

Environment and energy

1. Energy consumption

Denmark self-sufficient as regards energy

Since 1997, Denmark has been self-sufficient as regards energy thanks to the increased extraction of crude oil and natural gas from the North Sea. The own production of oil in 2001 was lower compared to 2000, due to an explosion in the Gorm oilfield, which hampered the oil production for a short period of time. This resulted in lower exports of oil in 2001.

More renewable energy sources

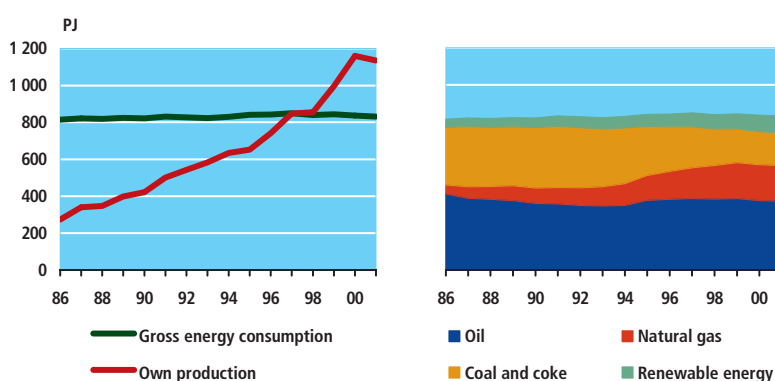
The consumption of oil and natural gas remained unchanged from 2000 to 2001, while the consumption of renewable energy increased. This plays a particularly important part as regards environmental issues, as an increase in the use of such energy can cause a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by replacing 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.

Stable energy consumption in recent years

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. Total gross energy consumption has remained stable in recent years, whereas the composition of fuels has changed markedly, resulting in an increase in the consumption of natural gas and renewable energy and a subsequent decrease in coal consumption.

Figure 1

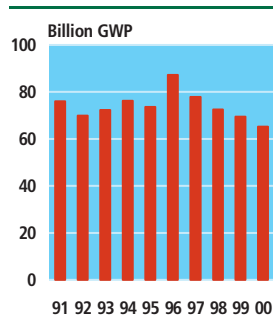
Gross energy consumption 1986-2001



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2. Air pollution

Figure 2
Emissions of greenhouse gases



Greenhouse gases

The air and the environment are subjected to a significant pressure created by humans from the burning of fossil fuels, which entails emissions of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), laughing gas (N₂O), methane (CH₄), and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). Carbon dioxide is the most important of these substances. Greenhouse gases are not dangerous in themselves for human beings, but in greater quantities they are assumed to contribute to a gradual increase in average global temperatures.

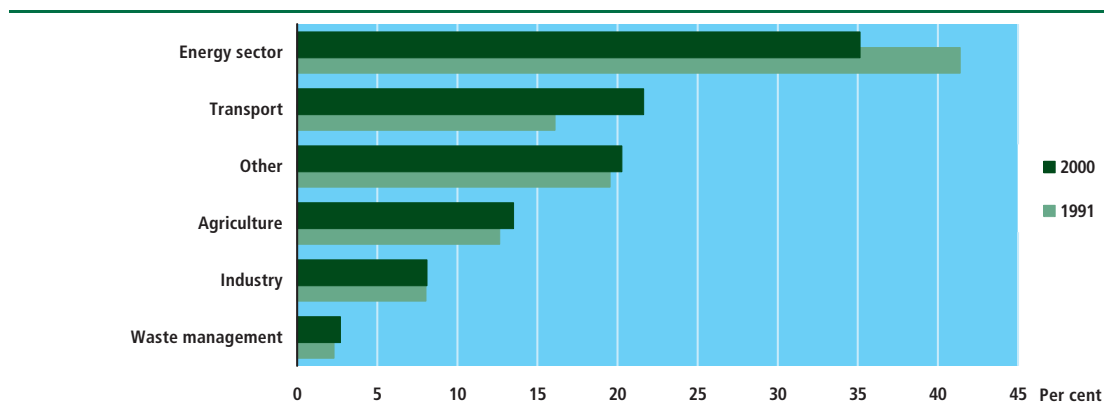
Fall in emissions of greenhouse gases in recent years

Denmark's emissions of carbon dioxide vary over the years, a fact which is partly due to the net exports of electricity. In the years where Denmark has a large export of electricity, carbon-dioxide emissions increase as power generation increases. However, reductions in the emissions of carbon dioxide have been achieved by replacing fossil fuels, such as coal, by natural gas and renewable energy and by an increase in energy effectiveness. The effect of the various greenhouse gases on the atmosphere varies. They are therefore converted to the so-called GWP (Global Warming Potential). GWP indicates the effect of the various greenhouse gases converted to the quantity of carbon dioxide that would have the same climatic impact – 1 kg carbon dioxide corresponds to 1 GWP.

The energy sector is the main source of emissions – but the share has declined

The production of energy is the main source of carbon dioxide emissions, and here it is particularly the burning of coal and oil, which has a major impact on carbon dioxide emissions. The energy sector accounted for 35 per cent of the total emissions of greenhouse gases in 2000, but the share has declined since 1991, when the sector accounted for 41 per cent. The transport sector was also a large contributor accounting for 22 per cent of the total emissions in 2000. Here road transport accounted for the largest share. The majority of emissions of methane (CH₄) comes from agriculture and nature (e.g. emissions from ruminant animals and bogs). Emissions of laughing gas (N₂O) result mainly from the use of nitrogenous fertilisers. Agriculture accounted for 14 per cent of total emissions of greenhouse gases in 2000.

Figure 3
Emissions of greenhouse gases (GWP) by sectors

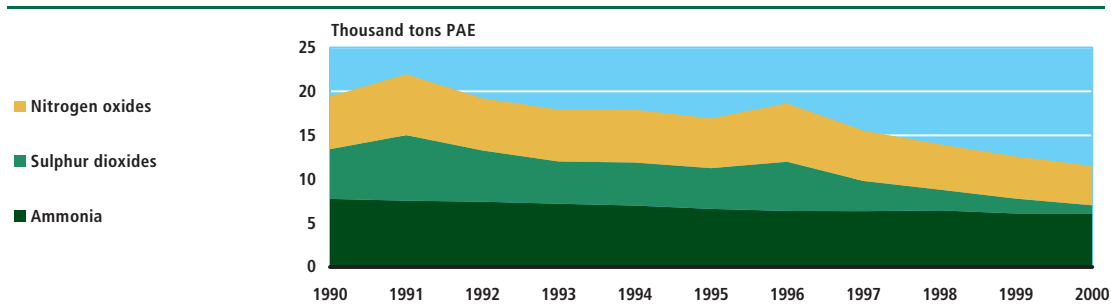


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Acidification

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 (NH_3), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and sulphur dioxides (SO_2). 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 4 Acidification from Danish activities



Source: the National Environmental Research Institute of Denmark

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 40 per cent of the total Danish emissions. Energy conversion accounted for 32 per cent and the transport sector for 20 per cent. These percentages have changed: in 2000, agriculture accounted for the greater share of emissions, 52 per cent, while the transport sector accounted for 27 per cent and energy conversion accounted for 13 per cent. Emissions from the energy sector have declined due to the introduction of desulphurization plants and increasing consumption of natural gas at the expense of coal and oil.

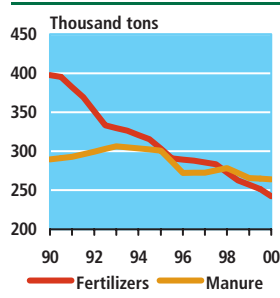
Transboundary gases

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, mostly from west.

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3. Agriculture

Figure 5
Nitrogen in manure and commercial fertilizers



Use of fertilizers is declining in agriculture

Agricultural production of animal and vegetable products involves the use of manure and commercial fertilizers. 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 use of especially commercial fertilizers has declined over the last decade.

Aquatic Environment Action Plan II

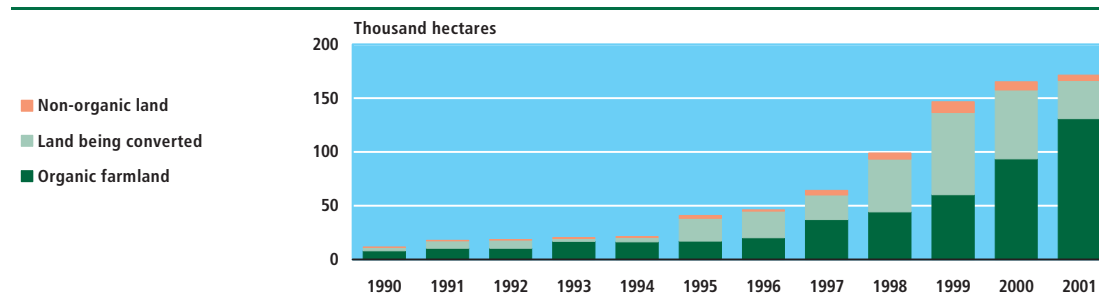
The Aquatic Environment Action Plan II constitutes a response to this state. The leaching of nitrogen is to be reduced by measures such as extending wetlands, organic farming, and sowing crops after harvesting to absorb nitrogen from the soil. Another measure concerns stricter "harmony requirements", 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 40 per cent from 2000 to 2001 and now covers 130,894 ha. Thus, organic farming accounted for 4.9 per cent of all Danish farmland in 2001.

Figure 6

Total areal extent of organic farms



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

Pesticides

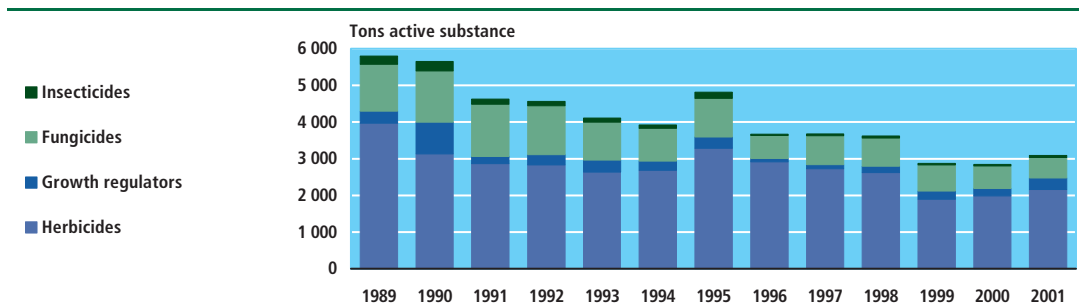
Pesticides are chemical products which are mainly used within agriculture to combat weeds, fungi, and insects. Effective control of pests, weeds, and fungi in fields has had an indirect effect on the number of animals, which feed on insects. The effect might be fatal or entail a reduction in the reproductive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

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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.

Figure 7

Pesticide sales to agriculture



Source: the Danish Environmental Protection Agency

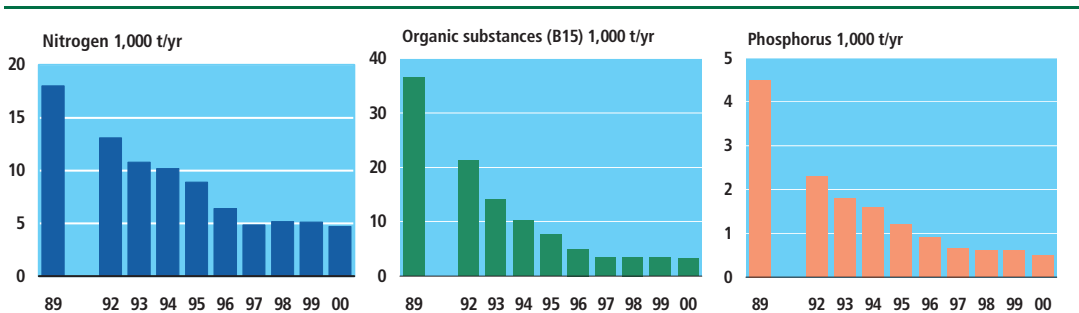
4. Waste water

Emissions of nitrogen, organic substances, and phosphorus

The majority of all buildings in Denmark are connected to sewers, and most wastewater passes through municipal sewage treatment plants before being discharged into lakes, watercourses, or the ocean. Discharges of organic substances, nitrogen and phosphorus from sewage treatment plants were reduced from 1999 to 2000.

Figure 8

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. A few enterprises have their own discharge points because of their distant location.

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5. Waste

Household waste increases

In 2000, the Danes produced 3.0 million tons of household waste. This corresponds to 577 kg per citizen. In 1998, 500 kg of waste per citizen was produced. The total waste quantities were 13.5 million tons. This constituted an increase of 9 per cent in relation to 1999. The sewage treatment plants accounted for the largest increase, as the quantity of sludge from sewage treatment plants increased by 31 per cent in relation to 1999. Institutions, wholesale and retail trade, offices, manufacturing and construction produced respectively 17, 11 and 9 per cent more waste in 2000, whereas the increase in household waste was only 4 per cent. In contrast, power plants produced 10 per cent less waste in 2000 compared to 1999.

Recycling of waste increased in 2000

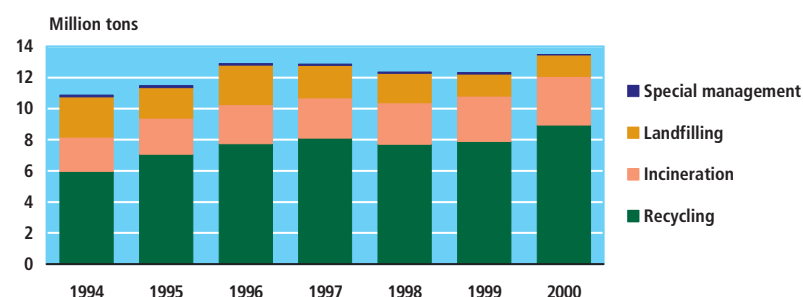
Having remained almost constant for 4 years the amount of recycled waste increased by over 1 mio. tons to 8.9 mio tons in 2000. There was a steady increase in the amount of incinerated waste from 1994 to 2000. There was a similar steady decrease in the amount of deposited waste over the same period.

The construction industry accounted for the highest amount of waste

The majority of waste was collected from the construction industry, i.e. 24 per cent of total waste in 2000. This was closely followed by the household sector and the manufacturing industry with respectively 23 per cent and 22 per cent. The sewage-treatment plants produced 14 per cent and the power plants 9 per cent, closely followed by the institutions and clerical occupations producing 8 per cent of waste.

Figure 9

Total waste quantities



Note: improved data input is one of the causes of the significant increase up until 1996.

Source: the Danish Environmental Protection Agency

6. Public sector response

Environmental taxes

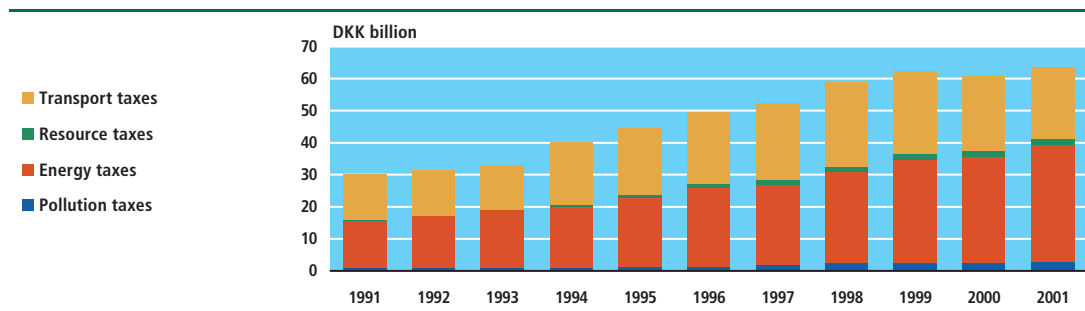
Denmarks environmental policy involves an increasing use of environmental taxes. Environmental taxes comprise pollution taxes, energy taxes, resource taxes and transport taxes. In 2001, the total revenue generated from these taxes was DKK 63.5 billion, corresponding to 9.6 per cent of total revenues from taxes and duties. Environmental taxes thus increased from 3.5 pct of gross domestic product in 1991 to 4.6 per cent in 2001. Energy taxes accounted for the greatest increase. Total revenue generated from energy taxes amounted to 36.4 billion in 2001,

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corresponding to 57.3 per cent of total revenue from the environmental taxes. In the same year, transport taxes accounted for DKK 22.4 billion or 35.4 per cent of environmental taxes. Pollution taxes accounted for 4.6 per cent and resource taxes 2.8 per cent

Figure 10

Environmental taxes



Energy taxes comprise taxes and duties on carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide, electricity, natural gas, petrol and specific petroleum products. Transport taxes comprise taxes and duties on tyres, third-party liability insurance and sales of number plates for motor vehicles, weight duties and registration duties and passenger duties. Pollution taxes comprise taxes and duties on CFCs, PVCs, phthalates, chlorinate solvents, growth stimulants, pesticides, specific retail containers, nickel/cadmium batteries, and waste and waste water. Resource taxes comprise taxes and duties on game and fishing licence, quarrying and imports of raw materials, and piped water.

Table 1 **Area, population and coastline 2002**

	Land and inland water area km ²	Population 1. januar	Density of population per km ²	Jutland and islands in the sea (with official names)		Inland water area 1959 km ²	Coastline 1959 km
				Number	Area km ²		
Denmark	43 098,27	5 368 354	124,6	407¹	43 098,27²	700	7 314
Regions							
Zealand	7 450,57 ¹	2 259 320	303,2	99 ¹	7 450,57 ³	184	1 735
Bornholm	1 795,34	114 473	63,8	45	1 795,34 ⁴	24	587
Lolland-Falster	588,53	44 197	75,1	9	588,53	3	141
Funen	3 485,84	472 504	135,5	100	3 485,84 ⁵	26	1 130
The Islands, total	13 320,28 ¹	2 890 494	217,0	252 ¹	13 320,28	237	3 593
Jutland	29 777,99	2 477 860	83,2	154	29 777,99 ^{2,6}	463	3 721
Counties							
Copenhagen Municipality	88,25	500 531	5 671,7	2	0,23 ⁷	3	92
Frederiksberg Municipality	8,77	91 322	10 413,0	•	•	0	•
Copenhagen County	528,26 ¹	617 336	1 168,6	3 ¹	122,33 ⁷	15	121
Frederiksborg County	1 347,42	370 555	275,0	14	2,40	80	248
Roskilde County	891,42	234 820	263,4	18	0,27	7	154
West Zealand County	2 983,77	298 731	100,1	28	49,00	66	608
Storstrøm County	3 398,02	260 498	76,7	77	2 049,09	36	1 099
Bornholm County	588,53	44 197	75,1	9	588,53	3	141
Funen County	3 485,84	472 504	135,5	100	3 485,84	27	1 130
North Schleswig County	3 939,12	253 166	64,3	14	450,07	119	567 ⁸
Ribe County	3 131,61	224 444	71,7	4	64,83	23	207
Vejle County	2 996,64	351 328	117,2	10	17,04	26	264
Ringkøbing County	4 853,94	274 385	56,5	23	16,84	80	598
Århus County	4 560,73	644 666	141,3	40	148,73	77	635
Viborg County	4 122,51	234 323	56,8	15	392,49	90	646
North Jutland County	6 173,37	495 548	80,3	46	127,96	48	804
Faroe Islands⁹	1 398,85	47 120	33,7	17¹⁰	1 398,85	...	1 117¹¹
Greenland	410 449,00¹²	56 542	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. *European 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 Svaneklapperne is new islands with 11 ha without inhabitants. ² Including the Jutland peninsular of 23,874.24 km². ³ Including the island of Zealand with 7,031.30 km². ⁴ 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, 4,685.73 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 marts the 1.st ¹⁰ Inhabited islands. ¹¹ Measured in 1955. ¹² 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 2002**

	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					16	1
Frederiksberg Municipality	1	10	2	1	13	3	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 and 15 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 1,354 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 municipality, 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 2002	Population		Municipality code	Area in ha 2002	Population	
		1. januar 2001	1. januar 2002			1. januar 2001	1. januar 2002
Whole country	4 309 827	5 349 212	5 368 354	Funen and its islands	348 584	472 064	472 504
				Funen	298 456	439 993	440 680
				431 Avernakø	586	117	123
				443 Birkholm	92	9	9
				431 Bjørnø	150	38	39
				421 Båge	623	30	35
331 Agersø	684	255	251	479 Drejø	426	78	69
- Amager	9 629	155 544	156 268	445 Fænø	394	2	3
365 Bogø	1 307	1 053	1 065	479 Hjortø	90	14	14
373 Enø	340	270	261	Langeland	28 384	14 342	14 219
229 Eskilsø	139	4	4	431 Lyø	605	141	148
365 Farø	93	4	5	487 Siø	131	22	24
373 Gavnbø	575	24	22	479 Skarø	197	32	35
331 Glænø	559	60	59	475 Strynø	488	199	203
221 Hesselø	71	2	2	479 Thuro	753	3 665	3 651
361 Langø	127	5	5	447 Tornø	21	1	2
365 Lindholm	7	3	3	421 Torø	64	2	3
397 Masnedø	168	138	164	479 Tåsinge	6 979	6 071	6 054
365 Møn	21 775	10 587	10 600	423 Æbelø	232	2	2
301 Nekselø	223	22	26	Ærø	8 807	7 306	7 191
365 Nyord	499	45	47	81 named islands	1 106	•	•
331 Omø	452	171	177				
315 Orø	1 502	1 012	989	Jutland	2 977 799	2 469 789	2 477 860
185 Saltholm	1 599	8	8	- Jutland peninsular	2 387 430	2 074 944	2 083 421
301 Sejerø	1 237	377	375	- Vendsyssel-Thy	468 573	307 280	307 017
101 Slotsholmen	21	25	22	773 Agerø	385	28	28
361 Tærø	175	4	4	727 Alrø	751	171	162
77 named islands ¹	745	•	•	Als	31 222	51 437	51 480
				707 Anholt	2 237	171	166
Lolland, Falster and their islands	179 534	114 492	114 473	545 Barsø	266	22	24
Lolland	124 286	70 383	70 201	851 Egholm	600	52	53
Falster	51 376	43 261	43 442	615 Endelave	1 308	166	173
363 Askø	282	54	57	563 Fanø	5 578	3 212	3 227
381 Barneholm	10	2	2	783 Fur	2 229	949	945
379 Fejø	1 600	590	579	813 Hirsholm	17	4	4
379 Femø	1 138	172	164	619 Hjarnø	321	121	114
363 Lilleø	86	15	15	675 Jegindø	791	547	556
379 Skalø	106	0	0	529 Kalvø	18	13	11
379 Vejle	37	11	10	827 Livø	331	8	8
379 Vejro	157	2	1	825 Læsø	10 122	2 266	2 268
35 named islands	456	•	•	571 Mandø	763	64	62
				773 Mors	36 331	22 778	22 638
Bornholm and its islands	58 853	44 126	44 197	531 Rømø	12 886	777	753
Bornholm	58 813	44 024	44 091	741 Samsø	11 206	4 266	4 251
411 Christiansø ²	25	102	106	503 Store Okseø	11	4	4
411 Frederikse ²	4			727 Tunø	352	94	97
411 6 named islands	11	•	•	671 Venø	646	206	198
				515 Årø	566	209	200
				129 named islands	2 859	•	•

Note: Als includes the following municipalities: 501, 523, 535 plus 24,474 people in Sønderborg Municipality. - Amager includes the following habitants municipalities: 155 and 185 (excl. Saltholm) plus 103,679 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, Vejle and Vejro, 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 37,562 people in Aalborg Municipality, Aggersborg parish 513 people in Løgstør Municipality. - Ærø includes municipality 443 (excl. the island of Birkholm) and municipality 493. In total 326 named islands are without inhabitants.

¹ Svaneclapperne is a new island with 11 ha without inhabitants. ² Not included in the division of municipalities, administered by the Ministry of Defence.

Table 4

Land cover¹

	Km ²	Per cent
Total area	43 560,76	100.00
Artificial surfaces	4 246,46	9.75
Urban fabric, industrial and commercial units ²	3 154,63	7.24
Motorway	43,96	0.10
Expressway	9,10	0.02
Road > 6 metre	269,02	0.62
Road 3 – 6 metre	551,58	1.27
Railway	58,22	0.13
Bridge	0,02	0.00
Embankment	2,64	0.01
Runway	3,31	0.01
Mineral extraction sites	19,94	0.05
Technically sites	17,46	0.04
Cemetery	6,96	0.02
Sport facilities	52,18	0.12
Leisure facilities	57,44	0.13
Agricultural areas	28 897,85	66.34
Arable land	28 615,01	65.69
Market garden	33,87	0.08
Pastures	155,18	0.36
Pastures in urban areas	93,72	0.22
Land principally occupied by agriculture, with significant areas of natural vegetation	0,07	0.00
Forests and semi-natural areas	6 788,32	15.58
Forest	1 829,48	4.20
Broad-leaved forest	1 309,40	3.01
Coniferous forest	2 147,34	4.93
Mixed forest	7,98	0.02
Natural grassland	391,92	0.90
Moors and heathland	981,76	2.25
Beaches, dunes and sand plains	51,21	0.12
Sparsely vegetated areas	69,23	0.16
Wetlands	2 274,89	5.22
Meadows	808,89	1.86
Inland wetlands	205,66	0.47
Peatbogs	875,60	2.01
Salt marshes	384,74	0.88
Water bodies	670,59	1.54
Lake	616,49	1.42
Stream > 8- 12 metre	49,42	0.11
Reeds	0,34	0.00
Fish farm	4,34	0.01
Unclassified	682,65	1.57

Note. The Primary data are *arealanvendelseskortet; Areal Information System*, (The Ministry of Environment). Further information can be obtained on www.ais.dk. The figures are a revision (not an update) of the collected data. The National Environmental Research Institute has done the revision in 2001. The classification is based on the 3. digit *CORINE land cover nomenclature*, as a 4th. number is added for national purpose.

¹ The figures are based on different primary data covering the period from the end of the 1980's to the middle of the 1990's. ² Include city center, human locality area with low buildings, human locality area with high buildings, Built-up area in rural areas and industrial area. Roads are not included.

Source: The National Environmental Research Institute, www.dmu.dk.

Table 5

Areal analysed by use

	1965		1982	
	Km ²	Per cent	Km ²	Per cent
Total area	43 070	100	43 080	100
Urban areas, residential and industrial ¹	3 890	9	5 350	12
Hedgerows, ditches, track roads, etc.	1 370	3	1 130	3
Cultivated land, market gardens and orchards	26 930	62	26 510	61
Forests and plantations, incl. agricultural forests	4 720	11	5 010	12
Meadows, marshland, etc.	3 250	8	2 460	6
Mooreland, sand dunes and bogs	2 230	5	1 980	5
Lakes and streams	680	2	640	1

Note. Figures are partly estimates and include some uncertainty.

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

Table 6

Preserved areas

	Preserved areas before and incl. 1990	Preserved in 1991- 1995	Preserved in 1996- 2000	Preserved in 2001	Preserved areas total up to 2001	Preserved areas as pct. of the total area
	km ²					
All Denmark	1 846	97	59	31	2 003	4.7
Copenhagen region ¹	285	14	19	8	325	11.3
Divided after 1997:						
- Copenhagen Municipality	...	...	...	2	2	...
- Copenhagen County	...	...	1	5	5	...
- Frederiksborg County	...	...	2	1	2	...
- Roskilde County	...	...	1	-	1	...
West Zealand County	121	21	1	3	146	4.9
Storstrøm County	108	16	0	-	124	3.7
Bornholm County	36	-	2	-	38	6.4
Funen County	54	11	-	-	65	1.9
South Jutland County	92	4	2	-	98	2.5
Ribe County	111	2	-	-	112	3.6
Vejle County	131	1	15	0	146	4.9
Ringkøbing County	181	1	0	1	184	3.8
Århus County	204	12	0	5	222	4.9
Viborg County	254	11	-	-	265	6.4
North Jutland County	271	5	19	14	308	5.0
Territorial waters	1 381	90	982	-	2 452	...

Note. Figures cover areas where preservation has been determined by the *Fredningsnævn* (preservation board) or the *Overfredningsnævnet* (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.

Source: National Forest and Nature Agency.

Table 7 **Denmark's largest lakes**

Lake's name	Location	1980-89	1999-2000	Lake's name	Location	1980-89	1999-2000
————— km ² —————				————— km ² —————			
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 8 Meteorological conditions. Temperature and degree-days 2001

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	All year
Maximum temperature²													
1874-2001 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	<i>1999</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1892</i>	<i>1947</i>	<i>1941</i>	<i>1975</i>	1906	1978	1968	1953	1975
2001	9.2	13.1	11.5	20.1	25.5	28.0	32.3	33.9	22.2	20.5	14.0	10.3	33.9
Average daily temperature¹													
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
2001	3.4	2.9	3.8	9.1	15.8	16.4	21.7	21.0	15.6	14.4	8.0	3.4	11.3
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
2001	1.7	0.5	1.1	5.6	11.3	12.8	17.4	16.9	12.6	12.0	5.3	0.7	8.2
Average nightly temperature¹													
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
2001	-0.1	-2.6	-2.0	2.4	6.9	9.2	13.1	13.2	9.8	9.7	2.2	-2.5	4.9
Minimum temperature²													
1874-2001 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	<i>1982</i>	<i>1942</i>	<i>1888</i>	<i>1922</i>	<i>1900</i>	<i>1936</i>	<i>1903</i>	<i>1885</i>	<i>1886</i>	<i>1880</i>	<i>1973</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1982</i>
2001	-8.5	-14.0	-18.3	-6.5	-1.0	0.6	2.9	5.1	2.7	0.9	-5.6	-20.7	-20.7
Degree-days													
Normal (1971-1990)	516	473 ³	452	339	186	...	...	...	136	251	361	461	3 175
2001	473	462	493	343	177	...	...	...	130	153	350	505	3 085

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). Degree 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 1874-2001 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 9 Meteorological conditions. Precipitation, sunshine hours, etc. 2001

	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	45	48	40	63	33	62	48	90	137	64	59	61	751
Cph Municipality, Frb.Municipality, Cph. County, Fr.borg County, and Roskilde County	38	42	23	50	33	59	25	108	134	36	48	57	653
West Zealand County	36	42	31	53	29	56	29	116	122	35	44	52	645
Storstrøm County	34	36	31	44	21	72	29	102	129	35	45	62	640
Bornholm County	40	50	43	50	21	70	31	103	164	42	65	57	736
Funen County	39	43	44	47	37	56	40	109	120	41	55	48	679
South Jutland County	42	62	51	46	24	56	78	104	144	68	76	64	815
Ribe County	54	60	42	53	22	51	56	94	143	84	76	75	810
Vejle County	39	55	45	54	35	51	60	76	133	60	55	59	722
Ringkøbing County	52	53	43	72	37	66	61	83	152	99	80	69	867
Aarhus County	42	44	38	70	39	58	29	76	136	47	49	56	684
Viborg County	51	43	45	81	37	60	52	78	139	93	61	67	807
North Jutland County	57	38	41	93	38	91	39	71	116	71	49	57	761
per cent													
Relative humidity, all Denmark¹													
Normal (1961-1990)	91	90	87	80	75	77	79	79	83	87	89	90	84
2001	93	88	85	84	76	82	79	82	88	89	86	90	85
Cloud cover, all Denmark²													
Normal (1961-1990)	79	73	69	63	60	59	62	59	63	70	74	77	67
2001	81	67	65	68	49	64	48	58	74	72	60	69	64
hours													
Bright sunshine, all Denmark³													
Normal (1961-1990)	41	71	117	178	240	249	236	224	152	99	57	39	1 701
2001	32	83	123	151	300	245	309	227	106	77	88	39	1 780
hPa													
Mean air pressure (sea level)													
Aalborg	1 012.5	1 014.2	1 008.2	1 009.4	1 016.1	1 012.3	1 013.0	1 012.8	1 008.7	1 011.6	1 013.6	1 018.3	1 012.6
Copenhagen Airport	1 014.5	1 014.4	1 009.0	1 010.4	1 016.2	1 013.1	1 014.1	1 014.3	1 008.5	1 014.5	1 014.8	1 018.2	1 013.4
per cent													
Wind incidence⁴													
North	5	10	6	11	12	7	5	3	7	<	9	17	8
North-East	4	15	10	8	10	4	6	3	12	2	4	11	7
East	11	10	22	10	8	5	14	14	17	13	1	5	11
South-East	24	5	18	14	5	4	8	17	12	20	8	11	12
South	17	10	12	13	7	7	9	9	9	17	9	7	11
South-West	18	14	16	18	12	19	20	23	13	29	15	13	18
West	12	21	9	17	30	38	23	22	17	17	33	18	21
North-West	8	14	5	8	16	17	12	10	13	3	20	15	12
Calm	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	<	3	1
m/s													
Mean wind force⁵													
2001	4.9	5.9	5.3	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.3	5.0	5.0	6.4	6.0	4.8	5.2

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 cm² 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. m²) 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 10

Meteorological conditions. Daily information 2001

	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
2001	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6
Ice days (max. <0°)													
Normal (1961-1990)	8.6	7.5	2.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	4.0	23.0
2001	2.3	6.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	16.7
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
2001	15.0	18.1	19.7	5.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	19.4	86.9
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
2001	12.4	7.6	9.7	9.2	6.0	5.3	7.9	6.4	10.3	10.9	5.7	15.1	106.5
Precipitation days (R ³ 0.1 mm)													
Normal (1961-1990)	17	13	14	12	12	12	13	13	15	16	18	17	171
2001	16.3	13.8	13.8	16.7	9.2	14.0	9.1	15.3	24.3	16.8	17.7	17.0	184.0
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
2001	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.6	1.6	1.3	3.3	4.1	1.6	0.8	1.4	18.2
Days with snow													
Normal (1961-1990)	7.6	6.4	5.3	2.6	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.1	2.3	5.8	30.0
2001	2.9	8.4	5.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	8.3	27.9
Windy days in pct.													
2001	2	7	5	2	3	2	2	4	3	8	7	5	4
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
2001	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.2	1.3	3.3	3.7	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.2	14.0

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. *Days 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 11

Air pollution in cities

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ sulphur dioxide										
Copenhagen	14.1	11.5	8.7	9.0	7.0	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.3	... ¹
Ålborg	7.1	6.6	4.6	4.0	5.0	2.7	2.7	1.8	...	...¹
Odense	6.9	6.5	4.3	3.8	4.9	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.3	... ¹
$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ nitrogen dioxide										
Copenhagen	51.7	43.4	46.7	53.0	44.7	42.6	42.9	46.8	42.0	40.0
Ålborg	37.8	38.0	36.1	37.4	37.6	33.6	34.2	40.1	35.1	34.7
Odense	36.4	36.6	35.8	34.4	34.0	35.5	31.6	32.9	31.2	31.2
ng/m^3 lead										
Copenhagen	198.6	119.1	37.1	26.0	24.8	16.6	16.4	16.6	29.6	23.4 ²
Ålborg	212.0	140.1	44.7	31.4	18.6	13.9	13.0	12.5	...	12.5 ²
Odense	130.4	96.5	31.9	22.3	22.0	14.9	14.5	13.6	13.0	11.3 ²
$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ particulates										
Copenhagen	73.6	69.6	64.7	61.1	65.3	46.8	45.5	47.2	48.7	34.1 ²
Ålborg	59.1	63.5	61.1	55.7	68.9	53.7	50.7	51.3	...	28.8 ²
Odense	59.8	62.1	55.6	53.2	62.7	61.4	45.6	46.6	47.6	47.6 ²

Note. $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ corresponds to a millionth of a gram per cubic meter, while ng/m^3 corresponds to a billionth of a gram per cubic meter.

¹ Due to the low concentration of sulphur dioxide in the air, measurements have been discontinued. ² Definition has been changed from Total Suspended Particles to PM10.

Source: Danish National Environmental Research Institute.

Table 12 **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
2001	326	359	389	397	357	359	324	306	304	275	272	299	331

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 13
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 ₂	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 14

Emissions from the transport sector 2000

	CO ₂	NO _x	SO ₂	CO
	thousand tons			
Total¹	12 795	97	3,1	331
Road transport	11 298	75	0,5	317
Railway transport	228	2	0,0	0
Air transport	137	1	0,0	2
Sea transport	1 132	20	2,5	12
	per cent			
Total¹	100	100	100	100
Road transport	88	77	18	96
Railway transport	2	2	0	0
Air transport	1	1	1	1
Sea transport	9	21	81	4

Source: National Environmental Research Institute of Denmark, Corinairdatabase.

¹ Emissions from military not included.

Table 15 **Emission of greenhouse gases¹**

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	mia. GWP									
Total	87	80	82	86	83	97	87	82	79	74
Transport	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	16	16
Manufacturing and production	7	6	6	7	7	8	8	7	7	6
Energy sector	36	30	32	36	33	45	36	32	29	26
Waste disposal	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Agriculture	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10
Other	17	16	17	16	16	17	16	15	16	15

¹ Carbon dioxide, laughing gas and methane.

Source: Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser.

Table 16 **Emission of acidification¹**

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	thousand tons PAE									
Total	22.0	19.2	17.9	17.9	16.9	18.6	15.6	14.0	12.6	11.5
Transport	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1
Manufacturing and production	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6
Energy sector	8.8	6.5	5.7	5.7	5.3	7.3	4.3	3.3	2.4	1.5
Waste disposal	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Agriculture	7.5	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.0	6.0
Other	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3

¹ Sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and ammonia.

Source: Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser.

Table 17

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	1 370	1 251	70	49
1991	1 338	1 230	70	38
1992	1 307	1 225	54	28
1993	1 282	1 206	55	21
1994	1 288	1 234	33	21
1995	1 301	1 227	54	20
1996	1 299	1 223	57	19
1997	1 310	1 275	18	17
1998	1 307	1 244	45	18
1999	1 307	1 260	30	17
2000	1 295	1 250	28	17
2001	1 279	1 247	17	15
2002	1 275	1 222	38	15

Source: Environmental Protection Agency.

Beach areas where bathing is forbidden 2002

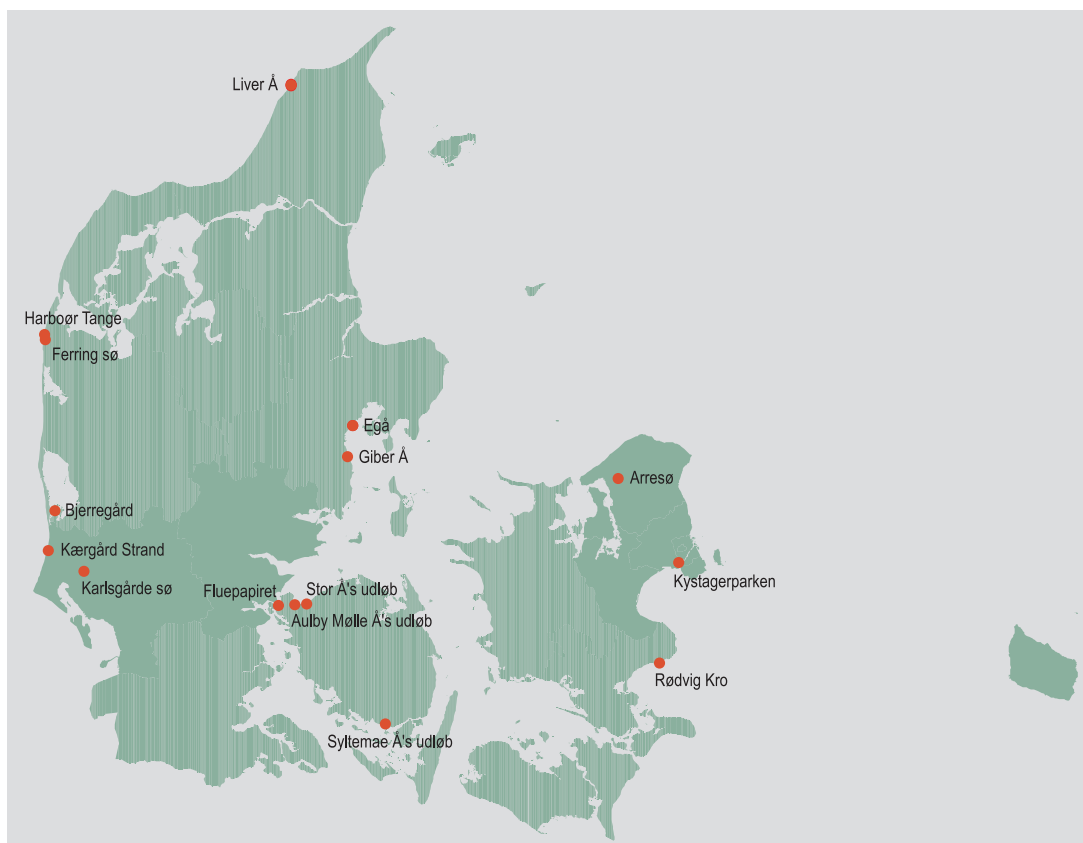


Table 18

Consumption of drinking water by counties

	1998	1999	2000
	m ³ in mio.		
All Denmark	441.3	436.3	428.7
Copenhagen Municipality	35.7	36.3	35.2
Frederiksberg Municipality	6.2	6.0	6.2
Copenhagen County	43.9	42.2	41.6
Frederiksborg County	25.5	27.3	24.0
Roskilde County	16.2	15.7	15.5
West Zealand County	29.1	29.6	28.3
Storstrøm County	19.6	19.4	19.9
Bornholm County	4.3	4.2	4.1
Funen County	38.2	37.5	37.7
South Jutland County	23.1	21.6	23.6
Ribe County	21.6	21.4	21.3
Vejle County	30.5	29.8	29.7
Ringkøbing County	28.6	28.7	27.8
Aarhus County	50.4	49.5	48.6
Viborg County	23.1	22.4	22.5
North Jutland County	45.4	45.0	42.9

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

Table 19**Consumption of drinking water by purpose**

	1998	1999	2000
	m ³ in mio.		
All Denmark	441.3	436.3	428,7
Households	266.2	269.7	265.0
Industry and institutions	142.6	136.2	136.4
Losses, etc.	32.5	30.3	27.2

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

Table 20

Waterworks by content of nitrates in drinking water 2000

	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	76	15	7	2
Copenhagen County ¹	87	7	4	2
Frederiksborg County	79	19	-	2
Roskilde County	87	10	1	2
West Zealand County	85	10	4	1
Storstrøm County	81	16	2	1
Bornholm County	80	20	-	-
Funen County	86	12	2	-
South Jutland County	85	12	3	-
Ribe County	81	18	-	1
Vejle County	87	9	4	0
Ringkøbing County	88	6	5	1
Aarhus County	71	17	9	3
Viborg County	67	15	12	6
North Jutland County	48	22	24	6

¹ Copenhagen County includes Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities.

Table 21

Amount of waste analysed by type of source and treatment 2000

	Recycling	Incineration	Landfilling	Special treatment	Total
thousand tons					
Total	8 947	3 122	1 389	17	13 475
Households	914	1 804	361	4	3 081
Institutions, wholesale and retail trade	449	515	152	4	1 119
Manufacturing	1 896	431	611	9	2 948
Construction	2 889	65	269	0	3 223
Waste water treatment plants	1 554	307	61	0	1 921
Power plants	1 241	-	- 66	-	1 175

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 22

Amount of waste analysed by type of waste and treatment 2000

	Recycling	Incineration	Landfilling	Special treatment	Total
	thousand tons				
Total	8 947	3 122	1 389	17	13 475
Daily refuse	259	1 394	88	-	1 741
Bulky waste	113	351	264	2	730
Garden waste	634	10	12	-	656
Commercial and industrial waste	5 095	977	966	1	7 038
Hazardous and hospital waste	44	85	9	14	152
Processing residue	2 800	306	48	-	3 154
Not known	2	0	1	0	4

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 23**Sales of pesticides**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	tons					
Sales of pesticide products¹						
Total sale	15 295	14 825	14 179	12 445	12 141	12 120
Repellents	64	59	56	84	35	23
Fungicides	1 626	2 105	1 911	1 999	1 757	1 625
Rodenticides	412	306	375	441	458	625
Herbicides	7 898	7 584	7 320	5 740	5 641	6 368
Insecticides	738	1 030	1 185	900	746	672
Soil disinfectants	48	3	0	4	2	10
Combined fungicides and insecticides	18	19	26	16	15	12
Algicides	0	0	0	1	4	5
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	50	50	39	60	61	54
Products against pests on farm animals	378	355	141	111	134	189
Products for the protection of woodwork	3 890	3 044	2 756	2 657	2 869	1 992
Plant growth regulators	173	271	369	432	420	546
Of which active ingredients²						
Active ingredients, total	5 271	4 582	4 326	3 605	3 551	3 687
Repellents	4	4	4	6	7	4
Fungicides	791	1 027	891	884	734	654
Rodenticides	3	4	4	3	6	2
Herbicides	3 127	2 923	2 781	2 059	2 136	2 364
Insecticides	90	97	102	86	77	87
Soil disinfectants	31	3	0	4	2	9
Combined fungicides and insecticides	3	3	3	2	4	6
Algicides	0	0	0	0	1	1
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	31	33	33	42	42	33
Products against pests on farm animals	2	2	2	1	1	2
Products for the protection of woodwork	1 097	346	297	261	295	189
Plant growth regulators	93	140	209	257	245	337

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 24**Extraction of raw materials**

	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001
	m ³ in thousands				
Extraction of raw materials, total	33 976	34 211	47 858	40 738	38 448
Extraction from land area:	28 106	28 558	34 994	33 809	33 049
Stone, gravel, sand	22 534	21 721	28 414	27 587	26 196
Granite	810	662	180	199	166
Chalk, limestone	2 924	4 049	3 343	3 405	3 480
Clay	462	739	828	788	720
Plastic clay and bentonite	303	311	352	313	234
Quartz sand	186	191	279	479	488
Moler	195	186	197	227	231
Peat and sphagnum	399	259	253	247	287
Other raw materials	292	440	1 149	563	1 247
Extraction from sea area					
Sand, gravel, sand for land filling etc.	5 870	5 652	12 863	7 136	5 399

Source: Extraction from sea area is collected in the National Forest and Nature Agency.

Table 25

Expenditure and revenue by environmental domains. General government

	1997	1999	2001 *
	DKK mio.		
Current and capital expenditure, total	21 347	23 928	24 974
Air and climate	2 222	2 547	2 014
Waste water	5 431	5 654	5 844
Waste	6 961	7 644	7 875
Soil and ground water	439	542	568
Biodiversity and landscape	2 032	2 372	2 691
Research and development	1 428	1 554	1 490
Environmental assistance	1 271	1 715	2 438
Other ²	1 562	1 899	2 053
Current and capital revenue, total¹	12 430	14 734	15 208
Air and climate	18	20	26
Waste water	4 759	5 532	5 908
Waste	6 517	7 637	7 855
Soil and ground water	124	293	125
Biodiversity and landscape	203	264	362
Research and development	508	607	562
Other ²	301	381	371

Note. Includes market services.

¹ Excluding environmental taxes. ² Including administration

Table 26

Environmental expenditure and revenues. General government

	1997	1999	2001 *
	DKK mio.		
Current and capital expenditure, total	21 347	23 928	24 974
Current expenditure, total	16 112	18 955	20 239
Compensation of employees	3 681	3 946	4 147
Consumption of fixed capital	635	820	744
Intermediate consumption	8 521	9 965	10 821
Current transfers, total	3 274	4 224	4 526
Capital expenditure, total	5 235	4 973	4 735
Fixed gross investments	3 948	3 657	3 403
Other capital expenditure	1 287	1 316	1 332
Current and capital revenue, total¹	12 430	14 734	15 208
Capital revenue, total	12 122	14 343	14 887
Sales of goods and services	10 424	12 137	12 691
Gross residual income	1 087	1 339	1 366
Current transfers, total	611	867	830
Compulsory contributions	5	5	5
Other current transfers	606	862	824
Capital revenue, total	308	390	321

¹ Excluding environmental taxes

Table 27

Expenditure and revenue by environmental domains 2001. Sub-sectors

	Central government	Counties	Municipalities	General government sector, total ¹
	DKK mio.			
Current and capital expenditure, total	8 398	1 391	15 185	24 974
Air and climate	2 014	0	0	2 014
Waste water	12	0	5 831	5 844
Waste	268	0	7 607	7 875
Soil and ground water	216	286	65	568
Biodiversity and landscape	1 360	987	345	2 691
Research and development	1 490	0	0	1 490
Environmental assistance	2 438	0	0	2 438
Other ³	598	118	1 337	2 053
Current and capital revenue, total²	1 119	204	13 885	15 208
Air and climate	26	0	0	26
Waste water	0	0	5 908	5 908
Waste	182	0	7 673	7 855
Soil and ground water	97	24	4	125
Biodiversity and landscape	219	73	70	362
Research and development	562	0	0	562
Other ³	34	107	230	371

¹ Unconsolidated. ² Excluding environmental taxes. ³ Including administration

Table 28

Environmental expenditure and revenues 2001. Subsectors

	Central government	Counties	Municipalities	General government, total ¹
DKK mio.				
Current and capital expenditure, total	8 398	1 391	15 185	24 974
Current expenditure, total	6 706	1 298	12 235	20 239
Compensation of employees	1 247	417	2 483	4 147
Consumption of fixed capital	98	46	600	744
Intermediate consumption	1 206	736	8 880	10 821
Current transfers, total	4 155	99	273	4 526
Capital expenditure, total	1 692	93	2 950	4 735
Fixed gross investments	370	95	2 938	3 403
Other capital expenditure	1 322	-2	12	1 332
Current and capital revenue, total²	1 119	204	13 885	15 208
Capital revenue, total	1 044	200	13 643	14 887
Sales of goods and services	415	54	12 222	12 691
Gross residual income	98	46	1 221	1 366
Current transfers, total	531	99	200	830
Compulsory contributions	0	0	5	5
Other current transfers	531	99	194	824
Capital revenue, total	75	4	242	321

¹ Unconsolidated. ² Excluding environmental taxes.

Table 29

Convictions for offences against environmental legislation

	1997	1998	1999	2000
	number of convictions			
Total	693	583	590	647
Environmental Protection Act	253	208	209	177
Marine Environment Act	1	-	2	1
Nature Conservation Act	58	54	91	95
Washington Convention	9	14	16	39
Forestry Act	1	2	1	-
Act on urban and rural areas	43	43	76	93
Act on holiday dwellings and camping	108	22	5	6
Act on chemical compounds and products	12	7	15	6
Other acts relating to the environment	208	233	175	230

Table 30 Denmark's fauna and flora

	Total number of known species	Total number of 'listed species'		Species extinct in Denmark ¹	Species requiring special protection		
1997 - 2002					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 31

Breeding pairs of the 20 most common birds in Denmark 2001

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	Pheasant	300 000	Rising
14	Wood pigeon	291 000	Rising
15	Robin	285 000	Fluctuating
16	Blackcap	284 000	Rising
17	Common linnet	283 000	Stable
18	Swallow	275 000	Fluctuating
19	Song thrush	259 000	Stable
20	Magpie	249 000	Rising

Source: DOF-BirdLife Denmark - The Danish Ornithological Society: Jacobsen, E. M.

Table 32

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	Northern 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 33

Animals killed, mammals

	1990/91	1995/96	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/2001
	thousands				
Total	302.5	326.5	279.5	273.5	273.7
Red deer	1.9	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.9
Fallow deer	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.2	3.5
Sika	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Roe deer	73.0	105.0	101.0	103.8	109.9
Hare	148.0	162.0	106.0	99.2	95.8
Rabbits	17.0	6.0	7.5	5.0	5.0
Squirrel	0.3	... ¹	... ¹	... ¹	... ¹
Foxes	50.0	38.0	45.0	43.9	42.3
Badger	1.0	... ¹	... ¹	... ¹	... ¹
Polacat	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.4
Mink	2.8	4.6	6.7	8.0	7.2
Stone marten	3.7	3.2	4.6	4.5	4.2

Note. Number of people holding hunting licences in the 2000/2001 are 166,850.

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 34

Animals killed, birds

	1990/91	1995/96	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/2001
	thousands				
Total	2 866	2 585	2 246	2 458	2 340
Grey partridge	85	94	57	53	48
Pheasant	900	812	742	764	736
Heron	1	1	2	2	2
Woodcock	27	27	25	24	45
Snipe	32	24	18	22	27
Mallard	696	768	670	731	638
Other surface-feeding ducks	152	155	89	99	129
Eider duck	135	114	72	95	86
Other diving duck	58	45	34	33	39
Geese	14	16	18	18	23
Common coot	24	18	14	20	20
Grey partridge	99	47	38	36	34
Wood pigeon	351	262	239	300	277
Eurasian collared dove	12	10	8	9	8
Rook	92	81	92	102	102
Crow	104	69	75	99	80
Black-billed magpie	60	38	43	45	40
Cormorant	...	3	4	4	3
Starling	...	1	7	2	4

Note. Number of people holding hunting licences in the 2000/2001 are 166,850.

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

Table 35

Energy balance sheet for Denmark 2000*

	Crude oil and semi- manufactured oil	Coal, coke, etc.	Oil products	Natural gas	Other gas	Renewable energy resources	Electricity	District heating
	thousand tons			thousands Nm ³	thousand tons	TJ	GWh	TJ
Production	17 794	-	8 704	7 140	581	75 965	34 146	119 040
Imports	3 773	6 568	5 484	-	13	3 258	8 318	-
Stock	- 200	- 215	677	- 675	- 29	-	-	-
Waste and cable losses	82	65	90	3	6	425	1 935	23 837
Exports	13 397	113	5 169	3 210	148	36	7 679	-
Total domestic consumption	8 289	6 605	8 253	4 601	469	78 762	32 850	95 203
Households	-	5	2 592	673	53	11 194	10 188	59 803
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	-	64	726	720	6	2 578	2 128	1 891
Agriculture, horticulture, and forestry	-	30	473	114	5	2 578	1 985	1 885
Fishing, etc.	-	-	223	-	0	-	60	-
Quarrying and mining	-	34	30	605	0	-	82	7
Manufacturing	8 289	387	745	983	392	5 977	9 572	6 490
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	-	90	212	360	6	247	2 190	937
Mfr. of textile, wearing apparel and leather	-	-	9	34	1	3	205	250
Mfr. of wood, paper, printing and publishing	-	-	39	91	2	4 463	1 063	1 958
Mfr. of refined petroleum products, chemicals and plastic	8 289	19	76	164	352	15	2 155	1 473
Mfr. of non-metallic mineral, etc.	-	277	276	154	18	19	877	108
Mfr. of iron and basis metals	-	1	116	164	12	141	2 614	1 559
Mfr. of furniture and manufacturing n.e.s.	-	-	18	15	1	1 091	469	205
Energy and water supply	-	6 150	1 407	1 969	0	59 013	484	16
Construction	-	-	364	5	4	-	262	-
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, etc.	-	-	364	89	5	-	4 067	9 538
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, gas stations, etc.	-	-	77	10	1	-	357	1 120
Wholesale and commission sale, except of motor vehicles	-	-	209	38	2	-	1 442	4 035
Retail trade and repair work, except motor vehicles	-	-	63	22	1	-	1 639	2 359
Hotels and restaurants, etc.	-	-	15	19	3	-	630	2 024
Transport, postal services and telecommunication	-	-	1 740	10	2	-	1 238	1 101
Transport	-	-	1 706	5	2	-	948	512
Post and telecommunication	-	-	35	6	0	-	290	589
Financial intermediation, etc. business activities	-	-	93	36	1	-	1 027	3 856
Financial intermediation and insurance, etc.	-	-	7	8	-	-	259	844
Letting and sale of real estate	-	-	21	6	0	-	120	600
Business activities, etc.	-	-	65	23	0	-	648	2 412
Public and personal services	-	-	221	117	5	-	3 885	12 507
Public administration and defence, etc.	-	-	89	15	2	-	478	1 626
Education	-	-	30	27	1	-	880	2 867
Human health activities	-	-	11	17	1	-	556	1 809
Social institutions, etc.	-	-	29	25	0	-	806	2 625
Refuse disposal, organisations, entertainment, etc.	-	-	62	33	1	-	1 165	3 580

Table 36

Energy consumption in Denmark

	1990	1995	2000
Energy consumption, gross	thousand tons		
Hard coal etc.	9 995	10 987	6 562
Coke and furnace coke	45	51	41
Brown coal etc.	6	9	2
Waste	1 833	2 314	2 902
Fuel wood, etc.	1 110	1 255	1 289
Straw	861	843	901
Kerosene	118	14	4
Jet fuel	666	657	704
Motor gasoline	1 571	1 887	1 965
Other petrol and oil products	19	750	1 251
Gas/Diesel oil	3 906	3 897	3 564
Fuel oil	947	998	546
Petroleum-coke	182	176	216
Liquid gas (LPG)	100	87	81
Refinery gas	265	370	349
	mio. Nm ³		
Natural gas ³	1 703	3 009	4 040
	thousand GJ		
Biogas	587	1 277	1 422
Wind energy and water power	2 298	4 347	16 092
Electricity supply	mio. KWh		
Electricity sold, public works	28 548	31 470	32 835
Dwellings	9 015	9 549	9 592
Agriculture, etc.	2 349	2 544	2 568
Manufacturing	8 112	9 451	9 931
Other industries, public administration, etc.	9 068	9 892	9 973
Crude oil and natural gas	thousand tons		
Crude oil, Danish production	5 985	9 062	17 937
	mio. Nm ³		
Natural gas, Danish production	3 081	5 009	7 755

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 37

Production of renewable energy

	1990	1995	2000
	TJ		
Total production	52 602	66 910	89 060
Solar heat	100	212	331
Wind power	2 197	4 238	15 989
Water power	101	109	103
Straw	12 481	12 823	13 053
Wood chips	1 724	2 340	2 742
Wood	8 757	11 479	10 743
Wood pills	1 575	2 096	2 257
Wood waste	6 191	5 694	6 816
Biogas	752	1 754	2 912
Waste combustion	15 471	22 878	30 342
Fish oil	744	251	52
Geothermal heat ¹	2 510	3 036	3 719

¹ Heat pumps and geothermy.

Source: Danish Energy Agency.

Table 38

Manufacturers' energy consumption 2001

		Solid fuel	Liquid fuel	Gas	Electricity	District heating
		thousand GJ				
	Manufacturing, total^{1,2}	16 736	22 185	56 081	31 043	5 910
14009	Extraction of gravel, clay, stone and salt, etc.	655	925	2 580	272	1
15009	Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco²	3 494	6 711	14 204	7 189	1 267
151000	Mfr. of meat and meat products	-	1 043	2 105	1 975	126
155000	Mfr. of dairy products	-	587	3 646	1 323	6
158909	Mfr. of other food products	3 494	4 782	5 796	3 152	791
159000	Mfr. of beverages	-	282	2 550	661	334
160000	Mfr. of tobacco and related products	-	18	106	78	10
17009	Mfr. of textiles, clothing and leather	2	85	1 160	599	168
170000	Mfr. of textiles	1	75	1 076	525	141
180000	Mfr. of clothing	1	3	41	44	26
190000	Mfr. of leather and footwear	-	7	43	31	1
20000	Mfr. of wood and wood products	3 572	397	195	831	12
21009	Mfr. of paper; printing and publishing	38	255	3 359	2 066	1 390
210000	Mfr. of pulp, paper and paper products	38	220	3 059	1 255	1 136
221200	Publishing of newspapers	-	1	14	142	86
221309	Publishing activities excl. newspapers	-	4	83	133	67
222009	Printing etc.	-	29	204	536	102
23000	Mfr. of refined petroleum, etc.	-	1 388	15 441	556	252
24000	Mfr. of chemicals	533	1 324	5 285	4 605	1 184
241009	Mfr. of chemical raw materials	4	480	3 358	2 300	525
243009	Mfr. of paints, soap, cosmetics, etc.	529	69	1 041	989	91
244000	Mfr. of pharmaceuticals	-	775	886	1 316	568
25000	Rubber and plastic products	8	167	1 285	2 058	96
26000	Mfr. of non-metallic mineral, etc.	7 345	9 187	5 882	2 810	79
261009	Mfr. of glass and ceramic goods, etc.	-	25	1 771	671	17
263009	Mfr. of bricks and concrete, etc.	7 345	9 161	4 111	2 139	61
27009	Mfr. and processing of basic metal	56	625	3 437	4 522	312
270000	Mfr. of basic metal	24	147	2 151	2 861	112
281009	Mfr. of construction materials of metal	21	351	557	829	131
286009	Mfr. of hand tools, packaging of metal, etc.	10	126	729	831	70
29000	Mfr. of machinery and equipment	1	643	1 567	2 157	533
291000	Mfr. of marine engines, compressors, etc.	-	130	721	1 100	241
292000	Mfr. of other general purpose machinery	-	250	285	467	116
293000	Mfr. of agricultural and forestry machinery	-	122	253	139	18
294009	Mfr. of machinery for industries, etc.	-	118	240	331	88
297000	Mfr. of domestic appliances	-	24	67	121	69
30009	Mfr. of electrical and optical equipment	42	151	594	1 277	358
300009	Mfr. of computers, electric motors, etc.	1	95	259	529	190
320000	Mfr. of radios and communication equipment, etc.	40	14	218	348	40
330000	Mfr. of medical and optical instruments, etc.	1	41	118	400	129
35009	Mfr. of transport equipment	5	143	618	681	121
351000	Building and repair of ships, etc.	3	61	321	325	46
352009	Mfr. of transport equipment, excl. ships	3	83	296	356	75
36000	Mfr. of furniture and manufacturing n.e.s.	985	185	476	1 420	138
361000	Mfr. of furniture	981	170	351	1 101	68
365009	Mfr. of toys, gold and silver articles, etc.	4	15	124	319	70

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.