

How Is Denmark a Green Country? A Systematic Literature Review of Policies, Innovations, and Challenges

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Abstract

Denmark is widely regarded as a global leader in sustainability and is often cited as a model for environmental innovation and policy development. This paper presents a systematic literature review to answer the central question: "How is Denmark a green country?" Drawing from research published between 2018 and 2024, this review explores Denmark's advancements in renewable energy, green finance frameworks, and progressive policies such as district heating systems and carbon-neutral urban planning initiatives, summarizing this knowledge to inspire future research ideas. Additionally, the study investigates socio-cultural factors, including Denmark's strong public engagement in sustainability practices, and highlights barriers such as the high cost of living and limited global exposure. By analyzing insights from leading academic and industry-focused literature, this paper provides a comprehensive understanding of Denmark's contributions to sustainable development while offering transferable lessons for other nations striving to achieve environmental progress.

Keywords: Denmark, Green country, Environmental sustainability, Renewable energy, Systematic literature review

1. Introduction

Human resources are always adopting, adapting, and ready to engage in knowledge sharing, including for regions like Asia that are geographically distant from Scandinavia. Denmark is widely recognized as a global leader in sustainability and green development, with its achievements rooted in robust policies, innovative technologies, and a strong socio-cultural commitment to environmental preservation (OECD, 2019). Its environmental success is often linked to renewable energy advancements, particularly its leadership in wind energy, which contributes significantly to its energy mix and sets an example for other nations (Murad et al., 2019). Denmark's district heating systems have also received significant attention, as they embody a scalable, sustainable solution for urban energy needs (Johansen & Werner, 2022).

In addition to technological advancements, Denmark's economic policies, such as green finance and environmental taxes, play a crucial role in driving sustainability and reducing CO₂ emissions (Sharif et al., 2023; Meo & Abd Karim, 2022). The integration of green innovation and technological diffusion has further accelerated environmental sustainability across Denmark and other European Union countries (Aydin & Degirmenci, 2024; Salim et al., 2018). These initiatives align with the European Union's broader goals of promoting sustainable development and meeting global climate targets (Mealy & Teytelboym, 2022). Moreover, the Danish people are known for their strong culture of social support and self-efficacy, which fosters collective action and individual responsibility in pursuing sustainable practices

(Bandura, 1977).

Social engagement is another critical aspect of Denmark's sustainability success. High levels of public participation in sustainable practices, such as recycling and green commuting, reflect a deeply ingrained environmental consciousness within Danish society (Haustein et al., 2021). This cultural commitment to sustainability is supported by strong governance structures and international collaborations that ensure continuous progress in achieving green growth (Tanner et al., 2019; Egean, 2021).

However, despite its remarkable achievements, Denmark faces several challenges. The high cost of living, driven by its ambitious environmental policies and economic framework, has limited accessibility for individuals and businesses outside Denmark (Yusriani et al., 2024; Egean, 2021). Furthermore, the relatively small scale of the country's initiatives often restricts their visibility and influence in the global arena, making it difficult for others to fully appreciate Denmark's sustainability model (Green-Pedersen & Otjes, 2019).

Studying Denmark's approach to sustainability is important for several reasons. First, as the global community seeks pathways to achieve climate goals, understanding the successes and limitations of Denmark's model can offer valuable lessons for other nations. Second, Denmark's leadership in renewable energy and green policies serves as a benchmark for developing economies striving to transition to low-carbon frameworks. Finally, this research contributes to the broader discourse on sustainability by examining the interplay between technology, policy, and socio-cultural engagement in fostering environmental innovation.

This paper presents a systematic literature review to answer the central question: "How is Denmark a green country?" By synthesizing research published between 2018 and 2024, this study aims to explore Denmark's renewable energy advancements, green finance frameworks, and socio-cultural factors contributing to its environmental leadership. The findings provide insights into Denmark's sustainability practices while highlighting transferable lessons for other nations striving to achieve green growth.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Denmark as a Green Country

Denmark is frequently recognized as a global leader in sustainability due to its proactive policies, strong cultural commitment to environmental preservation, and innovative approaches to addressing climate change (OECD, 2019). The country has consistently been ranked among the top nations in environmental performance indices, reflecting its success in balancing economic growth and environmental stewardship (Murad et al., 2019). Moreover, Denmark's green growth strategies align with the European Union's climate and energy objectives, further cementing its role as a model for sustainable development (Aydin & Degirmenci, 2024). The Danish government actively supports sustainability through comprehensive planning and the integration of green principles in urban development. Copenhagen, for example, aims to achieve carbon neutrality by 2025, serving as a blueprint for other cities globally (Johansen & Werner, 2022). This effort is reinforced by the Danish public's high engagement in environmentally friendly practices, such as extensive recycling programs, reliance on public transportation, and a strong cycling culture (Haustein et al., 2021).

2.2 Environmental Sustainability in Denmark

Environmental sustainability in Denmark is underpinned by a long history of forward-thinking policies and technological innovation. The introduction of the Danish Climate Act, which mandates ambitious greenhouse gas emission reductions, exemplifies the country's commitment to global climate goals (OECD, 2019). Additionally, green taxes and financial incentives have been instrumental in encouraging industries and citizens to adopt sustainable practices (Sharif et al., 2023; Meo & Abd Karim, 2022). Social behavior plays a key role in Denmark's environmental sustainability. Danish citizens widely support initiatives that promote eco-friendly practices, such as energy conservation and waste management (Egean, 2021). Public campaigns and educational programs on sustainability have further reinforced a culture of environmental awareness, which has become deeply embedded in Danish society (Tanner et al., 2019).

2.3 Renewable Energy Leadership

Denmark is a global pioneer in renewable energy, with wind energy serving as a cornerstone of its success. The country generates nearly 50% of its electricity from wind turbines, a figure that continues to grow as part of its long-term energy strategy (Murad et al., 2019). Offshore wind farms, such as Horns Rev and Kriegers Flak, have not only reduced the nation's dependence on fossil fuels but also positioned Denmark as a leading exporter of renewable energy technology (Johansen & Werner, 2022). Denmark's district heating systems also represent a significant innovation in renewable energy use. These systems efficiently utilize renewable resources, such as biomass and geothermal energy, to provide heating for urban areas. The scalability and sustainability of this approach make it a model solution for cities worldwide (Johansen & Werner, 2022; Mealy & Teytelboym, 2022).

2.4 Green Innovation and Good Practices in Denmark

Green innovation is a cornerstone of Denmark's sustainability framework, as the nation continuously develops and adopts technologies that drive environmental progress. For instance, Denmark's success in green patents, particularly in renewable energy and environmental technology, reflects its leadership in fostering innovative solutions for global challenges (Tanner et al., 2019). Denmark has also embraced the circular economy model, which emphasizes resource efficiency and waste minimization. Initiatives such as recycling programs and sustainable waste-to-energy plants have significantly reduced landfill usage and promoted energy recovery (OECD, 2019). These practices align with global trends of integrating environmental sustainability into economic models (Aydin & Degirmenci, 2024). In daily life, Danish citizens exhibit numerous sustainable habits that contribute to the country's environmental success. Cycling as a primary mode of transportation, for example, has significantly reduced urban emissions and improved public health (Haustein et al., 2021). Similarly, the widespread use of energy-efficient appliances and the adoption of green energy sources in households highlight the alignment of individual behaviors with national sustainability goals (Sharif et al., 2023).

2.5 Challenges and Future Directions

Despite its success, Denmark faces challenges that may hinder the broader application of its sustainability model. The high cost of living, partly driven by green policies, has made it difficult for individuals and businesses outside Denmark to adopt similar practices (Yusriani et

al., 2024; Egean, 2021). Furthermore, limited global visibility and the small scale of Danish initiatives reduce their potential impact on international sustainability efforts (Green-Pedersen & Otjes, 2019). To address these challenges, future research must focus on making Denmark's green practices more accessible and scalable for other regions (Stoknes & Rockström, 2018). This includes exploring ways to reduce costs and improve international collaboration, thereby expanding the global reach of Danish sustainability innovations (Meo & Abd Karim, 2022).

3. Research Method

This study employs a systematic literature review (SLR) approach to explore Denmark's status as a green country, focusing on its policies, innovations, and socio-cultural practices that contribute to environmental sustainability. The SLR method is particularly suited for synthesizing existing academic and industry-focused literature, ensuring a comprehensive and unbiased analysis of the subject (Creswell & Creswell, 2017). By identifying and analyzing relevant research published between 2018 and 2024, this study seeks to consolidate knowledge about Denmark's environmental achievements and challenges while providing valuable insights for future research.

The research design adopts a qualitative approach, relying on thematic analysis to identify recurring patterns and key themes in the reviewed literature. This approach enables the integration of diverse perspectives, including policy-driven studies, technical evaluations, and sociological analyses. The study draws on peer-reviewed journal articles, government reports, and industry publications sourced from databases such as ScienceDirect, ProQuest, Google Scholar, and Elsevier. These sources were selected based on their credibility, relevance, and alignment with the research objectives.

The search strategy was guided by carefully selected keywords, including "Denmark," "green country," "renewable energy," "environmental sustainability," and "green innovation." Boolean search strings, such as "Denmark AND renewable energy AND sustainability," were employed to refine search results and ensure the inclusion of literature directly addressing the research question. Filters were applied to prioritize recent studies (2018–2024) and peer-reviewed articles published in reputable journals, as these provide the most reliable and up-to-date insights.

To enhance the rigor of the study, inclusion and exclusion criteria were established. Articles were included if they focused on Denmark's environmental policies, renewable energy initiatives, green technologies, or socio-cultural contributions to sustainability (Salim et al., 2018; Yusriani et al., 2024). Studies that lacked empirical evidence, fell outside the specified time range, or addressed unrelated topics were excluded. Additionally, duplicate entries were removed to avoid redundancy in the analysis.

Data extraction involved categorizing relevant articles into thematic areas, such as renewable energy, green finance, and public engagement in sustainability practices. Each article was meticulously reviewed to identify key findings, which were then synthesized to address the research objectives. This systematic approach ensures that the study captures the breadth and depth of available knowledge on Denmark's green practices, providing a robust foundation for future research.

The chosen research design not only facilitates a comprehensive understanding of Denmark's environmental leadership but also underscores transferable lessons for other nations. By

employing the systematic literature review method, this study contributes to the expanding body of knowledge on sustainable development and green innovation.

4. Findings and Discussion

4.1 Findings

Table 1. Findings from Literature Review – Policies, Innovations, and Challenges

Category	Findings	References
Policies	Denmark's Climate Act sets ambitious greenhouse gas emission reduction targets, aligning with EU climate goals.	OECD (2019); Johansen & Werner (2022)
	Urban planning policies emphasize sustainable urban development, including Copenhagen's goal to become carbon-neutral by 2025.	Johansen & Werner (2022); OECD (2019); Stoknes & Rockström (2018)
	Comprehensive green taxation policies incentivize renewable energy adoption and discourage fossil fuel use.	Meo & Abd Karim (2022); Sharif et al. (2023)
	Denmark integrates circular economy principles, such as recycling, resource efficiency, and waste-to-energy systems, into national policy.	OECD (2019); Mealy & Teytelboym (2022)
	Governance frameworks encourage public engagement and the development of green infrastructure projects.	Tanner et al. (2019); Egean (2021)
Innovations	Denmark is a global leader in wind energy, generating almost 50% of its electricity from wind turbines, including offshore wind farms like Horns Rev.	Murad et al. (2019); Johansen & Werner (2022)
	Development of district heating systems utilizing renewable resources like biomass and geothermal energy to meet urban heating demands.	Johansen & Werner (2022); Aydin & Degirmenci (2024)
	Green patents in Denmark highlight advancements in environmental technologies and renewable energy innovation.	Tanner et al. (2019); Röck et al. (2022)
	Open innovation initiatives, such as the "Green Fiber Bottle" by Carlsberg, reflect Denmark's commitment to sustainable product development.	Bogers et al. (2020)
	Embodied carbon benchmarks for sustainable building practices, addressing the need for greener construction methods.	Röck et al. (2022)
Challenges	Widespread adoption of battery-electric vehicles (BEVs), supported by strong incentives and infrastructure development.	Haustein et al. (2021)
	Denmark faces high living costs, driven partly by its ambitious environmental policies, making green practices less accessible	Yusriani et al. (2024); Egean (2021)

Category	Findings	References
	for lower-income groups.	
	Limited global awareness of Denmark's sustainability model due to its geographic and cultural distance from key regions.	Egean (2021); Yusriani et al. (2024)
	Balancing environmental sustainability with agricultural productivity poses ongoing challenges, particularly in livestock emissions.	OECD (2019); Johansen & Werner (2022)
	The relatively small scale of Denmark's green initiatives limits their visibility and potential scalability to larger economies.	Green-Pedersen & Otjes (2019); Mealy & Teytelboym (2022)
	Challenges in reducing embodied carbon in construction highlight the complexity of achieving carbon neutrality in infrastructure.	Röck et al. (2022)
	Continuous innovation is required to sustain Denmark's leadership in renewable energy technologies and green infrastructure.	Tanner et al. (2019); Bogers et al. (2020)

Source: Analysis conducted by Yusriani and Patiro, December 2024

Denmark's role in open innovation, as highlighted by Bogers et al. (2020), underscores the importance of partnerships between private and public sectors in developing sustainable products such as the Green Fiber Bottle. These collaborations demonstrate how innovation can drive progress in addressing environmental challenges. Additionally, efforts to establish embodied carbon benchmarks in the construction sector provide a crucial step toward sustainable building practices, helping to tackle one of the most pressing issues in infrastructure development (Röck et al., 2022).

However, challenges remain. Embodied carbon and infrastructure complexities present significant barriers to achieving sustainable development goals, requiring technical and logistical advancements to overcome (Röck et al., 2022). Furthermore, limited global awareness of Denmark's sustainability model and the high costs associated with implementing green practices pose additional obstacles to scaling Denmark's approach internationally (Yusriani et al., 2024; Egean, 2021).

4.2 Discussion

The findings from this systematic literature review highlight Denmark's status as a global leader in sustainability, driven by its robust policies, innovative technologies, and a culture deeply committed to environmental preservation. Denmark's achievements in renewable energy, circular economy practices, and environmental governance showcase its ability to effectively balance economic growth with environmental stewardship. However, the review also reveals significant challenges that could hinder the scalability and accessibility of Denmark's green model to other regions, particularly those with differing socio-economic and cultural contexts.

Policies Supporting Sustainability

Denmark's policies, such as the Climate Act and green taxation systems, provide a strong legislative framework for achieving ambitious climate goals. These regulatory mechanisms have successfully incentivized renewable energy adoption and discouraged the use of fossil fuels (OECD, 2019; Meo & Abd Karim, 2022). The integration of circular economy principles, which prioritize resource efficiency and waste minimization, has further strengthened Denmark's ability to manage resources effectively while promoting energy recovery and reducing landfill waste (OECD, 2019; Mealy & Teytelboym, 2022).

Urban planning policies have also played a crucial role in advancing sustainability. For instance, Copenhagen's goal of becoming carbon-neutral by 2025 illustrates how cities can spearhead environmental initiatives and serve as role models for urban sustainability (Johansen & Werner, 2022). These efforts are complemented by governance frameworks that foster public engagement in green projects, demonstrating the importance of participatory approaches in achieving environmental goals (Tanner et al., 2019; Egean, 2021).

While these policies have positioned Denmark as a global pioneer, their implementation depends on continuous public support, robust governance structures, and sufficient funding. Nations seeking to replicate Denmark's success may face obstacles related to policy adoption, cultural differences, and economic disparities, which underscore the need for adaptable frameworks tailored to specific contexts.

Innovations Driving Green Growth

Denmark's leadership in renewable energy highlights its ability to innovate and harness natural resources effectively. The country generates nearly 50% of its electricity from wind energy, supported by advanced offshore wind farms such as Horns Rev and Kriegers Flak (Murad et al., 2019; Johansen & Werner, 2022). District heating systems that utilize renewable energy sources like biomass and geothermal energy provide a scalable solution for urban heating demands, further cementing Denmark's reputation as a hub for clean energy innovation (Johansen & Werner, 2022; Aydin & Degirmenci, 2024).

In addition to renewable energy, Denmark has embraced open innovation initiatives, exemplified by Carlsberg's development of the Green Fiber Bottle. This innovative product reflects how collaboration between public and private sectors can drive sustainable product development and inspire similar innovations globally (Bogers et al., 2020). Furthermore, efforts to reduce embodied carbon in construction underscore Denmark's commitment to addressing long-term environmental impacts in infrastructure development (Röck et al., 2022).

The widespread adoption of battery-electric vehicles (BEVs) further demonstrates Denmark's innovative approach to reducing transportation emissions. Policies that support BEV adoption, such as incentives and infrastructure investments, have contributed to significant progress in reducing emissions from this sector (Haustein et al., 2021). However, replicating these advancements globally requires substantial financial resources and long-term planning, which may not be feasible for all countries.

Challenges and Limitations

Despite its remarkable progress, Denmark faces several critical challenges. One of the most significant is the high cost of living, which is partly driven by its ambitious environmental policies. This economic burden limits the accessibility of green practices for lower-income

groups and smaller businesses, creating inequality in sustainability adoption (Yusriani et al., 2024; Egean, 2021).

Additionally, Denmark's relatively small scale poses limitations to the visibility and scalability of its green initiatives. Larger nations with more diverse economies may find it difficult to replicate Denmark's model without significant adjustments to accommodate their unique challenges (Green-Pedersen & Otjes, 2019; Mealy & Teytelboym, 2022).

Another challenge lies in reducing embodied carbon in construction and infrastructure. While Denmark has made strides in setting benchmarks for sustainable building practices, barriers such as high costs, supply chain complexities, and limited technological capacity remain significant obstacles (Röck et al., 2022). The agricultural sector also presents difficulties in balancing environmental sustainability with productivity, particularly in addressing emissions from livestock farming (OECD, 2019; Johansen & Werner, 2022).

Finally, Denmark's influence as a global role model for sustainability is limited by its geographic and cultural distance from key regions. Limited global awareness of its sustainability model prevents broader adoption of its practices. To maximize its impact, Denmark must invest in international collaboration and communication strategies that effectively share its innovations and policies with a wider audience (Egean, 2021; Yusriani et al., 2024).

Implications for Future Research and Practice

The insights from this review emphasize the importance of studying Denmark's sustainability model in depth. Future research should investigate how Denmark's policies and innovations can be adapted to different regional contexts, particularly in developing nations where resource limitations may hinder the adoption of green initiatives. Comparative studies could provide valuable insights into the scalability and transferability of Denmark's model to diverse socio-economic environments.

Moreover, research should focus on developing strategies to reduce the cost of sustainable practices, making them more accessible to a broader range of stakeholders. Increasing global awareness of Denmark's achievements through targeted communication campaigns and international partnerships could significantly enhance the adoption of its green model worldwide.

Collaborative efforts between nations, international organizations, and private entities will also be essential in addressing shared challenges, such as reducing embodied carbon and balancing agricultural productivity with environmental sustainability. By fostering dialogue and sharing best practices, Denmark can extend its influence as a pioneer in sustainability while helping other nations overcome their unique challenges.

5. Conclusion

This study highlights Denmark's status as a global leader in sustainability, driven by its innovative policies, advanced renewable energy technologies, and deeply ingrained culture of environmental responsibility. Through a systematic literature review, the research has explored the key policies supporting Denmark's sustainability efforts, such as the Climate Act, green taxation systems, and urban planning initiatives. These measures have established Denmark as a role model for achieving ambitious climate goals and advancing circular economy principles.

The review also underscores Denmark's success in innovation, with advancements in wind energy, district heating systems, and open innovation initiatives like the Green Fiber Bottle. These innovations not only reflect Denmark's commitment to sustainability but also offer valuable lessons for nations seeking to adopt similar approaches. However, the study identifies significant challenges, including the high costs associated with green practices, the complexities of reducing embodied carbon in construction, and limited global awareness of Denmark's sustainability model.

The findings from this review emphasize the importance of context-specific approaches to sustainability. While Denmark's model serves as a benchmark, its scalability and adaptability to diverse socio-economic and cultural environments remain critical areas for future research. Additionally, fostering international collaboration and enhancing global awareness of Denmark's innovations can amplify its impact and contribute to the global transition toward sustainable development. By addressing these challenges, Denmark can continue to lead as a pioneer in environmental sustainability while serving as an inspiration for the global community.

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