Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries of Denmark
Danish Agricultural Agency

Research programme for farm-level inventories of greenhouse gas emissions and nutrient losses

Call

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Editor: The Danish Agricultural Agency

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This is an unauthorized translation. Please refer to the original Danish version.

Contents

Note on the translation

This translation covers the call text for the research programme for farm-level inventories of greenhouse gas and nutrient emissions 2023. The purpose of this translation is to aid non-Danish speaking researchers, who may wish to apply for funding, in understanding the background, purpose, relevant research topics and expected impacts of projects relevant for this research programme.
In the event of discrepancies between this translation and the Danish version, the latter takes precedence with respect to determining the relevance and eligibility of potential research projects.

1. Call

The research funds of this programme are allocated in the political agreement 'The annual agreement on research funding for 2023' (Forskningsreserven 2023) for pending knowledge gaps for farm level quantification of greenhouse gas emissions and nitrogen losses.

The fund available is approximately 130 million DKK in 2023.

The call is for project applications that:

- Contribute to baselines for inventories that describe the most significant activities and relationships for farm-specific emissions of greenhouse gasses (GHG) and nitrogen losses.
- Indicate the potential application of expected results in farm-specific inventories and supplement existing knowledge and current initiatives.
- Contribute to the scientific basis for farm inventories and operationality through the development of models applicable at farm level, and systems understanding at farm level.
- Indicate the activity data and significant variables that are important for future inventories of the examined emissions and losses.

The call is open to applications for research projects, and offers grants of up to 15 million DKK.

Grants are given on condition of compliance with national rules and regulations incl. the Danish Ministry of Finance's 'Government guidelines on Appropriations' (Budgetvejledning) and 'Government guidelines on Efficient Grant Management' (Vejledning om Effektiv Tilskudsforvaltning).

1.1 Important information about the call

Application deadline

Friday the 1st of September 2023 at 12:00 noon.
The application period spans June 2023-1st of September 2023. We expect to inform applicants of rejection or selection in December 2023.

Before you apply

We encourage you to read this call and the application form guidelines carefully.

Find out more

We will hold an online information meeting in Danish in June, which will include a run-through of the application material.
You can read more about the programme in the Danish Agricultural Agency's guide on grants (Landbrugsstyrelsens tilskudsguide).

2. Background, purpose and framework

2.1 Background of the call

The political agreement on a green transition of the Danish agricultural sector (Aftale om grøn omstilling af dansk landbrug) was concluded on the 4th of October 2021. The agreement aims to support a green transition in the Danish agriculture and forestry sector, and to ensure improved quality of the Danish aquatic environment. In the agreement it states, that the future regulation of agricultural emissions of GHG and nutrient losses must be based increasingly on farm-level inventories, in order to ensure more targeted and cost-effective efforts.

Farm-level inventories, and emission and loss-based regulations require a further development of the knowledge base. This includes the quantification of nitrogen leaching and the continued provision of knowledge about the size and sources of nitrous oxide emissions and changes in the carbon balance on agricultural land, as well as methane and nitrous oxide emissions from livestock, livestock housing, livestock manure and manure storage.

2.2 Purpose of the research programme

Objectives and knowledge needs

The research programme ”Bedriftsudledningsprogrammet” (BUP2022), initiated in 2022, allocates approximately 130 million DKK to projects that address the knowledge needs concerning farm inventories. The central parts of this research effort, which are necessary to enable farm-level inventories of agricultural emissions and losses, were hereby initiated. BUP2023 focuses on the central pending knowledge needs synergistically with previous and ongoing research and development in the area, thereby addressing the overall knowledge gaps for farm-specific inventories of agricultural emissions and losses in the best possible way.

The purpose of this research programme is therefore to contribute further to a robust scientific foundation of knowledge for the development of farm-specific inventories of significant emissions of GHG’s and nitrogen losses at farm level. The knowledge must relate to obtainable data on farm activities concerning fields, livestock, livestock housing and manure storage. The focus should be on interactions, synergies, and connections in the carbon and nitrogen cycles of the agroecosystem.

There are great uncertainties in some areas regarding the amount and source of GHG emissions and carbon sequestration of arable land and of livestock, livestock housing, and manure management. There is therefore a continuous need to increase the knowledge base, improve the opportunities to collect activity data at the farm level, and increase the knowledge about farm-specific emissions of nitrogen to the aquatic environment and the atmosphere.

The aim of this research programme, is thus to identify and quantify emissions connected to conditions and activities, that contribute most significantly to the individual farm's emissions of GHG (N_2O, CH_4 and net CO_2), nitrogen loss to nature and the aquatic environment, and ammonia emissions into the atmosphere. The research programme focuses on the documentation of emissions from existing agricultural activity, including known and used tools for the reduction of impact on the environment and climate. Furthermore, research initiatives should focus on which

natural and operational conditions cause between-farm emission variation. The initiatives launched through the programme must supplement ongoing initiatives and thereby help enable the quantification of emissions at farm level by evaluating quantification methods, activity data needs, and other significant variables. The research effort must support a systemic approach in the quantification of farm emissions and losses, and it is therefore vital that projects focus on the placement in a chain of on-farm management activities and on temporal/spatial perspectives. This could be via contributions to existing operational models or the proposal of new (sub) models.

Research results must enable:

- Determination of base levels of GHG emissions and nitrogen losses, and net carbon sequestration for different farms depending on operational management choices, natural conditions and area history.
- Documentation of the significance of biogeochemical and geological conditions for emissions and losses and the interactions between operational activities and existing technologies for emission reduction.
- Development of standard values for relative and absolute effects of operational activities (including degree of differentiation, validity, and uncertainty).
- Development and verification of models for the calculation and quantification of GHG emissions (including net carbon sequestration) and nitrogen loss.

2.3 Overall priorities

The research effort targets pending knowledge gaps for the calculation of farm based inventories and indicate the application of anticipated results. In order to strengthen the synergy and yield of the effort, it must complement or expand upon the knowledge and the research topics of previous or current projects that are relevant to farm inventories. This must be achieved through relevant collaborations across research environments in both institutions and organisations, and with reference to existing knowledge and ongoing research activities (see non-exhaustive list of examples in appendix 1).

Pending areas of research regarding the scientific basis for farm inventories, upon which there is particular focus:

- Development of methods of measurement for the quantification of GHG from open sources on farms, including livestock housing, manure storage, and fields with particular characteristics.
- Nitrous oxide and ammonia emissions from fields dependent on local conditions and existing technology and management.
- Nitrous oxide and methane emissions from the storage of untreated and treated livestock manure.
- Emissions from partly or entirely outdoor livestock and poultry, and emissions from associated land.
- Determination of total nitrogen loss (including organic nitrogen) at the field level depending on cultivation practices.
- Methods for the determination of nitrogen loss at farm level including the use of retention tools.
- Concepts for mapping organic soil as a basis for the set aside and rewetting of arable land in relation to the reduction of associated emissions.
- Spatial variation in GHG emissions from soils with high organic content as a result of varying hydrology and ways in which this can be calculated at farm level, including the effects of rewetting drained soil.
- Changes in the carbon pool in mineral soil as a consequence of cultivation history and operational actions.

Topics expected to be addressed elsewhere or otherwise of lesser focus in this call:

- The significance of carbon sequestration for soil fertility and adaptability to climate change.
- The significance of grass cultivation for soil fertility.
- Agronomic, climate, and environmental effects of biochar on agricultural soil.
- Ammonia and GHG emissions from mechanically ventilated livestock housing.
- Effects of the use of nitrification inhibitors.
- The significance of hydrology for nitrous oxide emissions from mineral soils.
- The effects of fodder on methane emissions from indoor ruminants.
- General development and innovation of new technologies and tools.

Moreover, it is important, as part of the reporting of the effort, to specify the necessary activity data to collect in order to establish a future inventory of examined emissions, and to outline realistic and obtainable means of data collection. It may be relevant to collaborate interdisciplinarily to ensure that for instance remote sensing, automatic data collection in livestock housing, storage, and fields (perhaps combined with AI), and other technological data collection methods, are involved in the effort to document the effects and determine baseline emissions in order to quantify emissions at farm level.

The continued work to live up to the obligations to improve the aquatic environment and the climate goals for the agricultural sector, requires significant research resources towards 2027 (compliance with the obligations in the EU Water Framework Directive) and 2030 (fulfilment of the Climate Act objectives). Expanding the capacity on the subject at Danish universities through the education and career development of young researchers is essential for the research effort in the available timeframe. The programme therefore prioritises such capacity building through education and career development as well as relevant physical research facilities.

2.4 Description of the effort

Systems and chain perspectives

When feasible, systems and chain perspectives are relevant to the total farm inventories. The aim is thereby to avoid sub-optimisations and to support a coherent and cost-effective effort in the whole production chain from feeding to livestock, livestock housing, and manure storage, and on-farm field operations and plant production. The focus is on systems and chain perspectives regarding the emission of GHGs, carbon sequestration, and nitrogen loss. Included herein is also the further transport of these to the final recipient, i.e. the aquatic environment and atmosphere.

Hence, the necessity to develop a systems understanding of the farm as a discrete unit, especially with regard to the dynamics of carbon and nitrogen on the farm and its land. Further, there is a need for the development of knowledge about how initiatives on one part of the farm affect emission sources on other parts of the farm. This includes the assessment of how known initiatives, existing tools, or preventative measures are implemented in the most coherent and cost-effective way, and how the effects of these are best included in farm-level inventories.

Applications are wanted for projects that, based on state of the art and ongoing research activities, contribute to systems and chain perspectives on the farm for measures related to both the soil system and livestock production through:
Development/adaptation/calibration/validation of operational models and model systems with transparent datasets.

Identification of farm-level activity data and significant variables that can support a model-based quantification of nitrogen losses, GHG emissions, and carbon sequestration.
The identification of barriers to implementation of such models and the application of farm-level activity data and significant variables in national emission inventories are central to the effort.

Basis for inventories

The development and verification of models for the calculation and quantification of GHG emissions, nitrogen losses, and carbon sequestration at farm level, will form a significant part of the foundation for farm-level inventories.

Activity data and the documentation of the effects of operational activities and baseline emissions for different forms of production and conditions for cultivation are necessary for the development of models and the basis for future management and operational adjustments of the farm.

Nitrogen losses and GHG emissions from livestock housing and manure storage, are influenced by the species and breed of livestock, feeding strategy and fodder type, livestock housing system, environmental technology, and general management. Emissions from individual animals are, for instance, influenced by feeding and breeding, while emissions from livestock housing and storage is influenced to a greater extent by management practices, manure management, building layout, and use of technology. Research must contribute to the continued development of new knowledge combined with improved models and the identification of relevant activity data relating to emission variation between livestock, livestock housing, and manure storage systems, management strategies, and the use of different types of existing environmental technologies.

Nitrogen losses and nitrous oxide emissions from agricultural land and the related carbon sequestration are influenced by the choice of fertiliser practice and type, as well as the choice of cultivation system, crop, etc., and depends on the natural hydrological and biogeochemical conditions as well as cultivation history. The research effort must provide a robust scientific foundation of knowledge that allows changes to the cultivation system to be included in farm-level inventories, which in turn supports future emission-based nutrient and GHG regulations at farm level.

Development of models and measurement methods

Generally, research should contribute to the development of a systems understanding of emissions from farms as discrete units, via contributions to existing models or the development of new models. This includes the formulation of sub-models that address nitrogen and carbon flows and loss on the farm, as well as methods to validate the effect of technologies on losses, emissions, and carbon storage. To ensure the continued use of the models in future inventories of farm-specific emissions and losses, the research must identify which activity data must be collected and how.

Furthermore, there is a significant need to develop, test, and apply improved methods of measurement to quantify the emissions of GHG and nitrogen losses at field and farm level. Such measurements must also be related to activity data and models, with the aim to indicate the application of these in farm-level inventories.

Emissions from livestock

Within research on fodder, there is a need for an improved understanding of the connection between feed contents, energy level, and nitrogen in the manure for different livestock groups (cattle, pigs, poultry) and thereby how the nutrient exploitation in livestock affects the environment and climate. There is a particular need for research that provides documentation of emissions from livestock that are partially or entirely free range, as well as from land for grazing

and outdoor areas associated with livestock housing for both cattle and pigs. The following are concrete examples of initiatives:

- Distribution of methane and nitrous oxide emissions in systems with permanent or partly free-range livestock and in indoor livestock housing systems, including the effect of hotspots (chain perspective).
- Emissions of nitrous oxide from manure directly deposited in fields during free-ranging periods incl. grazing.
- Carbon sequestration and yield on livestock grazing areas, including effects of grazing.

Emissions from manure

Research concerning livestock housing and manure storage should address the need for further knowledge and improved documentation of GHG and ammonia emissions from existing livestock housing and manure storage systems, but also the effects of combining different livestock housing systems and one or more technologies, feed, and management strategies for feeding and manure storage. The following are concrete examples of initiatives:

- Documentation of emissions from specific livestock housing systems, environmental technologies, or relevant livestock housing characteristics as well as the assessment of interactions between initiatives.
- Documentation of emissions from specific types of manure treatment methods (for instance biogas treatment), storage of liquid and solid livestock manure as well as the effects of deep litter on ammonia, methane, and nitrous oxide emissions. This also includes knowledge about parameters for the scope and variation of emissions.

The nitrogen cycle in the field

Research can improve the basis of knowledge for how nitrogen loss into the aquatic environment and emissions of nitrous oxide and ammonia from cultivated land is influenced by cultivation practices, soil type, and other geophysical conditions as well as how these interact. The initiative can contribute to a better basis of data for the estimation of emissions for instance through dynamic modelling or the determining of differentiating emission factors. It is relevant to examine all nitrogen emissions collectively with the aim to establish robust nitrogen balances under different climate and soil conditions. Particular attention should be paid to the effect of the interaction between natural conditions and management/technology. It is therefore relevant to document the effect of retention tools on emissions from the specific farm as well as the effect of area-based means of action when retention is factored in. The following are concrete examples of initiatives:

- Improved understanding and documentation of nitrogen loss (including organic nitrogen) from agricultural land at farm level, and how existing cultivation practices and tools influence emissions under different soil and climate conditions.

- Improved quantification of the temporal and spatial nitrogen losses from the farm into the aquatic environment taking into account the effects of management practices and the turnover of nitrogen during transport in the soil.

- Improved documentation and understanding of temporal and spatial variation in nitrous oxide emissions from agricultural land; including the connection with year-round measurements of nitrous oxide and improved knowledge about the balance between the emissions of nitrous oxide and free nitrogen.

- Effects on emissions of nitrous oxide from the treatment of plant residues and the interplay between main crops and fertiliser use.

- Effects on emissions of nitrous oxide and the interplay with nitrogen loss and carbon sequestration in connection with different cultivation practices.

The carbon balance

The emission and sequestration of carbon in soil depends on cultivation history and cultivation practices on the farm. It is difficult to quantify carbon sequestration because the accumulation is a very slow process. The research should highlight the expected duration of changes in the soil carbon content that occur as a result of the cultivation practices. There is a need for collection of data on carbon inputs from different cultivation practices, and a need for highlighting the interplay and interaction between practices to enable the calculation or modelling of the potential for carbon sequestration at field level. It is relevant to examine the carbon input of existing practices, such as adding fertilisers of organic or bio-based origin, plant residues, and straw, as well as carbon sequestration in and under the plough layer of perennial, main, and cover/catch crops, and woody biomass. Furthermore, it is relevant to examine whether the effects of these practices are influenced by soil type, cultivation history, management, and climate conditions. There is also a need for improved understanding of the conditions that affect the carbon content and changes to these in both mineral and organic soils.

The research must provide knowledge about and documentation of net carbon changes, and how these are influenced by management, soil type (organic and mineral) and other geophysical conditions, and the interplay between these. For instance through:

- Concepts for the operational calculation of changes to carbon storage in mineral and organic soil at farm level.
- Better understanding and documentation of the temporal and spatial variation in emissions from carbon rich soils in relation to the ground water level. This applies, not least, regarding methane emissions and the interplay between CO_2 and nitrous oxide emissions.

2.5 Expected impacts of the research programme

Applications must contain a description of how the research efforts contribute to one or more of the following impacts:

- The knowledge gaps in the scientific basis for farm-level inventories are filled so that authorities can receive guidance on the development of emissions-based nitrogen and climate regulations at farm level.
- That authorities can develop the collection of activity data to establish inventories at farm level for losses and emissions as a key tool in future emissions-based nitrogen as well as climate regulation at farm level. At the same time, data can contribute to the increased use of the Tier-levels for national inventories, cf. IPCC's guidelines for methods to calculate GHG inventories.
- That farmers and authorities can quantify nitrogen losses and GHG emissions for the whole farm with a certain precision and can thereby quantify:
  - Nitrate losses
  - Nitrous oxide emissions
  - Ammonia emissions
  - Methane emissions
  - Changes to the carbon pool
- That farmers are given the tools to prioritise their practices and means of action on the basis of an accurate quantification of the effect of practices and management strategies.

3. Application and application procedure

3.1 Application material

Application forms and guidelines

Application forms and guidelines for filling them out can be found in the Danish Agricultural Agency's Grant Scheme Guide.

The guidelines describe in detail what a complete application must contain. Only applications using the specific forms mentioned below will be processed and taken into consideration.

The application consists of:

- Form A: Main application form – including the research content
- Form B: Budget form and Gantt chart
- Form C: Participation form
- CVs of the project manager and relevant key participants
- Up to four pages of appendices – e.g. bibliography, illustrations and technical drawings

Language

The application can be in either Danish or English but the application must contain a comprehensive summary in Danish.

Application submission

Applications must be submitted to the Danish Agricultural Agency via this email BUP@lbst.dk. Applications, including appendices, must be submitted by 12 noon on the day of the deadline. Applications received after the deadline will not be considered, regardless of their time of submission. Please note that there may be a delay between applicant submission and when it is received by the Danish Agricultural Agency. Furthermore, the Danish Agricultural Agency's server cannot receive emails larger than 25MB. To be eligible, applicants must comply with the application deadline and the formal requirements described in this call and the accompanying guidelines.

All application material (relevant application forms, CVs, and appendices) must be collated in one pdf-file, which must be sent in two versions. One version must be a scanned version containing the required signatures; the other must be an unscanned version without signatures. Form B should be attached as a separate excel file.

Within a few days, the Danish Agricultural Agency will send a confirmation email for the received application.

The application may be rejected

Applications may be rejected without consideration if they do not comply with the requirements described in this call and the accompanying guidelines. This also applies if applications do not meet the deadline.

Other grant schemes

There are a number of other grant schemes for research and development in the agricultural and food sector. Applicants should carefully consider which scheme is most relevant. An overview of other grant schemes can be found on statens-tilskudspuljer.dk, lbst.dk, Innovationsfonden.dk and dff.dk.

3.2 Who is eligible to apply?

Universities and other recognised research institutions that conduct research as a non-profit activity.

Companies and other institutions that conduct research as an economic activity can, to a relevant degree, partake in the application but cannot receive the grant. They cannot have exclusive rights to the project results, as these must be made publicly available.

Find the Danish definition of a recognised research institute here.

3.3 What can you get grants for?

You can apply for a grant for all necessary and direct expenses in the form of salary (VIP and TAP), other operating expenses, external support for instance from subcontractors, Ph.D. expenses as well as overhead that is directly related to the implementation of the project. Grants for the acquisition of instruments and other equipment are only given under special circumstances.

Additionally, a separate contribution to common costs (overhead at 44%) is provided. Full funding is provided for a Ph.D. position (including the coverage of stays abroad and enrolment, but not for the teaching of others), as the programme prioritises capacity expansion and researcher training.

The maximum length of a project is 4 years.

3.4 What does the grant not subsidise?

The grant does not subsidise:

- VAT (unless it is ultimately borne by the applicant), capital investments, the purchase of apparatus and equipment, apart from investments that only apply within the project and are a necessary prerequisite for project completion.
- Depreciation, general operating and service expenses, etc. beyond what is covered by the contribution to common expenses.
- Coverage of lost production for the applicant or trial host on areas or in premises where the research is conducted.
- Financing costs of any kind.

3.5 Financing and commercial matters

The call applies to applications for research projects that last a maximum of 4 years and require grants within the frame of 250.000 DKK to 15 million DKK.

The grant offer is subject to compliance with the relevant national rules and in accordance with the budget manual and guidance for efficient grant management of the Danish Ministry of Finance.

The maximum grant rate is 100% of the total cost of the project. The covered costs are described above in section 3.3.

It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure that the grant is not transferred directly or indirectly to a third party as the final beneficiary in breach of EU state aid rules.

3.6 Assessment procedure

The research quality of applications is reviewed by the Innovation Fund (Innovationsfonden), cf. § 5 (1), in the act of the Danish Innovation Fund, cf. administrative order No. 1660 of 12th August 2021. If the assessment proves unfavourable to the research project, the applicant has the right to make a statement during the consultative procedure. A consultation response can be presented to the external advisor, in order to clarify misunderstandings. Communication with the Innovation Fund must occur exclusively through the Danish Agricultural Agency, which will also notify the applicant of its decision.

An assessment committee will provide guidance on the prioritisation of applications deemed eligible for support by the Innovation Fund. The assessment will be made based on the assessment criteria described in section 3.7. The assessment committee consists of researchers or research professionals appointed by an interministerial workgroup, based on nominations by relevant stakeholders. The assessment committee is aided by the same interministerial workgroup that consists of staff from the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, the Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities, and the Ministry of Environment.

The Danish Agricultural Agency may contact applicants with clarifying questions during the assessment procedure.

Confidentiality
Applications are processed confidentially within the framework of the current Act on Public Access to Public Administration (Public Access Act).

Publication of applications
In connection with the application round, the Danish Agricultural Agency publishes a list of the applications received. Once the assessment committee has selected the approved projects, project titles, grant amounts, and the company name of the main applicant, are published on the research programme's website. The size and co-financing of the grant amounts are indicated as a total and/or as distributed among the individual participants. The corresponding information of rejected projects may also be published.

The Danish Agricultural Agency collaborates with InnovationDanmark's database, which contains information on all governmental research and innovation means. InnovationDanmark registers project titles, grant status, application year, project start and completion date, CVR number, organisation or company type, as well as grant amount and budget per project and per participant.

During and after the project
The implementation and results of a project must be reported annually during and at the end of the project. The report is conveyed to the Minister of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries.

3.7 Prioritisation of applications

Applications will be prioritised based on whether the research is eligible for support and – if they are eligible – the quality and relevance to the call topics and priorities.

Research Quality: Eligible/Not eligible.

The Innovation Fund assesses research quality based on the following criteria:

- The project's research question and hypothesis, theoretical basis, method, and overall project plan with goals, milestones, deliverables, criteria for success, and notable risks.
- The project's research content in relation to 'state-of-the-art'.
- The research qualifications of the project participants, including in particular the project manager and work package leaders, as well as relevant information on the division of labour.

Applications deemed eligible by the Innovation Fund, will furthermore be assessed in relation to the below criteria with associated weightings. The assessment committee assesses all projects on all criteria below on a scale of 1-5.

Assessment criteria	Weight
Contribution to the basis for inventories that describe the most significant activities and conditions for farm-level emissions of GHG and nitrogen: • Applications that address activities that represent the most significant emissions, and where significant variation in emissions can be linked to farm-specific conditions. • Applications that indicate the expected application of results in farm-specific inventories and how they will supplement existing knowledge and activities.	50%
Contribution to the basis for inventories and their operationality through the development of data collection, models, and systems understanding on the farm. • Applications that contribute to existing operational models or develop new (sub) models for the quantification and inventory of GHG emissions (including net carbon sequestration) and nitrogen loss. • Applications that indicate the activity data and significant variables, that are important to collect for future inventories of the examined emissions and to outline realistic and obtainable means of data collection.	30%
Establishment of relevant interdisciplinary and/or interinstitutional collaborations, and explanation of the value these collaborations provide the project, for instance in relation to synergy with existing initiatives, the development of systems understanding, new data collection methods, or similar.	10%
Contributions to the strengthening of the research capacity on the subject, including the training of researchers, and the recruitment and career development of young researchers.	10%

3.8 Processing of personal data

Applications are treated confidentially and are generally not given to third parties. However, access to documents may be granted in accordance to the Act on Public Access to Public Administration (Public Access Act). Confidential information will not be disclosed, beside what is determined by the law.

Based on the General Data Protection Regulation, GDPR, which came into effect in May 2018, we must provide the following information about the Danish Agricultural Agency's handling of personal data: Applicants for grants submit personal data in connection with the application and possibly during the reviewing process. If you do not submit personal data, the Danish Agricultural Agency cannot process the application.

The Danish Agricultural Agency processes information in connection with the review and selection of projects. Forms that have been submitted can be passed on to external professionals outside the Danish Agricultural Agency and to the Innovation Fund for the purpose of obtaining professional advice and assessment. For further information read about the Innovation Fund's processing of personal data during research consultancy and assessment click here. In addition, personal information can be exchanged with professionals in and outside the Danish Agricultural Agency during follow-up reviews in connection with projects.

Personal data may be exchanged with other authorities in accordance with applicable law during the audit of projects.

In addition to the submitted data, the Danish Agricultural Agency collects and stores personal information from publicly available sources in connection with information activities. The information is stored in the archive systems until it is passed on to the National Archives in accordance with Statutory Order no. 1201 of 28 September 2016 (the Archives Act). As stated above, parts of the project applications are published, and the Danish Agricultural Agency passes on the provided personal information to the InnovationDanmark database.

The Danish Agricultural Agency stores the information for one year after submission in closed filing systems, after which it is deleted. In addition, the information is stored in the Danish Agricultural Agency's case processing system until the information is passed on to the National Archives in accordance with the Archives Act. The information in the archive cannot be deleted.

Please direct requests for access to or correction of personal information to the team manager and data controller in the Danish Agricultural Agency's GUDP secretariat. The GUDP secretariat's lawyer is an assistant data processor for the above-mentioned personal information stored with the Danish Agricultural Agency. You can contact the data controllers and data processors via the GUDP Secretariat's e-mail GUDP@lbst.dk.

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2023

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