

RAMSAR CONVENTION

Ramsar National Report to COP15

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Section 1: Institutional Information

Important note: The responses below will be considered by the Convention on Wetlands Secretariat as the definitive list of your focal points. All individuals listed below agree that the submitted information will be used to update the information in the Secretariat's contact database and will be published on the public website here Contacts on website.

Name of Contracting Party

The completed National Report **must be accompanied by a letter** in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP15 National Report. It can be attached to this question using the "Manage documents" function (blue symbol below)

Link to sample National Report Submission Letter: https://www.ramsar.org/document/national-reports-cop15-sample-letter

>>> The Kingdom of Denmark

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Signed letter.pdf - Official Letter

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Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP14 reporting)

A. What have been the five main achievements of the implementation of the Convention since COP14?

1

>>> Denmark has completed the management plans for 2022-2027 for the 28 Danish Ramsar sites and other Natura 2000 sites, which outline conservation objectives, targets, and measures for the implementation phase.

Further, Denmark has followed up on the established nature conservation actions in existing management plans, improving or maintaining the population of waterbirds in the 28 Danish Ramsar sites. Concerning transnational cooperation and knowledge sharing Denmark has participated and supported regional cooperation in the Nordic-Baltic-area.

Looking forward Denmark's implementation of the Convention will be formed by the implementation of 'Agreement on a Green Denmark' (see section C).

B. What have been the five main challenges in implementing the Convention since COP14?

1)

>>> See section A.

C. Please outline five priorities for implementing the Convention in your country during the coming triennium (2026-2028)

1)

>>> The main priorities in the coming triennium for implementing the convention will be shaped by the implementation of the 'Agreement on a Green Denmark', which the Danish Government and partners from agricultural business organisations, environmental organisations and leading industry reached in June 2024. 'Agreement on a Green Denmark' is a plan for a long-term transition of Danish food and agricultural production, including land use. It establishes a framework for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the agri-food and introduces measures to increase afforestation and improve conditions within nature, biodiversity, water environment, and drinking water.

Section 3 - all goals: Indicator questions and further implementation information

In responding to each of these questions, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide links, references/upload documents where applicable and relevant.

Section 3 - Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

In responding to each of these questions, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide links, references/upload documents where applicable and relevant.

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15]

Target 1

Wetland benefits are featured in national/local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 14]

1.1 Have any actions been taken since COP14 to integrate wetland protection, wise use and restoration, or wetland benefits, into other national strategies and planning processes, including: {1.1} Please select only one per square.

a) National policy or strategy for wetland management	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
b) Poverty eradication strategies	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
c) Water resource management and water efficiency plans	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
d) Coastal and marine resource management plans	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☐ A=Yes
e) Integrated coastal zone management plan	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☐ A=Yes
f) National forest management plan/strategies	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
g) National policies or measures on agriculture	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes

h) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
i) National policies on energy and mining	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
j) National policies on tourism	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
k) National policies on urban development	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
I) National policies on infrastructure	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
m) National policies on industry	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
n) National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3}	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
o) National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
p) National policies on wastewater management and water quality	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
q) National policies, strategies or plans on sanitation	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
r) National policies, strategies or plans on food security	□ Y=Not Relevant □ X=Unknown □ D=Planned □ C=Partially □ B=No □ A=Yes

Target 2

Water userespects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 7, Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

- 2.1 Have the Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands and the additional guidance on tools and methodologies been brought to the attention of national ministries and/or agencies at different levels of territorial organizations (Resolutions VIII.1, VIII.2)? {2.1}

 ☑ A=Yes
- 2.1 Additional Information
- >>> In Denmark we have national legislation and EU directives that guide the tools and methodologies we use to maintain ecological functions of wetlands nationally. E.g. the Environmental protection law, the Nature protection law, the EU Waterframe Directive, The Habitats Directive etc.
- 2.2 Have assessments of environmental flow been undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts on the ecological character of wetlands? $\{2.2\}$ \square A=Yes
- 2.2 Additional Information
- >>> In Denmark we have national legislation and EU directives that determine how we assess impacts on the ecological character of wetlands. Through national water planning, we determine water area plans that ensure a clean water environment in lakes, streams, sea waters and groundwater in accordance with the EU Water Framework Directive
- 2.5 Have projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands been developed {2.4}
 ☑ A=Yes

Target 3

Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 7, 10, 15, 16 and 18]

3.2 Has the private sector undertaken any activities or actions for the conservation, wise use, and management of (a) Ramsar Sites or (b) wetlands in general? {3.2}

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Sites	☐ Y=Not relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☐ A=Yes
b) Wetlands in general	☐ Y=Not relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☐ A=Yes

3.3 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {3.3}

☑ A=Yes

Target 4

Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 6]

- 4.2 Has your country adopted any national policies, strategies, or guidelines on invasive species control and management that are relevant for wetlands? $\{4.2\}$
- 4.3. Has your country successfully controlled through management actions invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems? {4.3}

☑ G=More than #

>>> 7

4.3 Additional Information

>>> Denmark has successfully controlled the occurrence of Oxyura jamaicensis, Ondatra zibethicus, Threskiornis aethiopicus, Nyctereutes procyonoides, Myocastor coypus, Procyon lotor and Neovison vison through management measures.

Section 3 - Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

In responding to each of these questions, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide links, references/ upload documents where applicable and relevant.

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 6, 11, 13, 14, 15]

Target 5

The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective planning and integrated management

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 1, 3 and 5]

5.2 How many Ramsar Sites have a management plan? {5.3}

☑ E=# Sites

>>> 28

5.3 How many of the Ramsar Sites are actively implementing their management plan? {5.4}

☑ E=# Sites

>>> 28

5.4 How many Ramsar Sites are implementing management actions outside of formal management plans? {5.5}

☑ E=# Sites

>>> **0**

5.2 - 5.4 Additional information

>>> A management planning framework has been established for all 28 Danish Ramsar sites which all are fully included in the Natura 2000 network and a six years rolling planning proces has been implemented of which a first rolling planning phase is from 2009-15, the second from 2016-21 and current third phase 2022-27

5.5 Have all Ramsar Sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (through formal management plans where they exist or otherwise through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {5.6}

If "yes", please indicate the number of Ramsar Sites

If "partially", please indicate the number of Ramsar Sites

If "planned", please indicate the number of Ramsar Sites

☑ A=Yes

>>> 28

5.5 Additional information

Please provide the source links or upload the source documents here indicating the assessment tool used (e.g. Ramsar Site Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), Resolution XII.15), and the source of the information.

>>> All Ramsar sites are monitored on a regularly basis including waterbirds, some aquatic mammals, amphibians and wetland nature types as part of the national monitoring program NOVANA. The assessment of effectiveness of specific management activities is being planned as part of the Natura 2000 implementation.

5.6 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {5.7}

☑ E=# Sites

۰... n

5.7 For how many Ramsar Sites has an ecological character description been prepared (see Resolution X.15)?

☑ E=# Sites

>>> 28

5.7 Additional information

For example give the name and official number of the Site or Sites.

>>> The National Monitoring and Assessment Programme for the Aquatic and Terrestrial Environment NOVANA includes the ecological character of all Ramsar Sites.

Target 7

Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 3, 4 and 10]

7.1 Additional information

If "Yes", please provide the source links or upload the source documents here describing the mechanisms established >>> An evaluation of conservation status takes place as part of the rolling Danish Natura 2000 planning, which also includes all Danish Ramsar sites. In addition, the ecological condition of wetlands including all Danish ramsar sites is evaluated according to the rolling Danish water planning scheme.

7.2 Additional information

If "Yes" or "Some cases", please indicate for which Ramsar Sites the Administrative Authority has **not** made Article 3.2 reports to the Secretariat

>>> The assessment of ecological character is reported in the Ramsar Information Sheets uploaded in 2019.

Section 3 - Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

In responding to each of these questions, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide links, references/upload documents where applicable and relevant.

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

Target 8

National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 21]

8.1 Does your country have a National Wetland Inventory (NWI)? $\{8.1\}$ \square B=No

8.1 Additional information

For example, if "in progress" or "planned", by when will it be completed? >>> Denmark has opted not to maintain an official National Wetland Inventory.

8.3 How often is the NWI updated?

 \square A=Regular intervals \leq 6 years

8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information publicly available? $\{8.4\}$ \square A=Yes

8.4 Additional information

For example if "partially" or "planned" by when will the data/information be made public? >>> NOVANA data are processed, analysed and published in printed/digital reports covering different aspects and e.g. species groups. Data are stored in an online database ("Miljøportalen") which is a portal for environmental data that is open to public access.

8.5 Please explain how the NWI data/information is maintained if at all? {8.3} >>> See 8.4

8.6 According to the Convention's definition and classification of wetlands, the disaggregated information on wetland extent is as follows

Note: The minimum information that should be provided is the total area of wetlands for each of the three major categories; "marine/coastal", "inland" and "human-made".

If the data on inventories are partial or not complete, use the available information to fill in the form, specifying if it is

partial or not complete.

Guidance on information on national wetland extent can be consulted at: https://www.ramsar.org/document/guidance-on-information-on-national-wetland-extent.

>>> Denmark has opted not to maintain an official national wetland inventory. Instead, we have provided an estimate based on the Ramsar sites.

There is a reasonably good overlap between Ramsar sites and the Natura 2000 habitat areas. The data on inventories are therefor indicated for the habitat areas that coincide with the Ramsar sites.

For some of the habitat areas, the Ramsar site only constitutes a small part of the habitat area, but the data on inventories are included for the entire habitat area. In other places, the Ramsar site extends beyond the habitat area, here we have only included area calculations within the habitat area.

There is no relevant data on the human-made wetlands and the exact area they cover is limited

8.6 Marine/Coastal Wetlands

	Square kilometers (km2)
A Permanent shallow marine waters	2709,2042
B Marine subtidal aquatic beds	
C Coral reefs	
D Rocky marine shores	
E Sand, shingle or pebble shores	0,5381
F Estuarine waters	17,5562
G Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats	588,6246
Ga Bivalve (shellfish) reefs	418,7856
H Intertidal marshes	
l Intertidal forested wetlands	
J Coastal brackish/saline lagoons	514,4151
K Coastal freshwater lagoons	
Zk(a) – Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems	

8.6 Marine/Coastal Wetlands total (km2) >>> 4253,3376

8.6 Inland Wetlands

	Square kilometers (km2)
L Permanent inland deltas	
M Permanent rivers/streams/creeks; includes waterfalls	2,1963
N Seasonal/intermittent/irre gular rivers/streams/creeks	35,2609

O Permanent freshwater lakes	
P Seasonal/intermittent freshwater lakes	
Q Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes	
R Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes and flats	
Sp Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools	
Ss Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools	
Tp Permanent freshwater marshes/pools	
Ts Seasonal/intermittent freshwater marshes/pools on inorganic soils	
U Non-forested peatlands	20,672
Va Alpine wetlands	
Vt Tundra wetlands	
W Shrub-dominated wetlands	
Xf Freshwater, tree- dominated wetlands	7,742
Xp Forested peatlands	6,3252
Y Freshwater springs; oases.	0,1688
Zg Geothermal wetlands	
Zk(b) – Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems	

8.6 Inland Wetlands total (km2) >>> 103,1618

8.6 Human-made wetlands total (km2) >>> 0

8.7 How has the ecological character of wetlands in your country, overall, changed since COP14 ? {8.5}

Ecological character is the combination of the ecosystem components, processes and benefits/services that

characterize the wetland at a given point in time. *Please select only one per square.*

a) Ramsar Sites	☑ P=Status improved□ O=No change□ N=Status deteriorated
b) All wetlands in your country	□ P=Status improved ☑ O=No change □ N=Status deteriorated

8.8 On a scale of **1-5** rate the change in the ecological character of wetlands in your country, overall, since last COP

Please select only one per square.

a) Marine/coastal	□ 5=major improvement □ 4=improvement □ 3=no change ☑ 2=deterioration □ 1=major deterioration
b) Inland	□ 5=major improvement □ 4=improvement □ 3=no change □ 2=deterioration □ 1=major deterioration
c) Human-made	□ 5=major improvement □ 4=improvement □ 3=no change □ 2=deterioration □ 1=major deterioration

8.8 Additional Information

>>> There is no relevant data on the human-made wetlands and the exact area they cover is limited

8.9 What are your main needs in developing or updating an NWI to suport SDG Indicator 6.6.1 reporting for tracking global wetland status and trends? Please select below. {8.7}

	Ye s
a) Access to data and data acquisition standards	
b) Wetland delineation methods and approaches	
c) Habitat classifications	
d) Standardization in data interpretation methods	
e) Regulatory framework and governance structure	
f) Resources	
g) Relevant skills	
h) Data collection and mapping	
i) Collaboration	
j) Others	7

8.9 Additional Information

e.g explain others as referred to in (j)

>>> Denmark has opted not to maintain an official National Wetland Inventory.

8.10 Please select from the list below the main needs of your country in using NWI results to implement COP mandates, e.g. conservation and wise use of all wetlands (Resolutions X.2, XIII.12, XIII.13, XIII.14, XIII.16, XIV.17 and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)) to achieve sustainable development.

	Ye s
a) Resources	

b) Relevant skills	
c) Data systems and management	
d) Application of NWI information for decision making (climate, biodiversity and sectoral planning/reporting)	
e) Regulatory framework and governance structure	
f) Data interpretation and communication	
g) Collaboration	
h) Others	Ø

8.10 Additional Information

>>> The green partnership agreement (government, private sector and NGO's) seeks to strengthen the collaboration for e.g. the conservation and wise use of wetlands.

Target 9

The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 1, 9, 10 and 15].

9.2 Since COP14 have any amendments to existing legislation or policies been made to reflect commitments under the Convention on Wetlands? $\{9.2\}$ \square A=Yes

9.2 Additional information

- >>> Assessments of habitat quality of a number of aquatic mammals, amphibians and breeding as well as staging migratory waterbirds are finalised and will be implemented in existing legislation in the regulatory order on Natura 2000 objectives (Målbekendtgørelsen BEK nr 439 of 19/05/2016) as well as in the site management plans Natura 2000 planning period (2022-27)
- 9.3 Do your country's water governance and management systems recognize wetlands as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? $\{9.3\}$

9.3 Additional information

- >>> River Basin Management Plans are prepared for all Danish river basins.
- 9.4 Have communication, capacity building, education, participation and awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {9.4}

☑ A=Yes

9.4 Additional information

- >>> The watershed management plans are subject to public consultation and hearing. Moreover, water catchment committees at catchment level have been established for each of them.
- 9.8 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on: {9.7} Please select only one per square.

a) agriculture-wetland interactions	□ C=Planned □ B=No ☑ A=Yes
b) climate change	□ C=Planned □ B=No ☑ A=Yes

|--|

9.8 Additional information

>>> a) and b) The agricultural agreement from 2021

c) Are documented in a national report "Status for mapping of Ecosystems, Ecosystem Services and their values in Denmark" prepared by Aarhus University in 2015

9.10 Has your country made efforts to conserve small wetlands in line with Resolution XIII.21 and XIII.15? {9.9}

☑ A=Yes

9.10 Additional information

>>> A number of Danish environmental laws are protecting wetlands of which one of the most important is the Danish Nature Protection Act, which (in § 3) conserves marshes, bogs, meadows, streams and lakes above 2500 square meters and stand alone lakes and ponds above 100 square meters. That means that it is forbidden to destroy, alter or change the biological state of such habitats.

Target 10

The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 22]

10.2 If the answer to question 10.1 is "yes", have the guiding principles for considering the cultural values of wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of Sites (Resolution VIII.19) been used?

☑ Y=Not relevant

Target 11

Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.} [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 11, 12 and 13]

11.2 Since COP14, have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to food and water security and hence poverty alleviation been implemented? {11.2}
☑ Y=Not Relevant

Target 12

Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. [Reference Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 2, 8 and 11]

12.1 Have national wetland restoration targets been established?

☑ A=Yes

12.1 Additional Information

>>> National wetland restoration targets have been established partly in the management plans for the Natura 2000 habitat areas and in the water plans under the EU Water Framework Directive. They cover almost all major Danish wetlands.

12.3 Since COP14 have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been implemented? {12.2}

☑ A=Yes

12.3 Additional information

Explain/clarify the data/statistics presented in the table above

>>> The River Basin management plans for the period 2021-2027 includes specific wetland restoration measures aimed at achieving good ecological status for water bodies. Wetland restoration is integrated into these plans as a method to improve water quality and provide flood protection.

Target 13

Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 10 and 14]

13.1 Have actions been taken to enhance sustainability of wetlands when they are affected by key sectors including

Please select only one per square.

a) Energy	□ D=Planned □ B=No ☑ A=Yes
b) Mining	□ D=Planned □ B=No ☑ A=Yes
c) Agriculture	□ D=Planned □ B=No ☑ A=Yes
d) Tourism	□ D=Planned □ B=No ☑ A=Yes
e) Urban development	□ D=Planned □ B=No ☑ A=Yes
f) Infrastructure	□ D=Planned □ B=No ☑ A=Yes
g) Industry	□ D=Planned □ B=No ☑ A=Yes
h) Forestry	□ D=Planned □ B=No ☑ A=Yes
i) Aquaculture	□ D=Planned □ B=No ☑ A=Yes
j) Fisheries	□ D=Planned □ B=No ☑ A=Yes

13.2 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact wetlands? {13.1}
☑ A=Yes

13.2 Additional information

>>> SEA and EIA are mandatory and broadly incorporated in a number of Danish laws thereby also implementing EU legislation and the EU SEA Directive. SEA is mandatory to new programmes, plans or at major revisions of existing ones. The Danish act can be found at the site: https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=190145 - lov om miljøvurdering af planer og programmer og af konkrete projekter (VVM).

13.3 Is there a legal requirement in your country to conduct environmental impact assessments for development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) from key sectors (e.g., water, energy, mining and agriculture) that may impact wetlands? {13.2}
☑ A=Yes

13.3 Additional information

>>> The EU Directive on Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) has been implemented in Danish law and EIA is mandatory for plans or projects or at major revisions of existing ones. The Danish act can be found at https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=190145 - lov om miljøvurdering af planer og programmer og af konkrete projekter (EIA).

Since all Danish Ramsar sites are also designated as Special Protection Areas (SPAs or Bird Areas) according to

The EU Birds- Directive specific assessments to rule out significant impact on the species and their habitats for which the Bird Area has been designated are mandatory

Section 3 - Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

In responding to each of these questions, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide links, references/upload documents where applicable and relevant.

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17]

Target 16

Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 21].

16.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {16.1}

Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this in the Additional information section below *Please select only one per square.*

a) At the national level	□ D=Planned □ C=In Progress □ B=No □ A=Yes
b) Sub-national level	□ D=Planned □ C=In Progress □ B=No □ A=Yes
c) Catchment/basin level	□ D=Planned □ C=In Progress □ B=No □ A=Yes
d) Local/site level	□ D=Planned □ C=In Progress □ B=No □ A=Yes

- 16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) that focus on wetlands have been established? {16.2}
- a) at Ramsar Sites
- ☑ G=More than #
- >>> 10
- b) at other wetlands
- ☑ X=Unknown
- 16.3 Does the Contracting Party {16.3}

Please select only one per square.

a) ensure stakeholder participation in decision- making on wetland planning and management	□ D=Planned □ C=Partially □ B=No ☑ A=Yes
b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?	□ D=Planned □ C=Partially □ B=No □ A=Yes

16.6 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share the Convention's implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and: {16.6}

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Site managers	□ D=Planned □ C=Partially □ B=No □ A=Yes
b) other MEA national focal points	□ D=Planned □ C=Partially □ B=No □ A=Yes
c) other ministries, departments and agencies	□ D=Planned □ C=Partially □ B=No □ A=Yes

16.9 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made public (e.g., through publications or a website)? {18.5}
☑ A=Yes

Target 17

Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the Convention's fourth Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 19]

- 17.1 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency ("donor countries")] Since COP14, has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management efforts in other countries? {17.3}
- ☑ A=Yes
- 17.1 Additional information
- >>> Denmark is providing core contributions to the Global Environment Facility around 800 milion DKK and the UN Environment around 200 milion DKK that both have Ramsar relevant activities.
- 17.2 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency ("donor countries")] Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed the development of projects by the agency? $\{17.4\}$ \square A=Yes
- 17.2 Additional information
- >>> The Danish Development Cooperation Strategy for 2021-2025 outlines objectives to support nature and biodiversity through the provision of development aid.
- 17.3 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance since COP14] Has your country received financial support specifically for national wetland conservation and management: {17.5} Please select only one per square.

a) from development assistance agencies of another country?	□ Z=Not applicable ☑ B=No □ A=Yes
b) from non-national or multilateral development assistance agencies?	□ Z=Not applicable ☑ B=No □ A=Yes

17.4 Has any financial support from the national budget been provided by your country to facilitate the implementation of the Convention on Wetlands? $\{17.6\}$ \square B=No

Target 18

International cooperation is strengthened at all levels

- 18.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the national Ramsar /wetland committee? $\{18.1\}$ \square B=No
- 18.5 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {18.6}

☑ A=Yes

18.7 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {18.8}

☑ A=Yes

18.7 Additional information

If "yes", please list which regional networks or initiatives

>>> The trilateral Wadden Sea aggreement and the NORBALWET - The Nordic Baltic Wetland coalition initiative.

Target 19

Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and its 4th Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 20]

- 19.4 How many training events for wetland site managers have occurred since COP14? {19.3} a) at Ramsar Sites
- ☑ X=Unknown
- b) at other wetlands
- ☑ X=Unknown