

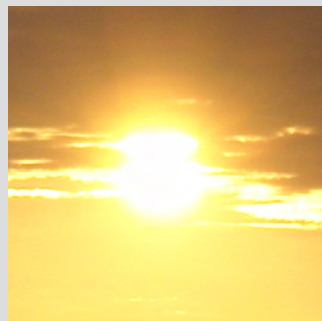
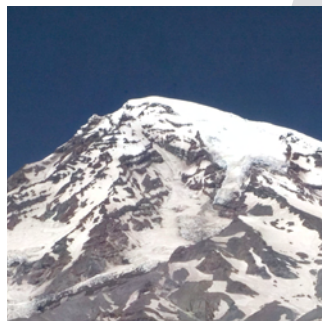
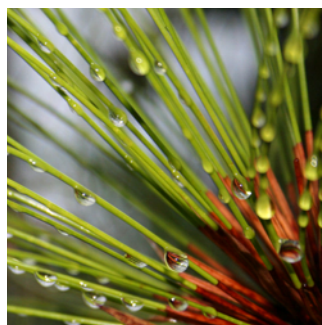
Directorate General Environment, Unit E.4. LIFE

Ex-Post Evaluation of Projects and Activities Financed under the LIFE Programme

Country-by-country analysis

Denmark

July 2009



COWI

COWI A/S

Parallevej 2
DK-2800 Kongens Lyngby
Denmark

Tel +45 45 97 22 11

Fax +45 45 97 22 12

www.cowi.com

Directorate General Environment, Unit E.4.
LIFE

Ex-Post Evaluation of Projects and Activities Financed under the LIFE Programme

Country-by-country analysis

Denmark

July 2009

Document no. 7-3 Denmark
Version 1
Date of issue July.2009

Prepared BIM, IL
Checked BIM, TIH, IL
Approved BIM

This report has been prepared as a result of an independent evaluation by COWI being contracted by the Directorate General Environment

The views expressed are those of the Consultant and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Commission.

Table of Contents

1	Executive summary	2
2	Introduction	2
3	Environmental policy overview	2
4	Overview of LIFE projects in Denmark	3
5	Effects of projects implemented	4
5.1	Results and impacts for Nature projects	4
5.2	Results and impacts for Environment projects	4
6	The effectiveness of projects	5
7	The sustainability of projects	6
8	The utility of projects	6

Table of Appendices

Appendix 1	Comprehensive overview of LIFE Projects in Denmark
Appendix 2	Summary tables on LIFE Environment projects in Denmark
Appendix 3	Summary tables on LIFE Nature projects in Denmark

1 Executive summary

Denmark has been involved in the LIFE Programme throughout all its phases, starting in 1992. A total of 66 projects have received support since its commencement, 52 of which fall within the period covered by this evaluation (1996-2006). Of these 14 were still ongoing in 2008.

Danish LIFE projects are, in general, technically successful in delivering the expected results. The sustainability of the projects is assessed as high, but data is limited, especially for LIFE Environment. Danish LIFE Environment projects have covered a diverse range of subjects, contributing towards addressing a multitude of issues including reducing green house gas emissions, decoupling production growth from resource use and waste production. Danish LIFE Nature projects have mainly focused on habitat restoration and have had significant impact on biodiversity conservation.

2 Introduction

This country report on the implementation of the LIFE Programme in Denmark is part of the overall ex-post evaluation of the LIFE Programme. The evaluation was commissioned in July 2008 and covers all LIFE projects initiated during the period 1996-2006. The overall objective of the evaluation is to assess the relevance and impact of the activities and projects financed under the LIFE Programme. The evaluation comprises country studies in all Member States, except Bulgaria, which has never carried out any LIFE projects. This report documents the analysis carried out concerning the implementation of the LIFE Programme in Denmark. The ex-post evaluation focuses on assessing the effect of the LIFE Programme on Europe's nature and environment through looking at results and impacts of LIFE projects implemented under the Nature (NAT) and Environment (ENV) components. The results and impacts have been assessed along three main evaluation criteria:

- Effectiveness, i.e. the extent to which planned objectives have been reached
- Sustainability, i.e. the extent to which positive impacts have continued or are likely to continue
- Utility, i.e. the extent to which impacts address key environmental needs and priorities in the EU and for the stakeholders concerned.

3 Environmental policy overview

The Danish National Strategy for Sustainable Development from 2002 integrates economic, environmental and social dimensions and is based on eight objectives and principles. The ones most directly related to environment and nature are: a) Providing a safe and healthy environment for everyone, and maintaining a high level of protection; b) Securing a high degree of bio-diversity and protect ecosystems; c) Efficient use of resources.

The national strategy is complemented by sector or issue-specific policies and plans, e.g. for water, climate change, pesticides etc. The main environmental challenges mentioned in the strategy include: climate change, diffusion of chemicals, local air pollution in urban areas, use of resources and waste generation and reduction in species and habitat types. The strategy encompasses four cross-cutting action areas in a structure similar to that of the 6th EAP (see Box 1 below).

Box 1 Cross-cutting areas of action in Denmark's Sustainable Development Strategy

In relation to **climate change**, it has been emphasised that Denmark has a high CO₂ emission level, per capita, compared to other countries. Denmark is committed to a greenhouse gas emission reduction target of 21 per cent for 2008-2012¹. Due to the problem's magnitude, further reductions will be required after 2012.

Concerning **nature and biodiversity**, Denmark has had a small and, until recently, ever diminishing natural area. However, the reduction has been halted due to various initiatives. Vulnerable habitats, corresponding to 9 per cent of Denmark's area, are protected and 4.5 per cent of this area has been preserved. The quality of natural areas is continuously deteriorating, and calls for the restoration of semi-cultural areas and support to species and horticulture, including those in connected nature areas, through nature administration and increased protection through green networks.

Environment and health focuses on five main areas: 1) Limiting the use of chemicals and phasing out the use of dangerous chemicals; 2) The quality of the Danish environment where, despite improvement over the past two decades, a number of areas remain where the environment is so polluted that it may affect human health or have negative consequences for nature and animals; 3) Food quality and safety; 4) Health and safety; and 5) Physical indoor conditions.

Within **resources and resource efficiency** it has been pointed out that Denmark has achieved remarkable results. The energy consumption remained constant in the 1990s despite economic growth, and water consumption was reduced considerably. However, waste generation increased and Denmark has a comparatively high waste generation per capita. In 2000, 65 per cent of waste generated was recycled. The strategy emphasises that more drastic steps are needed to ensure sustainable use of natural resources in the future.

4 Overview of LIFE projects in Denmark

During the period 1996-2006, the LIFE Programme co-financed 52 projects in Denmark, including 15 Nature projects and 37 Environment projects. Of the 52 projects, 14 are still ongoing, including 8 environmental and 6 nature projects. A full overview of the projects is provided in Appendix 1. In Appendices 2 and 3, a number of summary tables are provided for Environment and Nature, respectively. Table 4.1 provides a brief overview.

Table 4.1 Overview of LIFE projects 1996-2006 in Denmark

	Number of projects	Total LIFE contribution (million EUR)	Main themes covered ²	Average LIFE contribution per project (million EUR)	Average project duration (years)
Environment	37	33.2	Natural resources and waste (32%) Water (27%)	0.9	3.4
Nature	15	26.2	Habitats (93%)	1.7	4.7

Source: BUTLER

The **LIFE Environment** projects co-financed by the LIFE Programme are mainly technological development projects within various sectors, developing and/or testing new processes, products or technologies to reduce the pressure on the environment. The typical type of beneficiary was public or private enterprises, which accounted for 20 projects in total.

¹ compared to the 1990 level.

² For the purpose of this evaluation, the LIFE projects were categorised according to the thematic structure of the LIFE+ Programme (ref. Regulation EC No. 614/2007, Annex II). The themes included for LIFE Nature: Habitat Directive, Birds Directive and Biodiversity. For LIFE Environment: Climate change, air, water, soil, forests, natural resources and waste, chemicals, urban environment, strategic approaches.

The **LIFE Nature** projects co-financed by the LIFE Programme during the period 1996-2006 comprise habitat restoration projects (marine stone reefs, coastal lagoons, salt marshes, river basins, lakes, freshwater meadows and marshes, raised bogs, heath/dune lands, dry grasslands). In most cases the status of the habitats themselves was the focus of the projects, but in some projects the restoration was mostly carried out to improve the conservation status of certain species (houting, fire-bellied toad, marsh fritillary) or a group of species (meadow birds). All LIFE Nature projects in Denmark were carried out by public authorities.

5 Effects of projects implemented

5.1 Results and impacts for Nature projects

More than 32 of the 246 Danish Natura 2000 sites have been directly affected by one or more LIFE project. The majority are habitat projects, four are species projects (1 concerning birds in Annex I of the Birds Directive, 3 concerning species in the Habitats Directive). All projects specifically targeting habitats and species with poor conservation status in Denmark. The species projects have mainly concerned the restoration of habitats for target species. Only one Danish LIFE project has included captive breeding and release as a project component (namely "Consolidation of *Bombina bombina* in Denmark"). The largest (by budget) Danish LIFE Nature project focused on the Houting (*Coregonus oxyrhynchus*), for which Denmark has special responsibility as the sole surviving populations are within the country. This project deals with the implementation of a species action plan developed by the beneficiary in 2003. According to the national focal point the process of applying for and managing a LIFE Nature project in Denmark has been found to enhance the professional level of the beneficiary organisation. This has in many cases also had an effect on other (non-LIFE funded) projects carried out by the same agency. Also an increased focus on priority habitats and species, resulting from involvement in LIFE projects, affects the general priorities of the agency. According to the current and the former national focal points and project managers, LIFE funding has been essential for the Danish projects; none would have been implemented with the same scope or on the same scale and many would not have been carried out at all without LIFE funding. Many of the larger Danish LIFE Nature projects have a thematic rather than site specific approach, and this provided a high degree of flexibility and ensured that overall project targets could be met by substituting sites where unforeseen difficulties hindered planned actions with similar sites without problems.

5.2 Results and impacts for Environment projects

Many of the Danish **LIFE Environment** projects have aimed at developing new technological solutions for air, water and soil pollution problems of a relatively specific nature, or towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions and have, in general, demonstrated beneficial environmental effects and documented the technical feasibility of the solutions. A clear overview of results has not always been available (especially in the case of climate change projects). Results were not reported in the project summaries for any of the climate change projects (some are still ongoing). Some projects have delivered solutions which are directly applicable to the beneficiary's production system.³ Others have had more general

³ e. g. the "Novel energy efficient process for potato protein extraction" project, where substantial energy savings of app. 70 per cent compared to the industry average, 55-60 per cent reduction of nitrogen discharge and 40 per cent reduction in water consumption were achieved together with a sizeable reduction in production costs. Another project, "Recycling of waste for stonewool production", resulted in implementation of a system whereby 20-25,000 t/y of metallurgical slag and 26-27,000 t/y of aluminium slag were re-used for the production of insulation materials.

results and especially the impacts are far more difficult to measure.⁴ In-depth studies of selected projects point to a less significant demonstration effect.⁵ The reason for this was that the technology only fitted into the production facilities of the given enterprise and because patents impeded competitors from introducing the technology elsewhere.⁶ Conversely, in-depth studies of a non-technological project such as Flower Week⁷ revealed that the project had some demonstration effect because the branding model used was copied in other EU countries. In total, Danish Environment projects generate good results. Some of the projects results created appear to be viable even after project termination.

6 The effectiveness of projects

Effectiveness can be assessed at two levels: At project level, which compares achievements with project objectives and, at programme level, which compares achievements with LIFE Programme objectives⁸.

Danish **LIFE Environment** projects have generated high effectiveness at the project level. The majority of projects have attained their objectives. All available sources from in-depth studies to interviews with monitoring teams have confirmed this one way or the other. Monitoring teams score effectiveness at a 4. At the programme-level, the effectiveness is assessed as medium to high. The projects have contributed to innovative and integrated techniques and data suggest that innovative techniques to some extent have been disseminated to a wider EU audience. Moreover, in-depth studies of projects have shown that in some cases the dissemination of project results have led to replications in other EU countries.

The project-level effectiveness of Danish **LIFE Nature** projects is assessed to be high by current and former national focal points. Projects have generally been technically successful and have reached their objectives. The assessment is supported by the project study and to some extent project summaries. Almost all projects deliver planned results such as number of hectares cleared while population targets in the few species projects have proved harder to meet⁹. The thematic rather than site specific approach of many of the nature projects has ensured high effectiveness, as local obstacles (e.g. failed negotiations with single land owners) hampering project actions at one site could be compensated at another. Nature projects involving public lands have generally achieved a higher effectiveness than those involving private lands. Delays have been seen in some projects as a result of circumstances outside the control of

⁴ This is the case of campaign and management projects such as e.g. Flower Week (LIFE03 ENV/DK/000052).

⁵ LIFE98 ENV/DK/000629 ('Recycling of Waste Materials in the Production of Stone Wool for Insulation') proved very successful for the enterprise involved. However, the demonstration value of the project results were decreased by obtained patents, national legislation and a dominant market position (the enterprise is the premier producer of stone wool on the world market). According to the beneficiary, the technology has not been implemented in other enterprises.

⁶ An example of this is the project "Recycling of waste for stonewool production" that had very good environmental results at the production facilities of the beneficiary, but the beneficiary patented the technology thereby decreasing the availability of the technology to possible competitors.

⁷ Flower Week (LIFE03 ENV/DK/000052) was a Danish-lead project on eco-labelling from 2002. It had good results but the long-term impacts can be questioned in so far as the project leader on the project in an interview stated that she was uncertain about the state of the flower five years after the project end.

⁸ Specific objective for: LIFE Nature: To contribute to the implementation of Council Directive 79/409/EEC (Birds Directive) and Council Directive 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive); LIFE Environment: To contribute to the development of innovative and integrated techniques and methods and to the further development of Community environmental policy.

⁹ E.g. The project "Action for sustaining the population of *Euphydryas aurinia*" succeeded in halting the decline of the species on the most important Danish localities but failed to achieve the target of a minimum population size of 500 for all subpopulations.

the projects.¹⁰ Effectiveness at programme level is also assessed as significant for nature projects, which have been instrumental in implementing the Birds and Habitats Directives in Denmark.

7 The sustainability of projects

Within the group of **LIFE Environment** projects there are examples of projects which have delivered solutions which are directly applicable to the beneficiary's production system, and which have economic advantages in addition to the environmental benefits. These projects show a high level of sustainability. The monitoring team score the sustainability of Danish LIFE projects at an overall 4 on a 1-5-scale. Some examples exist of projects, which have proven to be technically or economically unviable and thus not sustainable. These projects pertain to particular beneficiary and project types, for which sustainability is difficult without a constant cash-flow or a long-term management plan. An example of this is Flower Week, where the knowledge of the eco-label (the Flower) did not surpass a certain threshold, so that the weight of the brand itself could sustain the eco-label together with the cash-flow from licences paid by producers to obtain the label. In this case, the otherwise good project results were not sustainable. The general picture is that sustainability of Danish LIFE Environment projects is high.

All **LIFE Nature** projects had a public entity as their lead organisation and to a large extent involve public lands, which provided important mechanisms for ensuring the long-term effect of the projects. Necessary future management actions have been incorporated in the Agency's management plans for the areas thereby ensuring high sustainability. Projects which did not have the National Forest and Nature Agency as lead organisation were mostly managed by county authorities. This model was also believed to be highly sustainable, but after the abolishment of the Danish counties, sustainability hinges on the extent to which municipalities that have taken over their responsibilities have the means and the ability to continue the work. The mandatory management plans for the Natura 2000 areas should, however, be able to safeguard the sustainability of the majority of the results. For these reasons overall sustainability is assessed to be very high (4.5-5) by the national focal point.

8 The utility of projects

Danish **LIFE Environment** projects have contributed towards addressing many of the goals and aims set forth in the 6th EAP. Links to EU environmental policies are ensured through the selection procedure. This measure seems to provide the projects with objectives well in line with the Community priorities. In-depth studies in Denmark and interview with the focal point confirm that environment projects have been larger and more comprehensive than would otherwise have been expected without LIFE funding. Without LIFE funding, projects would have been implemented later or not at all says many stakeholders.

In the case of **LIFE Nature** projects it is clear that LIFE Nature projects contribute markedly towards achieving the objectives of the directives. All Danish projects concern species or habitats with unfavourable conservation status and many target priority species and habitats. The largest Danish LIFE Nature project (Urgent actions for the endangered Houting "Coregonus oxyrhynchus") concerns a species where the sole remaining population is confined to Denmark and where the country hence has a special responsibility, the species is also one of only two priority animal species occurring in Denmark.

¹⁰ E. g. a planned raise of the water table in a raised bog (in "Restoration of raised bogs in Denmark with new methods") was delayed as an earlier declaration of protected status failed to include compensation for an electric company owning a power line through the area.

Appendix 1 Comprehensive overview of LIFE Projects in Denmark

In connection with the ex-post evaluation, data was extracted from the BUTLER database of the LIFE Unit. Table 1 and Table 2 below provide an overview of the information available on each project as well as the LIFE+ theme attached by the evaluation team to the project. The budget figures for LIFE co-financing do not necessarily correspond to the actual payments made.

Table 2 Overview of LIFE Environment Projects in Denmark

Id.	Title	LIFE generation	Funding year	Start year	End year	Total budget (EUR)	LIFE co-financing budget (EUR)	Beneficiary type	International partners (yes/no)	LIFE+ theme
LIFE96 ENV/DK/000012	Integrated Cooperation on Sustainable Tourism Development and Recreational Use in the Wadden Sea Area	LIFE II	1996	1996	2001	663,761	328,636	Intergovernmental body	Yes	Soil
LIFE96 ENV/DK/000016	Clean Up Polluted Soil - Testing and Economical/Environmental Evaluation on In-Situ Techniques	LIFE II	1996	1997	2000	2,108,575	1,052,395	Public enterprise	No	Soil
LIFE96 ENV/DK/000018	Study and Development of Technologies for Safe and Environmentally Optimal Recovery and Disposal of Explosive Wastes	LIFE II	1996	1997	2000	1,361,760	678,041	SME	Yes	Natural resources and waste
LIFE97 ENV/DK/000338	Elimination of emission in glass fibre casting	LIFE II	1997	1997	2000	2,035,781	541,732	International enterprise	No	Air
LIFE97 ENV/DK/000342	Electrochemical particulate trap for diesel engine exhaust.	LIFE II	1997	1997	2000	1,241,026	352,179	International enterprise	No	Air
LIFE97 ENV/DK/000344	Building the ECO-City : Ecologically sound development in local urban administration through cooperation between civic users and district government.	LIFE II	1997	1997	2000	1,304,365	602,370	Local authority	No	Urban environment

Id.	Title	LIFE generation	Funding year	Start year	End year	Total budget (EUR)	LIFE co-financing budget (EUR)	Beneficiary type	International partners (yes/no)	LIFE+ theme
LIFE97 ENV/DK/000347	Sustainable land use in ground water areas.	LIFE II	1997	1997	2002	1,665,012	800,366	Local authority	No	Water
LIFE98 ENV/DK/000499	Crossflow microfiltration for clarification of beer	LIFE II	1998	1998	2001	370,061	104,638	International enterprise	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE98 ENV/DK/000628	Developing guidelines for sustainable urban housing renovation	LIFE II	1998	1998	2000	592,801	285,695	SME	Yes	Strategic Approaches
LIFE98 ENV/DK/000629	Recycling of Waste Materials in the Production of Stone Wool for Insulation	LIFE II	1998	1998	2001	2,615,788	578,375	International enterprise	Yes	Natural resources and waste
LIFE99 ENV/DK/000614	Super critical wood impregnation	LIFE II	1999	1999	2002	7,462,298	941,873	International enterprise	No	Air
LIFE99 ENV/DK/000615	Establishment and test of a demonstration pilotscale plant for Ferrox stabilisation of ashes and other air pollution control residues from waste incineration	LIFE II	1999	1999	2002	1,453,175	634,486	International enterprise	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE99 ENV/DK/000616	Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and ground water protection through integration of anaerobic digestion with an innovative biogas cleaning system	LIFE II	1999	1999	2002	1,527,180	458,154		No	Climate change
LIFE99 ENV/DK/000618	Introduction of environment management by the Aarhus Municipal Education Authorities	LIFE II	1999	1999	2003	518,030	259,015	Local authority	No	Strategic Approaches
LIFE99 ENV/DK/000619	European Centre for River Restoration	LIFE II	1999	1999	2002	269,935	133,622	Research institutions	No	Water
LIFE99 ENV/DK/000621	Sensor for detection of oil spills from offshore installations	LIFE II	1999	2000	2003	3,307,676	900,268		No	Water

Id.	Title	LIFE generation	Funding year	Start year	End year	Total budget (EUR)	LIFE co-financing budget (EUR)	Beneficiary type	International partners (yes/no)	LIFE+ theme
LIFE00 ENV/DK/000366	Membrane contactor for CO2 removal	LIFE II	2000	2001	2004	3,261,149	978,345		No	Climate change
LIFE00 ENV/DK/000369	Electrodialytic remediation of CCA-treated waste wood	LIFE II	2000	2001	2003	281,610	136,988	Research institutions	Yes	Natural resources and waste
LIFE00 ENV/DK/000374	Ecolabelling of retail trade	LIFE II	2000	2001	2004	646,400	320,200	NGO-Foundation	No	Strategic Approaches
LIFE02 ENV/DK/000150	Short circuiting the carbon and nutrient cycle between urban and rural districts by establishing three new systems for source separation, collection and composting of organic waste in the greater Copenhagen area	LIFE III	2002	2002	2006	1,943,653	783,903	University	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE02 ENV/DK/000151	Sensor for identification of oil spills from offshore installations	LIFE III	2002	2002	2005	3,359,448	867,392	SME	No	Water
LIFE02 ENV/DK/000155	Innovative demonstration project for chemical recycling of PVC waste through the use of thermal hydrolysis.	LIFE III	2002	2002	2005	12,725,905	3,605,597	SME	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE03 ENV/DK/000052	European Flower Week-Campaign on the EU Ecolabel	LIFE III	2003	2002	2005	1,549,104	1,549,104	National authority	No	Strategic Approaches
LIFE03 ENV/DK/000053	Innovative demonstration project for local treatment of combined sewer overflows enabling the implementation of the Water Framework Directive	LIFE III	2003	2003	2007	6,969,020	1,850,351	Public enterprise	No	Water

Id.	Title	LIFE generation	Funding year	Start year	End year	Total budget (EUR)	LIFE co-financing budget (EUR)	Beneficiary type	International partners (yes/no)	LIFE+ theme
LIFE03 ENV/DK/000056	Removal of endocrine disrupters in the outlet water from wastewater treatment plants in combination with inactivation of pathogenic microorganism	LIFE III	2003	2002	2007	2,834,330	850,330	International enterprise	No	Water
LIFE04 ENV/DK/000067	Novel energy efficient process for potato protein extraction	LIFE III	2004	2003	2007	6,932,774	1,354,101	SME	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE04 ENV/DK/000070	Conversion of scrap tyre powder to superior rubber products by dense phase techniques	LIFE III	2004	2003	2007	2,457,309	1,228,654	International enterprise	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE04 ENV/DK/000071	"Dogme 2000" - a model for environmental management on the municipal level	LIFE III	2004	2004	2008	1,019,351	509,675	Local authority	No	Strategic Approaches
LIFE04 ENV/DK/000076	Oil Spill Identification System for Marine Transport	LIFE III	2004	2004	2008	3,977,750	1,193,325	SME	No	Water
LIFE05 ENV/DK/000141	Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Landfills by use of Engineered Bio-covers	LIFE III Extension	2005	2005	2009	512,622	256,311	University	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE05 ENV/DK/000145	Odense Pilot River Basin - Agricultural Programme of Measures	LIFE III Extension	2005	2005	2007	514,641	201,841	Regional authority	No	Water
LIFE05 ENV/DK/000153	Utilisation of ash from incineration of wastewater sludge (bio ash) in concrete production	LIFE III Extension	2005	2005	2008	607,493	303,745	Public enterprise	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE05 ENV/DK/000155	Integrated Protection of Surface and Groundwater in Agricultural Regions	LIFE III Extension	2005	2005	2009	1,981,748	990,877	Development agency	No	Water
LIFE05 ENV/DK/000156	Development and demonstration of a prototype transcritical CO2 refrigeration system	LIFE III Extension	2005	2005	2008	555,945	166,784	SME	No	Climate change

Id.	Title	LIFE generation	Funding year	Start year	End year	Total budget (EUR)	LIFE co-financing budget (EUR)	Beneficiary type	International partners (yes/no)	LIFE+ theme
LIFE05 ENV/DK/000158	Waste and Sewage Recycling and Symbiosis in Stone Wool Production	LIFE III Extension	2005	2005	2007	2,743,127	650,288	International enterprise	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE06 ENV/DK/000226	Development and demonstration of Manufacturing and Operation of clean and efficient power generation based on Solid Oxide Fuel Cells	LIFE III Extension	2006	2006	2010	9,525,368	4,762,684	International enterprise	No	Climate change
LIFE06 ENV/DK/000229	Treatment and re-use of urban stormwater runoff by innovative technologies for removal of pollutants	LIFE III Extension	2006	2006	2010	3,932,055	1,966,027	Local authority	No	Water

Table 3 Overview of LIFE Nature Projects in Denmark

Id.	Title	LIFE generation	Funding year	Start year	End year	Total budget (EUR)	LIFE co-financing (EUR)	Beneficiary type	International partners (yes/no)	Directive (Birds, Habitats) or biodiversity
LIFE96 NAT/DK/003000	Protection of grey dunes and other habitats on Hulsig Hede/Hulsig Heath	LIFE II	1996	1996	2002	1,004,575	502,288	Regional authority	No	Habitats
LIFE97 NAT/DK/004199	The restoration of the area of Vest Stadil Fjord	LIFE II	1997	1997	2001	1,770,312	885,156	National authority	No	Habitats
LIFE99 NAT/DK/006454	Consolidation of Bombina bombina in Denmark	LIFE II	1999	1999	2003	818,235	398,415	Regional authority	No	Habitats
LIFE99 NAT/DK/006456	Wadden Sea estuary, nature and environment improvement project	LIFE II	1999	1999	2003	1,739,136	713,036	National authority	No	Habitats
LIFE00 NAT/DK/007116	Restoration of habitats and wild-life of the Skjern River	LIFE II	2000	2001	2005	7,357,210	2,207,163	National authority	No	Habitats
LIFE02 NAT/DK/008584	Restoration of Dune Habitats along the Danish West Coast	LIFE III	2002	2001	2006	4,675,796	2,805,478	National authority	No	Habitats
LIFE02 NAT/DK/008588	Improving status of coastal lagoon Tryggelev Nor, Denmark - IMAGE	LIFE III	2002	2002	2006	1,236,030	618,015	Regional authority	No	Habitats
LIFE02 NAT/DK/008589	Restoration of Lake Fure - a nutrient-rich lake near Copenhagen	LIFE III	2002	2002	2007	2,933,233	1,173,293	Regional authority	No	Habitats
LIFE04 NAT/DK/000020	Restoration of Dry Grasslands in Denmark	LIFE III	2004	2004	2009	4,244,625	2,151,316	National authority	No	Habitats
LIFE04 NAT/DK/000022	Regional Actions to Improve Nature in River Odense and Odense Fjord	LIFE III	2004	2004	2010	3,852,367	1,926,184	Regional authority	No	Habitats
LIFE05 NAT/DK/000150	Restoration of raised bogs in Denmark with new methods	LIFE III Extension	2005	2005	2010	2,947,471	1,407,578	National authority	No	Habitats
LIFE05 NAT/DK/000151	Action for sustaining the population of Euphydryas aurinia	LIFE III Extension	2005	2005	2009	566,568	283,284	Regional authority	No	Habitats

Id.	Title	LIFE generation	Funding year	Start year	End year	Total budget (EUR)	LIFE co-financing (EUR)	Beneficiary type	International partners (yes/no)	Directive (Birds, Habitats) or biodiversity
LIFE05 NAT/DK/000153	Urgent actions for the endangered Houting "Coregonus oxyrhynchus"	LIFE III Extension	2005	2005	2010	13,385,913	8,031,548	National authority	No	Habitats
LIFE06 NAT/DK/000158	Restoration of Meadow Bird Habitats	LIFE III Extension	2006	2006	2010	1,428,932	714,466	National authority	No	Birds
LIFE06 NAT/DK/000159	Rebuilding of Marine Cavernous Boulder Reefs in Kattegat	LIFE III Extension	2006	2006	2012	4,808,398	2,364,199	National authority	No	Habitats
LIFE96 NAT/DK/003000	Protection of grey dunes and other habitats on Hulsig Hede/Hulsig Heath	LIFE II	1996	1996	2002	1,004,575	502,288	Regional authority	No	Habitats
LIFE97 NAT/DK/004199	The restoration of the area of Vest Stadil Fjord	LIFE II	1997	1997	2001	1,770,312	885,156	National authority	No	Habitats
LIFE99 NAT/DK/006454	Consolidation of Bombina bombina in Denmark	LIFE II	1999	1999	2003	818,235	398,415	Regional authority	No	Habitats
LIFE99 NAT/DK/006456	Wadden Sea estuary, nature and environment improvement project	LIFE II	1999	1999	2003	1,739,136	713,036	National authority	No	Habitats
LIFE00 NAT/DK/007116	Restoration of habitats and wildlife of the Skjern River	LIFE II	2000	2001	2005	7,357,210	2,207,163	National authority	No	Habitats
LIFE02 NAT/DK/008584	Restoration of Dune Habitats along the Danish West Coast	LIFE III	2002	2001	2006	4,675,796	2,805,478	National authority	No	Habitats
LIFE02 NAT/DK/008588	Improving status of coastal lagoon Tryggelev Nor, Denmark - IMAGE	LIFE III	2002	2002	2006	1,236,030	618,015	Regional authority	No	Habitats
LIFE02 NAT/DK/008589	Restoration of Lake Fure - a nutrient-rich lake near Copenhagen	LIFE III	2002	2002	2007	2,933,233	1,173,293	Regional authority	No	Habitats
LIFE04 NAT/DK/000020	Restoration of Dry Grasslands in Denmark	LIFE III	2004	2004	2009	4,244,625	2,151,316	National authority	No	Habitats
LIFE04 NAT/DK/000022	Regional Actions to Improve Nature in River Odense and Odense Fjord	LIFE III	2004	2004	2010	3,852,367	1,926,184	Regional authority	No	Habitats

Id.	Title	LIFE generation	Funding year	Start year	End year	Total budget (EUR)	LIFE co-financing (EUR)	Beneficiary type	International partners (yes/no)	Directive (Birds, Habitats) or biodiversity
LIFE05 NAT/DK/000150	Restoration of raised bogs in Denmark with new methods	LIFE III Extension	2005	2005	2010	2,947,471	1,407,578	National authority	No	Habitats
LIFE05 NAT/DK/000151	Action for sustaining the population of Euphydryas aurinia	LIFE III Extension	2005	2005	2009	566,568	283,284	Regional authority	No	Habitats
LIFE05 NAT/DK/000153	Urgent actions for the endangered Houting "Coregonus oxyrhynchus"	LIFE III Extension	2005	2005	2010	13,385,913	8,031,548	National authority	No	Habitats
LIFE06 NAT/DK/000158	Restoration of Meadow Bird Habitats	LIFE III Extension	2006	2006	2010	1,428,932	714,466	National authority	No	Birds
LIFE06 NAT/DK/000159	Rebuilding of Marine Cavernous Boulder Reefs in Kattegat	LIFE III Extension	2006	2006	2012	4,808,398	2,364,199	National authority	No	Habitats

Appendix 2 Summary tables on LIFE Environment projects in Denmark

Table 4 Overview of LIFE ENV projects in Denmark by year, 1996-2006

Generation	Year	Number of projects	Total budget (EUR million)	Total LIFE co-financing budget (EUR million)	Average duration (years)	Average LIFE funding per project (EUR million)
LIFE II	1996	3	4.1	2.1	3.7	0.7
	1997	4	6.2	2.3	3.5	0.6
	1998	3	3.6	1.0	2.7	0.3
	1999	6	14.5	3.3	3.2	0.6
	Total	16	28.5	8.7	3.3	0.5
LIFE III	2000	3	4.2	1.4	2.7	0.5
	2002	3	18.0	5.3	3.3	1.8
	2003	3	11.4	4.2	4.0	1.4
	2004	4	14.4	4.3	4.0	1.1
	Total	13	48	15	3.5	1.2
LIFE III extension	2005	6	6.9	2.6	3.0	0.4
	2006	2	13.5	6.7	4.0	3.4
	Total	8	20.4	9.3	3.3	1.2
Grand total		37	96.8	33.2	3.4	0.9
Comparative figures for all ENV projects		1,076	1,947.7	615.9	3.3	0.6

Table 5 Overview of LIFE ENV projects in Denmark 1996-2006 by theme

LIFE+ theme	No. of projects	In % of total	Total budget (EUR million)	In % of total	LIFE contribution (EUR million)	In % of total
Climate change	4	11%	14.9	15%	6.4	19%
Air	3	8%	10.7	11%	1.8	6%
Water	10	27%	28.8	30%	9.8	29%
Soil	2	5%	2.8	3%	1.4	4%
Forests	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Natural resources and waste	12	32%	34.0	35%	10.3	31%
Chemicals	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Urban environment	1	3%	1.3	1%	0.6	2%
Strategic approaches	5	14%	4.3	4%	2.9	9%
Total	37	100%	96.8	100%	33.2	100%

Table 6 Denmark LIFE ENV projects 1996-2006 according to beneficiary type

Beneficiary type	No. of projects	In % of total	Total budget (EUR million)	In % of total	LIFE contribution (EUR million)	In % of total
Public entities						
National authority	1	3%	1.5	2%	1.5	5%
Regional authority	1	3%	0.5	1%	0.2	1%
Local authority	5	14%	8.4	9%	4.1	12%
Development agency	1	3%	2.0	2%	1.0	3%
Intergovernmental body	1	3%	0.7	1%	0.3	1%
Park-reserve authority	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Sub-total	9	24%	13.1	14%	7.2	22%
Public and private enterprises						
International enterprise	10	27%	32.7	34%	10.6	32%
Large enterprise	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
SME Small and medium sized enterprise	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Mixed enterprise	3	8%	9.7	10%	3.2	10%
Public enterprise	7	19%	29.5	30%	8.2	25%
Sub-total	20	54%	71.9	74%	22.0	66%
NGOs and research						
NGO-Foundation	1	3%	0.6	1%	0.3	1%
Research institutions	2	5%	0.6	1%	0.3	1%
University	2	5%	2.5	3%	1.0	3%
Training centre	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Sub-total	5	14%	3.7	4%	1.6	5%
None indicated	3	8%	8.1	8%	2.3	7%
Total	37	100%	96.8	100%	33.2	100%

Appendix 3 Summary tables on LIFE Nature projects in Denmark

Table 7 Overview of LIFE NAT projects in Denmark, 1996-2006

Generation	Year	Number of projects	Total budget (EUR million)	Total LIFE co-financing budget (EUR million)	Average duration (years)	Average LIFE funding per project (EUR million)
LIFE II	1996	1	1.0	0.5	6.0	0.5
	1997	1	1.8	0.9	4.0	0.9
	1998	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1999	2	2.6	1.1	4.0	0.6
	Total	4	5.3	2.5	4.5	0.6
LIFE III	2000	1	7.4	2.2	4.0	2.2
	2002	3	8.8	4.6	4.7	1.5
	2003	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2004	2	8.1	4.1	5.5	2.0
	Total	6	24	11	4.8	1.8
LIFE III extension	2005	3	16.9	9.7	4.7	3.2
	2006	2	6.2	3.1	5.0	1.5
	Total	5	23.1	12.8	4.8	2.6
Grand total		15	52.8	26.2	4.7	1.7
Comparative figures for all NAT projects		771	1,224.1	637.2	4.2	0.8

Table 8 Categories of LIFE NAT projects in Denmark, 1996-2006

LIFE NAT themes	No. of projects	In % of total	Total budget (EUR million)	In % of total	LIFE contribution (EUR million)	In % of total
Habitats Directive	14	93%	51.3	97%	25.5	97%
Birds Directive	1	7%	1.4	3%	0.7	3%
Biodiversity projects	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Total	15	100%	52.8	100%	26.2	100%

Table 9 Denmark LIFE NAT projects 1996-2006 according to beneficiary type

Beneficiary type	No. of projects	In % of total	Total budget (EUR million)	In % of total	LIFE contribution (EUR million)	In % of total
Public entities						
National authority	9	60%	42.4	80%	21.3	81%
Regional authority	6	40%	10.4	20%	4.9	19%
Local authority	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Development agency	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Intergovernmental body	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Park-reserve authority	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Sub-total	15	100%	52.8	100%	26.2	100%
Public and private enterprises						
International enterprise	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Large enterprise	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
SME Small and medium sized enterprise	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Mixed enterprise	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Public enterprise	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Sub-total	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
NGOs and research						
NGO-Foundation	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Research institutions	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
University	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Training centre	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Sub-total	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
None indicated	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Total	15	100%	52.8	100%	26.2	100%