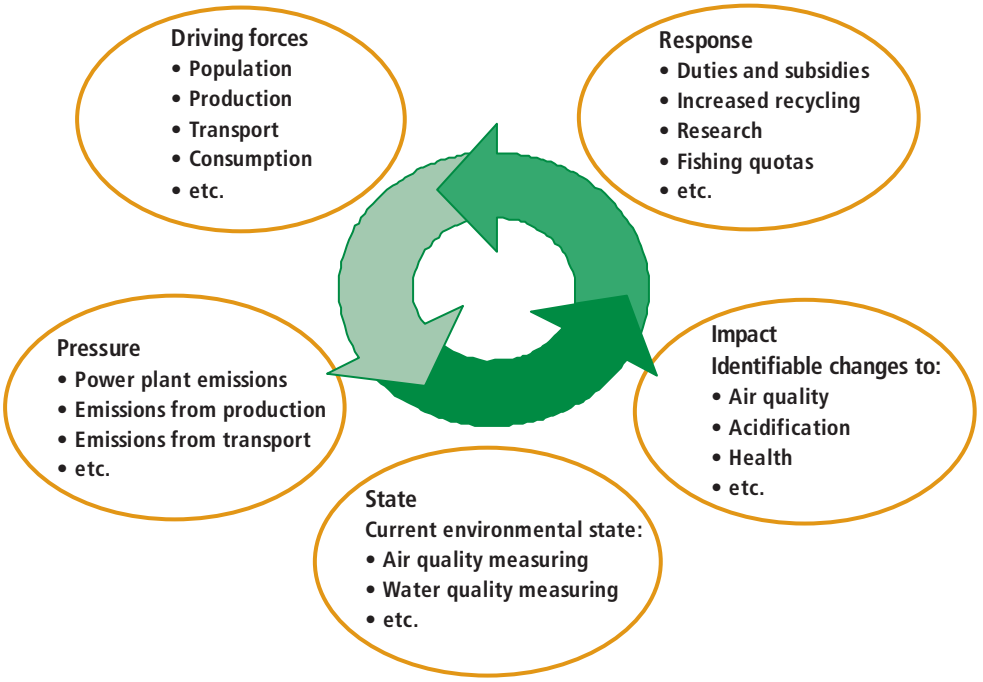
Environment and energy

1. The DPSIR model

The environmental has been based on a so-called DPSIR model, which is a theoretical and internationally recognised model. This model comprises five elements: driving forces, Pressure, State, Impact, and Response.

Figure 1 The DPSIR model



Driving forces

This model is based on the fact that the vast array of human activity in our society - the driving forces - may occasion environmental problems. For example, these driving forces may be the amount of energy produced. Driving forces are economic activities on which we all depend, but they do not provide any information on the state of the environment in themselves.

Pressure

Production in Denmark causes pressure on the environment in the form of emissions and discharges of large amounts of waste associated with this production. For example, electricity generation at a power station may involve the burning of coal at power stations, occasioning the release of carbon dioxide and other substances such as sulphur and nitrogen, and the task then is to identify and calculate such emissions. Carbon dioxide is a so-called greenhouse gas which is not dangerous in itself. However, as carbon dioxide quantities increase, this gas contributes to a gradual process of global heating, which may cause melting of the polar ice caps and changes in rainfall patterns.

State
Thus, human pressure on its surroundings and environment causes this environment to slowly change its nature. As is the case with other types of status supervision, regular measurement of the state of the environment is carried out. In the example quoted above, carbon-dioxide emissions contribute to a status report which shows greater carbon-dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere.

Impact
A given state will typically have an impact on the environment. In the power-station example, the impact of increased concentrations of carbon-dioxide gas in the atmosphere is an increase in global heating. Also, atmospheric concentrations of sulphur may cause greater acidification of lakes due to sulphur oxides. Such environmental impacts may not necessarily be immediately identifiable, but will be observed over a period of years in the form of changes to the state of the environment.

Response
If the state of the environment is not acceptable, this constitutes an environmental problem. Such a problem will typically entail a response from the authorities. Responses may either be political (examples include bans on environmentally harm substances or the introduction of "green taxes and duties") or behavioural. It is also possible to promote desirable behaviour by providing subsidies in support of alternative production methods and processes which are less harmful to the environment.

A response might also take the form of international agreements. As far as carbon-dioxide emissions are concerned, the Danish response has entailed the introduction of duties and international agreements. Also, the population may react by changing their behaviour as regards particular issues. Such behavioural changes may manifest themselves as deliberate product choices based on a positive or negative view of the relevant production methods or product contents. The phrase used to describe individuals who display such behaviour is "political consumers".

The five elements which comprise the DPSIR model are very different. Some of the elements are calculated as physical quantities, and some in monetary values – i.e. quantitative measures. Other elements within the model concern the agreements entered into - qualitative measures. As it is not possible to measure the five elements of the model by the same yardstick, the ways in which these five elements are addressed in the model will also differ.

Individual issues and themes from the model will be addressed below.

2. Air pollution

Greenhouse gases contribute to air pollution
The air and the environment are subjected to significant pressure from the burning of fossil fuels, which entails emissions of carbon dioxide and other substances such as sulphur and nitrogen. As was mentioned above, carbon dioxide is a so-called greenhouse gas which is not dangerous in itself, but which, in greater quantities, will contribute to a gradual increase in average global temperatures - global heating. Sulphur and nitrogen contribute to greater air acidity.

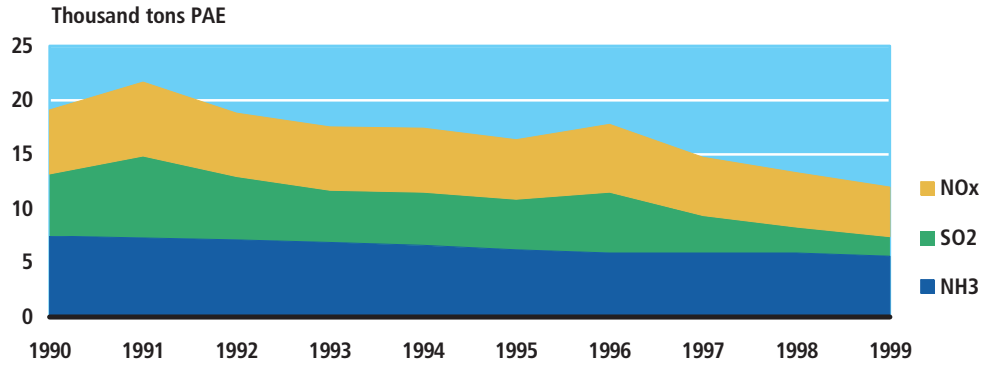
The most important greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, methane and nitrogen oxides and a number of industrial gases such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). Carbon dioxide accounts for 64 per cent of the global heating created by humans, while methane accounts for 20 per cent, nitrogen oxides for 6 per cent, and CFCs and related substances account for 10 per cent .

Denmark's emissions of carbon dioxide vary over the years, a fact which is partly due to the net export of electricity. In the years where Denmark has a large export of electricity, carbon-dioxide emissions increase as power generation increases. Efforts are being made to reduce carbon-dioxide emissions by replacing fossil fuels, such as coal, by natural gas and renewable energy. Agriculture is the main source of methane and nitrogen-oxide emissions and discharges.

Acidification

The environment is also subjected to significant pressure from the increased acidity of the air. Acidification occurs when emissions of nitrogen and sulphur fall with precipitation in the form of ammonia, nitrogen oxides and sulphur dioxides. Sulphur and nitrogen combine to form acidic chemical compounds which cause buildings to deteriorate and are harmful to plants and the aquatic environment. Acidification is calculated by means of *Potential Acidification Equivalents* (PAEs), which is a common acidification unit for all acidifying substances.

Figure 2 **Acidification from Danish activities**



Source: The Danish Environmental Protection Agency

The acidifying substances come from agriculture, from energy conversion within the energy sector, and from the transport sector. In 1990, Agriculture was the largest contributor, accounting for 39 per cent of the total Danish emissions. Energy conversion accounted for 33 per cent and the transport sector for 20 per cent. These percentages have changed: in 1999, agriculture accounted for the greater share of emissions, 46 per cent, while the transport sector accounted for 26 per cent and energy conversion accounted for 20 per cent.

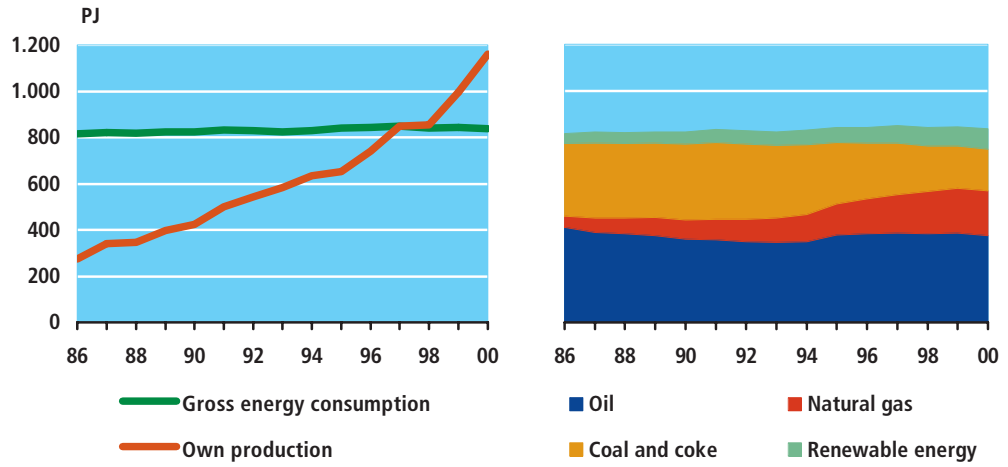
Acidifying substances are transboundary in nature. They are carried far and wide by the wind, and thus emissions from one country may fall and cause acidification of the environment in a different country. This means that part of the acidification potential from Danish activity contributes to acidification of the environment in a number of neighbouring countries, most of which are situated to the east of Denmark. Similarly, the Danish environment is not just exposed to acidification from Danish emissions, but also exposed to foreign emissions brought to Denmark by the wind.

3. Energy consumption

Energy consumption

Emissions from energy consumption are a significant cause of several of the environmental problems facing Denmark and the rest of the world. Thus, the environmental state in Denmark can be elucidated by means such as mapping the current state and development of energy consumption in Denmark.

Figure 3 **Gross energy consumption**



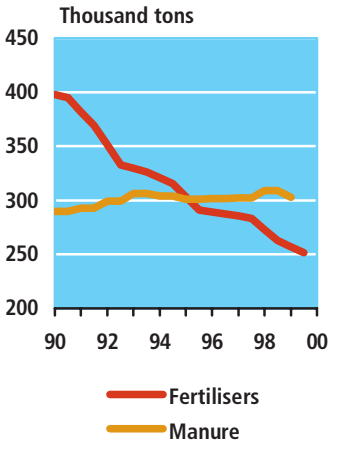
Since the early 1980s, Denmark has become steadily less dependent on imported oil and coal - thanks to the increased extraction of crude oil and natural gas from the North Sea. Since 1997, Denmark has been self-sufficient as regards energy. Renewable energy has played a particularly important part as regards environmental issues, as an increase in the use of such energy can cause a reduction in carbon-dioxide emissions by replacing the use of fossil fuels such as coal and oil.

Renewable energy sources include the *carbon-dioxide free* types of energy such as wind power and solar power as well as *carbon-dioxide neutral* fuels such as hay and wood, which absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere during growth, only to release it again when burnt.

Gross energy consumption comprises the consumption of oil, natural gas, coal, and renewable energy. When calculating gross energy consumption, adjustments are made to take into account imports and exports of electricity. Gross energy consumption has shown an increase in the consumption of natural gas and renewable energy and a corresponding decrease in coal consumption. Since 1997, Denmark has been self-sufficient as regards energy.

4. Agriculture

Figur 4
Nitrogen in manure and fertilisers



Use of fertilisers

Agricultural production of animal and vegetable products involves the use of manure and fertilisers. This causes large quantities of nitrogen and small quantities of phosphorus to be discharged into the soil. Some nitrogen and phosphorus is not received by plants and as a consequence is leached from the soil, leading to a discharge of these substances into the ocean via the watercourses. The adverse effects include undesirable algae growth, resulting in an undesirable environmental state.

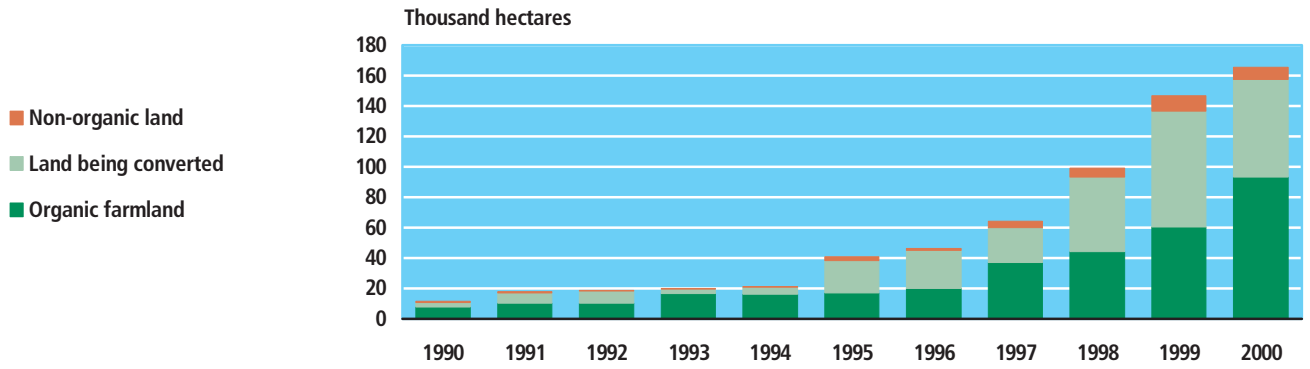
The Aquatic Environment Action Plan II constitutes a response to this state. The leaching of nitrogen is to be reduced by measures such as extending wetlands, organic farming, and sowing crops after harvesting to absorb nitrogen from the soil. Another measure concerns stricter "harmony requirements", i.e. stricter regulations to ensure greater balance between the amount of manure produced and the corresponding land farmed at individual farms.

More organic farmland

The proportion of organic farmland has increased significantly during recent years. For example, the amount of land used for organic farming doubled from 1994 to 1995 and again from 1997 to 1998. The amount of land used for organic farming increased by 55 per cent from 1999 to 2000 and now covers 93,354 hectares. Thus, organic farming accounted for 3.5 per cent of all Danish farmland in 2000.

Figure 5

Total areal extent of organic farms

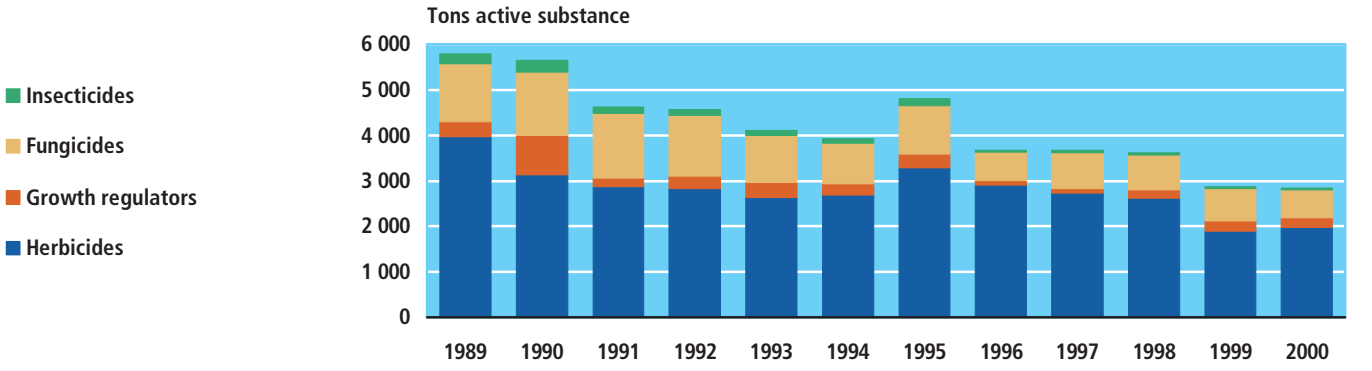


Source: the Plant Directorate. The areal extent includes forests.

Pesticides

Pesticides are chemical products which are mainly used within agriculture to combat weeds, fungi, and insects. Effective control of pests, weeds, and fungi in fields has had an indirect effect on the number of animals which feed on insects. The effect might be fatal or entail a reduction in the reproductive abilities of the relevant animals. Such harmful pressure on the environment entails a reduction in global biodiversity.

Figur 6 **Pesticide sales to agriculture**



Source: the Danish Environmental Protection Agency

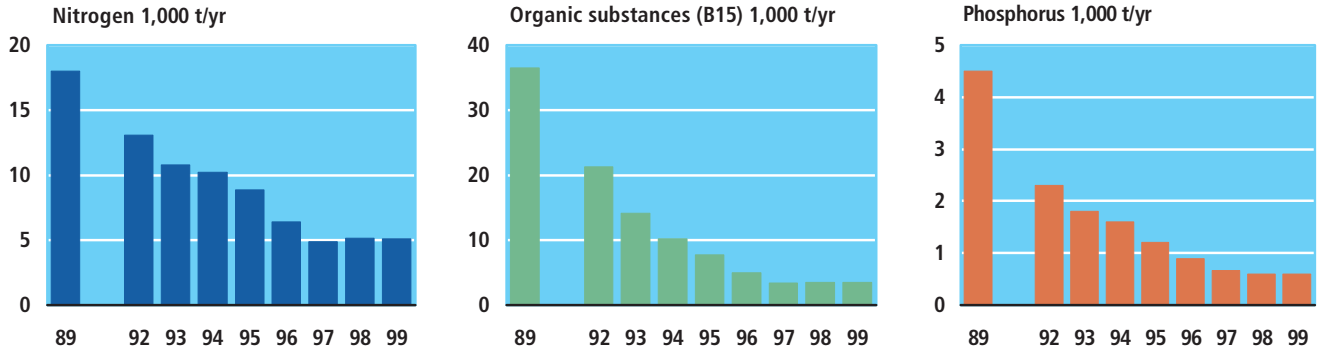
Pesticides are divided into products which protect crops against weeds, *herbicides*, against fungus infection, *fungicides*, and against insects, *insecticides*. There are also products which shorten crops, *growth regulators*.

5. Waste water

Emissions of nitrogen and organic substances

The majority of all buildings in Denmark are connected to sewers, and most waste water passes through municipal sewage-treatment plants before being discharged into lakes, watercourses, or the ocean. Discharges of organic substances and phosphorus from sewage-treatment plants in 1999 corresponded to 1998 levels, whereas the discharges of nitrogen have fallen slightly from 5.2 thousand tons in 1998 to 5.1 thousand tons in 1999.

Figure 7 **Discharges from sewage-treatment plants**



Source: the Danish Environmental Protection Agency

When rainfall goes up, water quantities in sewage-treatment plants also rise. This entails a reduction in the effectiveness of the measures to remove nitrogen and organic substances, whereas the removal of phosphorus is not affected.

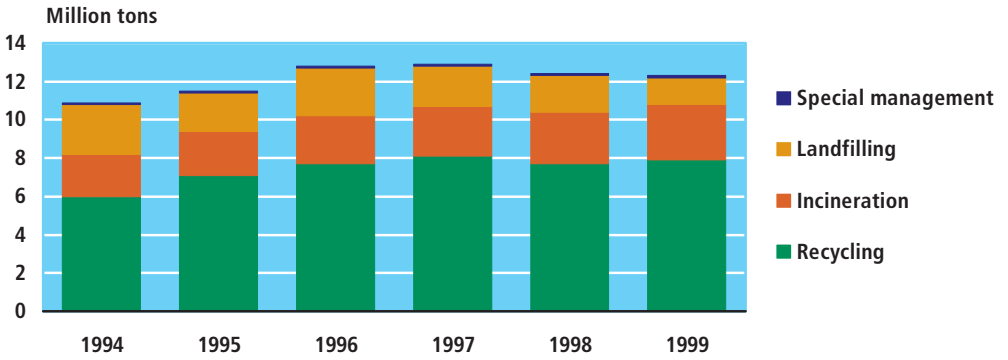
Almost 90 per cent of all Danish residential properties are connected to a municipal sewerage system. In the sewers, waste water from households is mixed with industrial effluents and water from the special drains for rainwater from roofs, roads, etc. A few enterprises have their own discharge points because of their distant location.

6. Waste

Household waste increases

12.3 million tons of waste was produced in Denmark in 1999. This constituted a reduction below 0.25 per cent compared to 1998. The manufacturing industries and the power plants produced, respectively 5 and 12 per cent less waste in 1999, whereas 6 per cent more waste was collected from households and sewage-treatment plants in 1999. Compared to 1998, the amount of waste collected from the construction industry and institutions, wholesale and retail trade and clerical occupations remain unchanged. In 1999, the Danes produced 3.0 million tons of household waste. This corresponds to 556 kg per citizen. In 1998, 500 kg of waste per citizen was produced.

Figure 8 **Total waste quantities in Denmark**



Note: Improved data input is one of the causes of the significant increase up until 1996.
Source: The Danish Environmental Protection Agency

The statistics are compiled from data submitted by enterprises engaged in waste management and which have knowledge of the final waste disposal in the form of recycling, incineration, landfilling or special management. However, the enterprises engaged in waste management have no knowledge of the amount of waste produced by each individual enterprise or household. Following specific types of waste from the unit of waste generation to the final disposal/landfilling is therefore impossible.

51 per cent of the total waste quantities were collected from the industries. Sludge and cinders from sewage-treatment plants and power plants accounted for 23 per cent, daily refuse collection and bulky waste for 20 per cent, garden waste for 5 per cent and hazardous waste for 1 per cent.

7. Public-sector response

Environmental taxes

Denmark's environmental policy involves an increasing use of environmental taxes. Environmental taxes comprise transport taxes, resource taxes, energy taxes and pollution taxes.

In 2000, the total revenue generated from these taxes was DKK 60.6 billion, corresponding to 9.7 per cent of total revenues from taxes and duties. In 2000, revenues from energy taxes accounted for 54.5 per cent all revenue from environmental taxes. In 2000, the revenues generated by energy taxes came to DKK 33.0 billion.

Figure 9 **Environmental taxes and energy taxes**

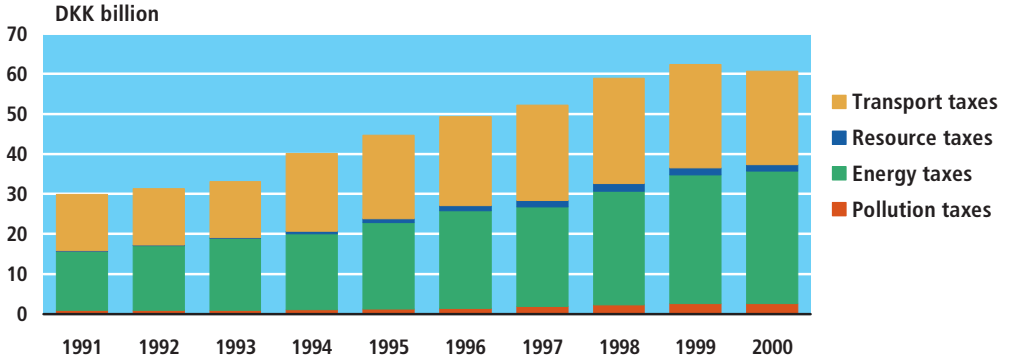


Table 1 Area, population and coastline 2001

	Land and inland water area km²	Population 1. januar	Density of population per km²	Jutland and islands in the sea (with official names)		Inland water area 1959 km²	Coastline 1959 km
				Number	Area km²		
Denmark	**43 098,09**	**5 349 212**	**124,1**	**406**[1]	**43 098,09**[2]	**700**	**7 314**
Regions							
Zealand	7 450,46[1]	2 248 741	301,8	98[1]	7 450,46[3]	184	1 735
Bornholm	1 795,34	114 492	63,8	45	1 795,34[4]	24	587
Lolland-Falster	588,53	44 126	75,0	9	588,53	3	141
Funen	3 485,84	472 064	135,4	100	3 485,84[6]	26	1 130
The Islands, total	13 320,17 [1]	2 879 423	216,2	252[1]	13 320,17	237	3 593
Jutland	29 777,92	2 469 789	82,9	154	29 777,89[2,6]	463	3 721
Counties							
Copenhagen Municipality	88,25	499 148	5 656,1	2	0,23[7]	3	92
Frederiksberg Municipality	8,77	91 076	10 384,9	•	•	0	•
Copenhagen County	528,15	615 115	1 164,7	3[1]	111,33[7]	15	121
Frederiksborg County	1 347,42	368 116	273,2	14	2,40	80	248
Roskilde County	891,42	233 212	261,6	18	0,27	7	154
West Zealand County	2 983,77	296 875	99,5	28	49,00	66	608
Storstrøm County	3 398,02	259 691	76,4	77	2 049,09	36	1 099
Bornholm County	588,53	44 126	75,0	9	588,53	3	141
Funen County	3 485,84	472 064	135,4	100	3 485,84	27	1 130
North Schleswig County	3 939,12	253 249	64,3	14	450,07	119	567[8]
Ribe County	3 131,61	224 446	71,7	4	64,83	23	207
Vejle County	2 996,64	349 186	116,5	10	17,04	26	264
Ringkøbing County	4 853,94	273 517	56,3	23	16,84	80	598
Århus County	4 560,73	640 637	140,5	40	148,73	77	635
Viborg County	4 122,51	233 921	56,7	15	392,49	90	646
North Jutland County	6 173,37	494 833	80,2	46	127,96	48	804
Faroe Islands	**1 398,85**	**45 751**	**32,7**	**17**[9]	**1 398,85**	. . .	**1 117**[10]
Greenland	**410 449,00**[11]	**56 245**	**0,1**	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

Note 1. The most southern point in Denmark is Gedserodde on Falster, 11°58'15" east, 54°33'35" north, the most northerly point is near Skagen 10°36'11" east, 57°45'07" north, the most westerly point is Blåvandshuk 08°04'22" east, 55°33'36" north, and the most easterly point is Christiansø (Østerskær), 15°11'55" east, 55°19'17" north. E*uropean Datum, 1950*.

Note 2. The basic measurements were carried out by the Geodætisk Institut between 1953-1959 on the topographical maps current at that time (1:20,000), cf. *Danmarks Areal* (Statistiske Meddelelser 1968:4). Areas were transferred by Statistics Denmark in planimetric measurements to the current 4 cm maps (1:25.000).

Note 3. Areas in column 1 include all areas within the contours of the country. Fjords and inlets which have free passage to the sea (e.g. Ringkøbing fjord), are not included in the figures.

Note 4. The figures in columns 6 and 7 are from the 1959 planimetric measurements and they have not been transferred to more modern maps. In column 6, 4 lakes and 2 closed fjords, each of over 100 hectares (10 km²) are included: these are Arresø, Esrumsø, Mossø, Tissø, Saltbæk Vig and Stadil Fjord. There are 53 named islands in the Danish lakes with a total area of 1.97 km². The coastline is divided into counties according to the local authority allocation of 1 April 1970.

Note 5. Named lakes, water courses, etc. in parishes which were divided into municipalities, each in its own county, on 1 April 1970 are included in that county with the largest part of the parish.

[1] Peberholm is a new island with 123 ha without inhabitants. [2] Including the Jutland peninsular of 23,874.24 km². [3] Including the island of Zealand with 7,031.30 km². [3] Including the islands of Lolland, 1,242.86 km² and Falster 513.76 km². [5] Of this, the island of Funen accounts for 2,984.55 km². [6] Including Vendsyssel-Thy, 4,685.72 km². [7] All of the island of Amager is included under Copenhagen Municipality with 96.29 km². [8] The border with Germany was measured as 67.7 km. In length. [9] Inhabited islands. [10] Measured in 1955. [11] Only the part of Greenland free of ice is included. The total area of Greenland is 2,166,086 km², of which 85 pct. is covered by inland ice.

Source: National Survey and Cadastra.

Table 2 Division of administration, Denmark 2001

	Municipality	Parish	Customs and tax region	Assessment districts	Valuation districts	Constituency[1]		Judicial district
						Counties and large constituencies	Constituency	
Total	**275**	**2 125**	**29**	**27**	**224**	**17**	**103**	**82**
The Islands	**134**	**893**	**16**	**14**	**121**	**10**	**58**	**40**
Copenhagen Municipality	1	71	2	1	13	3	16	1
Frederiksberg Municipality	1	10					3	1
Copenhagen County	18	70	4[2,3]	2	22	1	9	10
Frederiksborg County	19	78	2[2]	2	17	1	4	5
Roskilde County	11	68	1[3]	1	10	1	3	2
West Zealand County	23	167	2[5]	2	17	1	6	7
Storstrøm County	24	182	2[5]	2	16	1	6	6
Bornholm County	5[6]	22	1	1	3	1	2	1
Funen County	32	225	2	3	23	1	9	7
Jutland	**141**	**1 232**	**13**	**13**	**103**	**7**	**45**	**42**
South Jutland County	23	116	2	2	12	1	7	6
Ribe County	14	88	1	1	9	1	4	5
Vejle County	16	135	1[8,9]	2	13	1	6	5
Ringkøbing County	18	143	2[9]	1	12	1	4	6
Århus County	26	285	3[8,10]	3	22	1	10	6
Viborg County	17	225	2[11,12]	2	14	1	5	5[13]
North Jutland County	27	240	2[10,11,12]	2	21	1	9	9[13]

Note 1: Judicial system: There are two High-Court districts and15 jury districts. The East High-Court District covers the islands which are divided into 9 jury districts. The West High-Court District covers Jutland and is divided into 6 jury districts.

Note 2: Conscription districts: There are 6 conscription districts, 2 east and 4 west of Storebælt. With regard to ecclesiastical matters, there are 10 parishes (111 rural deans and 1,353 reverends).

Note 3: Danish Working Environment Service: There are 14 Inspection Districts: Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipality comprise 1 district, Roskilde and Bornholm county comprise 1 district, whilst the remainder of Denmark's 12 counties each comprise 1 district.

Note 4: The Public Employment Office: There are 14 public employment offices: Copenhagen and Frederiksberg municipality and Copenhagen county which has 1 office, whilst the remainder of Denmark's 13 counties each have 1 office.

[1] In accordance with Act no. 488 of 11 June 1998 regarding election to the Folketing. [2] Farum Municipality and Frederiksborg County are under the auspices of Ballerup Customs and Tax Region, which is included in Copenhagen County. [3] Greve Municipality, Roskilde County are under the auspices of Høje Tåstrup Customs and Tax Region, which is included in Copenhagen County. [4] Part of Police District 13 Køge is in Storstrøm County. 5 Haslev Municipality and West Zealand County are under the auspices of Næstved Customs and Tax Region, which is included in Storstrøm County. [6] With the exception of Christiansø, which is not comprised by the division of municipalities; the island is administered by the Ministry of Defence. [7] Part of judicial district 51, Grindsted, is in Vejle County. [8] Brædstrup, Gedved, Horsens and Juelsminde and from 2000 also Hedensted and Tørring-Uldum municipalities, Vejle County, are under the auspices of Horsens Customs and Tax Region, which is included in Århus County. [9] Nørre Snede municipaliti , Vejle County is moved to Herning Customs and Tax Region. [10] Hobro Municipality and North Jutland County are under the auspices of Randers Customs and Tax Region, which is included in Århus County. [11] Farsø, Nørager and Aars Municipalities, North Jutland County, are under the auspices of Viborg Customs and Tax Region, which is included in Viborg County. [12] Brovst, Fjerritslev and Løgstør Municipalities, North Jutland County, are under the auspices of Thisted Customs and Tax Region, which is included in Viborg County. [13] Part of Judicial District 78, Hobro, and part of Police District 52, Hobro, is in Viborg County.

Table 3 Area and population. Regions and inhabited islands

Municipality code		Area in ha 2001	Population 1. januar 2000	Population 1. januar 2001
	Whole country	**4 309 809**	**5 330 020**	**5 349 212**
	Zealand and its islands	**745 046**	**2 235 839**	**2 248 741**
	Zealand	703 130	2 067 606	2 079 128
331	Agersø	684	247	255
-	Amager	9 629	154 207	155 544
365	Bogø	1 307	1 048	1 053
373	Enø	340	283	270
229	Eskilsø	139	1	4
365	Farø	93	5	4
373	Gavnø	575	26	24
331	Glænø	559	60	60
221	Hesselø	71	2	2
361	Langø	127	8	5
365	Lindholm	7	4	3
397	Masnedø	168	140	138
365	Møn	21 775	10 542	10 587
301	Nekselø	223	22	22
365	Nyord	499	47	45
331	Omø	452	159	171
315	Orø	1 502	1 007	1 012
185	Saltholm	1 599	8	8
301	Sejerø	1 237	392	377
101	Slotsholmen	21	21	25
361	Tærø	175	4	4
	76 named islands[1]	734	•	•
	Lolland, Falster and their islands	**179 534**	**114 688**	**114 492**
	Lolland	124 286	70 640	70 383
	Falster	51 376	43 171	43 261
363	Askø	282	55	54
381	Barneholm	10	2	2
379	Fejø	1 600	606	590
379	Femø	1 138	182	172
363	Lilleø	86	18	15
379	Skalø	106	11	11
379	Vejlø	37	2	2
379	Vejrø	157	1	2
	35 named islands	456	•	•
	Bornholm and its islands	**58 853**	**44 337**	**44 126**
	Bornholm	58 813	44 238	44 024
411	Christiansø[2]	25	99	102
411	Frederiksø[2]	4		
411	6 named islands	11	•	•
	Funen and its islands	**348 584**	**471 974**	**472 064**
	Funen	298 456	439 608	439 993
431	Avernakø	586	115	117
443	Birkholm	92	9	9
431	Bjørnø	150	40	38
421	Bågø	623	32	30
479	Drejø	426	81	78
445	Fænø	394	3	2
479	Hjortø	90	17	14
	Langeland	28 384	14 412	14 342
431	Lyø	605	132	141
487	Siø	131	26	22
479	Skarø	197	27	32
431	Store Svelmø	27	1	.
475	Strynø	488	208	199
479	Thurø	753	3 682	3 665
447	Tornø	21	1	1
421	Torø	64	2	2
479	Tåsinge	6 979	6 184	6 071
423	Æbelø	232	2	2
	Ærø	8 807	7 392	7 306
	80 named islands	1 079	•	•
	Jutland	**2 977 792**	**2 463 182**	**2 469 789**
-	Jutland peninsular	2 387 424	2 067 637	2 074 944
-	Vendsyssel-Thy	468 572	307 745	307 280
773	Agerø	385	32	28
727	Alrø	751	177	171
	Als	31 222	51 526	51 437
707	Anholt	2 237	164	171
545	Barsø	266	26	22
851	Egholm	600	50	52
615	Endelave	1 308	163	166
563	Fanø	5 578	3 214	3 212
783	Fur	2 229	949	949
813	Hirsholm	17	4	4
619	Hjarnø	321	110	121
675	Jegindø	791	544	547
529	Kalvø	18	12	13
827	Livø	331	8	8
825	Læsø	10 122	2 293	2 266
571	Mandø	763	69	64
773	Mors	36 331	22 957	22 778
531	Rømø	12 886	771	777
741	Samsø	11 206	4 233	4 266
503	Store Okseø	11	3	4
727	Tunø	352	92	94
671	Venø	646	188	206
515	Årø	566	215	209
	129 named islands	2 859	•	•

Note: Als includes the following municipalities: 501, 523, 535 plus 24,399 people in Sønderborg Municipality. - Amager includes the following habitants municipalities: 155 and 185 (excl. Saltholm) plus 103,133 people in Copenhagen Municipality. - Bornholm includes the following municipalities: 401, 403, 405, 407 and 409. - Falster includes the following municipalities: 369 (excl. Toreby parish), 375, 391 and 395. - Langeland includes the following municipalities: 475 (excl. the island of Strynø), 481 and 487 (excl. the island of Siø). - Lolland includes the following municipalities: 355, 359, 363 (excl. the islands of Askø and Lilleø), Toreby parish in Nykøbing F. Municipality, 367, 371, 379 (excl. the islands of Fejø, Femø, Skalø, Vejlø and Vejrø, 381 (excl. Barneholm), 383 and 387.- Vendsyssel-Thy includes the following municipalities: 675 (excl. the island of Jegindø), 765, 785, 787, 803, 805, 807, 811, 813 (excl. Hirsholm), 817, 819, 821, 829, 835, 839, 841, 847, 849 plus 37,343 people in Aalborg Municipality, Aggersborg parish 542 people in Løgstør Municipality. - Ærø includes municipality 443 (excl. the island of Birkholm) and municipality 493. In total 326 named islands is without inhabitants.

[1] Peberholm is a new island with 123 ha without inhabitants. [2] Not included in the division of municipalities, administered by the Ministry of Defence.

Table 4 Area analysed by use

	1965	1982	1995	1995
	km²			pct.
Total area	**43 070**	**43 080**	**43 095**	**100**
Urban areas, residential and industrial[1]	3 890	5 350	8 185	19
Hedgerows, ditches, track roads, etc.	1 370	1 130	. . .	. . .
Cultivated land, market gardens and orchards	26 930	26 510	27 260	63
Forests and plantations, incl. agricultural forests	4 720	5 010	4 450	10
Meadows, marshland, etc.	3 250	2 460	1 170	3
Mooreland, sand dunes and bogs	2 230	1 980	1 380	3
Lakes and streams	680	640	650	2

Note. Figures are partly estimates and include some uncertainty.

[1] Urban areas, residential and industrial includes summer dwelling areas, roads, and spread residences.

Table 5 Preserved areas by date of preservation

	Preserved areas before and incl. 1990	Preserved in 1991-1995	Preserved in 1996-1999	Preserved in 2000	Preserved areas total up to 2000	Preserved areas as pct. of the total area
	km²					
All Denmark	**1 846**	**97**	**41**	**18**	**2 003**	**4.6**
Copenhagen region[1]	285	14	16	2	317	11.1
Divided after 1997:						
- Copenhagen County	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	1	. . .
- Frederiksborg County	. . .	. . .	. . .	2	2	. . .
- Roskilde County	. . .	. . .	. . .	-	1	. . .
West Zealand County	121	21	1	-	143	4.8
Storstrøm County	108	16	0	-	124	3.7
Bornholm County	36	-	2	0	38	6.4
Funen County	54	11	0	-	65	1.9
South Jutland County	92	4	2	-	98	2.5
Ribe County	111	2	0	-	112	3.6
Vejle County	131	1	15	-	146	4.9
Ringkøbing County	181	1	0	0	183	3.8
Århus County	204	12	0	0	217	4.8
Viborg County	254	11	0	-	265	6.4
North Jutland County	271	5	4	15	294	4.8
Territorial waters	**1 381**	**90**	**982**	**-**	**2 452**	**. . .**

Note. Figures cover areas where preservation has been determined by the F*redningsnævn* (preservation board) or the O*verfredningsnævnet* (head preservation board) (for territorial waters by statutory order).

[1] From 1998 it is possible to get the preserved areas for each county in the Copenhagen region. The Copenhagen and Frederiksberg municipalities are registred under Copenhagen County.

Source: National Forest and Nature Agency.

Table 4 Area analysed by use

	1965	1982	1995	1995
	km²			pct.
Total area	**43 070**	**43 080**	**43 095**	**100**
Urban areas, residential and industrial[1]	3 890	5 350	8 185	19
Hedgerows, ditches, track roads, etc.	1 370	1 130	. . .	. . .
Cultivated land, market gardens and orchards	26 930	26 510	27 260	63
Forests and plantations, incl. agricultural forests	4 720	5 010	4 450	10
Meadows, marshland, etc.	3 250	2 460	1 170	3
Mooreland, sand dunes and bogs	2 230	1 980	1 380	3
Lakes and streams	680	640	650	2

Note. Figures are partly estimates and include some uncertainty.

[1] Urban areas, residential and industrial includes summer dwelling areas, roads, and spread residences.

Table 5 Preserved areas by date of preservation

	Preserved areas before and incl. 1990	Preserved in 1991-1995	Preserved in 1996-1999	Preserved in 2000	Preserved areas total up to 2000	Preserved areas as pct. of the total area
	km²					
All Denmark	**1 846**	**97**	**41**	**18**	**2 003**	**4.6**
Copenhagen region[1]	285	14	16	2	317	11.1
Divided after 1997:						
- Copenhagen County	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	1	. . .
- Frederiksborg County	. . .	. . .	. . .	2	2	. . .
- Roskilde County	. . .	. . .	. . .	-	1	. . .
West Zealand County	121	21	1	-	143	4.8
Storstrøm County	108	16	0	-	124	3.7
Bornholm County	36	-	2	0	38	6.4
Funen County	54	11	0	-	65	1.9
South Jutland County	92	4	2	-	98	2.5
Ribe County	111	2	0	-	112	3.6
Vejle County	131	1	15	-	146	4.9
Ringkøbing County	181	1	0	0	183	3.8
Århus County	204	12	0	0	217	4.8
Viborg County	254	11	0	-	265	6.4
North Jutland County	271	5	4	15	294	4.8
Territorial waters	**1 381**	**90**	**982**	**-**	**2 452**	**. . .**

Note. Figures cover areas where preservation has been determined by the F*redningsnævn* (preservation board) or the O*verfredningsnævnet* (head preservation board) (for territorial waters by statutory order).

[1] From 1998 it is possible to get the preserved areas for each county in the Copenhagen region. The Copenhagen and Frederiksberg municipalities are registred under Copenhagen County.

Source: National Forest and Nature Agency.

Table 6 Denmark's largest lakes

Lake's name	Location	1980-89	1999-2000	Lake's name	Location	1980-89	1999-2000
		km²				km²	
Arresø	Zealand	39,5	39,5	Søndersø	Lolland	8,5	8,4
Esrum Lake	Zealand	17,4	17,4	Tystrup Lake	Zealand	. . .	6,7
Stadil Fjord[1]	West Jutland	18,5	17,3	Tømmerby Fjord	North Jutland	. . .	6,0
Mossø	East Jutland	16,6	16,6	Vejlen/Ulvedyb	North Jutland	. . .	5,9
Saltbæk Vig[1]	Zealand	15,6	16,1	Julsø	East Jutland	. . .	5,8
Tissø	Zealand	12,7	12,7	Tange Lake	West Jutland	5,5	5,5
Furesø	Zealand	9,3	9,3	Lund Fjord	North Jutland	5,4	5,1
Skanderborg Lake	East Jutland	8,0	8,6				

Note. 1980-89: Areas are calculated on the basis of the latest edition of the Geodætisk Institut's 4 cm maps up to 1988-89. The measurement basis spans from revised older maps, where the degree of revision is unknown, to modern photogrametric maps. Named lakes are lakes which are named on maps.

[1] Area of brackish water.

Source: National Survey and Cadastre.

Table 7 Meteorological conditions. Temperature and degree-days 2000

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	All year
Maximum temperature[2]													
1874-2000 Temp.	12.0	15.8	22.2	28.6	32.8	35.5	35.3	36.4	32.3	24.1	18.5	14.5	36.4
Measured during the years	*1999*	*1990*	*1990*	*1993*	*1892*	*1947*	*1941*	*1975*	*1906*	*1978*	*1968*	*1953*	*1975*
2000	9.7	11.8	16.4	27.9	29.8	32.9	27.0	27.4	23.6	20.5	14.3	13.0	32.9
Average daily temperature[1]													
Normal (1961-1990)	2.0	2.2	4.9	9.6	15.0	18.7	19.8	20.0	16.4	12.1	7.0	3.7	10.9
2000	4.9	5.6	6.6	11.9	17.1	17.5	18.5	19.5	16.2	13.4	8.7	5.5	12.1
Mean temperature													
Normal (1961-1990)	0.0	0.0	2.1	5.7	10.8	14.3	15.6	15.7	12.7	9.1	4.7	1.6	7.7
2000	3.0	3.6	3.8	8.2	12.7	13.7	14.9	15.2	13.2	11.0	7.0	3.8	9.2
Average nightly temperature[1]													
Normal (1961-1990)	- 2.9	- 2.8	- 0.8	2.1	6.5	9.9	11.5	11.3	9.1	6.1	2.3	- 0.7	4.3
2000	0.5	1.4	0.9	4.6	8.1	10.2	11.6	11.6	10.2	8.5	5.0	1.7	6.2
Minimum temperature[2]													
1874-2000 Temp.	- 31.2	- 29.0	- 27.0	- 19.0	- 8.0	- 3.5	- 0.9	- 2.0	- 5.6	- 11.9	- 21.3	- 25.6	- 31.2
Measured during the years	*1982*	*1942*	*1888*	*1922*	*1900*	*1936*	*1903*	*1885*	*1886*	*1880*	*1973*	*1981*	*1982*
2000	-19.3	-8.3	-5.9	-4.1	-0.5	2.0	3.9	3.5	1.4	3.1	-0.7	-15.1	-19.3
Degree-days													
Normal (1971-1990)	516	473[3]	452	339	186	. . .	. . .	. . .	136	251	361	461	3 175
2000	433	389	409	266	139	. . .	. . .	. . .	115	186	300	409	2 645

Note. Daily measurements at a number of stations throughout the country - as a rule 40 stations - have been used as the basis for the monthly national averages in the table. Annual values may take account of decimals which are not included in the monthly averages. Normals are averages for a number of years, as a rule 30, and they state the expected figures for a day in January, February, etc.

[1] The average day temperature/night temperature is calculated from the highest/lowest daily temperatures at 30 stations. Mean temperature is calculated from 3 or 8 daily observations. Degree days are used as a measurement for heating needs in the heating season (1 September –31 May). Degre e days are shade-temperature days and they are stated as averages for the whole country. The degree-days figure is the sum of the degree days for individual months. The size of the degree-days figure is converted to a percentage of the normal to give consumption in the individual heating season. [2] A maximum/minimum thermometer registers the highest/lowest temperature in a day from all the about 150 stations. Absolute maximum/minimum in the years 1874-2000 are found by extracting the highest/lowest temperature from the about 150 stationer (approx. 100 before 1960). Measured during the most recent year the temperature occurred. [3] 28 days, 506 when there are 29 days in February.

Source: Danish Meteorological Institute.

Table 6 Denmark's largest lakes

Lake's name	Location	1980-89	1999-2000	Lake's name	Location	1980-89	1999-2000
		km²				km²	
Arresø	Zealand	39,5	39,5	Søndersø	Lolland	8,5	8,4
Esrum Lake	Zealand	17,4	17,4	Tystrup Lake	Zealand	. . .	6,7
Stadil Fjord[1]	West Jutland	18,5	17,3	Tømmerby Fjord	North Jutland	. . .	6,0
Mossø	East Jutland	16,6	16,6	Vejlen/Ulvedyb	North Jutland	. . .	5,9
Saltbæk Vig[1]	Zealand	15,6	16,1	Julsø	East Jutland	. . .	5,8
Tissø	Zealand	12,7	12,7	Tange Lake	West Jutland	5,5	5,5
Furesø	Zealand	9,3	9,3	Lund Fjord	North Jutland	5,4	5,1
Skanderborg Lake	East Jutland	8,0	8,6				

Note. 1980-89: Areas are calculated on the basis of the latest edition of the Geodætisk Institut's 4 cm maps up to 1988-89. The measurement basis spans from revised older maps, where the degree of revision is unknown, to modern photogrametric maps. Named lakes are lakes which are named on maps.

[1] Area of brackish water.

Source: National Survey and Cadastre.

Table 7 Meteorological conditions. Temperature and degree-days 2000

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	All year
Maximum temperature[2]													
1874-2000 Temp.	12.0	15.8	22.2	28.6	32.8	35.5	35.3	36.4	32.3	24.1	18.5	14.5	36.4
Measured during the years	*1999*	*1990*	*1990*	*1993*	*1892*	*1947*	*1941*	*1975*	*1906*	*1978*	*1968*	*1953*	*1975*
2000	9.7	11.8	16.4	27.9	29.8	32.9	27.0	27.4	23.6	20.5	14.3	13.0	32.9
Average daily temperature[1]													
Normal (1961-1990)	2.0	2.2	4.9	9.6	15.0	18.7	19.8	20.0	16.4	12.1	7.0	3.7	10.9
2000	4.9	5.6	6.6	11.9	17.1	17.5	18.5	19.5	16.2	13.4	8.7	5.5	12.1
Mean temperature													
Normal (1961-1990)	0.0	0.0	2.1	5.7	10.8	14.3	15.6	15.7	12.7	9.1	4.7	1.6	7.7
2000	3.0	3.6	3.8	8.2	12.7	13.7	14.9	15.2	13.2	11.0	7.0	3.8	9.2
Average nightly temperature[1]													
Normal (1961-1990)	- 2.9	- 2.8	- 0.8	2.1	6.5	9.9	11.5	11.3	9.1	6.1	2.3	- 0.7	4.3
2000	0.5	1.4	0.9	4.6	8.1	10.2	11.6	11.6	10.2	8.5	5.0	1.7	6.2
Minimum temperature[2]													
1874-2000 Temp.	- 31.2	- 29.0	- 27.0	- 19.0	- 8.0	- 3.5	- 0.9	- 2.0	- 5.6	- 11.9	- 21.3	- 25.6	- 31.2
Measured during the years	*1982*	*1942*	*1888*	*1922*	*1900*	*1936*	*1903*	*1885*	*1886*	*1880*	*1973*	*1981*	*1982*
2000	-19.3	-8.3	-5.9	-4.1	-0.5	2.0	3.9	3.5	1.4	3.1	-0.7	-15.1	-19.3
Degree-days													
Normal (1971-1990)	516	473[3]	452	339	186	. . .	. . .	. . .	136	251	361	461	3 175
2000	433	389	409	266	139	. . .	. . .	. . .	115	186	300	409	2 645

Note. Daily measurements at a number of stations throughout the country - as a rule 40 stations - have been used as the basis for the monthly national averages in the table. Annual values may take account of decimals which are not included in the monthly averages. Normals are averages for a number of years, as a rule 30, and they state the expected figures for a day in January, February, etc.

[1] The average day temperature/night temperature is calculated from the highest/lowest daily temperatures at 30 stations. Mean temperature is calculated from 3 or 8 daily observations. Degree days are used as a measurement for heating needs in the heating season (1 September –31 May). Degre e days are shade-temperature days and they are stated as averages for the whole country. The degree-days figure is the sum of the degree days for individual months. The size of the degree-days figure is converted to a percentage of the normal to give consumption in the individual heating season. [2] A maximum/minimum thermometer registers the highest/lowest temperature in a day from all the about 150 stations. Absolute maximum/minimum in the years 1874-2000 are found by extracting the highest/lowest temperature from the about 150 stationer (approx. 100 before 1960). Measured during the most recent year the temperature occurred. [3] 28 days, 506 when there are 29 days in February.

Source: Danish Meteorological Institute.

Table 8 Meteorological conditions. Precipitation, sunshine hours, etc. 2000

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year total
Precipitation							mm						
Normal (1961-1990)	57	38	46	41	48	55	66	67	73	76	79	66	712
All Denmark	59	74	61	42	51	55	43	49	74	96	93	71	768
Cph Municipality, Frb.Municipality, Cph. County, Fr.borg County, and Roskilde County	41	41	73	35	29	58	44	48	84	60	50	49	701
West Zealand County	39	45	63	45	30	44	27	33	71	59	56	54	566
Storstrøm County	44	56	50	29	40	46	29	23	62	47	55	45	526
Bornholm County	42	52	56	26	34	74	33	27	59	47	74	38	562
Funen County	48	63	57	47	31	44	30	45	63	70	59	49	606
South Jutland County	67	79	73	47	55	53	41	55	56	110	97	66	799
Ribe County	60	82	61	37	59	43	43	40	69	114	150	70	828
Vejle County	57	78	57	39	49	50	43	52	65	99	81	70	740
Ringkøbing County	81	106	55	33	67	53	52	76	91	136	152	92	994
Aarhus County	41	54	66	42	58	61	51	50	96	79	77	65	740
Viborg County	81	102	55	41	68	54	46	53	80	122	111	91	904
North Jutland County	60	74	53	60	58	75	49	47	68	119	92	84	839
							per cent						
Relative humidity, all Denmark[1]													
Normal (1961-1990)	91	90	87	80	75	77	79	79	83	87	89	90	84
2000	90	91	86	85	77	82	85	83	85	91	93	92	87
Cloud cover, all Denmark[2]													
Normal (1961-1990)	79	73	69	63	60	59	62	59	63	70	74	77	67
2000	72	72	71	69	45	67	72	63	65	73	77	75	69
							hours						
Bright sunshine, all Denmark[3]													
Normal (1961-1990)	41	71	117	178	240	249	236	224	152	99	57	39	1 701
2000	64	73	121	162	318	230	200	218	152	86	48	38	1 710
							HPa						
Mean air pressure (sea level)													
Aalborg	1 012.7	1 007.9	1 012.5	1 009.6	1 014.8	1 014.3	1 008.5	1 014.2	1 015.7	1 008.5	1 002.4	1 006.0	1 010.6
Copenhagen Airport	1 015.1	1 010.9	1 013.1	1 010.3	1 016.3	1 015.5	1 009.0	1 015.9	1 016.4	1 011.8	1005.9	1 008.4	1 012.4
							per cent						
Wind incidence[4]	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
North	7	4	8	8	6	3	11	2	6	1	0	7	5
North-East	2	3	12	7	9	4	6	1	3	1	<	8	5
East	3	4	7	22	16	8	7	5	35	9	6	7	11
South-East	3	5	4	18	11	7	4	10	27	23	25	13	13
South	9	16	5	11	14	10	6	11	8	35	46	26	16
South-West	32	29	13	13	17	19	9	21	8	20	20	24	19
West	31	32	34	11	20	35	39	39	9	10	4	7	23
North-West	14	7	17	9	6	14	16	10	4	1	<	6	9
Calm	<	<	<	1	1	1	1	2	<	<	<	1	1
							m/s						
Mean wind force[5]													
2000	6.9	7.0	6.3	4.5	4.6	5.6	4.5	4.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.2	5.6

Note. *Precipitation* is stated as the height the surface of water would rise if it could not run away or evaporate. The figures stated are national averages of approximately 100 stations throughout the country. Totals for months and years are calculated taking account of decimals. Account is taken of area for the individual counties. See also note to the table on temperature and degree days. 'All Denmark' does not include Bornholm.

Air pressure is the weight of a column of air with a cross-sectional area of 1 cm^2 which rests on a horizontal plane. It is measured in hPa = hectopascals = millibar.

[1] *Humidity* states, in percent, the relationship between the actual water vapour in the air and the amount which would be necessary to saturate the air at the given temperature. [2] *Cloud cover* is the percentage of the sky which is covered by clouds. [3] *Sunshine hours* (bright sunshine, i.e. 200 watt pr. m^2) is registered throughout the day on a sunshine recorder. [4] *Wind incidence* from 10 coastal stations states the percentage distribution of the daily observations in the 8 wind directions and no wind.< *means less than 0.5 %.* [5] *Mean wind force* m/s from 10 coastal stations.

Source: Danish Meteorological Institute.

Table 9 Meteorological conditions. Daily information 2000

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year total
Number of days within a month all Denmark													
Summer days (max. >25°)													
Normal (1961-1990)	-	-	-	-	0.2	1.9	2.6	2.3	0.1	-	-	-	7.2
2000	-	-	-	0.2	1.2	2.7	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	4.5
Ice days (max. <0°)													
Normal (1961-1990)	8.6	7.5	2.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	4.0	23.0
2000	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	4.2
Frost days (min. <0°)													
Normal (1961-1990)	19.0	19.0	15.0	6.6	0.7	<	-	-	0.2	1.8	7.3	15.0	84.0
2000	10.0	6.4	9.8	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	12.1	41.7
Days with fog													
Normal (1961-1990)	10.0	9.3	9.2	7.5	5.1	2.6	2.6	3.2	4.3	7.0	5.7	7.0	74.0
2000	4.8	4.6	6.7	8.5	4.9	3.7	7.8	7.7	4.5	9.3	5.1	8.1	75.7
Precipitation days (R ³ 0.1 mm)													
Normal (1961-1990)	17	13	14	12	12	12	13	13	15	16	18	17	171
2000	17.5	21.5	18.0	11.7	11.2	13.5	11.0	13.1	13.4	20.1	22.4	19.3	192.7
Heavy precipitation days (R ³ 10 mm)													
Normal (1961-1990)	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.6	17.0
2000	1.5	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.0	2.0	2.5	1.6	1.4	17.1
Days with snow													
Normal (1961-1990)	7.6	6.4	5.3	2.6	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.1	2.3	5.8	30.0
2000	2.8	2.5	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	3.2	12.2
Windy days in pct.													
2000	15	12	13	2	4	5	2	3	6	9	7	6	7
Days with thunder													
Normal (1961-1990)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.3	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	11.0
2000	0.4	0.4	<	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.4	3.1	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	13.4

Note. *Summer days* are days where the highest temperature is over 25° Celsius. *Ice days* are days where the highest temperature is under 0° Celsius. *Frost days* are days where the lowest temperature is under 0° Celsius. D *ays with fog* are days where fog is observed around the station. *Precipitation days* are days with precipitation of 0.1 mm or more. *Heavy precipitation days* are days with precipitation of 10 mm or more. *Days with snow* are days with snowfall of 0.1 mm or more measured after melting. *Windy days* have wind of more than 10.8 m/sec. Registered at coastal stations. *Days with thunder* are a national average of thunder days from individual stations. When the number of days is less than 10, a tenth is included.

< means less than 0.1 but greater than 0.0. See also the note to the table on temperature and degree days.

Source: Danish Meteorological Institute.

Table 10 Air pollution in cities

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	µg/m^3 sulphur dioxide									
Copenhagen	18.1	14.1	11.5	8.7	9.0	7.0	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.3
Ålborg	11.8	7.1	6.6	4.6	4.0	5.0	2.7	2.7	1.8	. . .
Odense	11.0	6.9	6.5	4.3	3.8	4.9	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.3
	µg/m^3 nitrogen dioxide									
Copenhagen	51.7	51.7	43.4	46.7	53.0	44.7	42.6	42.9	46.8	42.0
Ålborg	40.4	37.8	38.0	36.1	37.4	37.6	33.6	34.2	40.1	35.1
Odense	42.3	36.4	36.6	35.8	34.4	34.0	35.5	31.6	32.9	31.2
	ng/m^3 lead									
Copenhagen	236.9	198.6	119.1	37.1	26.0	24.8	16.6	16.4	16.6	29.6
Ålborg	262.7	212.0	140.1	44.7	31.4	18.6	13.9	13.0	12.5	. . .
Odense	168.4	130.4	96.5	31.9	22.3	22.0	14.9	14.5	13.6	13.0
	µg/m^3 particulates									
Copenhagen	77.4	73.6	69.6	64.7	61.1	65.3	46.8	45.5	47.2	48.7
Ålborg	71.4	59.1	63.5	61.1	55.7	68.9	53.7	50.7	51.3	. . .
Odense	66.6	59.8	62.1	55.6	53.2	62.7	61.4	45.6	46.6	47.6

Note. µg/ m^3 corresponds to a millionth of a gram per cubic meter, while ng/m^3 corresponds to a billionth of a gram per cubic meter.

Source: Danish National Environmental Research Institute.

Table 11 Ozone layer over Denmark

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	All year
	DU[1]												
1980	354	357	396	417	403	376	367	327	300	308	302	323	353
1985	375	383	392	395	371	366	339	311	296	265	300	321	343
1990	310	344	361	380	356	351	340	317	294	274	297	308	328
1995	321	357	372	358	350	324	311	294	297	269	277	307	320
2000	305	339	340	352	348	335	336	306	280	279	282	326	319

[1] The ozone layer in Dobson units (DU). This measurement states how many hundredths of a millimetre thick the ozone layer would be if it was collected at the surface of the earth.

Source: Danish Meteorological Institute.

Table 10 Air pollution in cities

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	µg/m^3 sulphur dioxide									
Copenhagen	18.1	14.1	11.5	8.7	9.0	7.0	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.3
Ålborg	11.8	7.1	6.6	4.6	4.0	5.0	2.7	2.7	1.8	. . .
Odense	11.0	6.9	6.5	4.3	3.8	4.9	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.3
	µg/m^3 nitrogen dioxide									
Copenhagen	51.7	51.7	43.4	46.7	53.0	44.7	42.6	42.9	46.8	42.0
Ålborg	40.4	37.8	38.0	36.1	37.4	37.6	33.6	34.2	40.1	35.1
Odense	42.3	36.4	36.6	35.8	34.4	34.0	35.5	31.6	32.9	31.2
	ng/m^3 lead									
Copenhagen	236.9	198.6	119.1	37.1	26.0	24.8	16.6	16.4	16.6	29.6
Ålborg	262.7	212.0	140.1	44.7	31.4	18.6	13.9	13.0	12.5	. . .
Odense	168.4	130.4	96.5	31.9	22.3	22.0	14.9	14.5	13.6	13.0
	µg/m^3 particulates									
Copenhagen	77.4	73.6	69.6	64.7	61.1	65.3	46.8	45.5	47.2	48.7
Ålborg	71.4	59.1	63.5	61.1	55.7	68.9	53.7	50.7	51.3	. . .
Odense	66.6	59.8	62.1	55.6	53.2	62.7	61.4	45.6	46.6	47.6

Note. µg/ m^3 corresponds to a millionth of a gram per cubic meter, while ng/m^3 corresponds to a billionth of a gram per cubic meter.

Source: Danish National Environmental Research Institute.

Table 11 Ozone layer over Denmark

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	All year
	DU[1]												
1980	354	357	396	417	403	376	367	327	300	308	302	323	353
1985	375	383	392	395	371	366	339	311	296	265	300	321	343
1990	310	344	361	380	356	351	340	317	294	274	297	308	328
1995	321	357	372	358	350	324	311	294	297	269	277	307	320
2000	305	339	340	352	348	335	336	306	280	279	282	326	319

[1] The ozone layer in Dobson units (DU). This measurement states how many hundredths of a millimetre thick the ozone layer would be if it was collected at the surface of the earth.

Source: Danish Meteorological Institute.

Table 12 Emissions and depositions in Denmark 1998

	Danish emissions transported to selected countries			Depositions in Denmark from selected countries		
	Sulphur from SO_2	Nitrogen from NO_x	Nitrogen from NH_4	Sulphur from SO_2	Nitrogen from NO_x	Nitrogen from NH_4
	tons					
Denmark	5 900	2 700	26 300	5 900	2 700	26 300
Sweden	4 800	7 200	8 400	300	700	600
Norway	1 600	2 500	2 500	100	500	100
Finland	800	1 500	800	0	100	0
United Kingdom	500	1 100	700	8 100	4 600	700
Germany	1 700	2 400	3 300	5 600	4 000	7 300
Netherlands	100	200	100	500	1 600	1 100
Belgium	0	100	0	800	700	400
France	200	500	100	1 300	1 500	800
Poland	1 900	3 400	2 500	2 800	900	600
Czech Republic and Slovakia	200	400	200	1 000	400	200
Former USSR, European part	3 900	8 500	3 200	700	300	200
Sea areas	16 200	19 600	37 200	7 800	5 700	0
Other	300	20 500	0	3 400	900	500

Source: EMEP/the Norwegian Meteorological Institute.

Table 13 Emissions from the transport sector 1999

	CO_2	NO_x	SO_2	CO
	thousand tons			
Total[1]	**12 884**	**93**	**5**	**284**
Road transport	11 358	69	1	269
Railway transport	257	2	0	0
Air transport	150	2	0	2
Sea transport	1 119	19	4	13
	per cent			
Total[1]	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Road transport	88	74	20	95
Railway transport	2	2	0	0
Air transport	1	2	0	1
Sea transport	9	20	80	5

Source: National Environmental Research Institute of Denmark, Corinairdatabase.

[1] Emissions from military not included

Table 12 Emissions and depositions in Denmark 1998

	Danish emissions transported to selected countries			Depositions in Denmark from selected countries		
	Sulphur from SO_2	Nitrogen from NO_x	Nitrogen from NH_4	Sulphur from SO_2	Nitrogen from NO_x	Nitrogen from NH_4
	tons					
Denmark	5 900	2 700	26 300	5 900	2 700	26 300
Sweden	4 800	7 200	8 400	300	700	600
Norway	1 600	2 500	2 500	100	500	100
Finland	800	1 500	800	0	100	0
United Kingdom	500	1 100	700	8 100	4 600	700
Germany	1 700	2 400	3 300	5 600	4 000	7 300
Netherlands	100	200	100	500	1 600	1 100
Belgium	0	100	0	800	700	400
France	200	500	100	1 300	1 500	800
Poland	1 900	3 400	2 500	2 800	900	600
Czech Republic and Slovakia	200	400	200	1 000	400	200
Former USSR, European part	3 900	8 500	3 200	700	300	200
Sea areas	16 200	19 600	37 200	7 800	5 700	0
Other	300	20 500	0	3 400	900	500

Source: EMEP/the Norwegian Meteorological Institute.

Table 13 Emissions from the transport sector 1999

	CO_2	NO_x	SO_2	CO
	thousand tons			
Total[1]	**12 884**	**93**	**5**	**284**
Road transport	11 358	69	1	269
Railway transport	257	2	0	0
Air transport	150	2	0	2
Sea transport	1 119	19	4	13
	per cent			
Total[1]	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Road transport	88	74	20	95
Railway transport	2	2	0	0
Air transport	1	2	0	1
Sea transport	9	20	80	5

Source: National Environmental Research Institute of Denmark, Corinairdatabase.

[1] Emissions from military not included

Table 14 Bathing water quality

	Monitoring stations	Acceptable water quality	Unacceptable water quality	Beach areas where bathing is forbidden
1985	1 374	1 017	288	69
1990	1 338	1 199	70	69
1991	1 307	1 216	54	37
1992	1 282	1 197	55	30
1993	1 282	1 226	33	23
1994	1 288	1 267	33	21
1995	1 301	1 281	52	20
1996	1 299	1 280	57	19
1997	1 310	1 293	18	17
1998	1 300	1 282	45	18
1999	1 300	1 283	30	17
2000	1 300	1 255	28	17
2001	1 275	1 243	17	15

Source: Environmental Protection Agency.

Table 15 Consumption of drinking water by counties

	1997	1998	1999
	m^3 in mio.		
All Denmark	**464,8**	**441,3**	**436,3**
Copenhagen Municipality	35,7	35,7	36,3
Frederiksberg Municipality	6,5	6,2	6,0
Copenhagen County	45,5	43,9	42,2
Frederiksborg County	27,8	25,5	27,3
Roskilde County	17,3	16,2	15,7
West Zealand County	28,8	29,1	29,6
Storstrøm County	21,3	19,6	19,4
Bornholm County	4,6	4,3	4,2
Funen County	41,0	38,2	37,5
South Jutland County	23,6	23,1	21,6
Ribe County	22,7	21,6	21,4
Vejle County	32,9	30,5	29,8
Ringkøbing County	30,3	28,6	28,7
Aarhus County	54,3	50,4	49,5
Viborg County	25,0	23,1	22,4
North Jutland County	47,5	45,4	45,0

Note. Water consumption of industry, agriculture and fish farming has not been included where recovery is based on separate individual borings.

Table 14 Bathing water quality

	Monitoring stations	Acceptable water quality	Unacceptable water quality	Beach areas where bathing is forbidden
1985	1 374	1 017	288	69
1990	1 338	1 199	70	69
1991	1 307	1 216	54	37
1992	1 282	1 197	55	30
1993	1 282	1 226	33	23
1994	1 288	1 267	33	21
1995	1 301	1 281	52	20
1996	1 299	1 280	57	19
1997	1 310	1 293	18	17
1998	1 300	1 282	45	18
1999	1 300	1 283	30	17
2000	1 300	1 255	28	17
2001	1 275	1 243	17	15

Source: Environmental Protection Agency.

Table 15 Consumption of drinking water by counties

	1997	1998	1999
	m^3 in mio.		
All Denmark	**464,8**	**441,3**	**436,3**
Copenhagen Municipality	35,7	35,7	36,3
Frederiksberg Municipality	6,5	6,2	6,0
Copenhagen County	45,5	43,9	42,2
Frederiksborg County	27,8	25,5	27,3
Roskilde County	17,3	16,2	15,7
West Zealand County	28,8	29,1	29,6
Storstrøm County	21,3	19,6	19,4
Bornholm County	4,6	4,3	4,2
Funen County	41,0	38,2	37,5
South Jutland County	23,6	23,1	21,6
Ribe County	22,7	21,6	21,4
Vejle County	32,9	30,5	29,8
Ringkøbing County	30,3	28,6	28,7
Aarhus County	54,3	50,4	49,5
Viborg County	25,0	23,1	22,4
North Jutland County	47,5	45,4	45,0

Note. Water consumption of industry, agriculture and fish farming has not been included where recovery is based on separate individual borings.

Table 16 Consumption of drinking water by purpose

	1997	1998	1999
	m^3 in mio.		
All Denmark	**464,8**	**441,3**	**436,3**
Households	277,1	266,2	269,7
Industry and institutions	147,0	142,6	136,2
Losses, etc.	40,7	32,5	30,3

Note. Water consumption of industry, agriculture and fish farming has not been included where recovery is based on separate individual borings.

Table 17 Waterworks by content of nitrates in drinking water 1999

	Waterworks by content of nitrates per litre			
	0.0 - 4.9 mg	5.0 - 24.9 mg	25.0 - 49.9 mg	- 50.0 mg
	per cent			
All Denmark	**74**	**16**	**7**	**3**
Copenhagen County[1]	76	20	2	2
Frederiksborg County	79	19	1	1
Roskilde County	87	10	2	1
West Zealand County	85	11	2	2
Storstrøm County	82	16	1	1
Bornholm County	78	13	9	-
Funen County	87	11	2	-
South Jutland County	86	12	2	-
Ribe County	82	16	1	1
Vejle County	84	10	5	1
Ringkøbing County	84	8	7	1
Aarhus County	69	18	9	4
Viborg County	63	19	11	7
North Jutland County	45	25	24	6

Note. The recommended limit value for nitrates in drinking water is 25 mg/l.

[1] Copenhagen County includes Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities.

Table 16 Consumption of drinking water by purpose

	1997	1998	1999
	m^3 in mio.		
All Denmark	**464,8**	**441,3**	**436,3**
Households	277,1	266,2	269,7
Industry and institutions	147,0	142,6	136,2
Losses, etc.	40,7	32,5	30,3

Note. Water consumption of industry, agriculture and fish farming has not been included where recovery is based on separate individual borings.

Table 17 Waterworks by content of nitrates in drinking water 1999

	Waterworks by content of nitrates per litre			
	0.0 - 4.9 mg	5.0 - 24.9 mg	25.0 - 49.9 mg	- 50.0 mg
	per cent			
All Denmark	**74**	**16**	**7**	**3**
Copenhagen County[1]	76	20	2	2
Frederiksborg County	79	19	1	1
Roskilde County	87	10	2	1
West Zealand County	85	11	2	2
Storstrøm County	82	16	1	1
Bornholm County	78	13	9	-
Funen County	87	11	2	-
South Jutland County	86	12	2	-
Ribe County	82	16	1	1
Vejle County	84	10	5	1
Ringkøbing County	84	8	7	1
Aarhus County	69	18	9	4
Viborg County	63	19	11	7
North Jutland County	45	25	24	6

Note. The recommended limit value for nitrates in drinking water is 25 mg/l.

[1] Copenhagen County includes Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities.

Table 18 Amount of waste analysed by type of source and treatment 1999

	Recycling	Incineration	Landfilling	Special treatment	Total
	thousand tons				
I alt	**7 885**	**2 913**	**1 433**	**97**	**12 328**
Households	869	1 714	361	19	2 963
Institutions, wholesale and retail trade	353	422	164	16	955
Manufacturing	1 550	461	582	61	2 653
Construction	2 685	59	224	1	2 968
Waste water treatment plants	1 133	246	89	1	1 469
Power plants	1 295	0	9	0	1 304

Note: The data originates from the information system on waste and recycling (ISAG) which is kept by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

Source: Environmental Protection Agency, sugar factories, the recycling industry, and power plants.

Table 19 Amount of waste analysed by type of waste and treatment 1999

	Recycling	Incineration	Landfilling	Special treatment	Total
	thousand tons				
Total	**7 885**	**2 913**	**1 433**	**97**	**12 328**
Daily refuse	265	1 352	123	0	1 740
Bulky waste	108	323	239	2	672
Garden waste	576	8	6	0	590
Commercial and industrial waste	4 454	960	901	1	6 316
Hazardous waste	47	4	10	91	151
Special hospital waste	0	4	0	4	8
Processing residue	2 429	258	148	0	2 836
Not known	6	4	6	0	16

Note: The data originates from the information system on waste and recycling (ISAG) which is kept by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

Source: Environmental Protection Agency, sugar factories, the recycling industry, and power plants.

Table 18 Amount of waste analysed by type of source and treatment 1999

	Recycling	Incineration	Landfilling	Special treatment	Total
	thousand tons				
I alt	**7 885**	**2 913**	**1 433**	**97**	**12 328**
Households	869	1 714	361	19	2 963
Institutions, wholesale and retail trade	353	422	164	16	955
Manufacturing	1 550	461	582	61	2 653
Construction	2 685	59	224	1	2 968
Waste water treatment plants	1 133	246	89	1	1 469
Power plants	1 295	0	9	0	1 304

Note: The data originates from the information system on waste and recycling (ISAG) which is kept by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

Source: Environmental Protection Agency, sugar factories, the recycling industry, and power plants.

Table 19 Amount of waste analysed by type of waste and treatment 1999

	Recycling	Incineration	Landfilling	Special treatment	Total
	thousand tons				
Total	**7 885**	**2 913**	**1 433**	**97**	**12 328**
Daily refuse	265	1 352	123	0	1 740
Bulky waste	108	323	239	2	672
Garden waste	576	8	6	0	590
Commercial and industrial waste	4 454	960	901	1	6 316
Hazardous waste	47	4	10	91	151
Special hospital waste	0	4	0	4	8
Processing residue	2 429	258	148	0	2 836
Not known	6	4	6	0	16

Note: The data originates from the information system on waste and recycling (ISAG) which is kept by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

Source: Environmental Protection Agency, sugar factories, the recycling industry, and power plants.

Table 20 Sales of pesticides

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	tons					
Sales of pesticide products[1]						
Total sale	**19 430**	**15 295**	**14 825**	**14 179**	**12 445**	**12 141**
Repellents	136	64	59	56	84	35
Fungicides	2 395	1 626	2 105	1 911	1 999	1 757
Rodenticides	246	412	306	375	441	458
Herbicides	9 782	7 898	7 584	7 320	5 740	5 641
Insecticides	1 501	738	1 030	1 185	900	746
Soil disinfectants	21	48	3	0	4	2
Combined fungicides and insecticides	31	18	19	26	16	15
Algicides	58	0	0	0	1	4
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	91	50	50	39	60	61
Products against pests on farm animals	594	378	355	141	111	134
Products for the protection of woodwork	4 026	3 890	3 044	2 756	2 657	2 869
Plant growth regulators	551	173	271	369	432	420
Of which active ingredients[2]						
Active ingredients, total	**6 630**	**5 271**	**4 582**	**4 326**	**3 605**	**3 551**
Repellents	9	4	4	4	6	7
Fungicides	1 246	791	1 027	891	884	734
Rodenticides	3	3	4	4	3	6
Herbicides	3 690	3 127	2 923	2 781	2 059	2 136
Insecticides	220	90	97	102	86	77
Soil disinfectants	19	31	3	0	4	2
Combined fungicides and insecticides	6	3	3	3	2	4
Algicides	5	0	0	0	0	1
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	33	31	33	33	42	42
Products against pests on farm animals	5	2	2	2	1	1
Products for the protection of woodwork	1 069	1 097	346	297	261	295
Plant growth regulators	325	93	140	209	257	245

[1] A pesticide product comprises one or more effective substances, emulators, adhesives and inactive fillers. [2] That part of the product, which has a toxic effect.

Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency

Table 21 Extraction of raw materials

	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000
	m^3 in thousands				
Extraction of raw materials, total	**33 975**	**34 211**	**37 603**	**47 858**	**40 738**[1]
Land:					
Granite	810	662	183	180	199
Chalk, limestone	2 924	4 049	3 445	3 343	3 405
Quartz sand	186	191	191	279	479
Clay	462	739	779	828	788
Plastic clay and bentonite	303	311	325	352	313
Moler	195	186	256	197	227
Stone, gravel, sand	22 534	21 721	24 885	28 414	27 381
Peat and sphagnum	399	259	336	253	247
Other raw materials	292	440	205	1 149	563
Sea					
Sand, gravel, sand for land filling etc.	5 870	5 652	6 999	12 863	7 136

[1] The figure is corrected in the electronic version of the yearbook.

Source: Counties and the National Forest and Nature Agency.

Table 20 Sales of pesticides

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	tons					
Sales of pesticide products[1]						
Total sale	**19 430**	**15 295**	**14 825**	**14 179**	**12 445**	**12 141**
Repellents	136	64	59	56	84	35
Fungicides	2 395	1 626	2 105	1 911	1 999	1 757
Rodenticides	246	412	306	375	441	458
Herbicides	9 782	7 898	7 584	7 320	5 740	5 641
Insecticides	1 501	738	1 030	1 185	900	746
Soil disinfectants	21	48	3	0	4	2
Combined fungicides and insecticides	31	18	19	26	16	15
Algicides	58	0	0	0	1	4
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	91	50	50	39	60	61
Products against pests on farm animals	594	378	355	141	111	134
Products for the protection of woodwork	4 026	3 890	3 044	2 756	2 657	2 869
Plant growth regulators	551	173	271	369	432	420
Of which active ingredients[2]						
Active ingredients, total	**6 630**	**5 271**	**4 582**	**4 326**	**3 605**	**3 551**
Repellents	9	4	4	4	6	7
Fungicides	1 246	791	1 027	891	884	734
Rodenticides	3	3	4	4	3	6
Herbicides	3 690	3 127	2 923	2 781	2 059	2 136
Insecticides	220	90	97	102	86	77
Soil disinfectants	19	31	3	0	4	2
Combined fungicides and insecticides	6	3	3	3	2	4
Algicides	5	0	0	0	0	1
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	33	31	33	33	42	42
Products against pests on farm animals	5	2	2	2	1	1
Products for the protection of woodwork	1 069	1 097	346	297	261	295
Plant growth regulators	325	93	140	209	257	245

[1] A pesticide product comprises one or more effective substances, emulators, adhesives and inactive fillers. [2] That part of the product, which has a toxic effect.

Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency

Table 21 Extraction of raw materials

	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000
	m^3 in thousands				
Extraction of raw materials, total	**33 975**	**34 211**	**37 603**	**47 858**	**40 738**[1]
Land:					
Granite	810	662	183	180	199
Chalk, limestone	2 924	4 049	3 445	3 343	3 405
Quartz sand	186	191	191	279	479
Clay	462	739	779	828	788
Plastic clay and bentonite	303	311	325	352	313
Moler	195	186	256	197	227
Stone, gravel, sand	22 534	21 721	24 885	28 414	27 381
Peat and sphagnum	399	259	336	253	247
Other raw materials	292	440	205	1 149	563
Sea					
Sand, gravel, sand for land filling etc.	5 870	5 652	6 999	12 863	7 136

[1] The figure is corrected in the electronic version of the yearbook.

Source: Counties and the National Forest and Nature Agency.

Table 22 Expenditure and revenue by environmental domains. General government

	1996	1998	2000*
	DKK mio.		
Current and capital expenditure, total	**6 012**	**8 248**	**8 463**
Air and climate	1 866	2 421	2 066
Waste water	14	15	16
Waste	392	408	524
Soil and groundwater	372	511	483
Biodiversity and landscape	1 395	1 404	1 872
Research and development	721	896	806
Environmental assistance	576	1 349	1 392
Other[1]	676	1 244	1 303
Current and capital revenue, total[1]	**1 863**	**2 069**	**2 224**
Air and climate	10	11	16
Waste water	1 045	1 090	1 276
Waste	137	186	146
Soil and groundwater	160	118	129
Biodiversity and landscape	171	187	241
Research and development	174	270	265
Other[2]	166	207	151

[1] Excluding environmental taxes. [2] Including administration

Table 23 Environmental expenditure and revenues. General government

	1996	1998	2000*
	DKK mio.		
Current and capital expenditure, total	**6 012**	**8 248**	**8 463**
Current expenditure, total	4 428	6 478	6 468
Total consumption	2 231	2 637	2 879
Compensation of employees	955	1 164	1 209
Consumption of fixed capital	93	112	120
Intermediate consumption	1 378	1 641	1 806
-Sales of goods and services	195	281	255
Current transfers, total	2 197	3 841	3 589
Capital expenditure, total	1 583	1 770	1 994
Fixed gross investments	332	355	423
Other capital expenditure	1 252	1 415	1 571
Current and capital revenue, total[1]	**1 863**	**2 069**	**2 224**
Capital revenue, total	1 809	2 007	2 128
Gross residual income	93	112	120
Withdrawal of income from quasi corporations	1 121	1 219	1 407
Current transfers, total	596	677	601
Compulsory contributions	196	108	71
Other current transfers	400	569	530
Capital revenue, total	53	61	96

[1] Excluding environmental taxes

Table 22 Expenditure and revenue by environmental domains. General government

	1996	1998	2000*
	DKK mio.		
Current and capital expenditure, total	**6 012**	**8 248**	**8 463**
Air and climate	1 866	2 421	2 066
Waste water	14	15	16
Waste	392	408	524
Soil and groundwater	372	511	483
Biodiversity and landscape	1 395	1 404	1 872
Research and development	721	896	806
Environmental assistance	576	1 349	1 392
Other[1]	676	1 244	1 303
Current and capital revenue, total[1]	**1 863**	**2 069**	**2 224**
Air and climate	10	11	16
Waste water	1 045	1 090	1 276
Waste	137	186	146
Soil and groundwater	160	118	129
Biodiversity and landscape	171	187	241
Research and development	174	270	265
Other[2]	166	207	151

[1] Excluding environmental taxes. [2] Including administration

Table 23 Environmental expenditure and revenues. General government

	1996	1998	2000*
	DKK mio.		
Current and capital expenditure, total	**6 012**	**8 248**	**8 463**
Current expenditure, total	4 428	6 478	6 468
Total consumption	2 231	2 637	2 879
Compensation of employees	955	1 164	1 209
Consumption of fixed capital	93	112	120
Intermediate consumption	1 378	1 641	1 806
-Sales of goods and services	195	281	255
Current transfers, total	2 197	3 841	3 589
Capital expenditure, total	1 583	1 770	1 994
Fixed gross investments	332	355	423
Other capital expenditure	1 252	1 415	1 571
Current and capital revenue, total[1]	**1 863**	**2 069**	**2 224**
Capital revenue, total	1 809	2 007	2 128
Gross residual income	93	112	120
Withdrawal of income from quasi corporations	1 121	1 219	1 407
Current transfers, total	596	677	601
Compulsory contributions	196	108	71
Other current transfers	400	569	530
Capital revenue, total	53	61	96

[1] Excluding environmental taxes

Table 24 Expenditure and revenue by environmental domaines 1999. Sub-sectors

	Central government	Counties	Municipalities	General government sector, total[1]
	DKK mio.			
Current and capital expenditure, total	**7 054**	**724**	**685**	**8 463**
Air and climate	2 066	0	0	2 066
Waste water	0	0	16	16
Waste	253	0	271	524
Soil and groundwater	124	297	62	483
Biodiversity and landscape	1 403	290	179	1 872
Research and development	806	0	0	806
Environmental assistance	1 392	0	0	1 392
Other[2]	1 010	136	158	1 303
Current and capital revenue, total[2]	**692**	**66**	**1 467**	**2 224**
Air and climate	16	0	0	16
Waste water	0	0	1 276	1 276
Waste	- 8	0	154	146
Soil and groundwater	101	25	2	129
Biodiversity and landscape	209	24	9	241
Research and development	265	0	0	265
Other[3]	109	17	26	151

[1] Unconsolidated. [2] Excluding enviromental taxes. [3] Including administration

Table 25 Environmental expenditure and revenues 1999. Subsectors

	Central government	Counties	Municipalities	General government, total[1]
	DKK mio.			
Current and capital expenditure, total	**7 054**	**724**	**685**	**8 463**
Current expenditure, total	5 213	617	639	6 469
Total consumption	1 963	573	343	2 879
Compensation of employees	1 077	57	75	1 209
Consumption of fixed capital	84	23	13	121
Intermediate consumption	1 030	515	261	1 806
-Sales of goods and services	227	22	6	255
Current transfers, total	3 249	44	296	3 589
Capital expenditure, total	1 842	106	46	1 994
Fixed gross investments	270	106	46	423
Other capital expenditure	1 571	0	0	1 571
Current and capital revenue, total[2]	**692**	**66**	**1 467**	**2 225**
Capital revenue, total	597	65	1 467	2 128
Gross residual income	84	23	13	121
Withdrawal of inc. from quasi corporations	0	0	1 407	1 407
Current transfers, total	512	42	46	601
Compulsory contributions	71	0	0	71
Other current transfers	442	42	46	530
Capital revenue, total	96	1	0	96

[1] Unconsolidated. [2] Excluding environmental taxes

Table 24 Expenditure and revenue by environmental domaines 1999. Sub-sectors

	Central government	Counties	Municipalities	General government sector, total[1]
	DKK mio.			
Current and capital expenditure, total	**7 054**	**724**	**685**	**8 463**
Air and climate	2 066	0	0	2 066
Waste water	0	0	16	16
Waste	253	0	271	524
Soil and groundwater	124	297	62	483
Biodiversity and landscape	1 403	290	179	1 872
Research and development	806	0	0	806
Environmental assistance	1 392	0	0	1 392
Other[2]	1 010	136	158	1 303
Current and capital revenue, total[2]	**692**	**66**	**1 467**	**2 224**
Air and climate	16	0	0	16
Waste water	0	0	1 276	1 276
Waste	- 8	0	154	146
Soil and groundwater	101	25	2	129
Biodiversity and landscape	209	24	9	241
Research and development	265	0	0	265
Other[3]	109	17	26	151

[1] Unconsolidated. [2] Excluding enviromental taxes. [3] Including administration

Table 25 Environmental expenditure and revenues 1999. Subsectors

	Central government	Counties	Municipalities	General government, total[1]
	DKK mio.			
Current and capital expenditure, total	**7 054**	**724**	**685**	**8 463**
Current expenditure, total	5 213	617	639	6 469
Total consumption	1 963	573	343	2 879
Compensation of employees	1 077	57	75	1 209
Consumption of fixed capital	84	23	13	121
Intermediate consumption	1 030	515	261	1 806
-Sales of goods and services	227	22	6	255
Current transfers, total	3 249	44	296	3 589
Capital expenditure, total	1 842	106	46	1 994
Fixed gross investments	270	106	46	423
Other capital expenditure	1 571	0	0	1 571
Current and capital revenue, total[2]	**692**	**66**	**1 467**	**2 225**
Capital revenue, total	597	65	1 467	2 128
Gross residual income	84	23	13	121
Withdrawal of inc. from quasi corporations	0	0	1 407	1 407
Current transfers, total	512	42	46	601
Compulsory contributions	71	0	0	71
Other current transfers	442	42	46	530
Capital revenue, total	96	1	0	96

[1] Unconsolidated. [2] Excluding environmental taxes

Table 26 Convictions for offences against environmental legislation

	1997	1998	1999
	number of convictions		
Total	**693**	**583**	**590**
Environmental Protection Act	253	208	209
Marine Environment Act	1	-	2
Nature Conservation Act	58	54	91
Washington Convention	9	14	16
Forestry Act	1	2	1
Act on urban and rural areas	43	43	76
Act on holiday dwellings and camping	108	22	5
Act on chemical compounds and products	12	7	15
Other acts relating to the environment	208	233	175

Table 27 Denmark's fauna and flora

	Total number of known species	Total number of 'listed species'		Species extinct in Denmark[1]	Species requiring special protection		
					Directly endangered[2]	Vulnerable species[3]	Rare species[4]
		number	per cent	number of species			
Total	**10 598**	**3 142**	**30**	**343**	**611**	**997**	**1 191**
Flora							
Fungi / Lichens	**3 950**	**1 452**	**37**	**112**	**268**	**453**	**619**
Fungi	3 000	878	29	31	157	248	442
Lichens	950	574	60	81	111	205	177
Vascular plants	**1 050**	**220**	**21**	**23**	**36**	**66**	**95**
Fauna							
Insects	**5 289**	**1 359**	**26**	**190**	**285**	**450**	**434**
Ephemeroptera	42	20	48	5	8	4	3
Plecoptera	25	10	40	2	2	3	3
Odonata	50	21	42	4	4	7	6
Pentatomoidea	56	15	27	0	2	7	6
Trichoptera	168	54	32	10	3	12	29
Beetles	3 674	964	26	144	233	328	259
Butterflies	73	36	49	9	8	18	1
Moths	900	141	16	13	12	45	71
Zygaenidae	8	5	63	1	1	3	0
Syrphidae	269	86	32	2	10	21	53
Simuliidae	24	7	29	0	2	2	3
Vertebrates	**309**	**111**	**36**	**18**	**22**	**28**	**43**
Freshwater fish	38	15	39	2	5	1	7
Amphibians	14	5	36	0	1	3	1
Reptiles	7	2	29	2	0	0	0
Birds	200	74	37	14	15	14	31
Mammals	50	15	30	0	1	10	4

Note. Definitions of categories are identical to those which are used in the so-called 'red lists'. These are national lists of the status of endangered animal and plant species.

[1] Species which are regarded as extinct in Denmark after 1850. [2] Species which are regarded as in danger of extinction in Denmark in the near future if the negative factors which are currently affecting them continue. [3] Species which are expected to be directly endangered in Denmark if the negative factors which are currently affecting them continue. [4] Species which are so few in number that they are particularly sensitive to random man-made or natural fluctuations and negligence.

Source: National Forest and Nature Agency.

Table 26 Convictions for offences against environmental legislation

	1997	1998	1999
	number of convictions		
Total	**693**	**583**	**590**
Environmental Protection Act	253	208	209
Marine Environment Act	1	-	2
Nature Conservation Act	58	54	91
Washington Convention	9	14	16
Forestry Act	1	2	1
Act on urban and rural areas	43	43	76
Act on holiday dwellings and camping	108	22	5
Act on chemical compounds and products	12	7	15
Other acts relating to the environment	208	233	175

Table 27 Denmark's fauna and flora

	Total number of known species	Total number of 'listed species'		Species extinct in Denmark[1]	Species requiring special protection		
					Directly endangered[2]	Vulnerable species[3]	Rare species[4]
		number	per cent	number of species			
Total	**10 598**	**3 142**	**30**	**343**	**611**	**997**	**1 191**
Flora							
Fungi / Lichens	**3 950**	**1 452**	**37**	**112**	**268**	**453**	**619**
Fungi	3 000	878	29	31	157	248	442
Lichens	950	574	60	81	111	205	177
Vascular plants	**1 050**	**220**	**21**	**23**	**36**	**66**	**95**
Fauna							
Insects	**5 289**	**1 359**	**26**	**190**	**285**	**450**	**434**
Ephemeroptera	42	20	48	5	8	4	3
Plecoptera	25	10	40	2	2	3	3
Odonata	50	21	42	4	4	7	6
Pentatomoidea	56	15	27	0	2	7	6
Trichoptera	168	54	32	10	3	12	29
Beetles	3 674	964	26	144	233	328	259
Butterflies	73	36	49	9	8	18	1
Moths	900	141	16	13	12	45	71
Zygaenidae	8	5	63	1	1	3	0
Syrphidae	269	86	32	2	10	21	53
Simuliidae	24	7	29	0	2	2	3
Vertebrates	**309**	**111**	**36**	**18**	**22**	**28**	**43**
Freshwater fish	38	15	39	2	5	1	7
Amphibians	14	5	36	0	1	3	1
Reptiles	7	2	29	2	0	0	0
Birds	200	74	37	14	15	14	31
Mammals	50	15	30	0	1	10	4

Note. Definitions of categories are identical to those which are used in the so-called 'red lists'. These are national lists of the status of endangered animal and plant species.

[1] Species which are regarded as extinct in Denmark after 1850. [2] Species which are regarded as in danger of extinction in Denmark in the near future if the negative factors which are currently affecting them continue. [3] Species which are expected to be directly endangered in Denmark if the negative factors which are currently affecting them continue. [4] Species which are so few in number that they are particularly sensitive to random man-made or natural fluctuations and negligence.

Source: National Forest and Nature Agency.

Table 28 Breeding pairs of the 20 most common birds in Denmark 1998

No.	Species	Number of breeding pairs	Trend
1	Blackbird	2 282 000	Rising
2	Chaffinch	1 700 000	Rising
3	Skylark	1 360 000	Falling
4	House sparrow	944 000	Falling
5	Great tit	745 000	Fluctuating
6	Starling	660 000	Falling
7	Willow warbler	603 000	Stable
8	Yellowhammer	567 000	Stable
9	European greenfinch	489 000	Rising
10	Tree sparrow	482 000	Rising
11	Wren	404 000	Fluctuating
12	Whitethroat	358 000	Falling
13	Wood pigeon	291 000	Rising
14	Robin	285 000	Fluctuating
15	Blackcap	284 000	Rising
16	Common linnet	283 000	Stable
17	Swallow	275 000	Fluctuating
18	Song thrush	259 000	Stable
19	Magpie	249 000	Rising
20	Bluetit	245 000	Fluctuating

Source: DOF-BirdLife Denmark - The Danish Ornithological Society: 'Fuglenes Danmark', 1998.

Table 29 Breeding pairs of the 20 most rare birds in Denmark 2000

No.	Species	Number of breeding pairs	Developmental trend
1	Red-crested Pochard	1	Falling
2	Golden Eagle	1	Rising
3	Little Gull	1	Fluctuating
4	Gull-billed Tern	1-2	Falling
5	Savi´s Warbler	1-7	Fluctuating
6	Great Reed Warbler	1-7	Falling
7	Northen Fulmar	2	Rising
8	Mediterranean Gull	2	Rising
9	European Golden Plover	2-5	Falling
10	Osprey	2-8	Fluctuating
11	White Stork	3	Falling
12	White-throated dipper	4-5	Fluctuating
13	European Serin	4-5	Falling
14	Crested Lark	4-12	Falling
15	Eurasian Hobby	5	Fluctuating
16	Short-eared Owl	5	Falling
17	Eurasian Spoonbill	6	Rising
18	White-tailed Eagle	6	Rising
19	European Bee-eater	4-6	Rising
20	Tawny Pipit	6-7	Falling

Note. Protection of wild birds are regulated by the Act on hunting and game management and the Nature Protection Act.

Source: DOF-BirdLife Denmark - The Danish Ornithological Society: 'Threatened Breeding pairs', 2000.

Table 28 Breeding pairs of the 20 most common birds in Denmark 1998

No.	Species	Number of breeding pairs	Trend
1	Blackbird	2 282 000	Rising
2	Chaffinch	1 700 000	Rising
3	Skylark	1 360 000	Falling
4	House sparrow	944 000	Falling
5	Great tit	745 000	Fluctuating
6	Starling	660 000	Falling
7	Willow warbler	603 000	Stable
8	Yellowhammer	567 000	Stable
9	European greenfinch	489 000	Rising
10	Tree sparrow	482 000	Rising
11	Wren	404 000	Fluctuating
12	Whitethroat	358 000	Falling
13	Wood pigeon	291 000	Rising
14	Robin	285 000	Fluctuating
15	Blackcap	284 000	Rising
16	Common linnet	283 000	Stable
17	Swallow	275 000	Fluctuating
18	Song thrush	259 000	Stable
19	Magpie	249 000	Rising
20	Bluetit	245 000	Fluctuating

Source: DOF-BirdLife Denmark - The Danish Ornithological Society: 'Fuglenes Danmark', 1998.

Table 29 Breeding pairs of the 20 most rare birds in Denmark 2000

No.	Species	Number of breeding pairs	Developmental trend
1	Red-crested Pochard	1	Falling
2	Golden Eagle	1	Rising
3	Little Gull	1	Fluctuating
4	Gull-billed Tern	1-2	Falling
5	Savi´s Warbler	1-7	Fluctuating
6	Great Reed Warbler	1-7	Falling
7	Northen Fulmar	2	Rising
8	Mediterranean Gull	2	Rising
9	European Golden Plover	2-5	Falling
10	Osprey	2-8	Fluctuating
11	White Stork	3	Falling
12	White-throated dipper	4-5	Fluctuating
13	European Serin	4-5	Falling
14	Crested Lark	4-12	Falling
15	Eurasian Hobby	5	Fluctuating
16	Short-eared Owl	5	Falling
17	Eurasian Spoonbill	6	Rising
18	White-tailed Eagle	6	Rising
19	European Bee-eater	4-6	Rising
20	Tawny Pipit	6-7	Falling

Note. Protection of wild birds are regulated by the Act on hunting and game management and the Nature Protection Act.

Source: DOF-BirdLife Denmark - The Danish Ornithological Society: 'Threatened Breeding pairs', 2000.

Table 30 Animals killed, mammals

	1990/91	1995/96	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000
	thousands				
Total	**302.5**	**326.5**	**283.3**	**279.5**	**273,5**
Red deer	1.9	2.9	3.3	3.3	3,4
Fallow deer	3.5	3.7	4.1	3.8	4,2
Sica	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0,4
Roe deer	73.0	105.0	101.0	101.0	103,8
Hare	148.0	162.0	113.0	106.0	99,2
Rabbits	17.0	6.0	4.6	7.5	5,0
Squirrel	0.3	. . .[1]	. . .[1]	. . .[1]	. . .[1]
Foxes	50.0	38.0	42.0	45.0	43,9
Badger	1.0	. . .[1]	. . .[1]	. . .[1]	. . .[1]
Polecat	0.9	0.7	1.8	1.1	1,1
Mink	2.8	4.6	8.0	6.7	8,0
Stone marten	3.7	3.2	4.8	4.6	4,5

Note. Number of people holding hunting licences in the 1999/2000 are 170,800.

[1] This species is totally protected, but individual animals may be killed in accordance with the Statutory Order on game injuries.

Source: National Environmental Research Institute, Dept. of Flora and Fauna Ecology.

Table 31 Animals killed, birds

	1990/91	1995/96	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000
	thousands				
Total	**2 866**	**2 585**	**2 281**	**2 246**	**2 458**
Grey partridge	85	94	65	57	53
Pheasant	900	812	705	742	764
Heron	1	1	2	2	2
Woodcock	27	27	22	25	24
Snipe	32	24	20	18	22
Mallard	696	768	643	670	731
Other surface-feeding ducks	152	155	94	89	99
Eider duck	135	114	106	72	95
Other diving duck	58	45	36	34	33
Goose	14	16	15	18	18
Common coot	24	18	13	14	20
Gull	99	47	41	38	36
Wood pigeon	351	262	288	239	300
Eurasian collared dove	12	10	10	8	9
Rook	92	81	84	92	102
Crow	104	69	81	75	99
Black-billed magpie	60	38	43	43	45
Cormorant	. . .	3	4	4	4
Starling	. . .	1	7	7	2

Note. Number of people holding hunting licences in the 1999/2000 are 170,800.

Source: National Environmental Research Institute, Dept. of Flora and Fauna ecology.

Table 30 Animals killed, mammals

	1990/91	1995/96	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000
	thousands				
Total	**302.5**	**326.5**	**283.3**	**279.5**	**273,5**
Red deer	1.9	2.9	3.3	3.3	3,4
Fallow deer	3.5	3.7	4.1	3.8	4,2
Sica	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0,4
Roe deer	73.0	105.0	101.0	101.0	103,8
Hare	148.0	162.0	113.0	106.0	99,2
Rabbits	17.0	6.0	4.6	7.5	5,0
Squirrel	0.3	. . .[1]	. . .[1]	. . .[1]	. . .[1]
Foxes	50.0	38.0	42.0	45.0	43,9
Badger	1.0	. . .[1]	. . .[1]	. . .[1]	. . .[1]
Polecat	0.9	0.7	1.8	1.1	1,1
Mink	2.8	4.6	8.0	6.7	8,0
Stone marten	3.7	3.2	4.8	4.6	4,5

Note. Number of people holding hunting licences in the 1999/2000 are 170,800.

[1] This species is totally protected, but individual animals may be killed in accordance with the Statutory Order on game injuries.

Source: National Environmental Research Institute, Dept. of Flora and Fauna Ecology.

Table 31 Animals killed, birds

	1990/91	1995/96	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000
	thousands				
Total	**2 866**	**2 585**	**2 281**	**2 246**	**2 458**
Grey partridge	85	94	65	57	53
Pheasant	900	812	705	742	764
Heron	1	1	2	2	2
Woodcock	27	27	22	25	24
Snipe	32	24	20	18	22
Mallard	696	768	643	670	731
Other surface-feeding ducks	152	155	94	89	99
Eider duck	135	114	106	72	95
Other diving duck	58	45	36	34	33
Goose	14	16	15	18	18
Common coot	24	18	13	14	20
Gull	99	47	41	38	36
Wood pigeon	351	262	288	239	300
Eurasian collared dove	12	10	10	8	9
Rook	92	81	84	92	102
Crow	104	69	81	75	99
Black-billed magpie	60	38	43	43	45
Cormorant	. . .	3	4	4	4
Starling	. . .	1	7	7	2

Note. Number of people holding hunting licences in the 1999/2000 are 170,800.

Source: National Environmental Research Institute, Dept. of Flora and Fauna ecology.

Table 32 Energy balance sheet for Denmark 1999*

	Crude oil and semi-manufactured oil	Coal, coke, etc.	Oil products	Natural gas	Other gas	Renewable energy resources	Electricity	District heating
	tons in thousands			1 000 Nm^3	1 000 tons	TJ	GWh	TJ
Production	**14 941**	**-**	**7 962**	**14 038**	**562**	**60 726**	**36 639**	**123 113**
Imports	**5 296**	**7 179**	**5 439**	**-**	**21**	**1 690**	**4 963**	**-**
Stock	**-70**	**-967**	**11**	**-317**	**-15**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Waste and cable losses	**112**	**70**	**87**	**201**	**6**	**426**	**1 888**	**24 652**
Exports	**9 018**	**202**	**4 743**	**2 747**	**107**	**24**	**7 275**	**-**
Total domestic consumption	**11 178**	**7 875**	**8 560**	**11 407**	**486**	**61 965**	**32 439**	**98 461**
Households	**-**	**7**	**2 778**	**723**	**56**	**9 289**	**10 191**	**62 660**
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	**-**	**71**	**742**	**768**	**6**	**2 498**	**2 081**	**1 892**
Agriculture, horticulture, and forestry	-	35	487	151	5	2 498	1 937	1 885
Fishing, etc.	-	-	223	-	0	-	59	-
Quarrying and mining	-	36	32	617	0	-	85	7
Manufacturing	**11 178**	**411**	**774**	**1 052**	**398**	**4 970**	**9 704**	**6 639**
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	-	95	221	382	6	187	2 175	927
Mfr. of textile, wearing apparel and leather	-	-	9	37	1	2	211	326
Mfr. of wood, paper, printing and publishing	-	-	40	98	3	3 837	1 091	1 930
Mfr. of refined petroleum products, chemicals and plastic	11 178	20	79	177	356	13	2 223	1 531
Mfr. of non-metallic mineral, etc.	-	295	287	160	18	18	863	104
Mfr. of iron and basis metals	-	1	118	181	13	150	2 658	1 600
Mfr. of furniture and manufacturing n.e.s.	-	-	20	18	1	764	483	221
Energy and water supply	**-**	**7 385**	**1 504**	**8 581**	**0**	**45 207**	**472**	**17**
Construction	**-**	**-**	**343**	**5**	**10**	**-**	**256**	**-**
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, etc.	**-**	**-**	**358**	**99**	**5**	**-**	**3 968**	**9 710**
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, gas stations, etc.	-	-	63	12	1	-	348	1 181
Wholesale and commission sale, except of motor vehicles	-	-	208	41	1	-	1 406	4 063
Retail trade and repair work, except motor vehicles	-	-	69	25	1	-	1 599	2 406
Hotels and restaurants, etc.	-	-	17	21	3	-	615	2 059
Transport, postal services and telecommunication	**-**	**-**	**1 751**	**11**	**2**	**-**	**1 520**	**1 123**
Transport	-	-	1 723	5	2	-	1 237	523
Post and telecommunication	-	-	28	6	0	-	283	600
Financial intermediation, etc. business activities	**-**	**-**	**90**	**39**	**0**	**-**	**899**	**3 855**
Financial intermediation and insurance, etc.	-	-	6	9	-	-	221	858
Letting and sale of real estate	-	-	25	6	0	-	117	617
Business activities, etc.	-	-	59	24	0	-	560	2 380
Public and personal services	**-**	**-**	**221**	**128**	**9**	**-**	**3 349**	**12 565**
Public administration and defence, etc.	-	-	104	17	3	-	416	1 683
Education	-	-	25	29	3	-	744	2 882
Human health activities	-	-	11	19	1	-	482	1 867
Social institutions, etc.	-	-	22	26	0	-	661	2 560
Refuse disposal, organisations, entertainment, etc.	-	-	59	36	2	-	1 046	3 573

Table 33 Energy consumption in Denmark

	1990	1995	1999
Energy consumption, gross		thousand tons	
Hard coal etc.	9 995	10 987	7 826
Coke and furnace coke	45	51	46
Brown coal etc.	6	9	3
Waste	1 833	2 314	2 802
Fuel wood, etc.	1 110	1 255	1 240
Straw	861	843	946
Kerosene	118	14	6
Jet fuel	666	657	675
Motor gasoline	1 571	1 887	2 093
Other petrol and oil products	19	750	1 258
Gas/Diesel oil	3 906	3 897	3 665
Fuel oil	947	998	643
Petroleum-coke	182	176	216
Liquid gas (LPG)	100	87	91
Refinery gas	265	370	353
		mio. Nm^3	
Natural gas[3]	1 703	3 009	4 201
		thousand GJ	
Biogas	587	1 277	1 344
Wind energy and water power	2 298	4 347	11 018
Electricity supply		mio. KWh	
Electricity sold, public works	28 548	31 470	32 658
Dwellings	9 015	9 549	9 665
Agriculture, etc.	2 349	2 544	2 555
Manufacturing	8 112	9 451	9 748
Other industries, public administration, etc.	9 068	9 892	10 638
Crude oil and natural gas		thousand tons	
Crude oil, Danish production	5 985	9 062	14 584
		mio. Nm^3	
Natural gas, Danish production	3 081	5 009	7 355

Note. Gross energy consumption is defined as the amount of energy available after conversion in refineries and before conversion at electricity, gas, or district heating power stations. This definition is different from the 'Manufacturers' investment by sector and county', which does not include energy converted in refineries.

[1] Corrected for cross-border trade. [2] Including waste oil. From 1995 incl. orimulsion. [3] Excl. consumption on North-Sea platforms.

Source: Danish Energy Agency and Association of Danish Electric Utilities.

Table 34 Production of renewable energy

	1990	1995	1999
	TJ		
Total production	**50 857**	**64 741**	**80 972**
Solar heat	100	212	317
Wind power	2 197	4 238	10 906
Water power	101	109	115
Straw	12 481	12 823	13 706
Wood chips	1 724	2 340	2 649
Wood	7 019	9 191	8 339
Wood pills	1 575	2 138	2 368
Wood waste	6 183	5 729	7 128
Biogas	752	1 754	2 656
Waste combustion	15 471	22 878	29 103
Fish oil	744	251	27
Geothermal heat[1]	2 510	3 078	3 658

[1] Heat pumps and geothermy.

Source: Danish Energy Agency.

Table 35 Manufacturers' energy consumption 1999

		Solid fuel	Liquid fuel	Gas	Electricity	District heating
		1 000 GJ				
	Manufacturing, total[1,2]	**17 130**	**22 256**	**59 866**	**30 678**	**5 333**
14009	**Extraction of gravel, clay, stone and salt, etc.**	**944**	**884**	**1 681**	**229**	**1**
15009	**Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco**[2]	**2 722**	**7 105**	**14 891**	**6 891**	**872**
151000	Mfr. of meat and meat products	0	1 267	2 602	1 996	114
155000	Mfr. of dairy products	0	676	4 152	1 338	13
158909	Mfr. of other food products	2 721	4 931	5 424	2 914	673
159000	Mfr. of beverages	0	215	2 608	568	62
160000	Mfr. of tobacco and related products	0	16	105	75	9
17009	**Mfr. of textiles, clothing and leather**	**2**	**80**	**1 290**	**598**	**173**
170000	Mfr. of textiles	1	62	1 192	513	144
180000	Mfr. of clothing	1	10	56	52	27
190000	Mfr. of leather and footwear	0	8	42	33	2
20000	**Mfr. of wood and wood products**	**3 929**	**625**	**195**	**1 050**	**14**
21009	**Mfr. of paper; printing and publishing**	**37**	**253**	**3 424**	**2 036**	**1 533**
210000	Mfr. of pulp, paper and paper products	32	217	3 146	1 241	1 231
221200	Publishing of newspapers	0	0	11	172	113
221309	Publishing activities excl. newspapers	0	5	72	134	89
222009	Printing etc.	5	31	195	490	100
23000	**Mfr. of refined petroleum, etc.**	**0**	**1 148**	**18 344**	**990**	**298**
24000	**Mfr. of chemicals**	**538**	**1 148**	**5 300**	**4 166**	**1 026**
241009	Mfr. of chemical raw materials	1	354	3 682	2 018	312
243009	Mfr. of paints, soap, cosmetics, etc.	537	62	877	919	68
244000	Mfr. of pharmaceuticals	0	732	741	1 229	646
25000	**Rubber and plastic products**	**4**	**279**	**1 291**	**2 176**	**70**
26000	**Mfr. of non-metallic mineral, etc.**	**7 949**	**8 873**	**6 593**	**2 796**	**57**
261009	Mfr. of glass and ceramic goods, etc.	0	47	1 636	578	17
263009	Mfr. of bricks and concrete, etc.	7 949	8 827	4 957	2 218	40
27009	**Mfr. and processing of basic metal**	**93**	**620**	**3 449**	**4 309**	**276**
270000	Mfr. of basic metal	26	127	2 089	2 761	84
281009	Mfr. of construction materials of metal	51	300	445	713	131
286009	Mfr. of hand tools, packaging of metal, etc.	16	193	915	835	61
29000	**Mfr. of machinery and equipment**	**1**	**697**	**1 680**	**2 103**	**478**
291000	Mfr. of marine engines, compressors, etc.	0	168	741	1 003	215
292000	Mfr. of other general purpose machinery	1	276	300	434	80
293000	Mfr. of agricultural and forestry machinery	0	110	282	174	31
294009	Mfr. of machinery for industries, etc.	0	118	196	335	112
297000	Mfr. of domestic appliances	0	24	161	157	40
30009	**Mfr. of electrical and optical equipment**	**42**	**194**	**562**	**1 203**	**306**
300009	Mfr. of computers, electric motors, etc.	0	79	228	502	183
320000	Mfr. of radios and communication equipment, etc.	41	76	237	387	39
330000	Mfr. of medical and optical instruments, etc.	0	38	97	314	84
35009	**Mfr. of transport equipment**	**2**	**139**	**736**	**806**	**108**
351000	Building and repair of ships, etc.	2	50	336	396	39
352009	Mfr. of transport equipment, excl. ships	0	89	400	410	69
36000	**Mfr. of furniture and manufacturing n.e.s.**	**866**	**212**	**429**	**1 325**	**122**
361000	Mfr. of furniture	863	191	322	1 016	61
365009	Mfr. of toys, gold and silver articles, etc.	3	21	107	309	60

Note. The table includes workplaces in firms with 20 or more employed in the industry.

[1] Incl. extraction of gravel, clay, stone and salt, etc. [2] Excl. bakeries.