

Environment and energy

1. Energy consumption

Denmark self-sufficient as regards energy

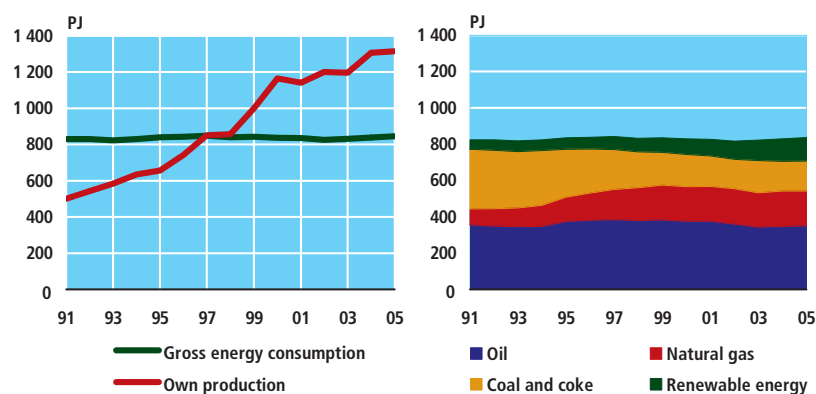
Since 1997, Denmark has been self-sufficient as regards energy thanks to the increased extraction of crude oil and natural gas from the North Sea. In 2005, the production of oil and gas was 56 per cent higher than the total consumption of energy.

More renewable energy sources

The consumption of coal and coke increased by 1 per cent from 2004 to 2005. The consumption of natural gas had a 1 per cent increase, while the consumption of renewable energy now accounts for 15 per cent of total gross energy consumption. 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.

Figure 1

Gross energy consumption



Stable energy consumption in recent years

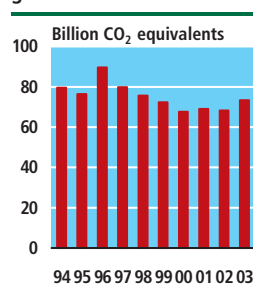
Gross energy consumption comprises the consumption of oil, natural gas, coal and renewable energy. When calculating gross energy consumption, adjustments are made to take into account imports and exports of electricity. Total gross energy consumption has remained stable in recent years, whereas the composition of fuels has changed markedly, resulting in an increase in the consumption of natural gas

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and renewable energy and a subsequent decrease in coal consumption. In Denmark, the consumption of coal and coke depends on how much electricity we export. In 2005, a decrease in the export of electricity to Norway and Sweden was counterbalanced by an increase in the export to Germany, which meant that the export of electricity was virtually at the same level as in 2004.

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 since 1996

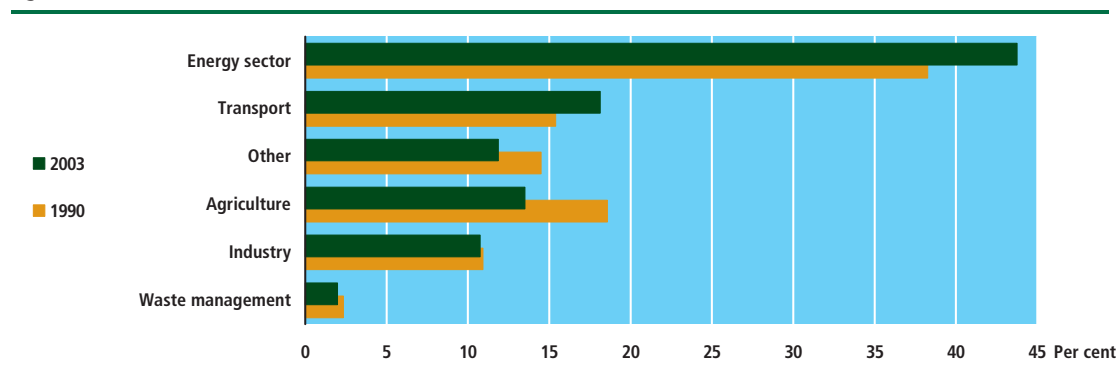
Denmark's emissions of carbon dioxide vary over the years, a fact which is partly due to the net exports of electricity. In years when Denmark has a large export of electricity, carbon-dioxide emissions increase as power generation increases. However, reductions in the emissions of carbon dioxide have 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 CO₂-equivalents. 1 CO₂-equivalent 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 CO₂-equivalent. The emission of greenhouse gases peaked in 1996 with 90 billion CO₂-equivalents.

The energy sector is the main source of emissions

In 2003, the energy sector accounted for 44 per cent of total greenhouse gases measured in CO₂-equivalents, compared to 38 per cent in 1990. The transport sector was also a large contributor accounting for 18 per cent of total emissions in 2003. 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 14 per cent of total emissions of greenhouse gases in 2003 measured in CO₂-equivalents.

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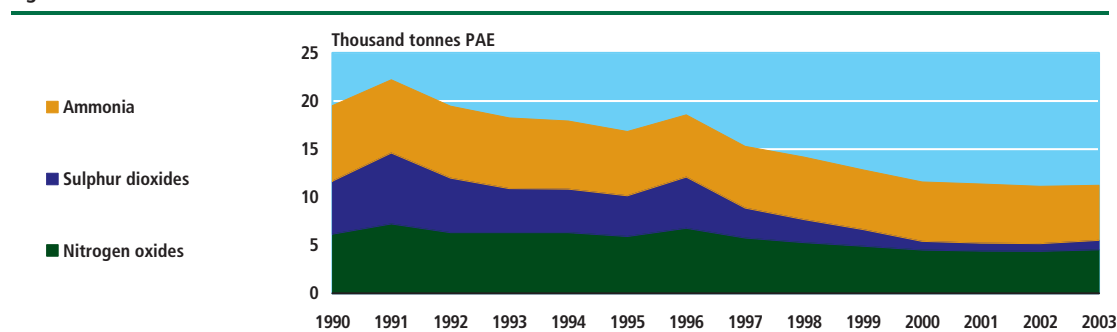
Figure 3 Emissions of greenhouse gases (CO₂-equivalents) by sectors



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 (NH₃), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and sulphur dioxides (SO₂). 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 and is used to compare the effect of the various substances on the environment.

Figure 4 Acidification from Danish activities



Source: National Environmental Research Institute of Denmark.

The total emission of ammonia, sulphur dioxides and nitrogen oxides has fallen from 20,000 tonnes PAE in 1990 to 11,000 tonnes in 2003. The largest fall has been for sulphur dioxides. 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 total Danish emissions. Energy conversion accounted for 31 per cent and the transport sector for 15 per cent. In 2003, agriculture accounted for the greater share of

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emissions, 50 per cent, while the transport sector and energy conversion accounted for 17 per cent of emissions.

The environmental strain caused by the transport sector

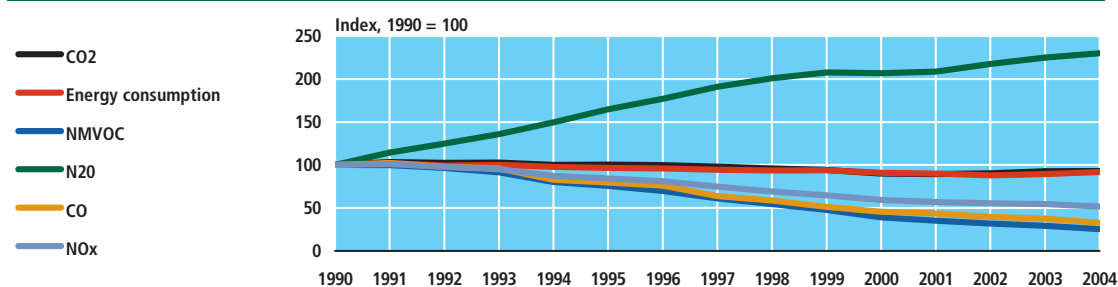
Transport interlinks a society, but is also a strain on the environment. Construction of roads, railways, ports and airports is the prerequisite of transport, which may have a negative impact on our recreational natural resorts. The strain caused by transport in urban areas is, for example, noise, particulates, 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.

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). If an index in the figure below is less than 100 over time, a so-called decoupling effect from the energy consumption is taking place.

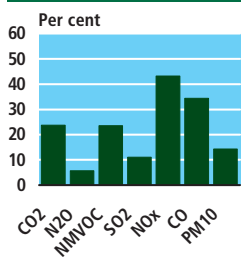
Figure 5

Relaxation indicators for the transport sector



See table 357.

Figure 6
Percentage of all national emissions accounted for by the transport sector. 2004



Source: National Environmental Research Institute.

In the period 1990 to 2004, there has been a considerable relaxation of the most important environmental emissions from the transport sector. The greatest relaxation is attributed to volatile hydrocarbons, where emissions in 2004 only reached 25 per cent 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, compared with the economic growth (increase in production result measured in constant prices).

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

The transport sector's share of total national emissions in 2004 was the highest for carbon monoxide reaching 43 per cent and the lowest for laughing gas reaching 6 per cent. 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.

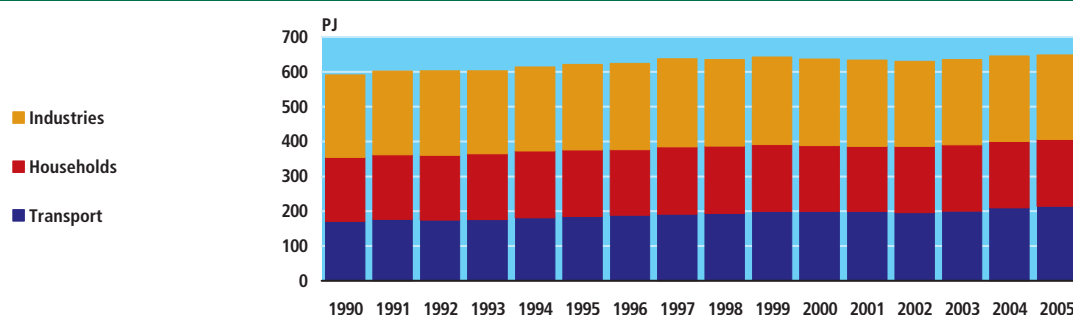
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The transport sector accounts for an increasing share of energy consumption

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 2005 show that there is a minor increase in the transport sector's share of total energy consumption, whereas the share of industries and households shows a minor fall. The transport sector's share has increased from 29 per cent of total energy consumption in 1990 to 33 per cent in 2005.

Figure 7

Final energy consumption by sector



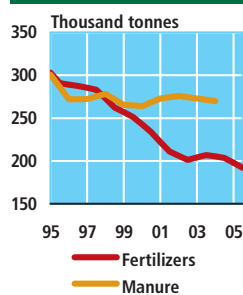
See table 369.

3. Agriculture

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 are not received by plants and as a consequence is leached from the soil, leading to a discharge of these substances into the ocean via water run offs. The adverse effects include undesirable algae growth, resulting in an undesirable environmental state. As a result of restrictions in the total supply of nitrogen plus a better utilization of manure, the use of commercial fertilizer has been declining.

Figure 8
Nitrogen in manure and commercial fertilizers



Action Plan for the Aquatic Environment II and III

The aim of the Action Plan for the Aquatic Environment II was to reduce emissions of nitrogen from agriculture. In order to minimize nitrogen leaching, it is intended to increase areas of wetlands, organic agriculture and agriculture and re-sowing of crops and to tighten up the requirements of harmonization, i.e. to ensure a better balance between the quantity of animal manure produced and the related area suited for manure at each individual farm. The reduction of emissions of phosphorus is included as the main theme in Action Plan for the Aquatic Environment III.

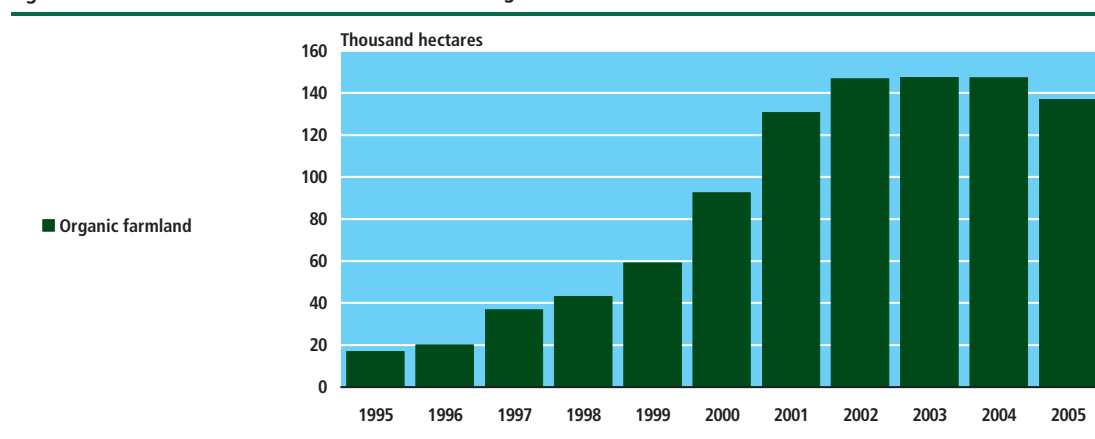
More organic farmland

The proportion of organic farmland has increased significantly since 1995. For example, the amount of land used for organic farming doubled from 1997 to 1999. In recent years, the growth in organic farmland has been slightly decreasing and

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accounted for 137,000 hectares in 2005, corresponding to 5 per cent of all Danish farmland.

Figure 9 Total area extent of organic farms

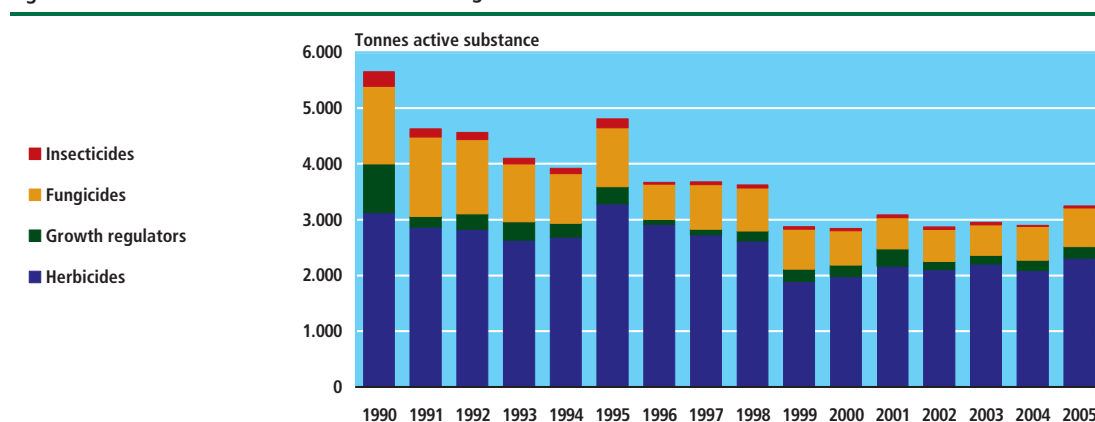


Source: Plant Directorate.

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

Pesticides are chemical products 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 that feed on insects. The effect might be fatal or entail a reduction in the reproductive abilities of the relevant animals. Pesticides are divided into products that protect crops against weeds, herbicides, against fungus infection, fungicides, and against insects, insecticides. There are also products that shorten crops, growth regulators. For a number of years, the use of pesticides has been declining, but from 2005, there has been an increase of 10 per cent.

Figure 10 Pesticide sales to agriculture



Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

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4. 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 2005, the total revenue generated from these taxes was DKK 74.7 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 DKK 36.4 billion in 2005, corresponding to 48.7 per cent of total revenue from environmental taxes. In the same year, transport taxes accounted for DKK 34 billion or 45.5 per cent of environmental taxes. Pollution taxes accounted for 3.7 per cent and resource taxes for 2.1 per cent

Figure 11

Environmental taxes

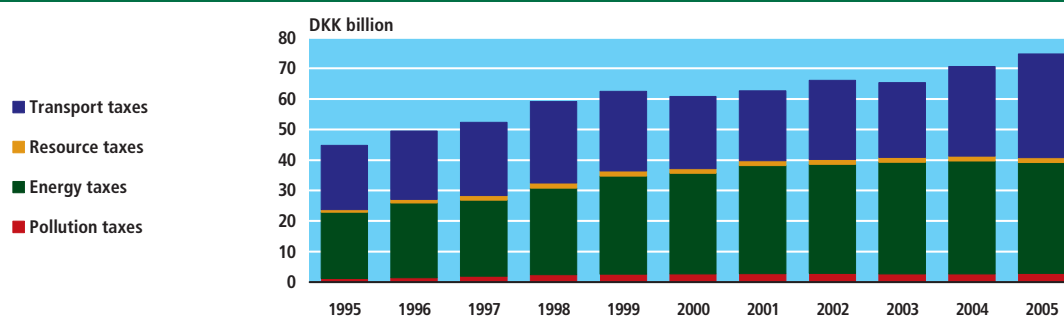


Table 354

Air pollution in cities

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
µg/m³ sulphur dioxide											
Copenhagen	9.0	7.0	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.3	... ¹	...	...	...	...
Aalborg	4.0	5.0	2.7	2.7	1.8	...	... ¹	...	...	...	...
Odense	3.8	4.9	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.3	... ¹	...	...	...	...
Århus	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ¹	...	...	...	...
µg/m³ nitrogen dioxide											
Copenhagen	52.6	44.7	43.0	43.0	47.0	42.0	40.0	47.0	47.0	46.0	47.0
Aalborg	37.4	37.6	34.0	34.0	40.0	35.0	35.0	33.0	35.0	35.0	40.0
Odense	34.0	34.0	36.0	32.0	33.0	31.0	31.0	37.0	35.0	32.0	31.0
Århus	...	...	...	...	...	...	43.0	44.0	46.0	45.0	47.0
ng/m³ lead											
Copenhagen	26.0	24.8	16.6	16.4	16.6	29.6	23.4 ²	17.5	15.1	10.7	9.1
Aalborg	31.4	18.6	13.9	13.0	12.5	...	12.5 ²	10.5	9.9	6.8	7.5
Odense	22.3	22.0	15.0	14.5	13.6	13.0	11.3 ²	12.0	19.5	11.4	11.8
Århus	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.9 ²	8.5	11.5	7.6	7.6
µg/m³ particulates											
Copenhagen	61.4	65.3	46.8	45.6	47.2	48.7	34.2 ²	36.0	32.9	32.0	33.0
Aalborg	56.1	68.9	53.7	50.7	51.3	...	29.0 ²	31.8	31.2	27.0	32.9
Odense	53.3	62.7	61.4	45.5	48.7	44.4	30.9 ²	33.2	36.7	31.0	34.1
Århus	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.7 ²	29.6	29.4	23.2	29.2
µg/m³ Kulmonoxid/kulilte											
Copenhagen	5 864	5 473	5 784	5 073	5 084	4 162	3 872	4 605	3 588	3 624	4 076
Aalborg	...	5 452	6 113	5 339	4 384	3 696	4 047	3 465	3 485	2 916	2 504
Odense	...	5 970	5 556	4 970	4 091	4 890	5 713	3 322	3 835	2 816	3 148
Århus	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 284	2 562	2 524	1 780	1 882

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 From 2001, new measurement method.

Source: National Environmental Research Institute.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/term8

Table 355

Extraction of raw materials

	1990	1995	2000	2005
m³ in thousands				
Extraction of raw materials, total	33 928	4 210	40 739	47 053
Extraction from land area:	28 058	28 558	33 603	35 685
Sand, gravel and stone	22 487	21 721	27 381	29 502
Quartz sand	186	191	479	553
Granite	810	662	199	189
Clay	462	739	788	717
Expanded clay	303	311	313	328
Moler	195	186	227	251
Chalk, limestone	2 924	4 049	3 405	3 338
Peat	399	259	247	323
Other raw materials	292	440	563	485
Extraction from sea area				
Sand, gravel, sand for land filling etc.	5 870	5 652	7 136	11 368

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/rst1 and [rst3](http://www.statbank.dk/rst3)

Table 356

Emissions from the transport sector. 2004

	CO ₂	NO _x	SO ₂	CO
	thousand tonnes			
Total¹	12 859	84	2.7	205
Road transport	12 024	71	0.4	196
Railway transport	216	4	0.0	1
Air transport	128	1	0.0	1
Sea transport	490	9	2.3	8
	per cent			
Total¹	100	100	100	100
Road transport	94	85	15	96
Railway transport	2	4	0	0
Air transport	1	1	0	0
Sea transport	4	11	85	4

¹ Emissions from military not included.

Source: National Environmental Research Institute.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/term6

Table 357

Decoupling indicators for the transport sector

	1995	2000	2005
	Index 1990 = 100		
CO ₂	100	90	-
Energy consumption	97	91	91
NM VOC	76	39	23
N ₂ O	165	207	-
CO	80	46	31
NO _x	84	59	49

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).

Table 358**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
1995	1 301	1 227	54	20
2000	1 295	1 250	28	17
2005	1 249	1 225	10	14
2006	1 258	1 224	20	14

Source: Environmental Protection Agency.

Table 359

Consumption of drinking water by counties. 2005

	House- holds	Industry and institutions	Losses, etc.	Total
	mio. m ³			
All Denmark	259.3	122.0	27.8	409.1
Copenhagen County ¹	55.7	19.4	4.3	79.4
Frederiksborg County	16.5	4.2	2.1	22.8
Roskilde County	10.2	3.5	0.7	14.4
West Zealand County	18.4	7.7	2.7	28.8
Storstrøm County	13.6	6.5	1.5	21.6
Bornholm Municipality	2.4	0.9	0.3	3.6
Funen County	21.4	11.7	2.5	35.6
South Jutland County	14.2	5.9	1.8	21.9
Ribe County	11.3	9.0	0.8	21.1
Vejle County	14.7	10.4	2.1	27.2
Ringkøbing County	14.9	8.7	1.6	25.2
Aarhus County	31.3	11.8	3.4	46.5
Viborg County	12.4	7.2	1.5	21.1
North Jutland County	22.2	15.2	2.5	39.9

Note: Figures for own profits as of 2005 are not yet available. Consequently, intermediate consumption by the manufacturing industry is lower than usually.

¹ Copenhagen County includes Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities.

For further information www.statbank.dk/vand1

Table 360

Consumption of drinking water by purpose

	2003	2004	2005 ¹
	m ³ in mio.		
Total	629.8	658.8	409.1
Households	245.5	250.0	259.3
Industry and institutions	193.3	191.6	122.0
Irrigation	162.8	189.2	...
Losses, etc.	28.2	28.0	27.8

¹ Figures for own profits as of 2005 are not yet available. Consequently, intermediate consumption by the manufacturing industry is lower than usually.

For further information www.statbank.dk/vand1

Table 361

Sales of pesticides

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	tonnes						
Sales of pesticide products¹							
Total sale	12 445	12 141	12 120	12 090	11 736	11 634	12 389
Herbicides	5 740	5 641	6 368	6 340	6 096	6 330	6 532
Fungicides	1 999	1 757	1 625	1 684	1 744	1 849	2 046
Algicides	1	4	5	3	2	2	12
Insecticides	900	745	672	803	837	686	807
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	60	61	54	39	28	33	46
Products against pests on farm animals	111	134	189	250	106	80	72
Plant growth regulators	432	420	546	256	317	364	408
Combined fungicides and insecticides	16	15	12	23	22	9	2
Soil disinfectants	4	2	10	6	5	4	5
Rodenticides	441	458	625	422	420	380	364
Repellents	84	35	23	30	32	24	17
Products for the protection of woodwork	2 657	2 869	1 992	2 234	2 126	1 874	2 078
Of which active ingredients²							
Active ingredients, total	3 605	3 551	3 687	3 556	3 553	3 513	3 928
Herbicides	2 059	2 136	2 364	2 369	2 390	2 311	2 531
Fungicides	884	734	654	683	665	720	845
Algicides	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Insecticides	86	77	87	89	92	82	88
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	42	42	33	32	28	33	33
Products against pests on farm animals	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
Plant growth regulators	257	245	337	158	179	209	232
Combined fungicides and insecticides	2	4	6	11	12	8	2
Soil disinfectants	4	2	2	5	5	4	5
Rodenticides	3	6	2	4	3	4	4
Repellents	6	7	4	4	6	3	3
Products for the protection of woodwork	261	295	189	197	171	137	182

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 visit www.statbank.dk/pest2

Table 362

Public sector environmental accounts, functional distribution

	2000	2003	2005
	DKK mio.		
Current and capital expenditure, total	23 399	24 253	24 659
Air and climate	2 315	1 000	539
Waste water	5 438	6 366	6 342
Waste	7 119	8 378	9 012
Soil and ground water	752	790	824
Noise	23	11	9
Biodiversity and landscape	2 118	2 240	2 528
Radiation	14	15	16
Research and development	1 541	1 501	1 377
Environmental assistance	1 840	1 645	1 262
Other	2 239	2 308	2 751
Current and capital revenue, total¹	14 095	15 750	16 053
Air and climate	11	27	20
Waste water	5 534	6 623	6 150
Waste	7 212	7 753	8 417
Soil and ground water	153	117	99
Noise	0	2	0
Biodiversity and landscape	273	269	352
Radiation	3	2	2
Research and development	576	612	578
Environmental assistance	2	1	1
Other	332	344	433

Note: Includes market services.

¹ Excluding environmental taxes.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mreg2

Table 363

Public sector environmental accounts, economic transactions

	2000	2003	2005
	mio. kr.		
Current and capital expenditure, total	23 399	24 253	24 659
Current expenditure, total	18 672	19 225	20 121
Compensation of employees	4 121	4 603	4 825
Intermediate consumption	10 597	11 233	12 087
Current transfers, total	3 954	3 390	3 209
Capital expenditure, total	4 727	5 028	4 539
Fixed gross investments	3 211	4 439	4 277
Other capital expenditure	1 516	589	262
Current and capital revenue, total¹	14 095	15 750	16 053
Capital revenue, total	13 657	15 117	16 021
Sales of goods and services	12 727	14 217	15 031
Current transfers, total	930	900	990
Compulsory contributions	6	6	9
Other current transfers	924	894	981
Capital revenue, total	438	632	32

¹ Excluding environmental taxes.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mreg2

Table 364**Public subsector environmental accounts, functional distribution. 2005**

	Central government	Counties	Municipalities	General government sector, total ¹
DKK mio.				
Current and capital expenditure, total	5 082	2 320	17 257	24 659
Air and climate	539	0	0	539
Waste water	3	0	6 339	6 342
Waste	273	0	8 738	9 012
Soil and ground water	140	629	55	824
Noise	9	0	0	9
Biodiversity and landscape	968	1 101	458	2 528
Radiation	16	0	0	16
Research and development	1 377	0	0	1 377
Environmental assistance	1 262	0	0	1 262
Other ³	494	590	1 666	2 751
Current and capital revenue, total²	-962	-261	-14 829	-16 053
Air and climate	-20	0	0	-20
Waste water	0	0	-6 150	-6 150
Waste	-1	0	-8 416	-8 417
Soil and ground water	-53	-43	-3	-99
Noise	0	0	0	0
Biodiversity and landscape	-252	-58	-42	-352
Radiation	-2	0	0	-2
Research and development	-578	0	0	-578
Environmental assistance	-1	0	0	-1
Other ³	-54	-161	-218	-433

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mreg2

Table 365**Public subsector environmental accounts, economic transactions. 2005**

	Central government	Counties	Municipalities	General government, total ¹
DKK mio.				
Current and capital expenditure, total	5 082	2 320	17 257	24 659
Current expenditure, total	4 745	2 218	13 158	20 121
Compensation of employees	1 091	907	2 827	4 825
Intermediate consumption	999	1 079	10 009	12 087
Current transfers, total	2 656	231	322	3 209
Capital expenditure, total	337	102	4 099	4 539
Fixed gross investments	241	71	3 965	4 277
Other capital expenditure	96	31	135	262
Current and capital revenue, total²	962	261	14 829	16 053
Capital revenue, total	952	246	14 823	16 021
Sales of goods and services	253	137	14 641	15 031
Current transfers, total	699	109	182	990
Compulsory contributions	0	0	9	9
Other current transfers	699	109	173	981
Capital revenue, total	10	15	7	32

¹ Unconsolidated. ² Excluding environmental taxes.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mreg2

Table 366

Energy balance sheet for Denmark. 2005*

	Crude oil and semi- manufactured oil	Coal, coke, etc.	Oil products	Natural gas	Other gas	Renewable energy resources	Electricity	District heating
	thousand tons			mio Nm ³	thousand tons	TJ	GWh	TJ
Production	18 764	-	7 200	10 088	472	115 928	34 350	128 086
Imports	2 904	6 012	6 383	-	6	11 491	12 943	-
Total supply (= total use)	21 668	6 012	13 584	10 088	478	127 419	47 293	128 086
Stock	- 107	- 421	754	1 225	33	-	-	-
Waste and cable losses	79	59	78	3	5	663	2 117	25 648
Exports	13 771	87	5 724	4 030	66	267	11 753	-
Total domestic supply	7 925	6 287	7 027	4 831	373	126 490	33 423	102 438
Households	-	5	2 414	732	42	25 885	10 586	63 223
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	-	77	773	812	4	3 112	1 898	1 985
Agriculture, horticulture, and forestry	-	73	574	57	3	3 020	1 765	1 985
Fishing	-	-	178	-	0	-	56	-
Mining and quarrying	-	4	22	756	0	91	78	0
Manufacturing	7 925	343	691	967	304	4 670	8 895	6 991
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	-	75	192	384	5	102	2 312	1 476
Mfr. of textile and leather	-	-	8	18	0	9	159	119
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	-	-	32	115	2	1 814	873	780
Mfr. of chemicals and plastic products	7 925	21	57	140	277	21	2 046	2 019
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	-	248	273	132	9	1 609	795	84
Mfr. of basic metals and fabr. metal products	-	-	116	165	10	145	2 236	2 313
Mfr. of furniture and manufacturing n.e.c.	-	-	14	14	1	968	474	201
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	5 862	380	1 944	0	92 823	663	16
Construction	-	-	401	7	5	-	293	-
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	-	-	332	127	3	-	4 085	10 368
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. fuel	-	-	80	13	0	-	392	1 095
Wholesale, except of motor vehicles	-	-	179	50	2	-	1 317	4 078
Retail trade and repair work, exc. of m. vehicles	-	-	57	33	0	-	1 723	2 728
Hotels and restaurants	-	-	16	30	1	-	653	2 467
Transport, post and telecommunications	-	-	1 632	14	10	-	1 588	1 139
Transport	-	-	1 611	7	10	-	1 208	542
Post and telecommunications	-	-	20	7	0	-	380	597
Finance and business activities	-	-	121	63	1	-	1 497	5 175
Finance and insurance	-	-	8	11	-	-	260	905
Letting and sale of real estate	-	-	24	9	0	-	149	716
Business activities	-	-	89	43	1	-	1 088	3 555
Public and personal services	-	-	285	165	4	-	3 918	13 540
Public administration	-	-	135	20	2	-	450	1 642
Education	-	-	34	37	1	-	875	3 049
Human health activities	-	-	15	22	0	-	529	1 843
Social institutions etc.	-	-	37	37	-	-	872	3 039
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	-	-	64	48	2	-	1 191	3 968

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Table 367

Energy consumption in Denmark

	1995	2000	2005
Energy consumption, gross	thousand tons		
Hard coal etc.	10 987	6 571	6 247
Coke and furnace coke	51	41	39
Brown coal etc.	9	2	1
Waste	2 314	2 905	3 613
Fuel wood, etc.	1 255	1 338	3 371
Straw	843	843	1 450
Kerosene	14	4	4
Jet fuel	657	535	670
Motor gasoline ¹	1 887	1 965	1 837
Other petrol and oil products ²	750	1 251	21
Gas/Diesel oil	3 897	3 493	3 606
Fuel oil	998	596	607
Petroleum-coke	176	224	278
Liquid gas (LPG)	87	76	70
Refinery gas	370	294	272
	mio. Nm ³		
Natural gas ³	3 009	4 205	4 137
	thousand GJ		
Biogas	1 277	1 433	1 590
Wind energy and water power	4 347	15 375	23 891
Electricity supply	mio. KWh		
Electricity sold, total	31 435	32 835	33 604
Dwellings	9 550	9 592	9 838
Agriculture, etc.	2 544	2 568	2 513
Manufacturing	9 449	9 832	9 767
Other industries, public administration, etc.	9 891	10 843	11 486
Crude oil and natural gas	thousand tons		
Crude oil, Danish production	9 263	17 780	18 517
	mio. Nm ³		
Natural gas, Danish production	5 165	7 883	10 088

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 and Statistics Denmark.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ene1

Table 368

Manufacturers' energy consumption. 2005

	Solid fuel	Liquid fuel	Gas	Electricity	District heating
	thousand GJ				
Manufacturing, total^{1,2}	13 601	15 356	52 835	28 739	5 294
14009 Extraction of gravel and clay etc.	233	804	2 460	272	-
15009 Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco²	2 028	5 914	14 773	7 417	1 213
151000 Production etc. of meat and meat products	7	753	1 873	1 887	106
155000 Mfr. of dairy products	-	581	4 227	1 509	1
158909 Mfr. of other food products	2 021	4 389	5 750	3 252	807
159000 Mfr. of beverages	-	183	2 801	686	282
160000 Mfr. of tobacco products	-	8	122	84	17
17009 Mfr. of textiles and leather	5	37	585	466	51
170000 Mfr. of textiles	-	33	572	445	34
180000 Mfr. of wearing apparel	5	3	10	17	18
190000 Mfr. of leather and footwear	-	1	4	4	-
20000 Mfr. of wood and wood products	1 236	488	184	784	351
21009 Mfr. of paper prod.; printing and publ.	27	135	3 705	1 598	135
210000 Mfr. of pulp, paper and paper products	25	112	3 380	848	15
221200 Publishing of newspapers	-	-	11	101	32
221309 Publishing activities, excluding newspapers	-	1	41	65	13
222009 Printing activities	2	21	273	584	75
23000 Mfr. of refined petroleum products etc.	-	785	14 188	642	354
24000 Mfr. of chemicals	544	785	4 303	4 168	1 433
241009 Mfr. of chemical raw materials	-	433	2 346	1 834	392
243009 Mfr. of paints and soap	544	148	906	889	80
244000 Mfr. of pharmaceuticals	-	204	1 051	1 445	961
25000 Mfr. of rubber and plastic products	20	132	1 156	2 230	107
26000 Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral prod.	8 867	4 777	5 548	2 736	56
261009 Mfr. of glass and ceramic goods	-	12	1 292	497	13
263009 Mfr. of tiles, bricks cement and concrete	8 867	4 765	4 256	2 238	43
27009 Mfr. and processing of basic metal	34	320	3 006	3 055	430
270000 Mfr. of basic metal	-	56	1 703	1 387	46
281009 Mfr. of building materials of metal	31	196	600	827	195
286009 Mfr. of various metal products	3	69	702	841	188
29000 Mfr. of machinery and equipment	25	919	1 295	2 068	511
291000 Mfr. of marine engines and compressors	-	506	627	1 095	282
292000 Mfr. of ovens and cold-storage plants	15	223	248	420	96
293000 Mfr. of agricultural machinery	1	62	147	128	13
294009 Mfr. of machinery for industries	6	112	198	345	81
297000 Mfr. of domestic appliances	3	17	75	80	39
30009 Mfr. of electronic components	18	95	645	1 318	439
300009 Mfr. of computers and electric motors	3	55	400	654	207
320000 Mfr. of radio and communication equipment	13	8	120	289	75
330000 Mfr. of medical and optical instruments	2	31	125	375	157
35009 Mfr. of transport equipment	11	87	619	660	100
351000 Building of ships and boats	4	45	310	232	30
352009 Mfr. of transport equipment, excl. ships	8	42	308	428	69
36000 Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	552	77	368	1 326	114
361000 Mfr. of furniture	552	65	268	970	64
365009 Mfr. of toys and jewellery	1	13	101	356	50

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

Table 369

Final energy consumption by sector

	1990	2000	2005
	PJ		
Transport	170	199	214
Households	184	189	193
Industry	237	248	242

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

For further information www.statbank.dk/term1

Table 370

Production of renewable energy

	1990	2000	2005
	TJ		
Total production	48 245	83 250	117 352
Solar energy	100	335	419
Wind power	2 197	15 268	23 810
Water power	101	109	81
Straw	12 481	12 220	18 483
Wood chips	1 724	2 744	6 754
Firewood	8 757	12 432	17 667
Wood pellets	1 575	2 984	3 275
Wood wastes	6 191	6 895	6 746
Biogas	752	2 912	3 830
Waste combustion	11 065	23 601	28 695
Biodiesel	-	-	2 670
Fish oil	744	49	731
Geothermal heat ¹	2 558	3 702	4 190

¹ Heat pumps and geothermal power.

Source: Danish Energy Authority.