Environment and energy

1. 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.

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.

Figure 1
Nitrogen in manure and commercial fertilizers

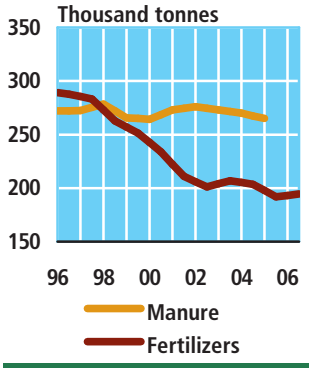
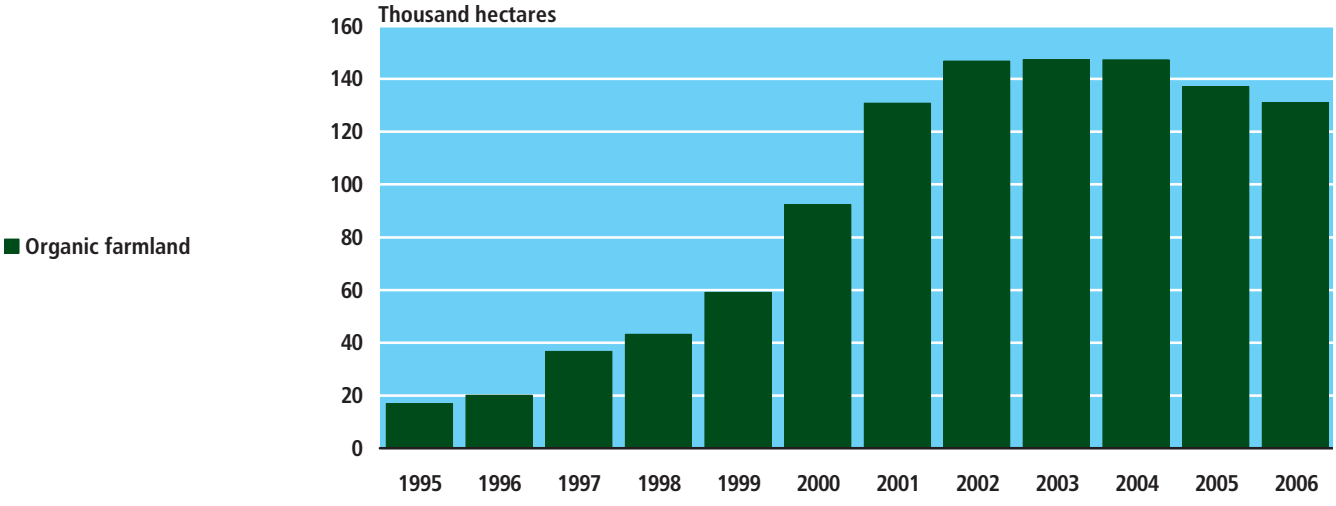


Figure 2 **Total area extent of organic farms**



Source: Plant Directorate.

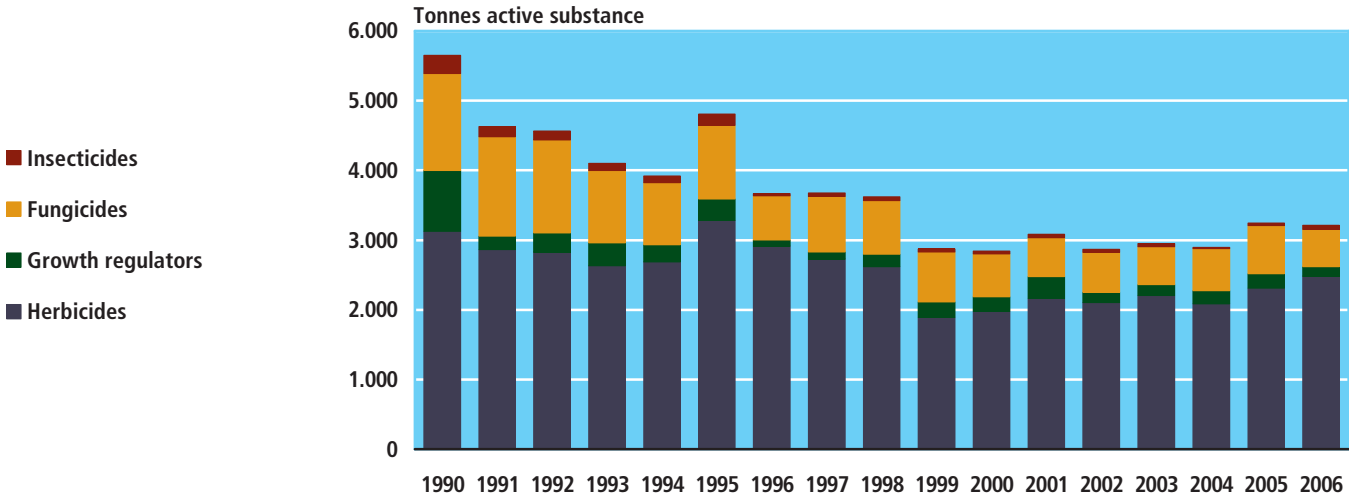
More organic farmland

The proportion of organic farmland has increased significantly since 1995, and 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 accounted for 131,000 hectares in 2006, corresponding to 5 per cent of all Danish farmland.

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.

Figure 3 **Pesticide sales to agriculture**



Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

2. Transport

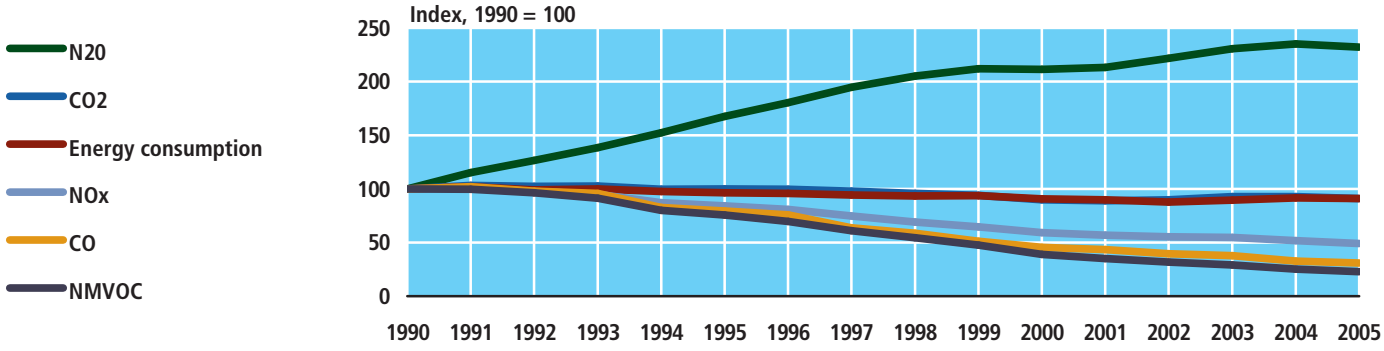
The environmental strain caused by the transport sector

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 and non methane volatile hydrocarbons (NMVOC). 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

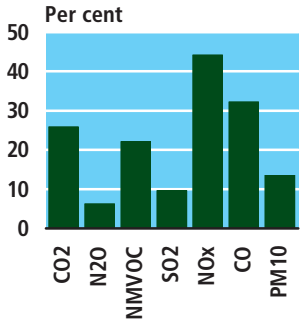
One method in which to estimate the environmental strain caused by the transport sector is to look at the trends in emissions of the most important substances from the transport sector and the transport sector's energy consumption, compared to the social and economic activities in terms of the Gross 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 4 **Relaxation indicators for the transport sector**



See table 352.

Figure 5
Percentage of all national emissions accounted for by the transport sector. 2005



Source: National Environmental Research Institute.

In the period 1990 to 2005, there has been a considerable relaxation of the most important environmental emissions from the transport sector. The greatest relaxation is attributed to non methane volatile hydrocarbons, where emissions in 2005 only reached 23 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).

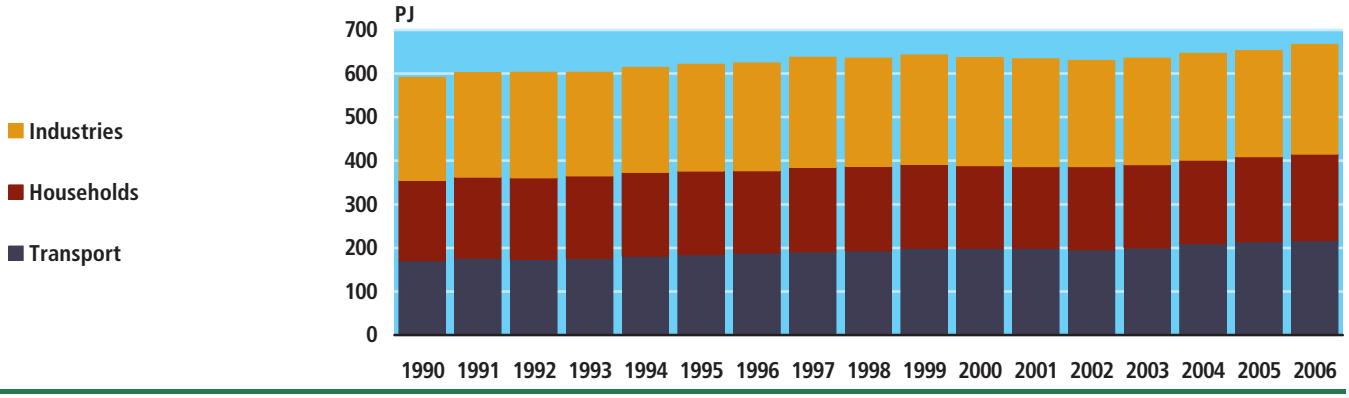
The transport sector accounts for the highest share of emissions of carbon monoxide

The transport sector's share of total national emissions in 2005 was the highest for carbon monoxide reaching 44 per cent and the lowest for laughing gas reaching 6 per cent. Road transport contributed to 93 per cent of the transport sector's emissions of nitrogen oxides. 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 2006 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 32 per cent in 2006.

Figure 6 **Final energy consumption by sector**



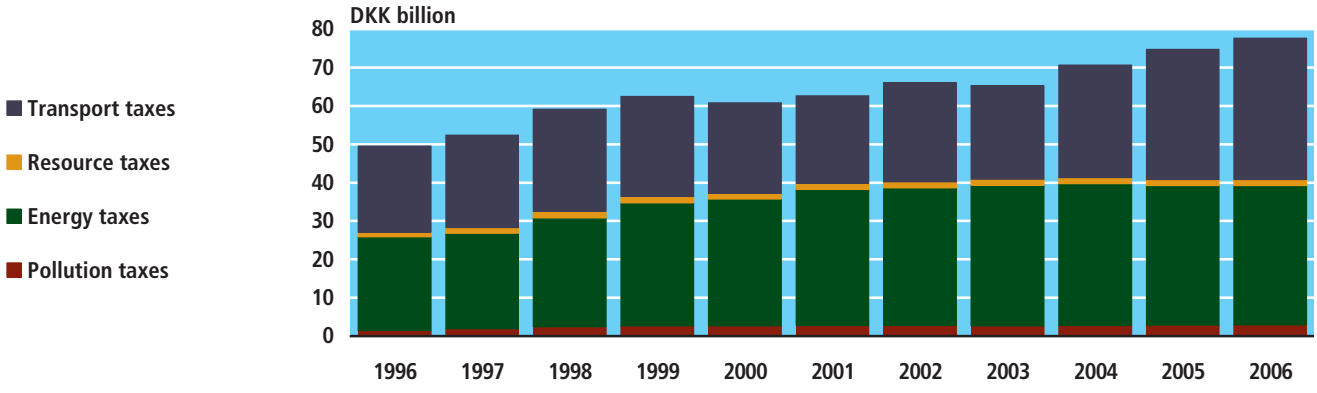
See table 364.

3. 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 2006, the total revenue generated from these taxes was DKK 77.6 billion, corresponding to 10 per cent of total revenues from taxes and duties. Transport taxes accounted for the greatest increase. Total revenue generated from transport taxes amounted to DKK 36.8 billion in 2006, corresponding to 47.4 per cent of total revenue from environmental taxes. In the same year, energy taxes accounted for DKK 36,8 billion or 46.7 per cent of environmental taxes. Pollution taxes accounted for 3.8 per cent and resource taxes for 2.1 per cent.

Figure 7 **Environmental taxes**



4. 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 and the development of renewable energy sources. The total production has been increasing throughout this period until 2005. There was a decrease in the production of energy in 2006, primarily due to a decrease in the production of oil and natural gases. In 2006, the production of oil and gas was 44 per cent higher than the total consumption of energy.

Increase in the consumption of energy

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 increased by 1 per cent from 2004 to 2005 and by 2 per cent from 2005 to 2006. Since 1990, 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. The consumption of energy in 2006 differs from this pattern insofar as the consumption of coal and coke was 10 per cent higher than in 2005 and the consumption of natural gas and oil decreased by 1 per cent.

More renewable energy sources

The consumption of renewable energy has been increasing over a number of years and now accounts for 16 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 8 **Gross energy consumption**

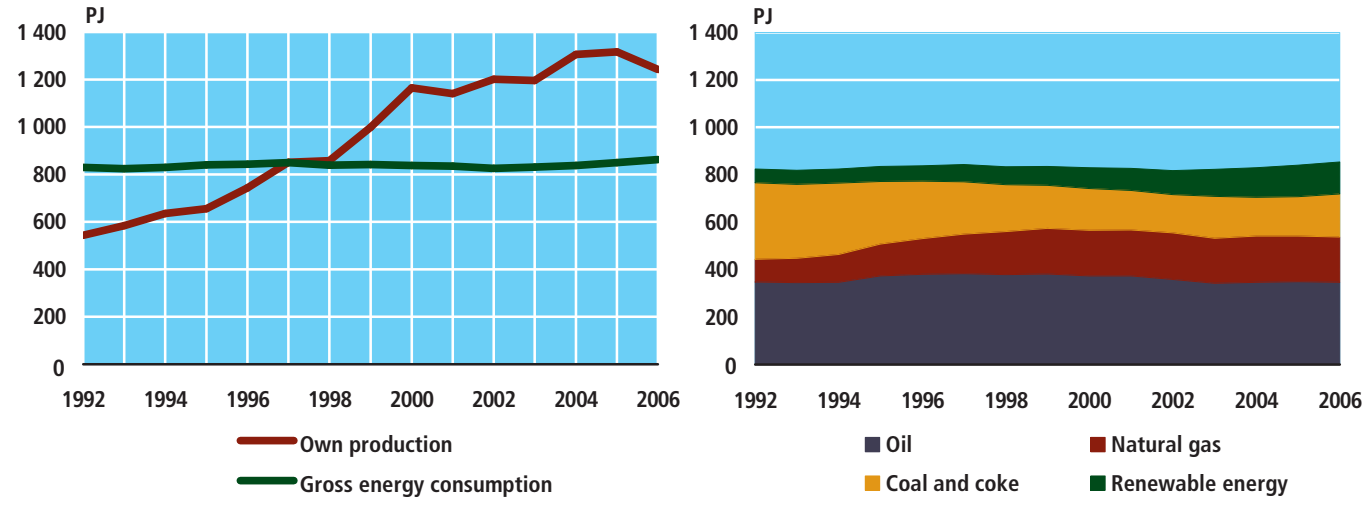


Table 349 Air pollution in cities

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	µg/m³ nitrogen dioxide				
Copenhagen	47.0	47.0	46.0	47.0	53.0
Aalborg	33.0	35.0	35.0	40.0	43.0
Odense	37.0	35.0	32.0	31.0	34.0
Århus	44.0	46.0	45.0	47.0	45.0
	ng/m³ lead				
Copenhagen	17.5	15.1	10.7	9.1	7.8
Aalborg	10.5	9.9	6.8	7.5	6.7
Odense	12.0	19.5	11.4	11.8	8.8
Århus	8.5	11.5	7.6	7.6	7.6
	µg/m³ particulates				
Copenhagen	36.0	32.9	32.0	33.0	32.3
Aalborg	31.8	31.2	27.0	32.9	39.1
Odense	33.2	36.7	31.0	34.1	40.4
Århus	29.6	29.4	23.2	29.2	31.8
	µg/ m³ Kulmonooxid/kulilte				
Copenhagen	4 605	3 588	3 624	4 076	2 208
Aalborg	3 465	3 485	2 916	2 504	2 698
Odense	3 322	3 835	2 816	3 148	2 190
Århus	2 562	2 524	1 780	1 882	1 624

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.

Source: National Environmental Research Institute.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/term8

Table 350 Extraction of raw materials

	1990	1995	2000	2006
	m³ in thousands			
Extraction of raw materials, total	**33 976**	**34 210**	**40 945**	**49 074**
Extraction from land area:	**28 106**	**28 558**	**33 809**	**41 661**
Sand, gravel and stone	22 534	21 721	27 587	34 975
Quartz sand	186	191	479	496
Granite	811	662	199	186
Clay	462	739	788	788
Expanded clay	303	311	313	420
Moler	195	186	227	236
Chalk, limestone	2 924	4 049	3 405	3 912
Peat	399	259	247	336
Other raw materials	292	440	563	312
Extraction from sea area				
Sand, gravel, sand for land filling etc.	5 870	5 652	7 136	7 413

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/rst1 and rst3

Table 351 Emissions from the transport sector

	CO_2		NO_x		SO_2		CO	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
	thousand tonnes							
Total[1]	**12 860**	**13 065**	**84**	**82**	**2.5**	**2.1**	**205**	**197**
Road transport	12 024	12 157	71	68	0.4	0.1	196	188
Railway transport	216	232	4	4	0.0	0.0	1	1
Air transport	127	134	1	1	0.0	0.0	1	1
Sea transport	493	543	9	10	2.1	2.0	8	8
	per cent							
Total[1]	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Road transport	94	93	85	83	16	4	96	95
Railway transport	2	2	4	5	0	0	0	0
Air transport	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0
Sea transport	4	4	11	12	83	94	4	4

[1] Emissions from military not included.

Source: National Environmental Research Institute.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/term6

Table 352 Decoupling indicators for the transport sector

	1995	2000	2005
	Index 1990 = 100		
CO_2	100	90	91
Energy consumption	97	91	91
NMVOC	76	39	23
N_2O	167	211	232
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).

Source: National Environmental research Institute.

Table 353 Bathing water quality

	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Monitoring stations	1 374	1 370	1 301	1 295	1 249	1 258
Acceptable water quality	1 017	1 251	1 227	1 250	1 225	1 224
Unacceptable water quality	288	70	54	28	10	20
Beach areas where bathing is forbidden	69	49	20	17	14	14

Source: Environmental Protection Agency.

Table 354 Consumption of drinking water by counties

	Households		Industry and institutions		Losses, etc.		Total	
	2004	2005	2004	2005[1]	2004	2005	2004	2005
	mio. m^3							
All Denmark	**250.0**	**259.3**	**191.6**	**122.0**	**28.0**	**27.8**	**469.6**	**409.1**
Copenhagen County[2]	55.8	55.7	28.8	19.4	4.3	4.3	88.9	79.4
Frederiksborg County	16.6	16.5	5.6	4.2	1.8	2.1	24.0	22.8
Roskilde County	10.3	10.2	8.5	3.5	1.2	0.7	20.0	14.4
West Zealand County	10.6	18.4	18.3	7.7	1.8	2.7	30.7	28.8
Storstrøm County	11.1	13.6	7.5	6.5	1.4	1.5	20.0	21.6
Bornholm Municipality	2.7	2.4	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.3	3.8	3.6
Funen County	21.2	21.4	16.5	11.7	2.8	2.5	40.5	35.6
South Jutland County	14.9	14.2	8.3	5.9	1.8	1.8	25.0	21.9
Ribe County	10.9	11.3	13.3	9.0	1.3	0.8	25.5	21.1
Vejle County	13.9	14.7	14.5	10.4	2.2	2.1	30.6	27.2
Ringkøbing County	13.8	14.9	17.1	8.7	2.1	1.6	33.0	25.2
Aarhus County	31.8	31.3	15.8	11.8	3.3	3.4	50.9	46.5
Viborg County	13.6	12.4	9.7	7.2	1.7	1.5	25.0	21.1
North Jutland County	23.0	22.2	26.7	15.2	2.1	2.5	51.8	39.9

[1] Figures for own profits as of 2005 are not yet available. Consequently, intermediate consumption by the manufacturing industry is lower than usually. [2] Copenhagen County includes Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities.

For further information www.statbank.dk/vand1

Table 355 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 356 Sales of pesticides

	2004	2005	2006
	tonnes		
Sales of pesticide products[1]			
Total sale	**11 634**	**12 389**	**12 234**
Herbicides	6 330	6 532	7 000
Fungicides	1 849	2 046	1 691
Algicides	2	12	27
Insecticides	686	807	964
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	33	46	-
Products against pests on farm animals	80	72	62
Plant growth regulators	364	408	283
Combined fungicides and insecticides	9	2	3
Soil disinfectants	4	5	4
Rodenticides	380	364	335
Repellents	24	17	24
Products for the protection of woodwork	1 874	2 078	1 842
Of which active ingredients[2]			
Active ingredients, total	**3 513**	**3 928**	**3 775**
Herbicides	2 311	2 531	2 651
Fungicides	720	845	660
Algicides	1	3	6
Insecticides	82	88	112
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	33	33	0
Products against pests on farm animals	1	1	1
Plant growth regulators	209	232	163
Combined fungicides and insecticides	8	2	1
Soil disinfectants	4	5	4
Rodenticides	4	4	4
Repellents	3	3	4
Products for the protection of woodwork	137	182	168

[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 357 Public sector environmental accounts, functional distribution

	2000	2005	2006
	DKK mio.		
Current and capital expenditure, total	**23 399**	**25 538**	**26 229**
Air and climate	2 315	674	665
Waste water	5 438	6 982	6 953
Waste	7 119	9 038	9 341
Soil and ground water	752	807	1 005
Noice	23	9	10
Biodiversity and landscape	2 118	2 538	2 847
Radiation	14	16	20
Research and development	1 541	1 395	1 416
Environmental assistance	1 840	1 366	1 243
Other	2 239	2 714	2 728
Current and capital revenue, total[1]	**14 095**	**16 488**	**17 332**
Air and climate	11	20	27
Waste water	5 534	6 789	7 286
Waste	7 212	8 212	8 443
Soil and ground water	153	99	114
Noice	0	0	1
Biodiversity and landscape	273	353	362
Radiation	3	2	5
Research and development	576	578	631
Environmental assistance	2	1	2
Other	332	433	460

Note: Includes market services.

[1] Excluding environmental taxes.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mreg2

Table 358 Public sector environmental accounts, economic transactions

	2000	2005	2006
	DKK mio.		
Current and capital expenditure, total	**23 399**	**25 538**	**26 229**
Current expenditure, total	18 672	20 082	20 981
Compensation of employees	4 121	4 730	4 978
Intermediate consumption	10 597	12 021	12 756
Current transfers, total	3 954	3 331	3 247
Capital expenditure, total	4 727	5 456	5 248
Fixed gross investments	3 211	5 117	4 984
Other capital expenditure	1 516	340	263
Current and capital revenue, total[1]	**14 095**	**16 488**	**17 332**
Capital revenue, total	13 657	15 780	16 408
Sales of goods and services	12 727	14 794	15 345
Current transfers, total	930	987	1 063
Compulsory contributions	6	10	9
Other current transfers	924	977	1 055
Capital revenue, total	438	708	924

[1] Excluding environmental taxes.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mreg2

Table 359 Public subsector environmental accounts, functional distribution. 2006

	Central government	Counties	Municipalities	General government sector, total[1]
	DKK mio.			
Current and capital expenditure, total	**5 492**	**2 696**	**18 041**	**26 229**
Air and climate	665	-	-	665
Waste water	3	-	6 950	6 953
Waste	252	-	9 089	9 341
Soil and ground water	165	792	48	1 005
Noice	10	-	-	10
Biodiversity and landscape	1 121	1 300	426	2 847
Radiation	20	-	-	20
Research and development	1 416	-	-	1 416
Environmental assistance	1 243	-	-	1 243
Other[3]	597	603	1 528	2 728
Current and capital revenue, total[2]	**1 055**	**273**	**16 004**	**17 332**
Air and climate	27	-	-	27
Waste water	0	-	7 286	7 286
Waste	2	-	8 441	8 443
Soil and ground water	66	46	2	114
Noice	1	-	-	1
Biodiversity and landscape	231	56	76	362
Radiation	5	-	-	5
Research and development	631	-	-	631
Environmental assistance	2	-	-	2
Other[3]	89	172	200	460

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mreg2

Table 360 Public subsector environmental accounts, economic transactions. 2006

	Central government	Counties	Municipalities	General government, total[1]
	DKK mio.			
Current and capital expenditure, total	**5 492**	**2 696**	**18 041**	**26 229**
Current expenditure, total	4 926	2 498	13 557	20 981
Compensation of employees	1 156	1 041	2 781	4 978
Intermediate consumption	1 148	1 152	10 456	12 756
Current transfers, total	2 621	306	320	3 247
Capital expenditure, total	566	197	4 484	5 248
Fixed gross investments	293	201	4 490	4 984
Other capital expenditure	273	-4	-6	263
Current and capital revenue, total[2]	**1 055**	**273**	**16 004**	**17 332**
Capital revenue, total	1 043	245	15 120	16 408
Sales of goods and services	303	110	14 932	15 345
Current transfers, total	740	134	188	1 063
Compulsory contributions	-	-	9	9
Other current transfers	740	134	180	1 055
Capital revenue, total	11	28	884	924

[1] Unconsolidated. [2] Excluding environmental taxes.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mreg2

Table 361 Energy account for Denmark. 2006*

	Crude oil and semi-manufactured oil	Coal, coke, etc.	Oil products	Natural gas	Other gas	Renewable energy resources	Electricity	District heating
	thousand tonnes			mill. Nm^3	thousand tonnes	TJ	GWh	TJ
Production	17 115	-	7 505	10 053	477	117 399	43 349	129 654
Imports	2 794	8 965	21 217	-	2	16 789	6 195	-
Total supply (= total use)	**19 909**	**8 965**	**28 722**	**10 053**	**479**	**134 189**	**49 544**	**129 654**
Change in inventories	- 65	- 706	451	53	- 1	1 657	-	-
Waste and cable losses	81	89	78	3	5	713	2 171	25 962
Exports	11 849	56	6 463	5 091	88	905	13 132	-
Total domestic supply	**8 044**	**9 526**	**21 729**	**4 905**	**388**	**130 913**	**34 241**	**103 692**
Total industries	8 044	9 526	19 377	4 194	348	99 071	23 443	39 433
Households	-	0	2 352	711	40	31 842	10 798	64 259
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	**-**	**85**	**849**	**821**	**4**	**3 010**	**1 875**	**1 988**
Agriculture, horticulture, and forestry	-	82	618	51	3	2 921	1 737	1 985
Fishing	-	-	187	-	0	-	59	-
Mining and quarrying	-	3	44	770	1	90	79	3
Manufacturing	**8 044**	**352**	**658**	**966**	**316**	**4 334**	**9 463**	**7 095**
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	-	79	228	385	5	100	2 337	1 413
Mfr. of textile and leather	-	-	8	18	0	8	167	132
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	-	-	35	110	2	1 826	1 000	1 212
Mfr. of refined petroleum products, chemicals and plastic products	8 044	21	64	146	289	21	2 156	2 090
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	-	252	184	133	9	1 208	866	82
Mfr. of basic metals and fabr. metal products	-	-	123	160	10	143	2 327	1 970
Mfr. of furniture and manufacturing n.e.c.	-	-	16	15	1	1 029	610	197
Electricity, gas and water supply	**-**	**9 089**	**520**	**2 085**	**0**	**91 727**	**701**	**14**
Construction	**-**	**-**	**418**	**9**	**5**	**-**	**321**	**-**
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	**-**	**-**	**348**	**106**	**3**	**-**	**4 213**	**10 327**
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, sale of auto. fuel	-	-	84	11	0	-	414	1 107
Wholesale, except of motor vehicles	-	-	187	42	2	-	1 310	4 094
Retail trade and repair work, exc. of m. vehicles	-	-	60	27	0	-	1 820	2 662
Hotels and restaurants	-	-	17	25	1	-	669	2 464
Transport, post and telecommunications	**-**	**-**	**16 223**	**12**	**11**	**-**	**1 580**	**1 142**
Transport	-	-	16 201	6	11	-	1 204	544
Post and telecommunications	-	-	22	6	0	-	376	598
Finance and business activities	**-**	**-**	**122**	**56**	**1**	**-**	**1 545**	**5 399**
Finance and insurance	-	-	7	9	-	-	248	884
Letting and sale of real estate	-	-	25	8	0	-	147	756
Business activities	-	-	90	39	1	-	1 151	3 760
Public and personal services	**-**	**-**	**239**	**139**	**8**	**-**	**3 744**	**13 467**
Public administration	-	-	90	17	2	-	434	1 621
Education	-	-	32	31	2	-	831	2 963
Human health activities	-	-	13	19	1	-	516	1 841
Social institutions etc.	-	-	37	31	-	-	850	3 032
Associations, culture and refuse disposal	-	-	66	41	3	-	1 113	4 011
Of which Danish operated ships bunkering abroad	-	-	14 110	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Danish operated planes bunkering abroad	-	-	339	-	-	-	-	-

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ene1

Table 362 Energy consumption in Denmark

	1980	1990	2000	2006
Energy consumption, gross		thousand tons		
Hard coal etc.	9 989	9 995	6 571	9 491
Coke and furnace coke	121	45	41	36
Brown coal etc.	29	6	2	0
Waste	1 266	1 833	2 905	3 792
Fuel wood, etc.	482	1 110	1 338	3 839
Straw	334	861	843	1 387
Kerosene	91	118	4	4
Jet fuel	544	666	535	718
Motor gasoline	1 472	1 571	1 965	1 803
Other petrol and oil products[1]	18	19	1 251	15
Gas/Diesel oil	5 218	3 906	3 493	3 728
Fuel oil	4 304	947	596	720
Petroleum-coke	36	182	224	290
Liquid gas (LPG)	261	100	76	76
Refinery gas	204	265	294	284
		mio. Nm^3		
Natural gas[2]	0	1 703	4 205	4 196
		TJ		
Biogas	168	587	1 433	1 765
Wind energy and water power	161	2 298	15 375	22 073
Electricity supply		mio. kWh		
Electricity sold, total	**21 942**	**28 547**	**32 824**	**34 212**
Dwellings	7 567	9 015	9 592	9 946
Agriculture, etc.	1 918	2 349	2 568	2 584
Manufacturing	5 895	8 112	9 832	9 881
Other industries, public administration, etc.	6 562	9 071	10 832	11 802
Crude oil and natural gas		thousand tons		
Crude oil, Danish production	280	5 982	17 780	16 839
		mio. Nm^3		
Natural gas, Danish production	73	2 082	7 883	10 053

[1] Including waste oil and orimulsion. [2] Excl. consumption on North-Sea platforms.

Source: Association of Danish Energy Companies and Statistics Denmark.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ene1

Table 363 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 tobacco**[2]	**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 364 Final energy consumption by sector

	1990	2000	2006
	PJ		
Transport	170.2	199.3	216.7
Households	184.5	188.9	198.1
Industry	236.5	248.2	252.2

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

For further information www.statbank.dk/term1

Table 365 Production of renewable energy

	1990	2000	2006
	TJ		
Total production	**48 245**	**83 250**	**119 433**
Solar energy	100	335	435
Wind power	2 197	15 268	21 989
Hydro power	101	109	84
Straw	12 481	12 220	18 625
Wood chips	1 724	2 744	7 426
Firewood	8 757	12 432	17 667
Wood pellets	1 575	2 984	2 343
Wood wastes	6 191	6 895	6 290
Biogas	752	2 912	3 919
Waste combustion	11 065	23 601	30 981
Biodiesel	-	-	3 685
Fish oil	744	49	970
Geothermal heat[1]	2 558	3 702	5 020

[1] Heat pumps and geothermal power.

Source: Danish Energy Authority.