



Council of the
European Union

Brussels, 30 June 2023
(OR. en)

11133/23

ECOFIN 659
UEM 193
SOC 485
EMPL 336
COMPET 680
ENV 759
EDUC 272
RECH 304
ENER 395
JAI 905
GENDER 136
ANTIDISCRIM 130
JEUN 174
SAN 411

NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Permanent Representatives Committee/Council
No. prev. doc.:	9825/1/23 REV 1
No. Cion doc.:	COM(2023) 604 final
Subject:	COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION on the 2023 National Reform Programme of Denmark

Delegations will find attached the above-mentioned draft Council Recommendation, as discussed by the Council and European Council, based on the Commission Recommendation COM(2023) 604 final.

COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION

of ...

on the 2023 National Reform Programme of Denmark

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 121(2) and Article 148(4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1466/97 of 7 July 1997 on the strengthening of the surveillance of budgetary positions and the surveillance and coordination of economic policies¹, and in particular Article 9(2) thereof,

Having regard to the recommendation of the European Commission,

Having regard to the resolutions of the European Parliament,

Having regard to the conclusions of the European Council,

Having regard to the opinion of the Employment Committee,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee,

Having regard to the opinion of the Social Protection Committee,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic Policy Committee,

¹ OJ L 209, 2.8.1997, p. 1.

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council², which established the Recovery and Resilience Facility ('the Facility'), entered into force on 19 February 2021. The Facility provides financial support to the Member States for the implementation of reforms and investments, entailing a fiscal impulse financed by the Union. In line with the priorities of the European Semester, the Facility contributes to economic and inclusive recovery and to the implementation of sustainable and growth-enhancing reforms and investments, in particular reforms and investments to promote the green and digital transitions and to make the Member States' economies more resilient. It also helps strengthen public finances and boost growth and job creation in the medium and long term, improve territorial cohesion within the Union and support the continued implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights. The maximum financial contribution per Member State under the Facility was updated on 30 June 2022, in accordance with Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241.

² Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility (OJ L 57, 18.2.2021, p. 17).

- (2) On 22 November 2022, the Commission adopted the 2023 Annual Sustainable Growth Survey, marking the start of the 2023 European Semester for economic policy coordination. On 23 March 2023, the European Council endorsed the priorities of the 2023 Annual Sustainable Growth Survey, which are centred around the four dimensions of competitive sustainability. On 22 November 2022, on the basis of Regulation (EU) No 1176/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council³, the Commission also adopted the 2023 Alert Mechanism Report, in which it did not identify Denmark as one of the Member States that may be affected or may be at risk of being affected by imbalances. As such, an in-depth review would not be needed. The Commission also adopted a recommendation for a Council recommendation on the economic policy of the euro area and a proposal for the 2023 Joint Employment Report, which analyses the implementation of the Employment Guidelines and the principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights. The Council adopted the Recommendation on the economic policy of the euro area⁴ ('2023 Recommendation on the euro area') on 16 May 2023 and the Joint Employment Report on 13 March 2023.
- (3) While the Union's economies are showing remarkable resilience, the geopolitical context continues to have a negative impact. As the Union stands firmly with Ukraine, the Union's economic and social policy agenda is focused on reducing the negative impact of energy shocks on both vulnerable households and firms in the short term, and on keeping up efforts to deliver on the green and digital transitions, support sustainable and inclusive growth, safeguard macroeconomic stability and increase resilience in the medium term. It also focuses heavily on increasing the Union's competitiveness and productivity.

³ Regulation (EU) No 1176/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 November 2011 on the prevention and correction of macroeconomic imbalances (OJ L 306, 23.11.2011, p. 25).

⁴ Council Recommendation of 16 May 2023 on the economic policy of the euro area (OJ C 180, 23.5.2023, p. 1).

- (4) On 1 February 2023, the Commission issued a communication entitled 'A Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age' ('the Green Deal Industrial Plan'). The aim of the Green Deal Industrial Plan is to boost the competitiveness of the Union's net-zero industry and support the fast transition to climate neutrality. It complements ongoing efforts under the European Green Deal and REPowerEU. It also aims to provide a more supportive environment for scaling up the Union's manufacturing capacity for the net-zero technologies and products required to meet the Union's ambitious climate targets, and to ensure access to relevant critical raw materials, including by diversifying sourcing, properly exploiting geological resources in Member States and maximising the recycling of raw materials. The Green Deal Industrial Plan is based on four pillars: a predictable and simplified regulatory environment, faster access to finance, the enhancement of skills, and open trade for resilient supply chains. On 16 March 2023, the Commission issued a further communication entitled 'Long-term competitiveness of the EU: looking beyond 2030', structured along nine mutually reinforcing drivers with the objective of working towards a growth-enhancing regulatory framework. It sets policy priorities aimed at actively ensuring structural improvements, well-focused investment and regulatory measures for the long-term competitiveness of the Union and its Member States. The recommendations below help address those priorities.

- (5) In 2023, the European Semester for economic policy coordination continues to evolve in line with the implementation of the Facility. The full implementation of the recovery and resilience plans remains essential for delivering the policy priorities under the European Semester, as the plans address all or a significant subset of the relevant country-specific recommendations issued in recent years. The 2019, 2020 and 2022 country-specific recommendations remain equally relevant for the recovery and resilience plans revised, updated or amended in accordance with Articles 14, 18 and 21 of Regulation (EU) 2021/241.
- (6) Regulation (EU) 2023/435 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵ (the 'REPowerEU Regulation'), which was adopted on 27 February 2023, aims to rapidly phase out the Union's dependence on Russian fossil-fuel imports. This will contribute to energy security and the diversification of the Union's energy supply, while increasing the uptake of renewables, energy storage capacities and energy efficiency. The REPowerEU Regulation enables Member States to add a new REPowerEU chapter to their national recovery and resilience plans in order to finance key reforms and investments that will help achieve the REPowerEU objectives. Those reforms and investments will also help boost the competitiveness of the Union's net-zero industry as outlined in the Green Deal Industrial Plan and address the energy-related country-specific recommendations issued to the Member States in 2022 and, where applicable, in 2023. The REPowerEU Regulation introduces a new category of non-repayable financial support, made available to Member States in order to finance new energy-related reforms and investments under their recovery and resilience plans.

⁵ Regulation (EU) 2023/435 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 February 2023 amending Regulation (EU) 2021/241 as regards REPowerEU chapters in recovery and resilience plans and amending Regulations (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) 2021/1060 and (EU) 2021/1755, and Directive 2003/87/EC (OJ L 63, 28.2.2023, p. 1).

(7) On 8 March 2023, the Commission adopted a communication providing fiscal policy guidance for 2024 ('the communication of 8 March 2023'). It aims to support the preparation of Member States' stability and convergence programmes and thereby strengthen policy coordination. The Commission recalled that the general escape clause of the Stability and Growth Pact will be deactivated at the end of 2023. It called for fiscal policies in 2023–2024 that ensure medium-term debt sustainability and raise potential growth in a sustainable manner and invited Member States to set out in their 2023 stability and convergence programmes how their fiscal plans will ensure that the Treaty reference value of 3 % of gross domestic product (GDP) is adhered to and ensure plausible and continuous debt reduction, or for debt to be kept at prudent levels, in the medium term. The Commission also invited Member States to phase out national fiscal measures introduced to protect households and firms from the energy price shock, starting with the least targeted ones. It indicated that, if support measures needed to be extended because of renewed energy price pressures, Member States should better target such measures at vulnerable households and firms. The Commission stated that the fiscal recommendations would be quantified and differentiated. Moreover, as proposed in its communication of 9 November 2022 on orientations for a reform of the EU economic governance framework, the fiscal recommendations would be formulated on the basis of net primary expenditure. It recommended that all Member States continue to protect nationally financed investment and ensure the effective use of the Facility and other Union funds, in particular in light of the green and digital transitions and resilience objectives. The Commission indicated that it will propose to the Council to open deficit-based excessive deficit procedures in spring 2024 on the basis of the outturn data for 2023, in line with existing legal provisions.

- (8) On 26 April 2023, the Commission presented legislative proposals to implement a comprehensive reform of the Union's economic governance rules. The central objective of the proposals is to strengthen public debt sustainability and promote sustainable and inclusive growth in all Member States through reforms and investments. In its proposals, the Commission aims to improve national ownership, simplify the framework and move towards a greater medium-term focus, in combination with effective and more coherent enforcement. According to the Council conclusions of 14 March 2023 on orientations for a reform of the EU economic governance framework, the objective is to conclude the legislative work in 2023.
- (9) On 30 April 2021, Denmark submitted its national recovery and resilience plan to the Commission, in accordance with Article 18(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241. Pursuant to Article 19 of Regulation (EU) 2021/241, the Commission assessed the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of the recovery and resilience plan, in accordance with the assessment guidelines set out in Annex V to that Regulation. On 6 July 2021, the Council adopted its Implementing Decision on the approval of the assessment of the recovery and resilience plan for Denmark⁶. The release of instalments is conditional on the adoption of a decision by the Commission, in accordance with Article 24(5) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241, stating that Denmark has satisfactorily fulfilled the relevant milestones and targets set out in the Council Implementing Decision. Satisfactory fulfilment presupposes that the achievement of preceding milestones and targets has not been reversed.
- (10) On 1 May 2023, Denmark submitted its 2023 National Reform Programme. In accordance with Article 27 of Regulation (EU) 2021/241, the 2023 National Reform Programme also reflects Denmark's biannual reporting on the progress made in achieving its recovery and resilience plan. Given that Denmark did not submit its 2023 Convergence Programme in a timely manner, the Commission was not able to assess it.

⁶ ST 10154/2021 INIT.

- (11) On 24 May 2023, the Commission published the 2023 country report for Denmark. It assessed Denmark's progress in addressing the relevant country-specific recommendations adopted by the Council between 2019 and 2022 and took stock of Denmark's implementation of the recovery and resilience plan. On the basis of that analysis, the country report identified gaps with regard to those challenges that are not addressed or only partially addressed by the recovery and resilience plan, as well as new and emerging challenges. It also assessed Denmark's progress in implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights and in achieving the Union headline targets on employment, skills and poverty reduction, as well as progress in achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.
- (12) According to data validated by Eurostat, Denmark's general government surplus decreased from 3,6 % of GDP in 2021 to 3,3 % in 2022, while general government debt fell from 36,7 % of GDP at the end of 2021 to 30,1 % at the end of 2022.
- (13) The general government balance has been impacted by the fiscal policy measures taken to mitigate the economic and social impact of the increase in energy prices. In 2022, such fiscal policy revenue-decreasing measures included a reduction in the electricity levy, while such fiscal policy expenditure-increasing measures included social benefits aimed at lower-income households to compensate for high energy costs. The Commission estimates the budgetary cost of those measures at 0,1 % of GDP in 2022. At the same time, the estimated cost of temporary emergency measures related to the COVID-19 crisis dropped to 0,0 % of GDP in 2022, from 4,0 % in 2021.

- (14) On 18 June 2021, the Council recommended that in 2022 Denmark⁷ maintain a supportive fiscal stance, including from the impulse provided by the Facility, and preserve nationally financed investment.
- (15) According to the Commission estimates, the fiscal stance⁸ in 2022 was contractionary, at 0,6 % of GDP which was appropriate in a context of high inflation. As recommended by the Council, Denmark continued to support the recovery with investments to be financed by the Facility. Expenditure financed by grants under the Facility and other Union funds amounted to 0,3 % of GDP in 2022 (0,3 % of GDP in 2021). Nationally financed investment provided a contractionary contribution of 0,2 percentage points to the fiscal stance⁹. Denmark therefore did not preserve nationally financed investment, as recommended by the Council. At the same time, the growth in nationally financed primary current expenditure (net of new revenue measures) provided a contractionary contribution of 0,7 percentage points to the fiscal stance. Denmark therefore kept the growth in nationally financed current expenditure sufficiently under control.
- (16) The Commission's 2023 spring forecast projects a real GDP growth of 0,3 % in 2023 and 1,5 % in 2024.
- (17) The Commission's 2023 spring forecast projects a government surplus of 2,3 % of GDP for 2023 and a general government debt-to-GDP ratio of 30,1 % at the end of 2023.

⁷ Council Recommendation of 18 June 2021 delivering a Council opinion on the 2021 Convergence Programme of Denmark (OJ C 304, 29.7.2021, p 14).

⁸ The fiscal stance is measured as the change in primary expenditure (net of discretionary revenue measures), excluding temporary emergency measures related to the COVID-19 crisis but including expenditure financed by non-repayable support (grants) from the Facility and other Union funds, relative to medium-term potential growth. For more details see Box 1 in the Fiscal Statistical Tables.

⁹ Other nationally financed capital expenditure is projected to provide an expansionary contribution of 0,3 percentage points of GDP.

- (18) The general government balance in 2023 is expected to continue to be impacted by the fiscal measures taken to mitigate the economic and social impact of the increase in energy prices. They consist of measures extended from 2022, in particular certain social benefits aimed at low-income households, and new measures, such as a temporarily lower electricity levy. The net budgetary cost of the support measures is projected in the Commission's 2023 spring forecast at 0,3 % of GDP in 2023¹⁰. Most measures in 2023 do not appear to be targeted at the most vulnerable households or firms, and do not preserve the price signal to reduce energy demand and increase energy efficiency. As a result, the amount of targeted support measures, to be taken into account in the assessment of compliance with the Council Recommendation of 12 July 2022¹¹, is estimated in the Commission's 2023 spring forecast at 0,1 % of GDP in 2023 (compared to 0,1 % of GDP in 2022).
- (19) In its Recommendation of 12 July 2022, the Council recommended that Denmark take action to ensure in 2023 that the growth of nationally financed primary current expenditure is in line with an overall neutral policy stance¹², taking into account continued temporary and targeted support to households and firms most vulnerable to energy price hikes and to people fleeing Ukraine. Denmark should stand ready to adjust current spending to the evolving situation. Denmark was also recommended to expand public investment for the green and digital transitions, and for energy security taking into account the REPowerEU initiative, including by making use of the Facility and other Union funds.

¹⁰ That figure represents the level of annual budgetary cost of those measures, including current revenue and expenditure as well as, where relevant, capital expenditure measures.

¹¹ Council Recommendation of 12 July 2022 on the National Reform Programme of Denmark and delivering a Council opinion on the 2022 Convergence Programme of Denmark (OJ C 334, 1.9.2022, p. 27).

¹² On the basis of the Commission's spring 2023 forecast, the medium-term (10-year average) potential output growth of Denmark, which is used to measure the fiscal stance, is estimated at 1,9% in nominal terms.

- (20) In 2023, the fiscal stance is projected in the Commission's 2023 spring forecast to be expansionary (-0,4 % of GDP), in a context of high inflation. This follows a contractionary fiscal stance in 2022 (0,6 % of GDP). The growth in nationally financed primary current expenditure (net of discretionary revenue measures) in 2023 is projected to provide an expansionary contribution of 0,6 % of GDP to the fiscal stance. The expansionary contribution of nationally financed net primary current expenditure is not due to the targeted support to households and firms most vulnerable to energy price hikes and to people fleeing Ukraine. It is due to the cost of untargeted energy measures and increases in public sector wages and social benefits and higher spending on healthcare. In sum, the projected growth of nationally financed primary current expenditure is not in line with the Council Recommendation of 12 July 2022. Expenditure financed by grants under the Facility and other Union funds amounted to 0,3 % of GDP in 2023, while nationally financed investment provided an expansionary contribution to the fiscal stance of 0,1 percentage points¹³. Therefore, Denmark plans to finance additional investment through the Facility and other Union funds, and it is projected to preserve nationally financed investment. It plans to finance public investment for the green and digital transitions, and for energy security, such as energy efficiency measures, a green tax reform and green mobility measures, which are partly funded by the Facility and other Union funds.
- (21) On the basis of policy measures known at the cut-off date of the forecast, the Commission's 2023 spring forecast projects a government surplus of 1,3 % of GDP in 2024 and a debt-to-GDP ratio of 28,8 % at the end of 2024. The Commission currently assumes the full phasing-out of energy support measures in 2024. This is based on the assumption of no renewed energy price increases.

¹³ Other nationally financed capital expenditure is projected to provide a contractionary contribution of 0,2 percentage points of GDP.

- (22) Denmark is likely to continue to meet the minimum medium-term budgetary objective of -1,0 % of GDP, as estimated by the Commission for the period 2023-2025, in 2023 and 2024. Based on the Commission's 2023 spring forecast, the structural balance is forecast at 3,5 % of GDP in 2023 and 2,1 % of GDP in 2024, above the medium-term budgetary objective.
- (23) Assuming unchanged policies, the Commission's 2023 spring forecast projects the net nationally financed primary expenditure to grow at 4,6 % in 2024.
- (24) At present, recurrent property taxes in Denmark are capped, which means they do not increase with market prices. They are therefore unable to dampen house price cycles and entail adverse distributional effects. The Danish Parliament approved a new property tax system to abolish the cap in 2017, which is now expected to come into operation from 1 January 2024. Finding affordable housing remains a major challenge for many people. The combination of high house prices and long waiting times for social housing has led to a shortage of affordable housing in major urban areas. Denmark shows an increasing share of variable-rate and deferred amortisation mortgages, which increases the vulnerability of heavily indebted mortgage holders to further potential declines in house prices and/or hikes in interest rates.

- (25) In accordance with Article 19(3), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2021/241 and criterion 2.2 of Annex V to that Regulation, the recovery and resilience plan includes an extensive set of mutually reinforcing reforms and investments to be implemented by 2026. The implementation of Denmark's recovery and resilience plan is well underway. Denmark submitted one payment request, corresponding to 25 milestones and targets in the recovery and resilience plan and resulting in an overall disbursement of EUR 301 million. Beyond the first payment request, the implementation of the recovery and resilience plan is on track, with an expected submission of the second payment as scheduled by the end of 2023. On 31 May 2023, Denmark submitted an amendment to its recovery and resilience plan, including a REPowerEU chapter. The swift inclusion of the new REPowerEU chapter in the recovery and resilience plan will allow additional reforms and investments to be financed in support of Denmark's strategic objectives in the field of energy and the green transition. The systematic and effective involvement of local and regional authorities, social partners and other relevant stakeholders remains important for the successful implementation of the recovery and resilience plan, as well as other economic and employment policies going beyond that plan, in order to ensure broad ownership of the overall policy agenda.
- (26) The Commission approved all Denmark's cohesion policy programming documents in 2022. Proceeding with the swift implementation of the cohesion policy programmes in complementarity and synergy with the recovery and resilience plan, including the REPowerEU chapter, is key to achieving the green and digital transitions, increasing economic and social resilience and achieving balanced territorial development in Denmark.

- (27) Beyond the economic and social challenges addressed by the recovery and resilience plan and cohesion policy programmes, Denmark faces a number of additional challenges related to decarbonising the economy and strengthening the circular economy to support the green transition.
- (28) Denmark's progress towards a circular economy is insufficient and needs accelerating to meet the Union's circular economy goals. Despite some policy measures that were introduced such as the Climate Plan from 2020, progress has been limited. The action plan for the circular economy from 2021 shows that of the 129 initiatives in the plan, 27 have been completed, 88 are on schedule and 14 have been delayed. The available statistics show that Denmark made no progress on waste generation, recycling and the circular economy in 2022. Its circular use of material barely declined, from 8 % in 2016 to 7,8 % in 2021, falling below the Union average of 11,7 % in 2021. While the circular economy action plan aims to significantly decrease the Union's material footprint, Denmark's material footprint in 2020 was 25,6 tonnes/capita, well above the 2020 Union average (13,7 tonnes/capita). Denmark continues to underperform in several aspects of the circular economy, in particular municipal waste generation, recycling rates and food waste. On municipal waste, Denmark still has the highest amount of municipal waste per head in the Union, with 786 kg/year/head in 2021 (Union average 530 kg/year/head in 2021), in a context where there is no national target for overall waste reduction. On recycling, Denmark needs to make substantial efforts to meet the Union 2025 recycling target for municipal and packaging waste and ranks below the Union average of 49,6 %, with a rate of 34,3 %¹⁴ in 2021. Lastly, Denmark performs poorly in the Union on food waste indicators. It relies heavily on waste incineration, with over 50 % of its municipal waste being incinerated compared to the Union average of around 26 %.

¹⁴ Denmark has informed the Commission that the 2021 reported recycling rate was based on incorrect data and will be subject to revisions.

(29) Denmark has committed to ambitious decarbonisation objectives and is a front runner in the uptake of renewable energy, in particular wind production. Denmark's consumption of natural gas dropped by 25,2 % in the period between August 2022 and March 2023, compared with the average gas consumption over the same period in the preceding five years, beyond the 15 % reduction target laid down in Council Regulation (EU) 2022/1369¹⁵. Denmark could keep pursuing efforts to temporarily reduce gas demand until 31 March 2024 pursuant to Council Regulation (EU) 2023/706¹⁶. In order to reach its decarbonisation objectives and increase the share of renewables in the energy mix, faster commissioning of projects and simplified permitting rules are essential to achieve national ambitions for the roll-out of offshore and onshore wind energy capacity. Additional capacities, including energy islands in the Baltic Sea and North Sea, will require sufficient grid expansion planning at transmission and distribution level. Meanwhile, investments in energy efficiency can reduce the need for energy infrastructure investments. Boosting energy efficiency measures in buildings, combining insulation measures and the roll-out of decarbonised heating sources could further reduce dependency on fossil fuels and reduce energy demand. Energy efficiency improvements in public buildings could be further supported by removing the budget limitations on green projects for municipalities and regions. Additional measures that support energy efficiency in private buildings would help reduce high energy costs in Denmark, which had the second highest average household energy bills in 2022. Domestic industrial activities offer potential for energy efficiency improvements, especially by exploiting surplus heat in district heating.

¹⁵ Council Regulation (EU) 2022/1369 of 5 August 2022 on coordinated demand-reduction measures for gas (OJ L 206, 8.8.2022, p. 1).

¹⁶ Council Regulation (EU) 2023/706 of 30 March 2023 amending Regulation (EU) 2022/1369 as regards prolonging the demand-reduction period for demand-reduction measures for gas and reinforcing the reporting and monitoring of their implementation (OJ L 93, 31.3.2023, p. 1)

(30) Labour and skills shortages in sectors and occupations key for the green transition, including manufacturing, deployment and maintenance of net-zero technologies, are creating bottlenecks in the transition to a net-zero economy. High-quality education and training systems that respond to changing labour market needs and targeted upskilling and reskilling measures are key to reducing skills shortages and promoting labour inclusion and reallocation. To unlock untapped labour supply, those measures need to be accessible, in particular for individuals and in sectors and regions most affected by the green transition. In 2022, labour shortages were reported in Denmark for 60 occupations that required specific skills or knowledge for the green transition, including environmental engineers, environmental protection professionals and building architects. Although the demand for skills for the green transition is increasing, the number of workers in energy-intensive industries taking part in education and training has declined markedly over the past decade, from 24,6 % in 2015 to 15,6 % in 2021,

HEREBY RECOMMENDS that Denmark take action in 2023 and 2024 to:

1. Wind down the emergency energy support measures in force, as soon as possible in 2023 and 2024. Should renewed energy price increases necessitate new or continued support measures, ensure that such support measures are targeted at protecting vulnerable households and firms, are fiscally affordable and preserve incentives for energy savings.

While maintaining a sound fiscal position in 2024, preserve nationally financed public investment and ensure the effective absorption of grants under the Facility and of other Union funds, in particular to foster the green and digital transitions.

For the period beyond 2024, continue to pursue investment and reforms conducive to higher sustainable growth and preserve a prudent medium-term fiscal position.

Implement the new property tax system in order to restore the link between market prices and taxes and ensure fairer taxation. Accelerate investment in the construction of affordable housing to alleviate the most pressing needs.

2. Continue the steady implementation of its recovery and resilience plan and, following the recent submission of the addendum, including the REPowerEU chapter, rapidly start the implementation of the related measures. Proceed with the speedy implementation of cohesion policy programmes, in close complementarity and synergy with the recovery and resilience plan.
3. Strengthen circular economy and waste management policies, including by accelerating the implementation of Denmark's national action plan for circular economy, promoting waste prevention and reuse of municipal and other waste, increasing recycling rates, reducing food waste, and shifting away from the incineration of municipal waste to greener sources of heat generation.

4. Reduce reliance on fossil fuels and increase the share of renewables in the energy supply. Address increasing demand and flexibility needs by incentivising the necessary electricity network developments at transmission and distribution level. Streamline the applicable permitting rules for renewable energy. Implement additional measures that support energy efficiency in private and public buildings to reduce energy bills and energy system costs. Ensure a better roll-out of decarbonised heating sources. Step up policy efforts aimed at the provision and acquisition of skills and competences needed for the green transition.

Done at Brussels,

For the Council

The President
