The Environmental Protection Agency (see <http://eng.mst.dk/>) is responsible for environmental legislation in Denmark. It prepares legislation and guidelines, and grants authorisations in several areas. It comes under the Ministry of Environment and Food (see <http://mfvm.dk/>) who is the main authority for administering environmental policy. The Environmental Protection Act (as last amended in LBK No, 1317 of 19/11/2015, available, in Danish, at <https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=174654>) is the main environmental law. It sets out the fundamental objectives and the means by which to meet them. The Act is a framework act and is therefore supplemented with guidelines and statutory orders drafted by the Environmental Protection Agency and issued by the Ministry of Environment and Food.

Denmark, as a member state of the European Union (EU), has transposed a series of EU directives relating to power plant emissions into law, the latest one being the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED, 2010/75/EU). More details on EU directives relating to power plant emissions can be found in the entry for the European Union (see <http://www.iea-coal.org.uk/documents/83365/9582/European%20Union>). The emission limit values (which follow the EU Industrial Emissions Directive) are laid down in Statutory Order 162 of 02/16/2015 (available, in Danish, at <https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=167930>), and are given in the following tables. They apply to large coal-fired combustion plants with a rated thermal input of 50 MW and above, and have to be met from 1 January 2016.

Particulate matter emission limits

Total rated thermal input, MW	Existing plants, mg/Nm ³	New plants, mg/Nm ³
50-100	30	20
100-300	25	20
>300	20	10

SO₂ emission limits

Total rated thermal input, MW	Existing plants, mg/Nm ³	New plants, mg/Nm ³
50-100	400	400
100-300	250	200
>300	200	150
		200 for circulating or pressurised fluidised bed combustion

Exception: Plants that were granted a permit, or had submitted an application for one, before 27 November 2002 and were operating prior to 27 November 2003 can meet a limit of 800 mg/Nm³, provided they do not operate for more than 1500 hours as a rolling average over 5 years.

NO_x emission limits

Total rated thermal input, MW	Existing plants, mg/Nm ³	New plants, mg/Nm ³
50-100	300 450 for pulverised lignite combustion	300 400 for pulverised lignite combustion
100-300	200	200
>300	200	150 200 for pulverised lignite combustion

Exceptions: Plants with a total rated thermal input under 500 MW that were granted a permit, or had submitted an application for one, before 27 November 2002 and were operating prior to 27 November 2003 can meet a limit of 450 mg/Nm³, provided they do not operate for more than 1500 hours as a rolling average over 5 years.

Plants with a total rated thermal input over 500 MW that were granted a permit before 1 July 1987 can meet a limit of 450 mg/Nm³, provided they do not operate for more than 1500 hours as a rolling average over 5 years.

General notes:

1. 'Existing plant' means any combustion plant for which the application for a construction and/or operation permit was granted before 7 January 2013, or the operator had submitted a complete application for a permit before this date, provided the plant was put into operation no later than 7 January 2014.
2. Existing plants which were covered by section 4, paragraph. 1 of BEK Order no. 808 of 25 September 2003 on the limitation of certain pollutants from large combustion plants, which are in operation after 31 December 2015, have to meet the emission limits for new plants from 1 January 2016 (affects plants built before 1 July 1987). The Order is available at <https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=12697> (in Danish).
3. 'New plants' are plants not covered by the existing plants definition, such as those that entered into operation after 7 January 2014.
4. All the above emission limit values are expressed at 0°C, 101.3 kPa, on a dry basis, and with 6% of O₂ in the flue gas.

This paper reflects the IEA CCC understanding of the relevant legislation and is not a substitute for the official version. The IEA CCC does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this paper and accepts no responsibility for any consequences of their use.

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