

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, but the export rose again in 2002. 31 per cent of the Danish oil-production was exported in 2002.

More renewable energy sources

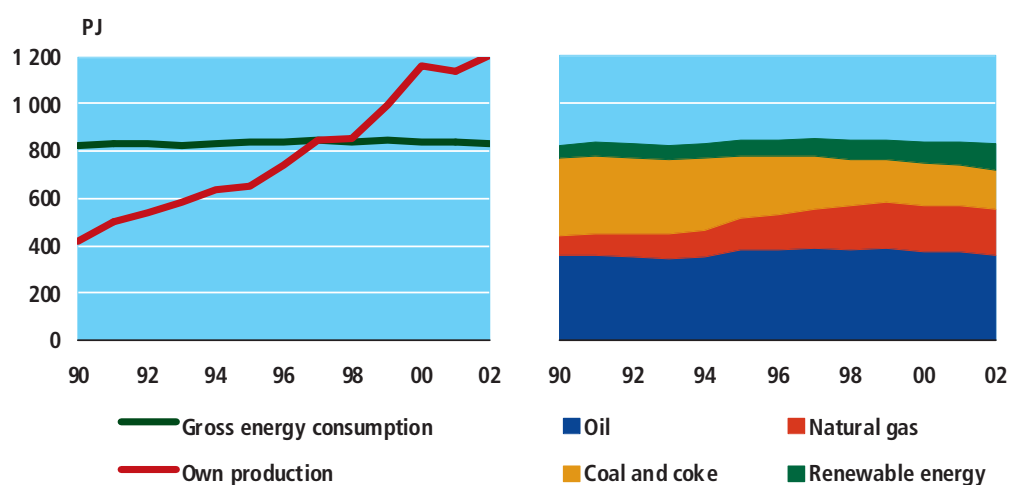
The consumption of oil and natural gas fell 5 per cent 2000 to 2001, while the consumption of natural gas remained constant during the same period. The consumption of renewable energy had a 9 per cent increase. This plays a particularly important part as regards environmental issues, as an increase in 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.

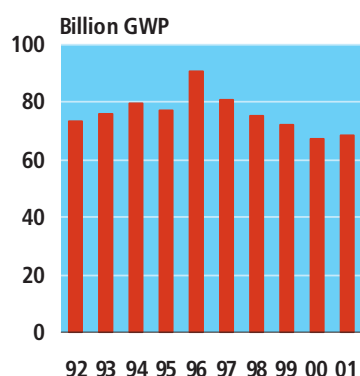
Figure 1

Gross energy consumption 1990-2002



2. Air pollution

Figure 2
Emissions of greenhouse gases 1992-2001



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

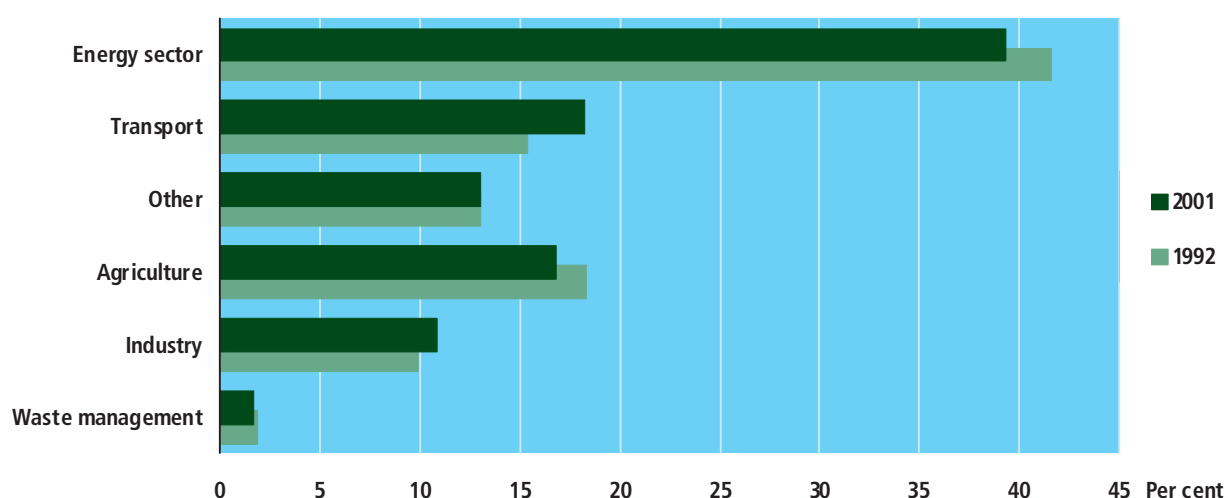
Denmark's emissions of carbon dioxide vary over the years, a fact which is partly due to the net exports of electricity. In the years where Denmark has a large export of electricity, carbon-dioxide emissions increase as power generation increases. However, reductions in the emissions of carbon dioxide 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 GWPs (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

In 2001 the energy sector accounted for 39 per cent of the total greenhouse gases measured in GWP, but the share has fallen since 1992, where the energy sector accounted for 42 per cent of the total emissions. The transport sector was also a large contributor accounting for 18 per cent of the total emissions in 2001. The majority of emissions of methane (CH₄) come 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 contributed with 17 per cent of total emissions of greenhouse gases in 2001.

Figure 3

Emissions of greenhouse gases (GWP) by sectors

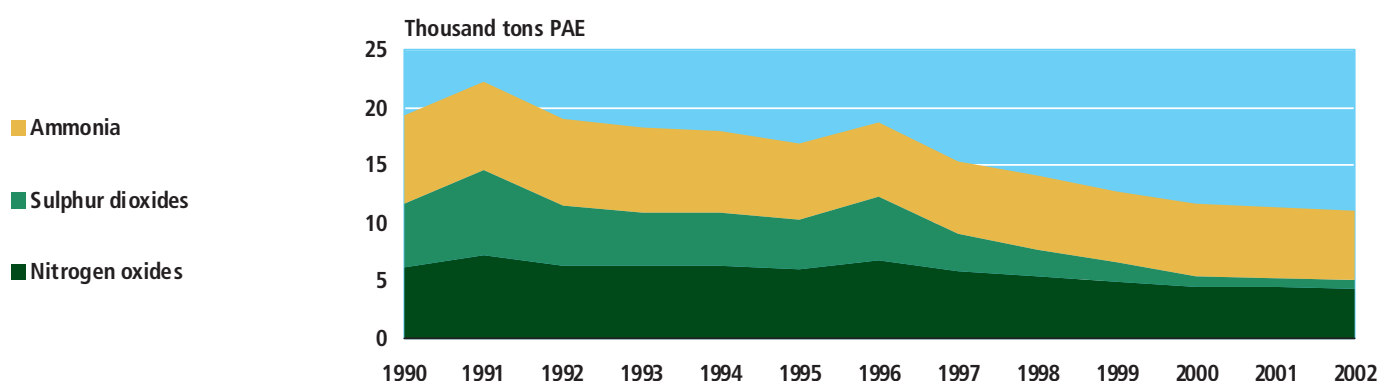


Acidification

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 1990-2002



Source: the National Environmental Research Institute of Denmark

The acidifying substances come mainly 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 15 per cent. These percentages have changed: in 2002, agriculture accounted for the greater share of emissions, 52 per cent, while the transport sector accounted for 18 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.

The environmental strain caused by the transport sector

Transport interlinks a society, but is also a strain on the environment. Construction of roads, railways, ports and airports is the prerequisite of transport, which may have a negative impact on our recreational natural resorts. The strain caused by transport in urban areas is, e.g. noise, particulates, laughing gas, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, volatile hydrocarbons (NMVOC), etc. In the present context, the transport sector is defined as overall road transport, railway transport, air and sea transport in Denmark.

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A decrease in the environmental strain caused by the transport sector

One method in which to estimate the environmental strain caused by the transport sector is to look at the trends in emissions of the most important substances from the transport sector and the transport sector's energy consumption, compared to the social and economic activities in terms of the Gross National Product (GDP). It is assumed that there is a "national relaxation" of the negative environmental emissions from the transport sector in relation to the social and economic activities, provided that emissions are declining

Figure 5

Relaxation indicators for the transport sector 1990-2001(2)

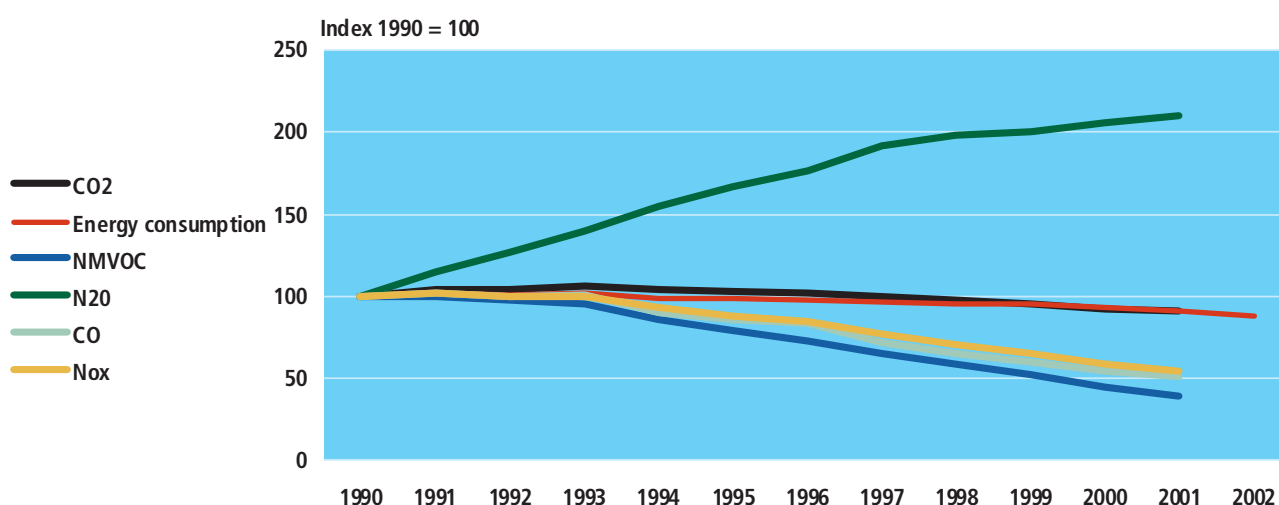
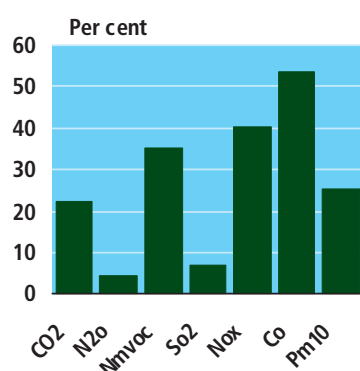


Figure 6

Percentage of all national emissions accounted for by the transport sector, 2001



Kilde: Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser

The period 1990 to 2001 saw a considerable relaxation of the most important environmental emissions from the transport sector. The greatest relaxation is attributed to volatile hydrocarbons, when emissions in 2001 only reached 40 pct. of the 1990 level. Since 1997 there has been a steady relaxation in emissions of carbon dioxide, whereas emissions of laughing gas accounted for a considerably higher increase in emissions from the transport sector than the increase in economic growth (GDP).

The transport sector accounts for the highest share of emissions of carbon monoxide

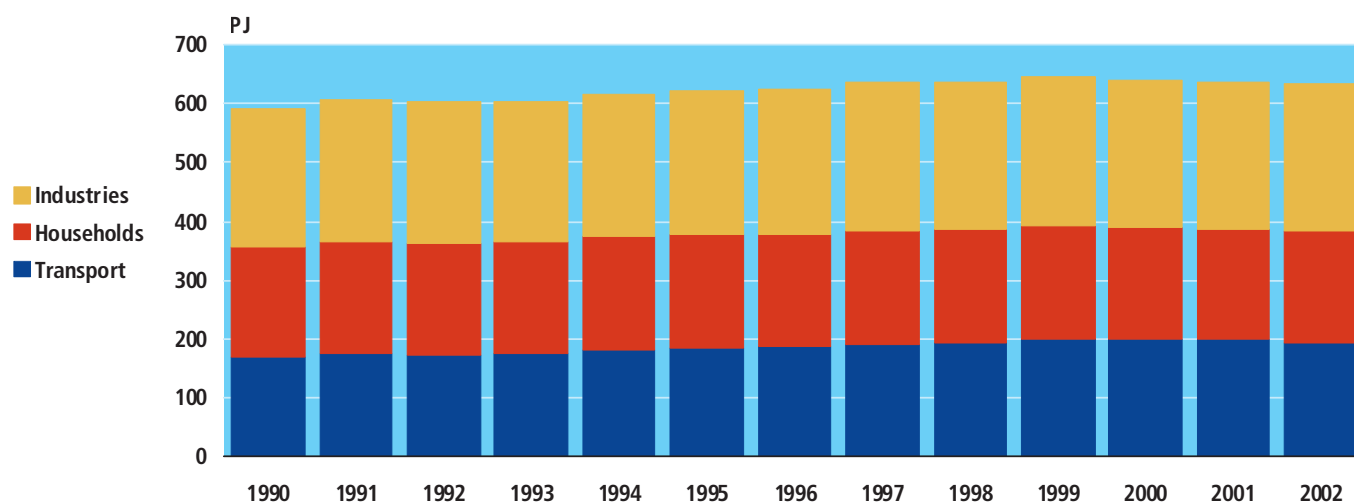
The transport sector's share of total national emissions in 2001 was the highest for carbon monoxide reaching 54 pct. and the lowest for laughing gas reaching 4 pct. The largest contributor to emissions of carbon monoxide is the transport sector. The shares do not reflect absolute emissions measured in tonnes or the damaging effects on the environment.

The transport sector accounts for an increasing share of energy consumption

Comparisons of energy consumption in terms of energy units by the transport sector with energy consumption by households and industries over the period 1990 to 2002 show that there is a minor increase in the transport sector's share of total energy consumption, whereas the share of industries has remained constant and the share of households shows a minor fall. The transport sector's share has increased from 29 pct. of total energy consumption in 1990 to 31 pct. in 2002.

Figure 7

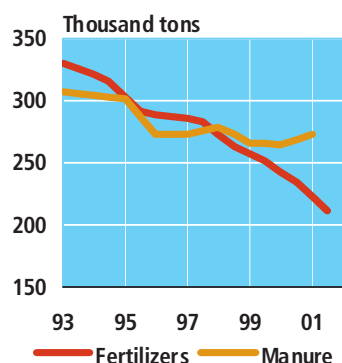
Final energy consumption by sector 1990-2002



Source: Danish Energy Authority

3. Agriculture

Figure 8
Nitrogen in manure and commercial fertilizers 1993-2002



Declining use of fertilizers 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 water run offs. 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.

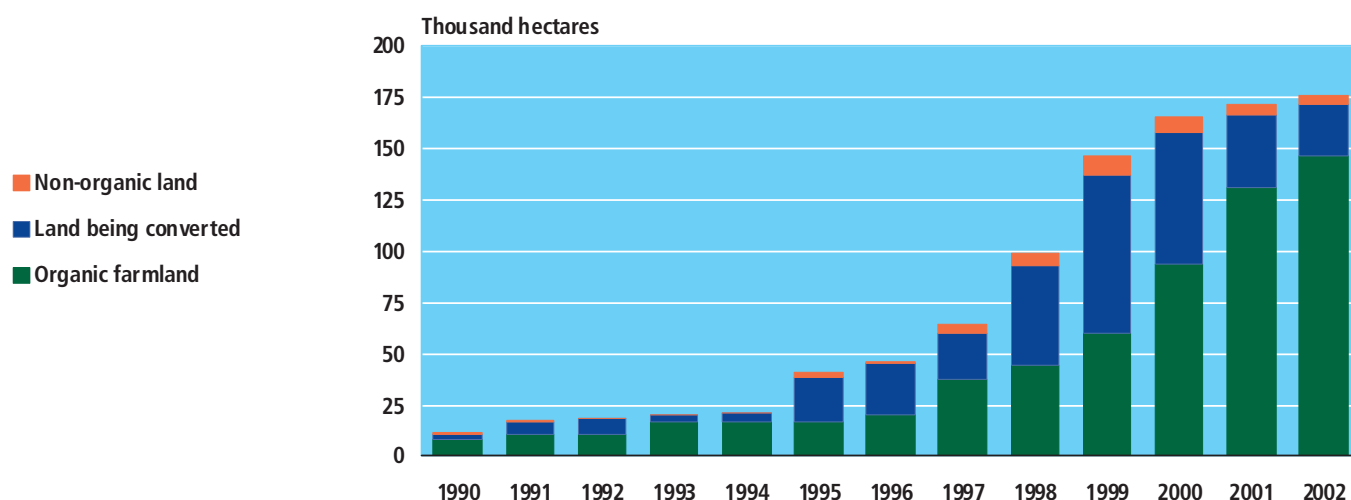
More organic farmland

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 1999. The amount of land used for organic farming increased by 40 per cent from 2000 to 2001 and by 12 per cent from 2001 to 2002. It now covers 145,000 ha. In addition 25,000 ha of land is being relayed to organic farming. Thus, organic farming accounted for 6 per cent of all Danish farmland in 2002.

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Figure 9

Total areal extent of organic farms 1990-2002



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

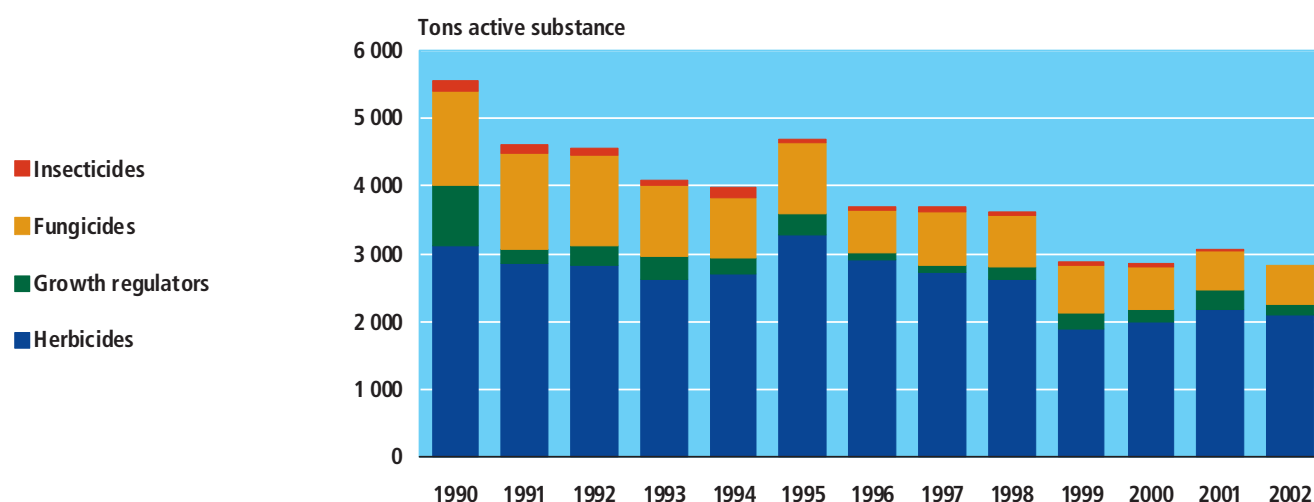
Combat of weeds, pests, and fungi is harmful for the environment

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.

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 10

Pesticide sales to agriculture 1990-2002



Source: the Danish Environmental Protection Agency

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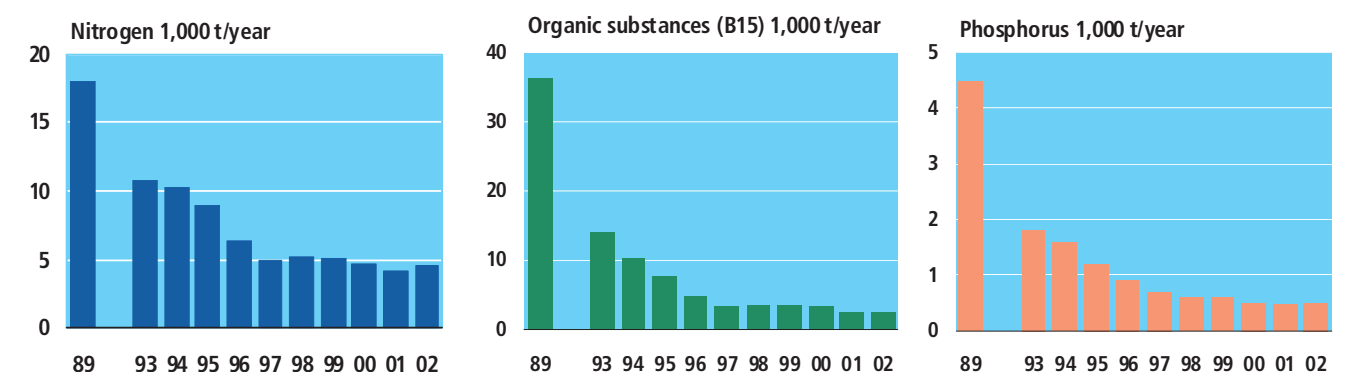
4. Waste water

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 increased from 2001 to 2002.

Figure 11

Discharges from sewage treatment plants 1989-2002



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.

5. Waste

Household waste increases

In 2002, the Danes produced 3.1 million tons of household waste. This corresponds to 580 kg per citizen. The total waste quantities were 13.1 million tons. This constituted a minor decrease of 3 per cent in relation to 2001. Changes were seen in several sectors. Manufacturing and construction produced 12 per cent less waste in 2002 compared to 2001. The sewage treatment plants accounted for the largest decrease, as the quantity of sludge from sewage treatment plants decreased by 10 per cent in relation to 2001. The power plants produced 1 per cent more waste from 2001 to 2002, while the wholesale and retail trade generated 4 per cent more waste in the same period. The construction industry generated a 19 per cent larger amount of waste for recycling. This was mainly due to an increase in the amount of soil and rocks – roughly 636.000 tons – from seven new plants for treatment of soil.

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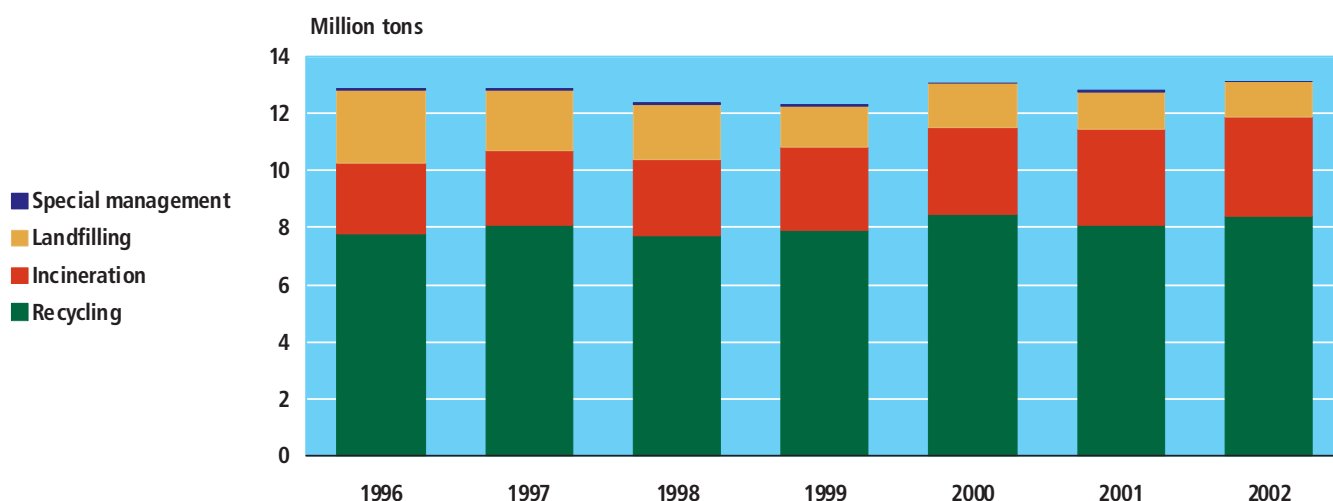
The most commonly used treatment of waste is recycling

In 2002, 64 pct. of the total amount of waste was recycled. The amount of incinerated waste made up 26 pct., and 9 pct. of the waste was deposited in refuse dumps and the like. Less than 1 pct. of the waste was subjected to special treatment. When it was decided to stop the depositing of waste suitable for incineration, the power plants were granted an exemption to make use of a temporary possibility of "storing" the waste until the refuse incineration plants had idle capacity.

The construction industry accounted for the highest amount of waste

The majority of waste was collected from the construction industry, i.e. 31 per cent of total waste in 2002. This was closely followed by the household sector with 24 per cent. Manufacturing produced 18 per cent, wholesale and retail trade and clerical occupations produced 10 per cent. The sewage-treatment plants produced 8 per cent, while the power plants produced 9 per cent of the total amount of waste.

Figure 12 Total waste quantities 1996-2002



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

Source: the Danish Environmental Protection Agency

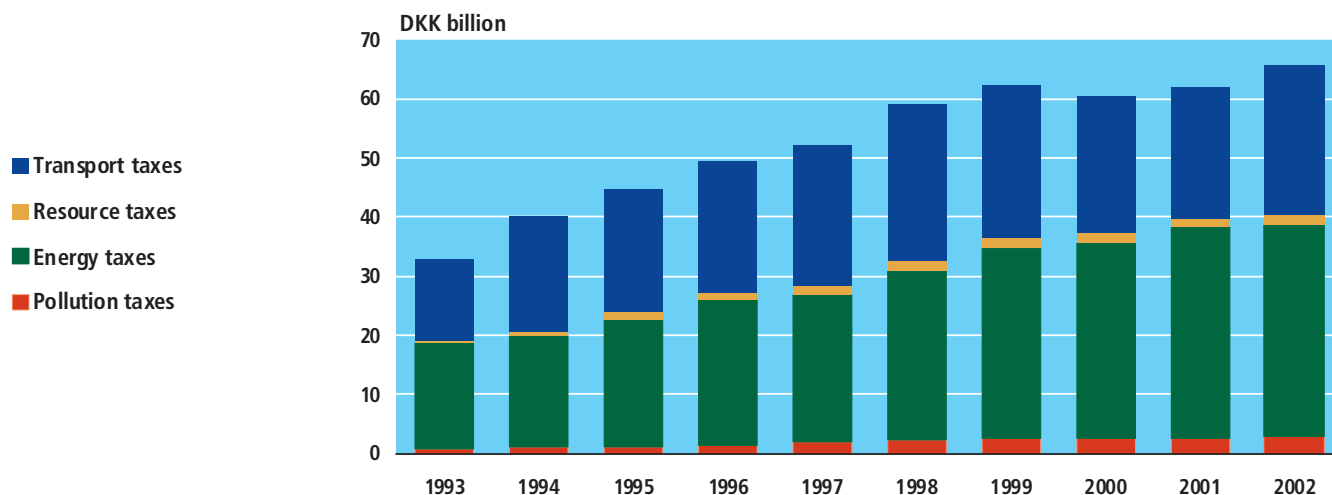
6. Public sector response

Environmental taxes

Denmark's environmental policy involves an increasing use of environmental taxes. Environmental taxes comprise pollution taxes, energy taxes, resource taxes and transport taxes. In 2002, the total revenue generated from these taxes was DKK 65.7 billion, corresponding to 10 per cent of total revenues from taxes and duties. Energy taxes accounted for the greatest increase. Total revenue generated from energy taxes amounted to 35.8 billion in 2002, corresponding to 55 per cent of total revenue from the environmental taxes. In the same year, transport taxes accounted for DKK 25.3 billion or 39 per cent of environmental taxes. Pollution taxes accounted for 4 per cent and resource taxes 3 per cent

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Figure 13 Environmental taxes 1993-2002



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 2004**

	Land and inland water area km ²	Population 1. januar	Density of popula- tion per km ²	Number of islands	Inland water area 1959 km ²	Coastline 1959 km
Denmark	43 098.31¹	5 397 640	125.2	407	700	7 314
Regions						
Zealand	7 450.59 ¹	2 273 215	305.1	99	184	1 735
Lolland-Falster	1 795.34	113 717	63.3	45	24	587
Bornholm	588.55	43 774	74.4	9	3	141
Funen	3 485.84	475 082	136.3	100	26	1 130
The Islands, total	13 320.32	2 905 788	218.1	252	237	3 593
Jutland	29 777.99	2 491 852	83.7	154	463	3 721
Counties						
Copenhagen Municipality	88.25	501 664	5684.6	2	3	92
Frederiksberg Municipality	8.77	91 721	10458.5	•	0	•
Copenhagen County	528.26	618 407	1170.6	3	15	121
Frederiksborg County	1 347.44 ¹	373 688	277.3	14	80	248
Roskilde County	891.42	237 089	266.0	18	7	154
West Zealand County	2 983.77	302 479	101.4	28	66	608
Storstrøm County	3 398.02	261 884	77.1	77	36	1 099
Bornholm Municipality	588.55	43 774	74.4	9	3	141
Funen County	3 485.84	475 082	136.3	100	27	1 130
South Jutland County	3 939.12	252 936	64.2	14	119	567 ²
Ribe County	3 131.66	224 595	71.7	4	23	207
Vejle County	2 996.64	355 691	118.7	10	26	264
Ringkøbing County	4 853.95	274 830	56.6	23	80	598
Århus County	4 560.73	653 472	143.3	40	77	635
Viborg County	4 122.51	234 659	56.9	15	90	646
North Jutland County	6 173.38	495 669	80.3	46	48	804
Faroe Islands³	1 398.85	48 228	34.5	17⁴	...	1 117⁵
Greenland⁶	410 449.00⁷	56 854	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 5 and 6 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 Frederikssund has got 2 ha from Roskilde Fjord. ² The border with Germany was measured as 67.7 km. In length ³ 1/2 2004 ⁴ Inhabited islands. ⁵ Measured in 1955.

⁶ January the 1. st 2004 ⁷ Only the part of Greenland free of ice is included. The total area of Greenland is 2,166,086 km², of which 81 pct. is covered by inland ice.

Source: National Survey and Cadastra.

Table 2

Administrative division of Denmark 2004

	Municipalities	Parishes	Customs and tax regions	Assessment districts	Valuation districts	Constituencies ¹		Judicial districts
						Counties and large constituencies	Constituencies	
Total	271	2 123	27	27	224	17	103	82
The Islands	130	893	14	14	121	10	58	40
Copenhagen Municipality	1	71					16	1
Frederiksberg Municipality	1	10	1	1	13	3	3	1
Copenhagen County	18	70	3 ²	2	22	1	9	10
Frederiksborg County	19	78	2	2	17	1	4	5
Roskilde County	11	68	1 ³	1	10	1	3	2
West Zealand County	23	167	2 ³	2	17	1	6	7
Storstrøm County	24	182	2 ³	2	16	1	6	6
Bornholm Municipality	1 ⁴	22	1	1	3	1	2	1
Funen County	32	225	2	3	23	1	9	7
Jutland	141	1 230	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 ⁵
Vejle County	16	135	1 ^{6,7}	2	13	1	6	5 ⁵
Ringkøbing County	18	143	2 ⁷	1	12	1	4	6
Århus County	26	285	3	3	22	1	10	6
Viborg County	17	223	2 ⁸	2	14	1	5	5 ¹⁰
North Jutland County	27	240	2 ⁹	2	21	1	9	9 ¹⁰

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 the Great Belt. With regard to ecclesiastical matters, there are 10 parishes (111 rural deans and 1,345 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, while the remaining part of Denmark's 12 counties each comprises 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, while the remaining part of Denmark's 13 counties each has 1 office.

Note 5. There are 8 Customs and Tax Regions 4 on the Islands 4 in Jutland.

¹ In accordance with Act no. 488 of 11 June 1998 regarding election to the Folketing. ² Copenhagen County is part of Customs and Tax Region Copenhagen, South Zealand and North Zealand-Bornholm. ³ Roskilde County, West Zealand and Storstrøms County belong to Customs and Tax Region South Zealand. ⁴ With the exception of Christiansø, which is not comprised by the division of municipalities; the island is administered by the Ministry of Defence. ⁵ Part of judicial district 51, Grindsted, is in Vejle County. ⁶ Brædstrup, Gedved, Hedensted, Horsens, Juelsminde and Tørring-Uldum municipalities, Vejle County, belongs to Customs and Tax Region East Jutland. ⁷ Nørre Snede municipality, Vejle County belong to Customs and Tax Region West Jutland. ⁸ Viborg County is part of Customs and Tax Region North Jutland and East Jutland. ⁹ Farsø, Hobro, Nørager and Aars Municipalities, North Jutland County, are part of customs and Tax Region East Jutland the remaining part belongs to Customs and Tax Region North Jutland. ¹⁰ Part of Judicial District 78, Hobro, and part of Police District 52, Hobro, are located in Viborg County.

Table 3

Area and population. Regions and inhabited islands

Muni- cipa- lity code	Area in ha 2004	Population		Muni- cipa- lity code	Area in ha 2004	Population	
		1. januar 2003	1. januar 2004			1. januar 2003	1. januar 2004
Whole country¹	4 309 831	5 383 507	5 397 640	Funen and its islands	348 584	473 471	475 082
Zealand and its islands¹	745 059	2 266 894	2 273 215	Funen	298 456	441 795	443 533
Zealand ¹	703 132	2 096 449	2 101 919	431 Avernakø	586	121	119
331 Agersø	684	253	255	443 Birkholm	92	8	8
- Amager	9 629	156 377	157 237	431 Bjørnø	150	33	35
365 Bogø	1 307	1 061	1 056	421 Bågø	623	35	39
331 Egholm	99	3	2	479 Drejø	426	72	76
373 Enø	340	263	265	445 Fænø	394	2	2
229 Eskilsø	139	2	3	479 Hjortø	90	14	14
365 Farø	93	3	3	Langeland	28 384	14 148	14 081
373 Gavnø	575	26	25	431 Lyø	605	146	150
331 Glænø	559	57	49	487 Siø	131	22	25
221 Hesselø	71	2	2	479 Skarø	197	39	31
361 Langø	127	5	5	475 Strynø	488	216	193
365 Lindholm	7	3	4	479 Thurø	753	3 655	3 649
397 Masnedø	168	151	154	447 Tornø	21	2	3
365 Møn	21 775	10 580	10 618	479 Tåsinge	6 979	6 111	6 127
301 Nekselø	223	24	25	423 Æbelø	232	2	2
365 Nyord	499	50	50	Ærø	8 807	7 050	6 995
331 Omø	452	193	194	82 named islands	1 170	•	•
315 Orø	1 502	977	950	Jutland	2 977 799	2 484 896	2 491 852
185 Saltholm	1 599	3	3	- Jutland peninsular	2 387 430	2 091 186	2 098 815
301 Sejerø	1 237	387	372	- Vendsyssel-Thy	468 573	306 373	305 828
101 Slotsholmen	21	22	21	773 Agerø	385	31	32
361 Tærø	175	3	3	727 Alrø	751	149	157
76 named islands	646	•	•	Als	31 222	51 533	51 597
Lolland, Falster and their islands	179 534	114 186	113 717	707 Anholt	2 237	157	165
Lolland	124 286	69 796	69 360	545 Barsø	266	25	25
Falster	51 376	43 537	43 498	851 Egholm	600	52	59
363 Askø	282	56	55	615 Endelave	1 308	177	172
379 Fejø	1 600	615	630	563 Fanø	5 578	3 169	3 169
379 Femø	1 138	156	149	783 Fur	2 229	939	914
363 Lilleø	86	15	15	813 Hirsholm	17	4	4
379 Skalø	106	7	7	619 Hjarnø	321	119	111
379 Vejlø	37	1	1	675 Jegindø	791	562	518
379 Vejro	157	3	2	529 Kalvø	18	11	11
36 named islands	465	•	•	827 Livø	331	8	7
Bornholm and its islands	58 855	44 060	43 774	825 Læsø	10 122	2 228	2 177
400 Bornholm	58 815	43 956	43 673	571 Mandø	763	60	59
411 Christiansø ²	25	104	101	773 Mors	36 331	22 641	22 604
411 Frederikssø ²	4	•	•	531 Rømø	12 886	729	710
411 6 named islands	11	•	•	741 Samsø	11 206	4 221	4 197
				503 Store Okseø	11	4	0
				727 Tunø	352	108	112
				671 Venø	646	206	212
				609 Vorsø	58	0	1
				515 Årø	566	204	196
				128 named islands	2 801	•	•

Note. Als includes the following municipalities: 501, 523, 535 plus 24,424 people in Sønderborg Municipality. - Amager includes the following habitants municipalities: 155 and 185 (excl. Saltholm) plus 104,629 people in Copenhagen Municipality. - 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 Vejro, 381, 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 37,711 people in Aalborg Municipality, Aggersborg parish 505 people in Løgstør Municipality. - Ærø includes municipality 443 (excl. the island of Birkholm) and municipality 493. In total 328 named islands are without inhabitants.

¹ Frederikssund has got 2 ha from Roskilde Fjord. 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 broader than 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 wetslands	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 width 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.dmu.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 tree 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: National Environmental Research Institute.

Table 5 **Denmark's largest lakes**

Lake's name	Location	1980-89	1999-2003	Lake's name	Location	1980-89	1999-2003
————— 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	Julso	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 Geodetic Institute 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 6

Meteorological conditions. Temperature and degree-days

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	All year
Maximum temperature¹													
1874-2003 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>	<i>1906</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>1968</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1975</i>
2003	10.2	9.3	17.7	22.3	25.9	27.8	31.3	32.0	28.0	17.7	12.8	10.5	32.0
Average daily temperature²													
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
2003	2.4	1.4	7.5	11.4	15.2	19.6	22.2	22.3	18.0	10.2	8.6	6.0	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
2003	0.4	-1.1	3.5	7.1	11.4	15.8	18.2	17.8	14.1	6.7	6.7	3.9	8.7
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
2003	-2.2	-3.9	-0.2	3.0	7.7	12.2	14.4	13.4	10.1	2.6	4.5	1.2	5.2
Minimum temperature²													
1874-2003 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>
2003	-21.0	-14.0	-6.8	-8.9	-1.0	4.7	8.1	1.3	-1.2	-7.8	-3.6	-11.9	-21.0
Degree-days													
Normal (1971-1990)	516	473 ³	452	339	186	...	...	...	136	251	361	461	3 175
2003	514	505	419	297	172	(44)	(13)	(23)	90	320	311	407	3 033

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 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. ² 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 in the summer period are in brackets. This is because degree days only very seldom are used during the summer period and for the same reason no normals are calculated for this period. 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.

Source: Danish Meteorological Institute.

Table 7 Meteorological conditions. Precipitation, sunshine hours, etc. 2003

	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	68	712
All Denmark	48	12	17	58	73	81	73	43	40	57	55	72	630
Cph Municipality, Frb.Municipality, Cph. County, Fr.borg County, and Roskilde County	60	7	11	55	55	43	90	43	51	40	45	56	556
West Zealand County	45	5	9	55	61	55	83	34	46	30	41	47	511
Storstrøm County	43	3	9	33	61	61	66	25	37	50	34	44	466
Bornholm Municipality	41	12	11	39	31	36	48	46	58	80	54	64	520
Funen County	43	6	12	51	57	70	55	32	30	42	42	49	489
South Jutland County	54	15	20	54	81	79	67	40	39	78	47	71	645
Ribe County	49	18	21	55	87	84	50	63	43	82	59	85	696
Vejle County	54	11	18	52	71	88	67	56	35	68	45	78	643
Ringkøbing County	53	18	22	63	80	107	63	52	41	68	73	92	732
Aarhus County	46	11	14	63	66	61	78	38	35	50	44	73	579
Viborg County	51	16	21	63	81	111	76	32	43	58	76	84	712
North Jutland County	31	13	21	81	77	93	101	32	43	49	73	85	699
	per cent												
Relative humidity, all Denmark¹													
Normal (1961-1990)	91	90	87	80	75	77	79	79	83	87	89	90	84
2003	90	89	81	71	81	80	80	74	80	82	91	87	82
Cloud cover, all Denmark²													
Normal (1961-1990)	79	73	69	63	60	59	62	59	63	70	74	77	67
2003	85	68	60	53	69	63	56	51	60	54	80	74	64
	hours												
Bright sunshine, all Denmark³													
Normal (1961-1990)	43	69	110	162	209	209	196	186	128	87	54	43	1 495
2003	45	90	186	240	186	222	239	250	170	144	48	50	1 869
	hPa												
Mean air pressure (sea level)													
Aalborg	1 009.3	1 023.5	1 022.5	1 018.2	1 013.9	1 013.3	1 014.0	1 014.4	1 017.2	1 011.1	1 014.3	1 011.3	1 015.3
Copenhagen Airport	1 010.7	1 024.6	1 023.7	1 018.0	1 015.7	1 014.3	1 014.4	1 014.8	1 018.5	1 011.3	1 016.3	1 012.8	1 016.3
	m/sec												
Frequently winddirection													
Normal (1961-1990)	V19	Ø18	V22	V20	V20	V29	V35	V28	V28	V22	V22	V23	V24
2003	SV24	SØ26	SØ19	Ø22	V27	V35	V25	V34	V22	V19	SØ29	SV28	V20
Mean wind force⁵													
Normal (1961-1990)	6.5	6.1	6.3	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.8	6.0	6.5	6.5	5.8
2003	5.8	3.9	4.7	5.5	4.5	5.0	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.5	5.1	6.0	4.8

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). DMI now observed the hours of bright sunshine using measurements of global radiation instead of measurements from a traditional Campbell-Stokes sunshine recorder. The new method is without questions more precise than the old one, but implies at the same time that "new" and old hours of sunshine not directly can be compared. Typical values are lower during the summertime and higher during winter compares to the "old" values. 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 8

Meteorological conditions. Daily information 2003

	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)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	2.6	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2
2003	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.4	6.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.4
Ice days (max. <0°)													
Normal (1961-1990)	8.6	7.5	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.0	23.0
2003	10.3	7.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	20.5
Frost days (min. <0°)													
Normal (1961-1990)	19.0	19.0	15.0	6.6	0.7	<	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	7.3	15.0	84.0
2003	14.0	26.4	17.5	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.2	1.7	10.6	85.9
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
2003	9.8	14.0	14.5	2.7	8.2	6.7	10.3	8.5	11.3	11.5	11.6	6.5	115.4
Precipitation days (R ³ 0.1 mm)													
Normal (1961-1990)	17	13	14	12	12	12	13	13	15	16	18	17	171
2003	18.4	5.4	7.9	9.6	15.9	14.0	12.2	11.2	11.8	14.0	17.2	16.2	153.8
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
2003	0.4	0.2	0	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.7	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.1	2.1	16.1
Days with snow													
Normal (1961-1990)	7.6	6.4	5.3	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.3	5.8	30.0
2003	6.2	3.8	1.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.9	16.6
Windy days in pct.													
Normal (1961-1990)	15	11	13	8	6	5	5	5	9	12	15	15	10
2003	9	2	4	6	3	6	1	4	3	5	3	11	5
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
2003	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.7	4.8	3.2	2.9	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	15.0

Note 1. *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.

Note 2: The national monthly average is calculated on the basis of the daily measurements recorded by a number of variously located stations –usually approximately 40 stations. Decimals, which are not included in the monthly average of the table, may have been taken into account when the annual value is calculated. The standard figures are the average figure covering a number of years, usually 30 years, and they indicate the expected figures for, respectively January, February, etc.

Source: Danish Meteorological Institute.

Table 9

Air pollution in cities

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
µg/m ³ sulphur dioxide										
Copenhagen	11.5	8.7	9.0	7.0	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.3	... ¹	...
Ålborg	6.6	4.6	4.0	5.0	2.7	2.7	1.8	...	...¹	...
Odense	6.5	4.3	3.8	4.9	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.3	... ¹	...
µg/m ³ nitrogen dioxide										
Copenhagen	43.4	46.7	53.0	44.7	42.6	42.9	46.8	42.0	40.0	46.6
Ålborg	38.0	36.1	37.4	37.6	33.6	34.2	40.1	35.1	34.7	33.0
Odense	36.6	35.8	34.4	34.0	35.5	31.6	32.9	31.2	31.2	37.0
Århus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44.2
ng/m ³ lead										
Copenhagen	119.1	37.1	26.0	24.8	16.6	16.4	16.6	29.6	23.4 ²	17.5 ²
Ålborg	140.1	44.7	31.4	18.6	13.9	13.0	12.5	...	12.5 ²	10.5 ²
Odense	96.5	31.9	22.3	22.0	14.9	14.5	13.6	13.0	11.3 ²	12.0 ²
Århus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.5 ²
µg/m ³ particulates										
Copenhagen	69.6	64.7	61.1	65.3	46.8	45.5	47.2	48.7	34.1 ²	36.0 ²
Ålborg	63.5	61.1	55.7	68.9	53.7	50.7	51.3	...	28.8 ²	31.8 ²
Odense	62.1	55.6	53.2	62.7	61.4	45.6	46.6	47.6	30.8 ²	33.2 ²
Århus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.6 ²

Note. µg/ m³ corresponds to a millionth of a gram per cubic meter, while ng/m³ 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: National Environmental Research Institute.

Table 10 **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
2002	300	358	364	375	338	342	321	304	283	301	295	273	321
2003	329	345	341	378	363	341	336	315	299	294	290	280	326

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 11

Emissions and depositions in Denmark 2000

	Danish emissions transported to selected countries			Depositions in Denmark from selected countries		
	Sulphur from SO ₂	Nitrogen from NO _x	Nitrogen from NH ₃	Sulphur from SO ₂	Nitrogen from NO _x	Nitrogen from NH ₃
	tons					
Denmark	1 400	800	18 300	1 400	800	18 300
Sweden	2 200	6 700	7 800	100	500	300
Norway	700	3 700	4 900	100	600	100
Finland	300	3 400	1 400	100	100	0
United Kingdom	100	700	600	5 300	5 600	1 500
Germany	500	2 000	3 100	4 900	5 200	8 000
Netherlands	0	100	200	800	2 300	2 000
Belgium	0	100	0	1 200	1 300	800
France	0	400	300	1 900	3 300	2 900
Poland	800	3 300	3 100	2 300	800	800
Czech Republic and Slovakia	100	400	400	600	500	200
Former USSR, European part	1 700	13 600	7 800	800	300	200
Sea areas	5 500	20 600	34 000	7 400	5 900	-400
Other	100	1 900	900	3 600	2 500	2 000

Source: EMEP/the Norwegian Meteorological Institute.

Table 12

Emissions from the transport sector 2001

	CO ₂	NO _x	SO ₂	CO
	thousand tons			
Total¹	12 077	82	1,7	315
Road transport	11 273	72	0,4	302
Railway transport	211	2	0,0	0
Air transport	168	1	0,0	1
Sea transport	424	7	1,4	11
	per cent			
Total¹	100	100	100	100
Road transport	93	78	20	96
Railway transport	2	2	0	0
Air transport	1	1	1	0
Sea transport	4	8	79	3

¹ Emissions from military not included.

Source: National Environmental Research Institute.

Table 13**Emission of greenhouse gases¹**

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	— mia. GWP —									
Total	73	76	80	77	90	80	75	72	67	69
Transport	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	13	12	13
Manufacturing and production	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7
Energy sector	30	32	36	33	45	36	32	29	26	27
Waste disposal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Agriculture	13	14	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	12
Other	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	9	9

¹ Carbon dioxide, laughing gas and methane.

Source: National Environmental Research Institute.

Table 14**Emission of acidification¹**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	thousand tons PAE									
Total	18	18	17	19	15	14	13	12	11	11
Transport	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Manufacturing and production	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Energy sector	6	6	5	7	4	3	2	2	1	1
Waste disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Other	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1

¹ Sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and ammonia.

Source: The National Environmental Research Institute of Denmark

Table 15

Decoupling indicators for the transport sector

	1995	2000	2001
	Index 1990 = 100		
CO ₂	102.7	91.9	90.9
Energy consumption	98.3	93.0	91.5
NM VOC	78.8	44.2	39.5
N ₂ O	166.7	205.5	210.1
CO	85.3	53.9	51.7
NO _x	88.2	58.5	54.3

Note. The indicators expresses the development in emissions from the transport sector in relation to the development in the economy expressed in the Gross domestic product (GDP).


 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/term6

Table 16

Final energy consumption by sector

	1990	2000	2002
		PJ	
Transport	170	199	194
Households	186	190	190
Industry	236	249	250

Note. Figures are clima-corrected which means that variations in the clima are incorporated.


 For further information www.statbank.dk/term1

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
2003	1 269	1 223	30	16
2004	1 256	1 219	23	16 ¹

¹ Two closed beach areas are maintained without any monitoring stations.

Source: Environmental Protection Agency.

Beach areas where bathing is forbidden 2004

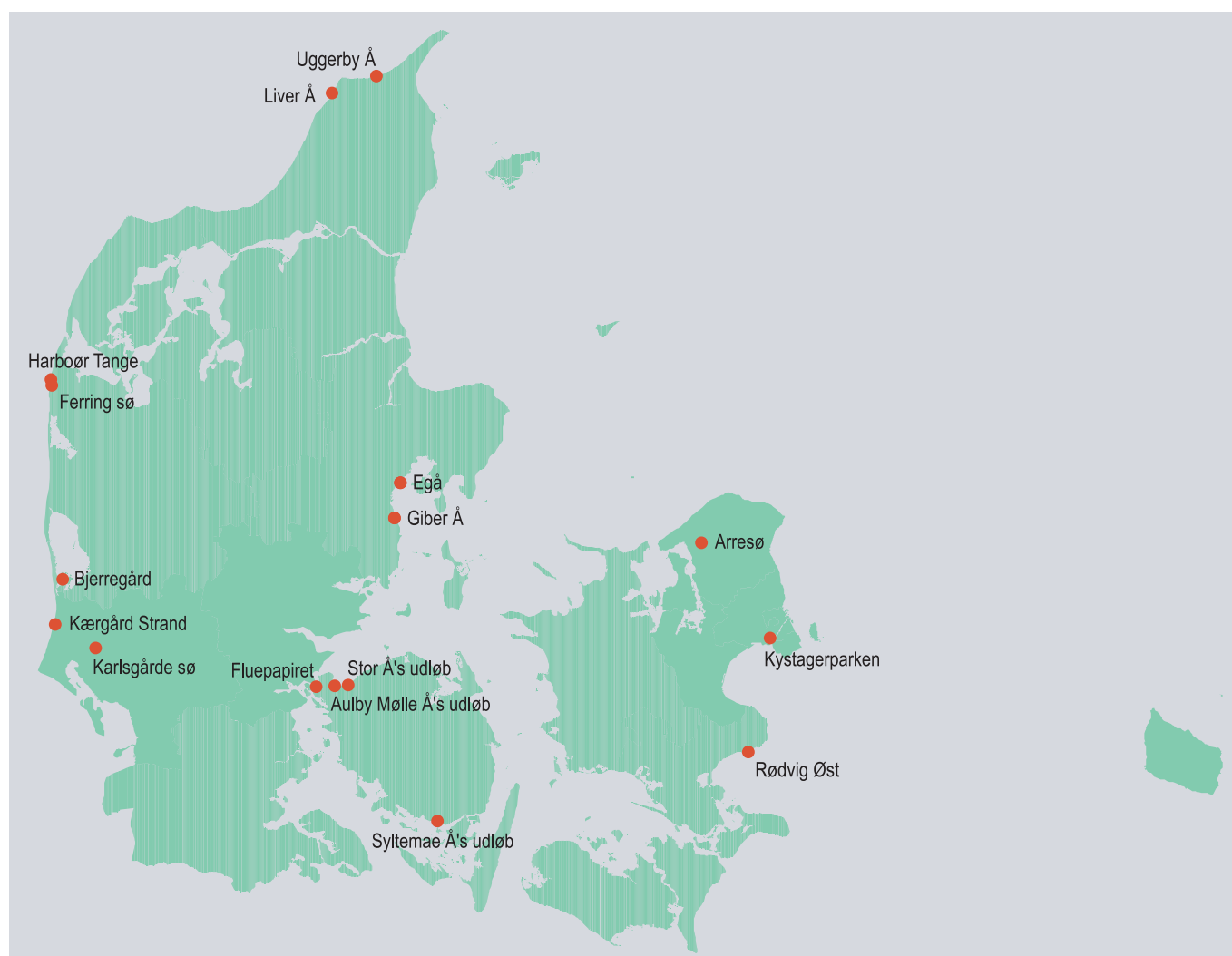


Table 18

Consumption of drinking water by counties

	2000	2001	2002
	m ³ in mio.		
All Denmark	705.6	686.3	645.8
Copenhagen County ¹	99.6	90.9	90.9
Frederiksborg County	26.0	26.3	25.4
Roskilde County	23.1	21.4	22.7
West Zealand County	31.3	27.8	28.6
Storstrøm County	23.9	22.5	21.8
Bornholm County	4.2	4.1	4.0
Funen County	43.5	46.1	41.1
South Jutland County	59.2	56.6	39.8
Ribe County	68.8	66.5	55.7
Vejle County	55.4	61.6	55.4
Ringkøbing County	102.7	100.7	96.6
Aarhus County	57.3	56.5	56.2
Viborg County	35.7	33.8	31.9
North Jutland County	74.9	71.5	75.7

¹ Copenhagen County includes Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities.

For further information www.statbank.dk/vand1

Table 19

Consumption of drinking water by purpose

	2000	2001	2002
	m ³ in mio.		
All Denmark	705.6	686.3	645.8
Households	265.0	255.7	247.7
Industry and institutions	223.3	212.3	215.4
Irrigation	190.1	192.1	157.6
Losses, etc.	27.2	26.3	25.0

 For further information www.statbank.dk/vand1

Table 20

Waterworks by content of nitrates in drinking water 2002

	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	79	14	6	1
Copenhagen County ¹	77	17	2	4
Frederiksborg County	81	16	1	2
Roskilde County	91	5	2	2
West Zealand County	87	10	2	1
Storstrøm County	82	15	2	1
Bornholm County	86	14	-	-
Funen County	88	11	1	-
South Jutland County	83	15	2	-
Ribe County	81	19	-	-
Vejle County	86	11	2	1
Ringkøbing County	84	8	6	2
Aarhus County	75	16	7	2
Viborg County	70	18	10	2
North Jutland County	48	20	28	4

Note. The limit value is 50 mg/l.

¹ Copenhagen County includes Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities.

 For further information www.statbank.dk/vand2

Table 21

Amount of waste analysed by type of source and treatment 2002

	Recycling	Incineration	Landfilling	Special treatment	Storage	Total
	thousand tons					
Total	8 382	3 344	1 194	22	163	13 105
Households	970	1 849	215	9	78	3 121
Institutions, wholesale and retail trade	509	672	144	4	62	1 391
Manufacturing	1 403	363	520	10	15	2 311
Construction	3 735	72	229	0	8	4 044
Waste water treatment plants	575	388	48	0	0	1 011
Power plants	1 190	0	38	0	0	1 228

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 2002

	Recycling	Incine- ration	Landfilling	Special treatment	Storage	Total
	thousand tons					
Total	8 382	3 344	1 194	22	163	13 105
Daily refuse	195	1 557	41	0	0	1 793
Bulky waste	1 877	386	403	0	1	2 667
Garden waste	111	311	161	1	71	656
Commercial and industrial waste	655	1	9	0	0	665
Hazardous and hospital waste	5 300	991	500	0	91	6 882
Processing residue	41	82	77	22	0	221
Packingwaste	200	1	0	0	0	201
Not known	2	14	3	0	0	20

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**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	tons					
Sales of pesticide products¹						
Total sale	14 825	14 179	12 445	12 141	12 120	12 090
Repellents	59	56	84	35	23	30
Fungicides	2 105	1 911	1 999	1 757	1 625	1 684
Rodenticides	306	375	441	458	625	422
Herbicides	7 584	7 320	5 740	5 641	6 368	6 340
Insecticides	1 030	1 185	900	746	672	803
Soil disinfectants	3	0	4	2	10	6
Combined fungicides and insecticides	19	26	16	15	12	23
Algicides	0	0	1	4	5	3
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	50	39	60	61	54	39
Products against pests on farm animals	355	141	111	134	189	250
Products for the protection of woodwork	3 044	2 756	2 657	2 869	1 992	2 234
Plant growth regulators	271	369	432	420	546	256
Of which active ingredients²						
Active ingredients, total	4 582	4 326	3 605	3 551	3 687	3 556
Repellents	4	4	6	7	4	4
Fungicides	1 027	891	884	734	654	683
Rodenticides	4	4	3	6	2	4
Herbicides	2 923	2 781	2 059	2 136	2 364	2 369
Insecticides	97	102	86	77	87	89
Soil disinfectants	3	0	4	2	9	5
Combined fungicides and insecticides	3	3	2	4	6	11
Algicides	0	0	0	1	1	1
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	33	33	42	42	33	32
Products against pests on farm animals	2	2	1	1	2	2
Products for the protection of woodwork	346	297	261	295	189	197
Plant growth regulators	140	209	257	245	337	158

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.

For further information www.statbank.dk/pest2

Table 24

Extraction of raw materials

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
	m ³ in thousands				
Extraction of raw materials, total	33 976	34 211	40 945	38 258	36 970
Extraction from land area:	28 106	28 558	33 809	32 859	31 188
Stone, gravel, sand	22 534	21 721	27 587	27 056	25 555
Granite	810	662	199	166	193
Chalk, limestone	2 924	4 049	3 405	3 480	3 240
Clay	462	739	788	720	663
Plastic clay and bentonite	303	311	313	234	221
Quartz sand	186	191	479	488	464
Moler	195	186	227	231	254
Peat and sphagnum	399	259	247	287	336
Other raw materials	292	440	563	197	262
Extraction from sea area					
Sand, gravel, sand for land filling etc.	5 870	5 652	7 136	5 399	5 782

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

Table 25

Expenditure and revenue by environmental domains. General government

	1998	2000	2002*
	DKK mio.		
Current and capital expenditure, total	21 904	23 974	24 438
Air and climate	2 475	2 325	1 439
Waste water	5 436	5 575	6 012
Waste	6 622	7 521	8 064
Soil and ground water	585	530	583
Biodiversity and landscape	2 082	2 565	2 787
Research and development	1 468	1 585	1 567
Environmental assistance	1 514	1 842	1 952
Other ¹	1 721	2 031	2 033
Current and capital revenue, total²	12 593	15 600	16 728
Air and climate	20	21	27
Waste water	5 027	5 868	6 171
Waste	6 303	8 171	8 401
Soil and ground water	145	168	118
Biodiversity and landscape	215	323	960
Research and development	549	620	617
Other ¹	333	429	435

Note. Includes market services.

¹ Including administration. ² Excluding environmental taxes.


 For further information www.statbank.dk/mreg2

Table 26

Environmental expenditure and revenues. General government

	1998	2000	2002*
	DKK mio.		
Current and capital expenditure, total	21 904	23 974	24 438
Current expenditure, total	16 605	19 296	20 063
Compensation of employees	3 569	3 936	4 110
Consumption of fixed capital	598	722	762
Intermediate consumption	8 714	10 633	11 153
Current transfers, total	3 724	4 005	4 037
Capital expenditure, total	5 299	4 678	4 375
Fixed gross investments	3 887	3 181	3 546
Other capital expenditure	1 412	1 497	829
Current and capital revenue, total¹	12 593	15 600	16 728
Capital revenue, total	12 286	15 162	16 197
Sales of goods and services	10 527	12 868	13 326
Gross residual income	1 054	1 317	1 412
Current transfers, total	705	977	1 460
Compulsory contributions	5	6	6
Other current transfers	700	972	1 453
Capital revenue, total	307	438	531

¹ Excluding environmental taxes.


 For further information www.statbank.dk/mreg2

Table 27

Expenditure and revenue by environmental domains 2002

Subsectors

	Central government	Counties	Municipalities	General government sector, total ¹
DKK mio.				
Current and capital expenditure, total	7 392	1 380	15 666	24 438
Air and climate	1 439	0	0	1 439
Waste water	7	0	6 005	6 012
Waste	236	0	7 828	8 064
Soil and ground water	194	312	78	583
Biodiversity and landscape	1 451	986	350	2 787
Research and development	1 567	0	0	1 567
Environmental assistance	1 952	0	0	1 952
Other ³	545	83	1 405	2 033
Current and capital revenue, total²	1 783	230	14 715	16 728
Air and climate	27	0	0	27
Waste water	1	0	6 170	6 171
Waste	190	0	8 211	8 401
Soil and ground water	72	38	8	118
Biodiversity and landscape	835	70	55	960
Research and development	617	0	0	617
Other ³	42	122	271	435

¹ Unconsolidated. ² Excluding environmental taxes. ³ Including administration.

 For further information www.statbank.dk/mreg2

Table 28

Environmental expenditure and revenues 2002. Subsectors

	Central government	Counties	Municipalities	General government, total ¹
	DKK mio.			
Current and capital expenditure, total	7 392	1 380	15 666	24 438
Current expenditure, total	6 156	1 302	12 605	20 063
Compensation of employees	1 273	420	2 418	4 110
Consumption of fixed capital	96	46	620	762
Intermediate consumption	1 132	739	9 283	11 153
Current transfers, total	3 655	97	285	4 037
Capital expenditure, total	1 236	78	3 061	4 375
Fixed gross investments	415	74	3 057	3 546
Other capital expenditure	821	4	4	829
Current and capital revenue, total²	1 783	230	14 715	16 728
Capital revenue, total	1 668	222	14 308	16 197
Sales of goods and services	426	84	12 817	13 326
Gross residual income	96	46	1 269	1 412
Current transfers, total	1 146	92	222	1 460
Compulsory contributions	0	0	6	6
Other current transfers	1 146	92	216	1 453
Capital revenue, total	115	8	407	531

¹ Unconsolidated. ² Excluding environmental taxes.


 For further information www.statbank.dk/mreg2

Table 29**Convictions for offences against environmental legislation**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	number of convictions							
Total	411	406	693	583	590	647	727	749
Environmental Protection Act	230	170	253	208	209	177	228	202
Nature Conservation Act	45	60	58	54	91	95	78	64
Washington Convention	28	16	9	14	16	39	60	112
Marine Environment Act	4	2	1	-	2	1	8	4
Forestry Act	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-
Act on Urban and Rural Areas	30	17	43	43	76	93	151	125
Act on Holiday Dwellings and Camping	4	13	108	22	5	6	3	1
Act on Chemical Compounds and Products	-	2	12	7	15	6	8	24
Other acts relating to the environment	70	126	208	233	175	230	191	217

Table 30

Denmark's fauna and flora

1997 - 2003	Total number of known species	Total number of 'listed species'		Species extinct in Denmark ¹	Species requiring special protection		
		number	per cent		Directly endangered ²	Vulnerable species ³	Rare species ⁴
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 'red lists'. These are national lists of the status of endangered animal and plant species. National Forest and Nature Agency is working with a revision of the red lists in 2004.

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 2003

No.	Species	Number of breeding pairs	Trend
1	Blackbird	2 000 000 –2 500 000	Stable
2	Chaffinch	1 500 000 –2 000 000	Stable
3	Skylark	1 100 000 –1 300 000	Falling
4	Great tit	700 000 –1 000 000	Stable
5	House sparrow	500 000 –1 000 000	Falling
6	European greenfinch	500 000 –700 000	Rising
7	Starling	400 000 –600 000	Falling
8	Willow warbler	400 000 –600 000	Falling
9	Yellowhammer	400 000 –600 000	Falling
10	Tree sparrow	400 000 –600 000	Fluctuating
11	Wren	300 000 –500 000	Fluctuating
12	Whitethroat	300 000 –450 000	Fluctuating
13	Blackcap	300 000 –450 000	Rising
14	Wood pigeon	250 000 –300 000	Rising
15	Chiff chaff	200 000 –300 000	Rising
16	Robin	200 000 –300 000	Fluctuating
17	Song thrush	200 000 –300 000	Stable
18	Magpie	200 000 –300 000	Rising
19	Bluetit	200 000 –250 000	Fluctuating
20	Swallow	200 000 –250 000	Fluctuating

Source: The Danish Ornithological Society. *Ynglefuglebestande i Danmark 2003*.

 For further information www.dof.dk

Table 32

Breeding pairs of the 20 rarest birds in Denmark 2003

No.	Species	Number of breeding pairs	Trend
1	Gullbilled tern ¹	0	Disappeared
2	Fulmar ²	0-3	-
3	White stork	1	Falling
4	Golden eagle ²	1	-
5	Osprey	1-3	Fluctuating
6	Great reedwarbler	1-7	Falling
7	Golden plover	2	Falling
8	Little gull	2-3	Fluctuating
9	Crested lark	2-3	Falling
10	Red-crested pochard	3	Fluctuating
11	Blackheaded gull	4	Rising
12	European serin	4-5	Fluctuating
13	Short-eared owl	5	Falling
14	Whitethroated dipper	5	Fluctuating
15	Bee eater	5	Rising
16	Hobby	6-7	Fluctuating
17	Spoonbill	12	Rising
18	White-tailed eagle	10	Rising
19	Savi's warbler	10-15	Fluctuating
20	Tawny pipit	15	Falling

Note. A bird is not considered an established Danish breeding bird until it has bred for at least 5 consecutive years. Protection of wild birds is regulated in accordance with the Danish administrative game legislation and the Danish Protection of Nature Act.

¹ The last breeding pair was registered in 2001 ² New breeding bird having bred for less than 5 years in Denmark.

Source: The Danish Ornithological Society: 'Threatened Breeding pairs', 2000. *Threatened Breeding pairs 2000, Dansk Ornitologisk Forenings Tidsskrift*. 97 (2003): pages 175-192 and unpublished data from 2003.

Table 33

Energy balance sheet for Denmark 2002*

	Crude oil and semi- manufac- tured oil	Coal, coke, etc.	Oil products	Natural gas	Other gas	Renewable energy resources	Electricity	District heating
	thousand tons			mig Nm ³	thousand tons	TJ	GWh	TJ
Production	18 156	-	8 562	8 148	498	87 463	37 262	127 415
Imports	3 507	6 455	5 158	-	3	3 956	8 938	-
Stock	10	-705	1 555	66	-24	-	-	-
Waste and cable losses	85	64	97	3	5	496	2 467	25 514
Exports	13 167	98	4 051	3 208	119	23	11 011	-
Total domestic consumption	8 401	6 998	8 017	4 871	400	90 901	32 722	101 901
Households	-	2	2 497	688	51	11 315	10 132	63 151
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	-	69	835	751	6	2 054	2 095	1 889
Agriculture, horticulture, and forestry	-	48	575	108	5	2 054	1 939	1 885
Fishing	-	-	220	-	0	-	58	-
Mining and quarrying	-	21	40	643	0	-	98	5
Manufacturing	8 401	340	970	939	325	6 391	9 429	7 274
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	-	107	213	340	5	163	2 286	1 344
Mfr. of textile and leather	-	-	8	32	1	3	205	248
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	-	-	33	89	2	4 311	1 053	1 826
Mfr. of chemicals and plastic products	8 401	17	310	163	298	12	2 148	1 693
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	-	215	288	135	7	499	850	123
Mfr. of basic metals and fabr. metal products	-	1	101	164	11	136	2 382	1 794
Mfr. of furniture and manufacturing n.e.c.	-	-	16	17	1	1 267	504	247
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	6 587	1 215	2 122	0	71 141	551	16
Construction	-	-	337	5	6	-	293	-
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	-	-	311	123	5	-	3 959	9 976
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. fuel	-	-	67	13	1	-	390	1 063
Wholesale, except of motor vehicles	-	-	173	50	2	-	1 353	4 036
Retail trade and repair work, exc. of m. vehicles	-	-	56	32	1	-	1 623	2 616
Hotels and restaurants	-	-	15	28	1	-	593	2 260
Transport, post and telecommunications	-	-	1 566	14	3	-	1 606	1 150
Transport	-	-	1 537	7	3	-	1 280	543
Post and telecommunications	-	-	29	8	0	-	327	607
Finance and business activities	-	-	96	61	1	-	1 165	4 934
Finance and insurance	-	-	6	11	-	-	231	900
Letting and sale of real estate	-	-	26	9	0	-	132	696
Business activities	-	-	64	41	1	-	801	3 338
Public and personal services	-	-	191	167	4	-	3 492	13 512
Public administration	-	-	74	20	2	-	403	1 646
Education	-	-	26	38	1	-	786	3 063
Human health activities	-	-	12	23	0	-	476	1 855
Social institutions etc.	-	-	24	38	0	-	790	3 078
Refuse disposal, organisations, entertainment, etc.	-	-	56	48	1	-	1 037	3 870

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ene1

Table 34

Energy consumption in Denmark

	1995	2000	2002
Energy consumption, gross	thousand tons		
Hard coal etc.	10 987	6 571	6 959
Coke and furnace coke	51	41	37
Brown coal etc.	9	2	2
Waste	2 314	2 905	3 195
Fuel wood, etc.	1 255	1 338	1 796
Straw	843	843	1 085
Kerosene	14	4	6
Jet fuel	657	535	563
Motor gasoline ¹	1 887	1 965	1 912
Other petrol and oil products ²	750	1 251	876
Gas/Diesel oil	3 897	3 493	3 454
Fuel oil	998	596	725
Petroleum-coke	176	224	256
Liquid gas (LPG)	87	76	68
Refinery gas	370	294	297
	mio. Nm ³		
Natural gas ³	3 009	4 205	4 289
	thousand GJ		
Biogas	1 277	1 433	1 517
Wind energy and water power	4 347	15 375	17 660
Electricity supply	mio. KWh		
Electricity sold, public works	31 470	32 835	32 713
Dwellings	9 549	9 592	9 599
Agriculture, etc.	2 544	2 568	2 428
Manufacturing	9 451	9 831	9 543
Other industries, public administration, etc.	9 892	10 973	10 313
Crude oil and natural gas	thousand tons		
Crude oil, Danish production	9 263	17 780	18 143
	mio. Nm ³		
Natural gas, Danish production	5 165	7 883	8 148

¹ 1995 corrected for cross-border trade. ² Including waste oil and orimulsion. ³ Excl. consumption on North-Sea platforms.

Source: Association of Danish Energy Companies.

 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ene1

Table 35

Production of renewable energy

	1990	2000	2002
	TJ		
Total production	52 631	89 314	103 119
Solar heat	100	331	355
Wind power	2 197	15 268	17 557
Water power	101	109	114
Straw	12 481	12 220	15 733
Wood chips	1 724	2 744	3 722
Wood	8 757	11 655	11 291
Wood pills	1 575	2 984	3 181
Wood waste	6 191	6 898	10 352
Biogas	752	2 912	3 362
Waste combustion	15 499	30 501	33 541
Fish oil	744	49	126
Geothermal heat ¹	2 510	3 643	3 786

¹ Heat pumps and geothermy.

Source: Danish Energy Authority.

Table 36

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 and clay 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	Production etc. 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 products	-	18	106	78	10
17009	Mfr. of textiles and leather	2	85	1 160	599	168
170000	Mfr. of textiles	1	75	1 076	525	141
180000	Mfr. of wearing apparel	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 prod.; printing and publ.	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, excluding newspapers	-	4	83	133	67
222009	Printing activities	-	29	204	536	102
23000	Mfr. of refined petroleum products 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 and soap	529	69	1 041	989	91
244000	Mfr. of pharmaceuticals	-	775	886	1 316	568
25000	Mfr. of rubber and plastic products	8	167	1 285	2 058	96
26000	Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral prod.	7 345	9 187	5 882	2 810	79
261009	Mfr. of glass and ceramic goods	-	25	1 771	671	17
263009	Mfr. of tiles, bricks cement and concrete	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 building materials of metal	21	351	557	829	131
286009	Mfr. of various metal products	10	126	729	831	70
29000	Mfr. of machinery and equipment	1	643	1 567	2 157	533
291000	Mfr. of marine engines and compressors	-	130	721	1 100	241
292000	Mfr. of ovens and cold-storage plants	-	250	285	467	116
293000	Mfr. of agricultural machinery	-	122	253	139	18
294009	Mfr. of machinery for industries	-	118	240	331	88
297000	Mfr. of domestic appliances	-	24	67	121	69
30009	Mfr. of electronic components	42	151	594	1 277	358
300009	Mfr. of computers and electric motors	1	95	259	529	190
320000	Mfr. of radio and communication equipment	40	14	218	348	40
330000	Mfr. of medical and optical instruments	1	41	118	400	129
35009	Mfr. of transport equipment	5	143	618	681	121
351000	Building of ships and boats	3	61	321	325	46
352009	Mfr. of transport equipment, excl. ships	3	83	296	356	75
36000	Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	985	185	476	1 420	138
361000	Mfr. of furniture	981	170	351	1 101	68
365009	Mfr. of toys and jewellery	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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ene1