

Geography, environment and energy

Climate and area

Infrastructure

Energy and air emissions

Water and wastewater

Material flows and waste

Green economy



Climate and area

The long Danish coastline

Denmark is a small country, compared to its closest neighbours. Sweden and Germany are, respectively, ten times and eight times larger than Denmark, which has an area of more than 43,000 km². On the other hand, Denmark's coastline is extraordinarily long for a country of this size. Denmark stretches along a coast of more than 7,300 km, which is longer than the Great Wall of China. It corresponds to almost one and a half metre of coast per inhabitant.

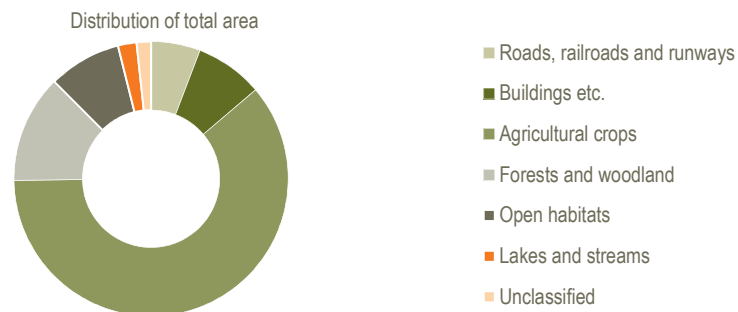
One characteristic of Denmark's geography is the many islands, a total of 391. The largest islands are, by order of mention, Sjælland, Vendsyssel-Thy, Fyn, Lolland and Bornholm. Jutland (including Vendsyssel-Thy) account for 69 per cent of Denmark's total area.

In addition to Denmark, the Kingdom of Denmark includes the self-governing areas of Greenland and the Faroe Islands. The ice-free part of Greenland is almost ten times larger than Denmark and Denmark is 30 times larger than the Faroe Islands.

Denmark's nature is characterized by agriculture and forests

For thousands of years, Denmark has been an agricultural country, and this has largely characterized the Danish landscape. Consequently, two thirds of the landscape consists of man-made agricultural areas. However, forests are also evident in the landscape in the form of, among other types, deciduous forest and coniferous forest. Rold Skov and Gribskov are the largest forests.

Figure 1 Distribution of Denmark's area by type of area



www.statbank.dk/arealdk1

Table 399

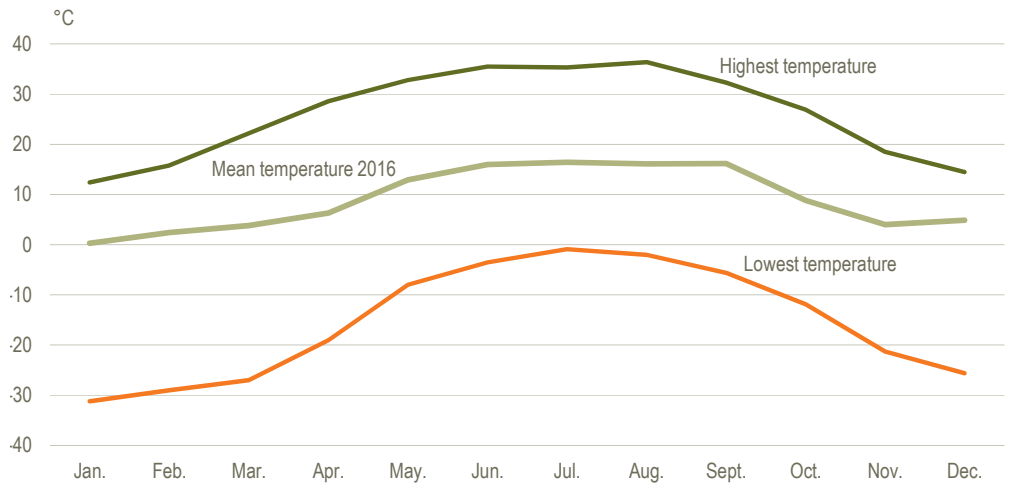
It rains or snows every other day

The Danish weather is known for being variable. It is a fact that it rains or snows every other day in Denmark, since a year has an average of 171 days of precipitation.

Snow six days a month during the wintertime

The total number of frost days this winter was 37.8 for the country as a whole. This is below normal for 1961-1990, which is 53 days. The number of days of snow cover in the winter 2016-2017 was 6.0 (normal 26.4 days) – far below normal. There was no snow cover in December (normal 5.1 days), only 1.8 days of snow cover in January (normal 12) and 4.2 days of snow cover in February (normal 9.3).

Figure 2 Temperatures in Denmark



Source: www.dmi.dk

Temperature variations of 16 °C during a year

In a year, the mean temperature generally varies from 0 °C in January to 16 °C in August. Great variations occur in relation to the average. The coldest day in more than 100 years was a January day in 1982 with temperatures of -31 °C, and the warmest day was an July day in 1975 with temperatures of 36 °C.

”... and it will be overcast again today”

A natural feature of everyday life in Denmark is overcast days and many clouds in the sky. The clouds cover an average of two thirds of the sky in a year, but the summer is the least cloudy season with an average cloudiness of 60 per cent.

Not many days of sunshine in a year

Denmark is a country where the total hours of sunshine a year gives occasion to enjoy the sun while it is out. There is an average of four hours of sunshine a day, naturally primarily during the spring and summertime. From May to August, there are more than six hours of sunshine a day.

Infrastructure

Extension of motorways and dual-carriageways

There were 74,405 km of public roads in Denmark on 1 January 2016. The state road network comprises 5 per cent of the public road network. The other 95 per cent are administered by the municipalities.

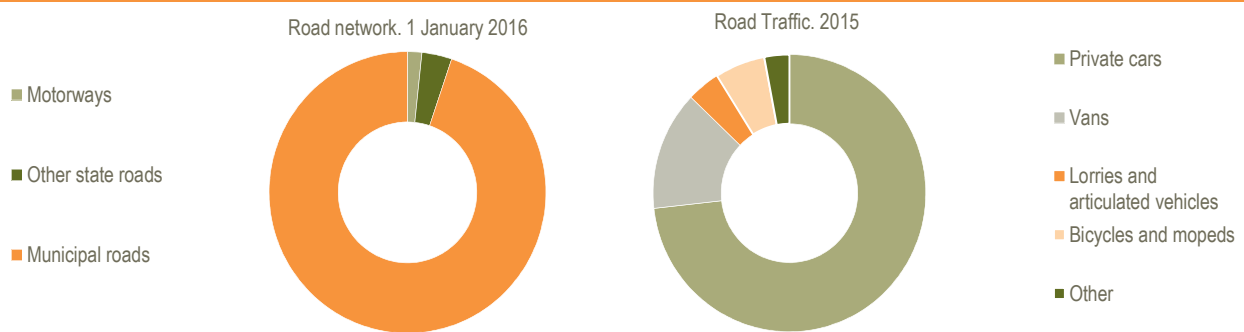
The majority of the public road network (65 per cent) is in Jutland, while the rest is distributed between the Copenhagen region (9 per cent) and the remaining part of the islands (26 per cent).

The public road network has increased by 2,135 km over the past ten years, mainly because of more municipal roads.

Since 2006, the motorway network has been extended by 20 per cent to 1,237 km in 2016, and the length of the dual-carriageways has increased by 4 per cent to 377 km in 2016.

Figure 3

Distribution of road network and of road traffic



www.statbank.dk/vej11 and vej20

A quarter of the rail network is electrified

The length of the total rail network was 2,573 km on 1 January 2016, a decrease of 60 km since the previous year. Viewed in relation to the total area of Denmark, there is 62 km of railway per 1,000 km². The main part of the rail network is operated by the state-owned Banedanmark.

The regional railways are responsible for operating 521 km of rail network and Copenhagen Metro for 21 km. Since 1990, the rail network has decreased by 285 km, mainly due to closure, by Banedanmark, of sections carrying goods.

At the beginning of 2016, a quarter of the rail network was electrified. This is three times more than in 1990, but unchanged compared to 2015.

Goods transport by ship is concentrated at 28 sea ports

In 2015, there were 111 Danish ports handling freight. The 28 largest ports each handled more than 1 million tonnes of goods annually, and accounted for 83 per cent of the total goods transport by sea.

In terms of throughput of goods, the ports of Statoil and Fredericia are the largest Danish ports handling, each with 9 per cent of total throughput of goods in sea.

Ferry and passenger ship traffic is concentrated at 32 ports

73 ports are engaged in transport of passengers, of which 32 of them have more than 200,000 arriving and departing passengers every year and account for more than 90 per cent of passengers in Danish ports. The largest Danish ferry port is Helsingør accounting for 19 per cent of all sea passengers, followed by Rødby Færgehavn with 15 per cent of all passengers in 2015.

Energy and air emissions**Decreasing gross energy consumption and self-sufficiency**

Despite a general increase in economic activity, Denmark's total gross energy consumption remained around 800 petajoules for many years, when the large energy consumption for international transport operations outside Denmark is not included. In the years following the financial crisis, energy consumption, however, has decreased to a lower level and in 2015 it was close to 700 petajoules.

Gross energy consumption is calculated as the consumption of oil, natural gas, coal and renewable energy. The calculation is adjusted for import and export of electricity.

In the period 1998-2012, Denmark was self-sufficient in energy thanks to an increasing extraction of crude oil and natural gas from the North Sea as well as the production of renewable energy. In 2006, for the first time in several years a major drop in energy production occurred, mainly due to a lower production of oil and natural gas. The decline continued in subsequent years. The declining production meant that energy production since 2013 has been slightly below the level of gross energy consumption in Denmark.

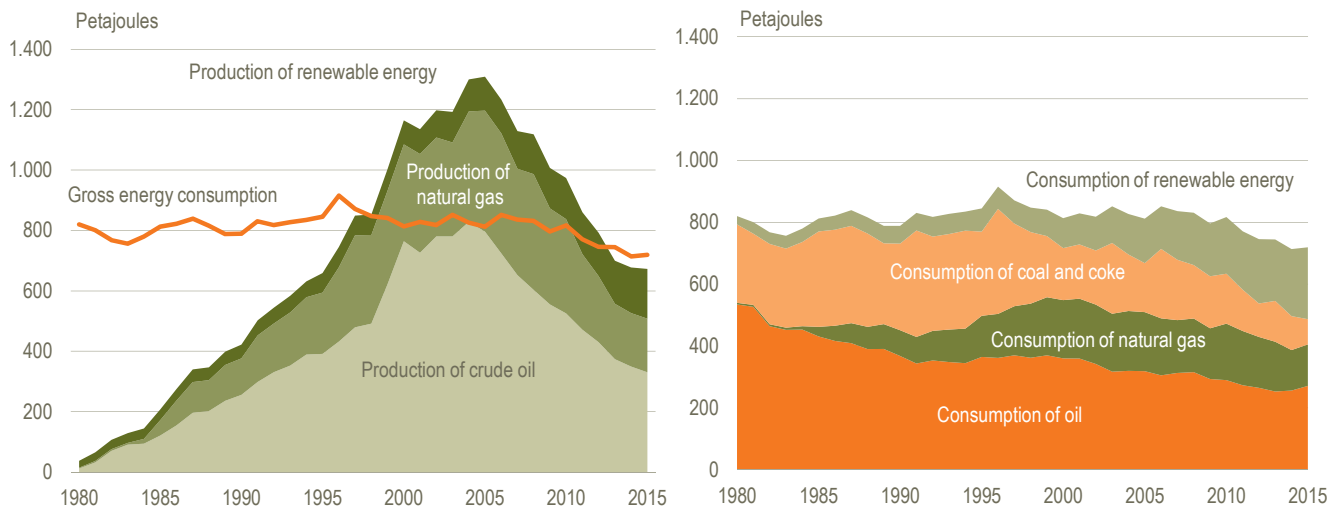
More natural gas and renewable energy

Since the 1990's, the fuel mix changed significantly with an increasing consumption of natural gas and renewable energy at the expense of especially coal.

The consumption of renewable energy has been rising in recent years and now accounts for 28 per cent of total gross energy consumption. Renewable energy plays a special role in relation to greenhouse gases and global warming with increasing use of renewable energy in general leading to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions when fossil fuels such as coal and oil are replaced.

Renewable energy sources partly include energy such as wind power and solar energy, which lead to no emissions of greenhouse gases and partly of fuels such as straw and wood which during growth absorbs CO₂ from the atmosphere and emit CO₂ again when burnt.

Figure 4 Energy consumption and production



www.statbank.dk/ene3h

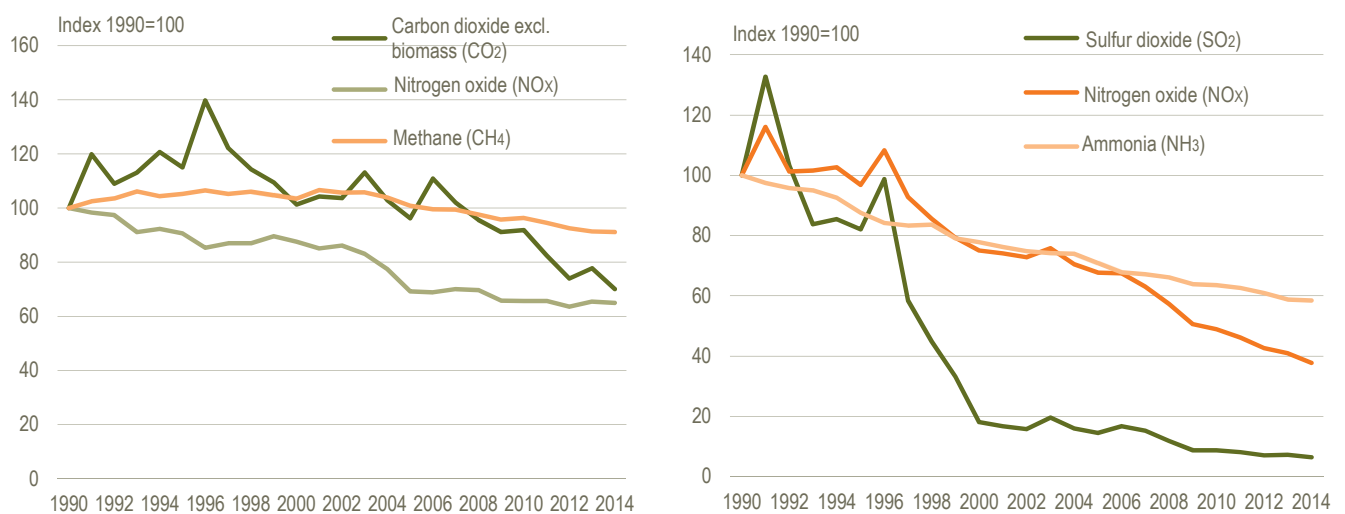
Air emissions

Industry and household energy consumption is the main cause of emissions of CO₂, SO₂, NO_x and CO and other air pollutants. However, there are also emissions not related to energy use but to fertilizer application and use of solvents and acids etc. For the greenhouse gases N₂O and CH₄ as well as for NH₃ and NMVOC these non-energy emissions are significant.

Reduction in greenhouse gas and acidifying substance emissions

Emissions of the main greenhouse gas, CO₂, N₂O and CH₄, and of acidifying substances, SO₂, NO_x and NH₃, from the Danish area have generally declined over the past several years. In contrast, emissions caused by Danish international transport activities, has in the period from 1990 to 2007 increased more than fivefold. The increase in emissions caused by Danish international transport activities is due to a significant expansion of the Danish maritime activity in the decade up to the financial crisis in 2008. Since 2008 the Danish maritime activity has been stagnant.

Figure 5 Emissions of greenhouse gases and acidifying substances (Index 1990=100)



www.statbank.dk/mru1

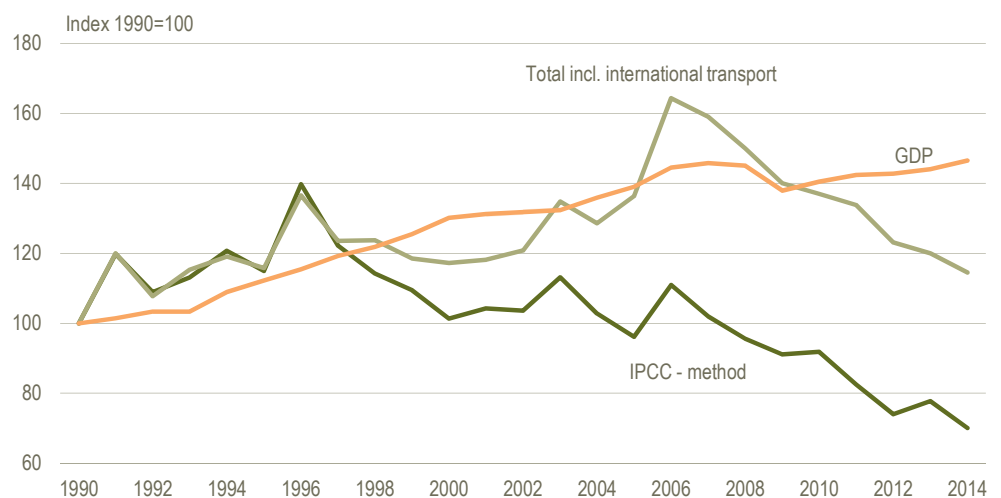
The Danish contribution to the greenhouse effect

The individual greenhouse gases have different effects in the atmosphere and thus different warming potential and impacts of the greenhouse effect. It is therefore necessary for them to be weighted to get an overall impression of the extent to which the Danish activities contribute to global warming.

A weighting to the so-called CO₂ equivalents shows that the Danish contribution to the greenhouse effect was 30 per cent lower in 2014 than in 1990, not including the contribution of emissions associated with the Danish international transport activities (IPCC statement). If, however, these emissions are included, there was an increase of approximately 15 per cent. In comparison, the gross domestic product, GDP, increased by almost 46 per cent, thus a decoupling between economic growth and the contribution to the greenhouse effect has taken place, in either case.

In 2014 86 per cent of the contribution to the greenhouse effect came from CO₂. Methane accounted for 7 per cent while nitrous oxide accounted for 6 per cent. The emissions of halocarbons were below 1 per cent of the total releases from all Danish economic activities.

Figure 6 The contribution from Danish economy to the greenhouse effect and GDP



The contribution to the greenhouse effect is calculated as CO₂ equivalents.

Water and waste water

Water is one of our most important resources and invaluable both to human survival and to maintain production and consumption.

A lot of groundwater

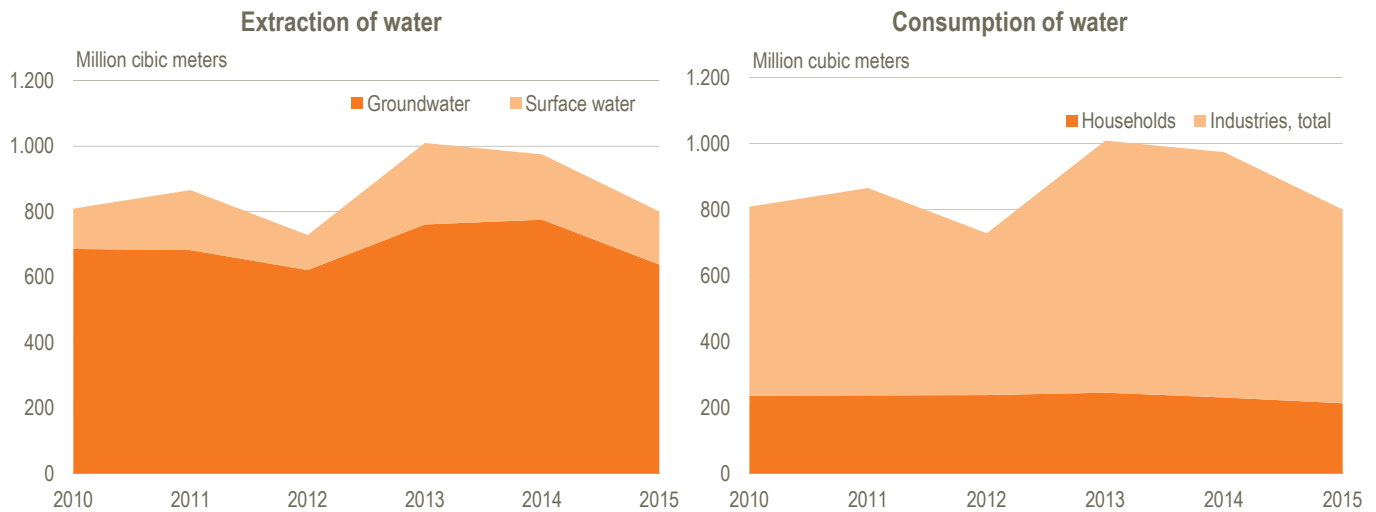
In Denmark, most of the water we use stem from aquifers in the ground. In 2014 extraction and consumption of groundwater was 638 million m³, while 162 million m³ of surface water was recovered. Of the extracted water 213 million m³ was used in households, while 587 million m³ was used by industries. Especially agriculture and fish farming had a high level of water consumption. Agricultural water is especially used for watering the fields and this consumption fluctuates considerably from year to year depending on weather conditions.

Regional differences

In the western part of Denmark, there is generally sufficient groundwater while it is necessary to collect groundwater to supply Copenhagen from other parts of Zealand.

Excessive consumption of groundwater may negatively affect water quality and oxygen levels in streams and lakes. Normally, the Danish groundwater need not be treated or only treated slightly before it can be used. Groundwater is, however, in many places in Denmark under threat from pollution with nitrates or pesticides.

Figure 7 Extraction and consumption of water



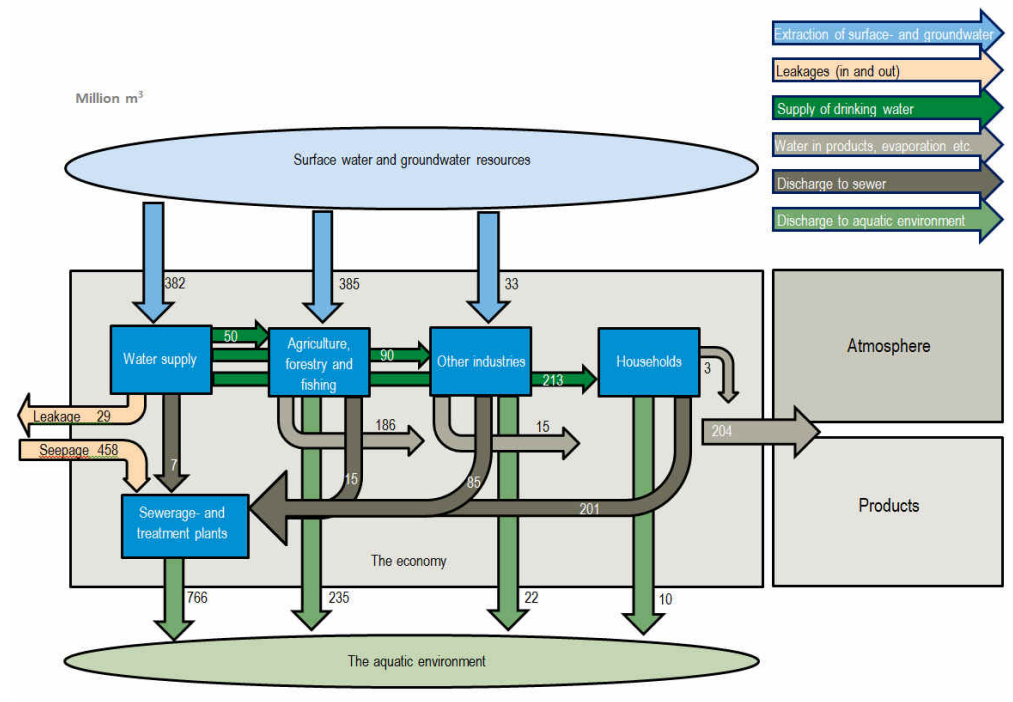
www.statbank.dk/vandind and [vandrg1](http://www.statbank.dk/vandrg1)

From clean water to wastewater

After use in industry and households, a large part of wastewater is treated before it is discharged back to nature. In 2015, the total amount of wastewater produced in industries and households amounted to 574 million m³. Of these, 210 million m³ came from households and 364 million m³ came from industries.

However, not all the water ends up as waste water. Some of the water is absorbed by plants or added to other products, some water evaporates into the atmosphere and some water leaks from the sewage network. And finally, there is some leakage of water into the sewer network.

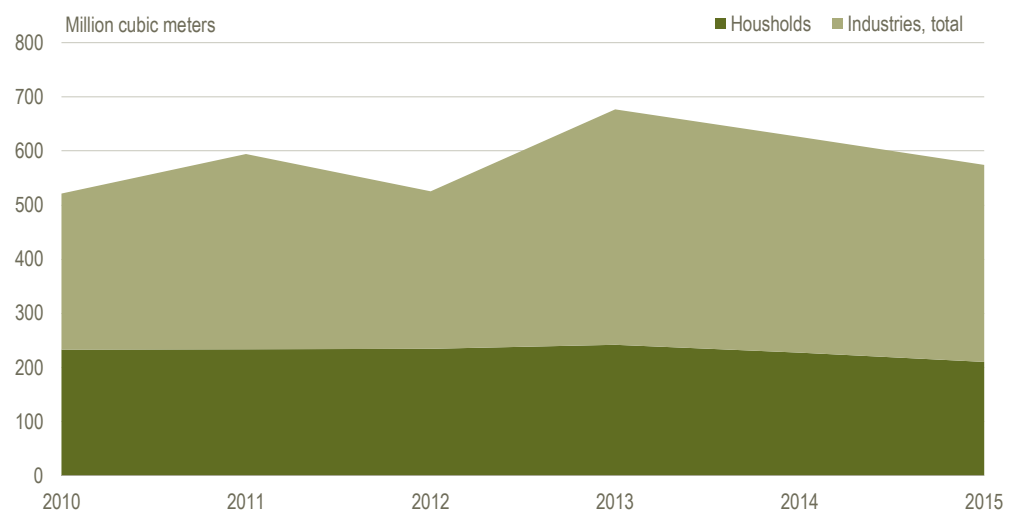
Figure 8 Streams of water and wastewater 2015



Taking into account all these flows, discharges of wastewater to nature can be calculated to 1.033 million m³ in 2015. Of these, 766 million m³ came from public treatment plants, 235 million m³ came from agriculture, forestry and fishing, 22 million m³ was industrial emissions and 10 million m³ was wastewater from households.

The Capital Region has the largest share of emissions. The regions wastewater discharge depends on the industry mix and the size of the population. In addition, some wastewater treatment plants treat wastewater from other regions.

Figure 9 Discharge of wastewater. 2015



www.statbank.dk/vandrg2

Material flow and waste

Each year, the Danish society and the Danish economy are totally dependent on being supplied millions of tonnes of raw materials, energy, food and other materials. The materials cost money and the acquisition and use of these often have consequences for the environment and natural resources. In the end, a large part of these materials also ends up as waste, which must be taken care of.

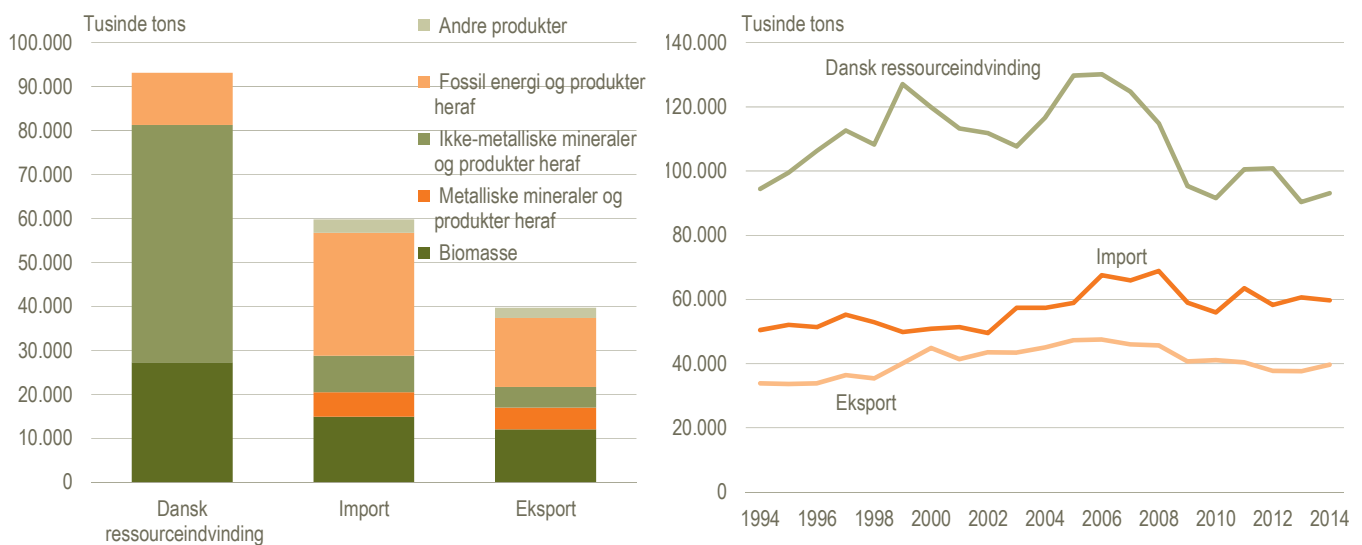
Danish resource extraction

When all the main natural resources are included, 93 million tonnes of materials from Danish nature, equivalent to 16.4 tonnes per inhabitant was extracted in 2014. Of this amount, the extraction of stone, gravel and sand etc. amounted to 54 million tonnes, while the extraction of fossil energy in the form of oil and natural gas was 12 million tonnes. Additionally, 27 million tonnes of biomass was harvested.

Imports and exports of goods

In addition to the domestic resources, the Danish economy imported a large amount of materials from abroad. Imports amounted to 60 million tonnes in 2014. Imports of fossil energy weighed almost 28 million tonnes or almost half of the total import. Denmark exported a somewhat smaller quantity of material abroad. Denmark's export of goods weighed 40 million tonnes. Of these, 16 million tonnes were energy products. Export of biomass including animal products amounted to 12 million tonnes.

Figure 10 Material flows to and from the Danish economy



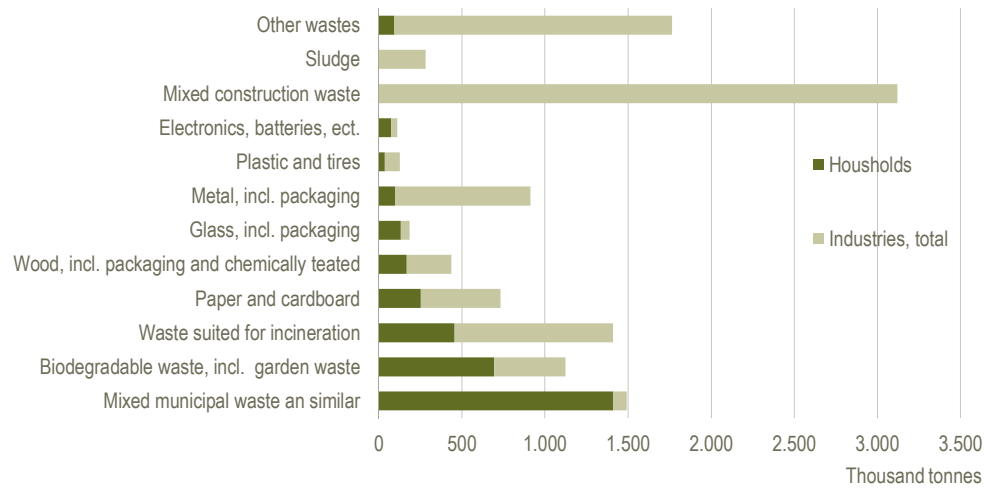
www.statbank.dk/mrm2

Production of waste

Of the materials used in Denmark, some is accumulated in buildings, machinery, transport equipment and consumer durables etc. until these at some point are scrapped. Other parts end up as air emissions, and the rest ends up as waste.

The total amount of waste in Denmark was 18 million tonnes in 2014. 15 million tonnes came from industries and 3 million tonnes came from households. The largest part of industrial waste derives from the construction industry.

Figure 11 Production of waste. 2014

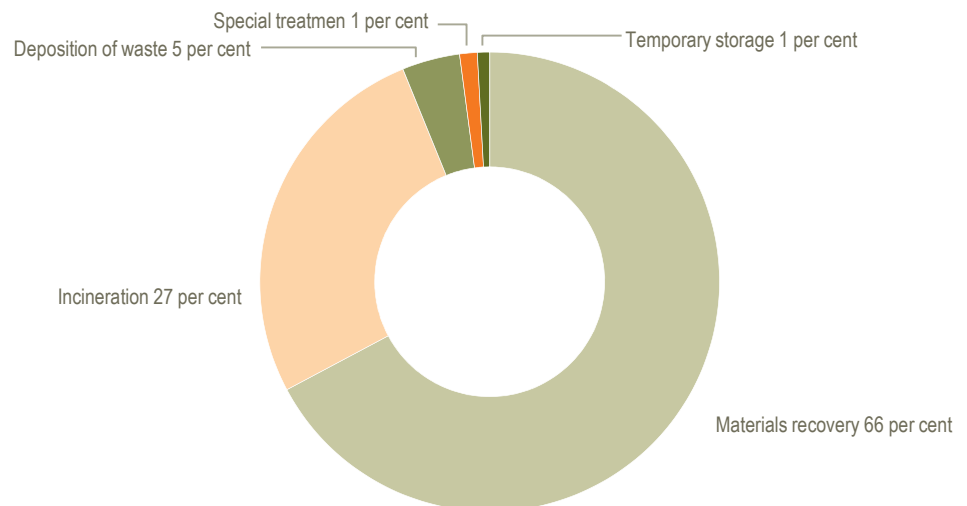


www.statbank.dk/affald01

Treatment of waste

As much as 66 per cent of waste was recycled in 2014. For commercial and industrial waste, 77 per cent was recycled, while for households 44 per cent was recycled. The proportion of re-used waste is increasing for both industries and households. In 2011, 73 per cent of commercial waste was recycled and 38 per cent of household waste was recycled. Most of the waste not recycled is incinerated, while only a small percentage (6 per cent) is deposited or undergoing special treatment.

Figure 12 Treatment of waste. 2014



www.statbank.dk/affald02

Green economy

For many years Denmark has had a major focus on developing and using green technologies including renewable energy production and environmental protection, and the authorities have, for example, used green taxes to move the economy in a more environmentally friendly and resource-saving direction.

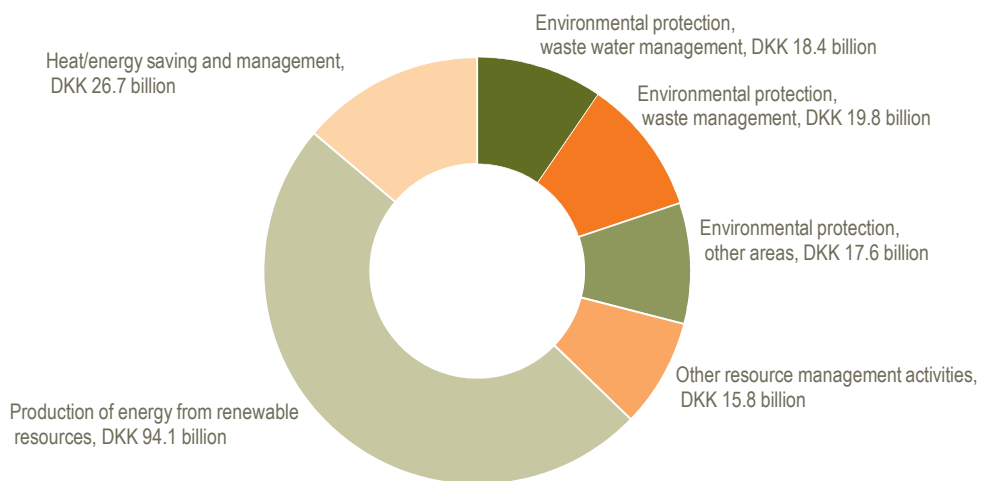
Sales of environmental goods and services

So-called environmental goods and services not only include goods and services which directly protect the environment, but also products and services that reduce the consumption of natural resources. Research and development in these areas are also included.

In 2015, companies generated environmental goods and services amounting to DKK 192 billion. The most extensive production of environmental goods and services was related to energy, partly to the production of renewable energy and partly for energy-saving initiatives. The production on resource saving activities had a value of DKK 137 billion in total.

The turnover for the more traditional environmental protection, such as waste water treatment and waste treatment amounted to DKK 56 billion, which is slightly more than a quarter of the total green production.

Figure 13 Environmental goods and services. Turnover 2015



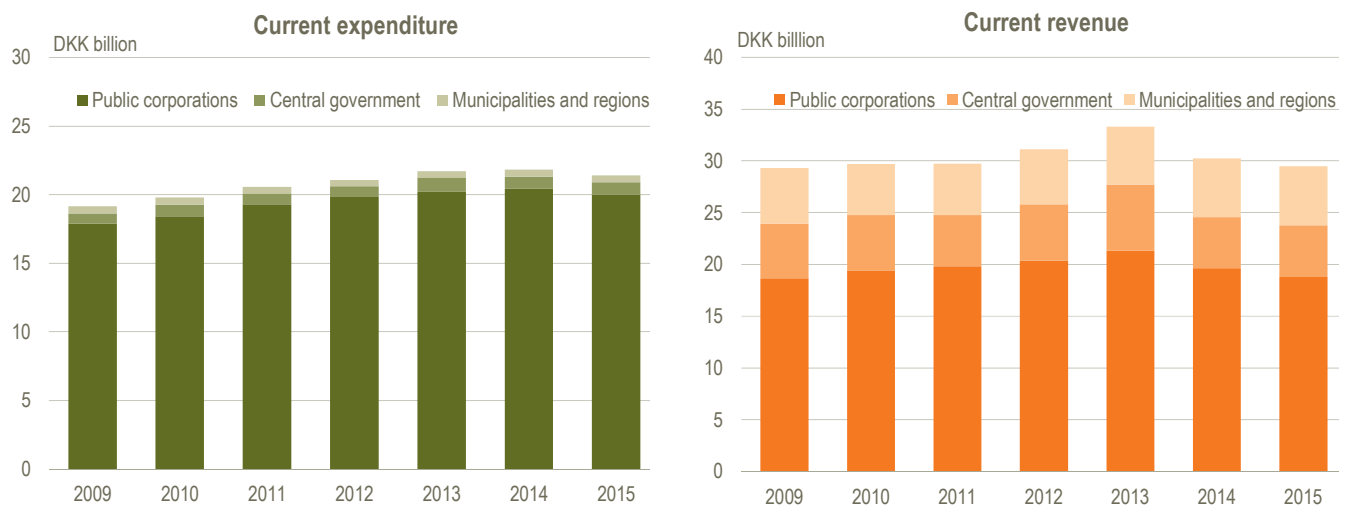
www.statbank.dk/gron1

Public environmental expenditure and revenue

The public sector has environmental expenses and it receives environmental revenues. Environmental protection expenditure covers activities which are aimed at prevention and control of pollution and transition to sustainable technologies. The public environmental revenue primarily includes payments that the public sector receives from citizens and businesses in the provision of services in sewage and waste areas.

The total public environmental expenditure is quite stable over time. In 2007, the total environmental expenditure amounted to DKK 28.8 billion, or 3.3 per cent of the total expenditure in the public sector, compared to DKK 29.5 billion or 2.7 per cent in 2015.

The total public environmental revenues of DKK 21.4 billion in 2015 were made up mainly of tariff payments for public utilities.

Figure 14 Environmental protection expenditure and revenue


www.statbank.dk/mreg22

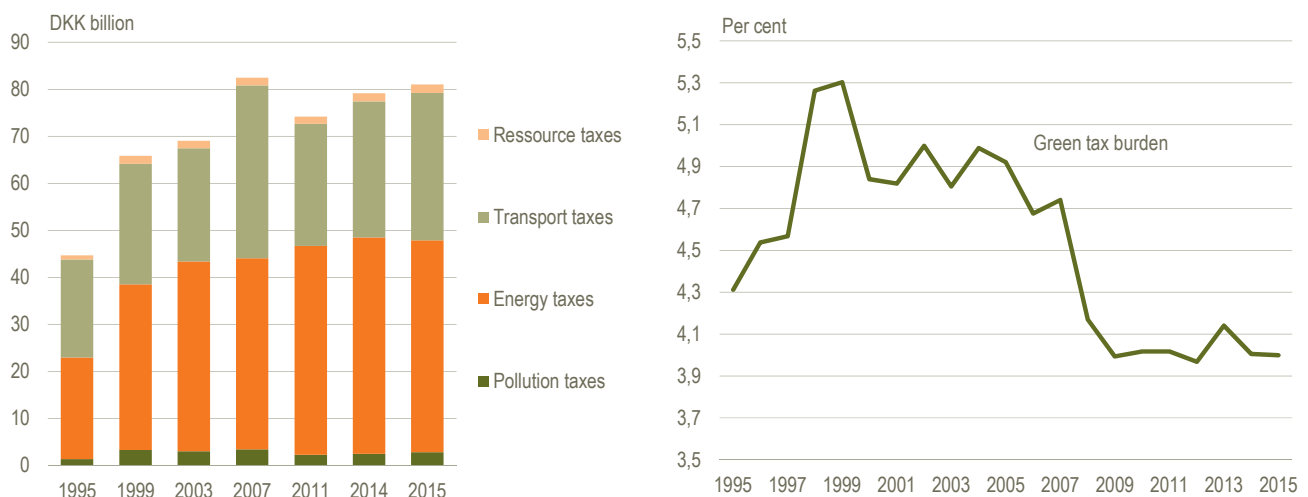
Environmental taxes

In the Danish environmental policy, green taxes, or more precisely environmental related taxes, are used as a management instrument but also to generate revenue to the government. The green taxes are divided into pollution-related, energy-related, resource-related and transportation-related taxes.

Green tax burden of 4.0 per cent of GDP

Environmental taxes were at a stable level from 2000 to 2007. The financial crisis affected the environment tax revenue downwards. In 2015, the government's total revenue from environment-related taxes was DKK 81.1 billion, which corresponds to 8.5 per cent of the total taxes. Measured as a percentage of GDP, green taxes amounted to 4.0 per cent. The green tax burden peaked in 1999 with 5.3 per cent of GDP.

The energy-related taxes made up 56 per cent of the total environment-related taxes. Taxes on electricity, gasoline and certain petroleum products as well as the PSO (Public Service Obligation) tax are the most dominant among energy taxes. Transport taxes also made up a significant portion of the total environmental taxes.

Figure 15 Environmental taxes


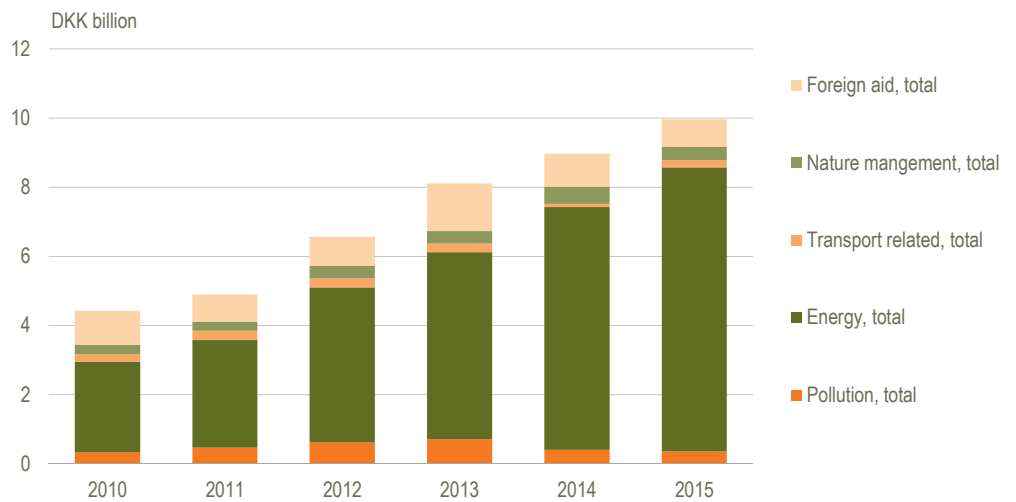
www.statbank.dk/mreg21

Environmental support

Each year, in addition to regulation by green taxes, the government provides environmentally motivated subsidies and transfers to industries, international organizations and households. These subsidies and transfers include aid for environmental protection, such as waste management, protection of soil and groundwater, and to reduce the exploitation of exhaustible natural resources and better utilization of renewable energy resources.

Environmental subsidies and transfers amounted to DKK 10.0 billion in 2015, a little under half a percent of GDP. There was an increase of DKK 1.0 billion compared to 2014 and has more than doubled since 2010. The energy-related subsidies consist primarily of support for wind power and other renewable energy financed by the PSO tax (Public Service Obligation) and accounted for 80 per cent of the total environmental motivated subsidies and transfers in 2015.

Figure 16 Environmental subsidies



www.statbank.dk/mms3

Table 399 Land cover 2016

	Km ²	Per cent
Total	42 925.5	100.0
Roads, railroads and runways	2 468.2	5.8
Roads	2 388.9	5.6
Railroads	45.4	0.1
Runways	34.1	0.1
Buildings and built-up areas	2 973.2	6.9
Buildings	696.1	1.6
Built-up areas	2 277.1	5.3
Other articial surfaces	448.6	1.1
Pits and quarries	55.2	0.1
Parks, sport facilities and recreational areas	393.3	0.9
Windmill parks	0.2	0.0
Agricultural crops	26 225.8	61.1
Herbaceous crops	2 387.6	55.6
Woody crops	377.2	0.9
Permanent grass and other extensive crops	1 768.2	4.1
Crops, unpecific	204.4	0.5
Woods and other tree-covered areas	5 454.3	12.7
Open habitats	3 709.7	8.6
Open dry habitats (heathers, dunes, etc.)	1 436.1	3.4
Open wet habitats (meadows, bogs, etc.)	2 273.6	5.3
Lakes and streams	938.2	2.2
Lakes	544.1	1.3
Streams	394.1	0.9
Unmapped	707.4	1.7

www.statbank.dk/arealdk1

Table 400 Area, population and coastline

	Land and inland water area km ² 2017	Population 1 January 2017	Density of population per km ² 2017	Number of islands 2017	Inland water area km ² 1959	Coastline km 2016
All Denmark	42 931.0	5 748 769	133.9	393¹	700	8 509
Provinces						
Byen København	179.5	764 816	4 261.8	13	18	264
Københavns omegn	342.2	542 601	1 585.4	1	...	60
Nordsjælland	1 449.1	460 214	317.6	22	80	318
Bornholm ²	588.4	39 773	67.6	5	3	214
Østsjælland	808.2	246 594	305.1	14	7	184
Vest- og Sydsjælland	6 415.9	585 959	91.3	102	102	1 900
Fyn	3 479.1	494 049	142.0	98	26	1 260
Sydjylland	8 781.0	723 175	82.4	22	...	1 021
Østjylland	5 841.6	875 084	149.8	50	...	887
Vestjylland	7 165.0	429 169	59.9	26	...	893
Nordjylland	7 881.2	587 335	74.5	38	...	1 509
Regions						
Hovedstaden	2 559.2	1 807 404	706.3	41	101	...
Sjælland	7 224.1	832 553	115.2	116	109	...
Syddanmark	12 260.1	1 217 224	99.3	120	...	...
Midtjylland	13 006.6	1 304 253	100.3	76	...	...
Nordjylland	7 881.2	587 335	74.5	38	...	...
Faroe Islands	1 393.4	49 884	35.8	18³	...	1 117⁴
Greenland	410 449.0⁵	55 860	0.1	...	...	44 087

Note: The most southern point in Denmark is Gedserodde on Falster, the most northerly point is near Skagen, the most westerly point is Blåvandshuk, and the most easterly point is Christiansø (Østerskær).

Source: Danish Geodata Agency
www.statbank.dk/folk1 and are207

¹ Incl. Zealand and Jutland peninsula. ² Incl. Christiansø. ³ 1 January 2013. ⁴ Measured in 1955. ⁵ Only the part of Greenland free of ice is included. The total area of Greenland is 2,166,086 km², of which 81 per cent is covered by inland ice.

Table 401 Administrative division of Denmark. 2017

1 January	Municipalities	Parishes	Customs and tax regions	Constituencies ¹	
				Counties and large constituencies	Constituencies
Total	98	2 165	24	10	92
The Islands	56	888	13	6	48
Jutland	42	1 277	11	4	44
Region Hovedstaden	29	240	5	4	28
Byen København	4	71	1	1	12
Københavns omegn	13	56	1	1	8
Nordsjælland	11	91	2	1	6
Bornholm	1	22	1	1	2
Region Sjælland	17	416	5	1	12
Østsjælland	5	60	1	}	3
Vest- og Sydsjælland	12	356	4		1	9
Region Syddanmark	22	519	6	2	21
Fyn	10	232	3	1	8
Syddjælland	12	287	3	1	13
Region Midtjylland	19	636	5	2	22
Østjylland	11	353	3	1	11
Vestjylland	8	283	2	1	11
Region Nordjylland	11	354	3	1	9

¹ In accordance with Act no. 1292 of 8 December 2006 on elections to the Danish Parliament.

www.statbank.dk/02

Table 402 Denmark's 15 largest lakes

Lake's name	Province	2016	Lake's name	Province	2016
		km ²			km ²
Arresø	Nordsjælland	39.7	Søndersø	Vest- og Sydsjælland	8.4
Esrum sø	Nordsjælland	17.4	Tystrup sø	Vest- og Sydsjælland	6.6
Mossø	Østjylland	16.5	Ulvedybet	Nordjylland	5.8
Stadil Fjord ¹	Vestjylland	16.2	Tømmerby Fjord	Nordjylland	5.7
Saltbæk Vig ¹	Vest- og Sydsjælland	16.1	Julsø	Østjylland	5.6
Tissø	Vest- og Sydsjælland	12.5	Tange sø	Østjylland	5.4
Furesø	Nordsjælland	9.4	Lund Fjord	Nordjylland	5.1
Skanderborg sø	Østjylland	8.7			

¹ Area of brackish water.

Source: Danish Geodata Agency
www.gst.dk

Table 403 Area and population on islands

Municipality code	Population 1 January 2017	Area in km ²	Municipality code	Population 1 January 2017	Area in km ²
All Denmark	5 748 769	43 047.76			
Zealand and its islands	2 496 642	7 477.72	Funen and its islands	494 049	3 489.50
330 Agersø	174	8.09	430 Avernakø	114	5.72
Flere Amager	196 047	95.80	492 Birkholm	9	0.90
390 Bogø	1 156	14.39	430 Bjørnø	32	1.46
370 Enø	392	3.52	420 Bågå	24	6.19
250 Eskilsø	6	1.63	479 Drejø	69	4.26
390 Farø	4	..	479 Frederiksø	1	0.06
370 Gavnø	35	5.64	Flere Fyn	465 241	2 988.03
330 Glænø	44	5.26	410 Fænø	2	3.91
190 Klaus Nars holm	2	0.00	479 Hjortø	6	0.89
390 Langø	2	1.34	482 Langeland	12 384	283.48
390 Masnedø	182	1.71	430 Lyø	99	6.31
390 Møn	9 385	218.35	482 Siø	15	1.43
326 Nekselø	19	2.22	479 Skarø	31	1.93
390 Nyord	41	5.56	482 Strynø	179	4.91
330 Omø	162	4.46	479 Thurø	3 525	7.54
316 Orø	893	15.04	440 Tornø	4	0.25
185 Saltholm	2	16.71	479 Tåsinge	6 146	69.99
326 Sejerø	340	12.55	492 Ærø	6 168	87.51
Flere Sjælland	2 287 740	7 053.65	80 named and uninhabited islands	•	14.74
101 Slotsholmen	15	0.21	Jutland and its islands	2 614 763	29 694.75
101 Trekroner	1	0.03	773 Agerø	28	3.48
83 named and uninhabited islands	•	11.55	727 Alrø	142	7.73
Lolland-Falster and their islands	1 03 542	1 796.37	540 Als	49 976	311.08
360 Askø	34	2.79	707 Anholt	137	21.72
376 Falster	42 738	513.72	580 Barsø	20	2.67
360 Fejø	434	17.04	851 Egholm	47	6.07
360 Femø	112	11.38	615 Endelave	162	13.20
360 Lilleø	6	0.84	563 Fanø	3 345	60.45
Flere Lolland	60 214	1 244.54	779 Fur	771	22.10
360 Vejrø	4	1.59	813 Hirsholm	2	0.16
42 named and uninhabited islands	•	4.47	766 Hjarnø	113	3.42
Bornholm and its islands	39 773	589.42	671 Jegindø	415	7.70
400 Bornholm	39 695	589.12	Flere Jyske halvø	2 236 936	23 845.86
411 Christiansø og Frederiksø	78	0.21	580 Kalvø	12	0.19
3 named and uninhabited islands	•	0.09	820 Livø	10	3.33
			825 Læsø	1 793	113.75
			561 Mandø	43	8.28
			773 Mors	20 637	364.08
			550 Rørmø	584	86.36
			741 Samsø	3 724	112.67
			580 Store Okseø	1	0.08
			727 Tunø	111	3.57
			Flere Vendsyssel-Thy	295 407	4 669.11
			671 Venø	192	6.26
			615 Vorsø	1	0.60
			510 Årø	154	5.88
			111 named and uninhabited islands	•	14.99

Note.: The area is based on map10 of the Danish Geodata Agency and Cadastre. In relation to the area in table 405, non-registered areas are also included here, e.g. lakes and roads.

www.statbank.dk/bef4 and are207

¹ Incl. Lindø. ² Incl. Skalø. ³ Not included in the division of municipalities, administered by the Ministry of Defence.

Table 404

Meteorological conditions

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
°C													
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
2016	0.3	2.4	3.8	6.3	12.9	16.0	16.4	16.1	16.2	8.8	4.0	4.9	9.0
Average daily temperature													
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
2016	2.4	5.0	7.0	10.0	17.5	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.5	11.0	6.6	7.0	12.3
Average nightly temperature													
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
2016	-2.1	0.0	0.8	3.0	8.1	11.6	12.6	11.9	11.8	6.5	1.3	2.4	5.7
Maximum temperature													
1874-2016 Temp.	12.4	15.8	22.2	28.6	32.8	35.5	35.3	36.4	32.3	26.9	18.5	14.5	36.4
Measured during the years	2005	1990	1990	1993	1892	1947	1941	1975	1906	2011	1968	1953	1975
2016	11.2	10.5	15.0	20.7	26.9	29.4	28.9	31.6	29.9	19.2	13.9	12.4	31.6
Minimum temperature													
1874-2016 Temp.	-31.2	-29.0	-27.0	-19.0	-8.0	-3.5	-0.9	-2.0	-5.6	-11.9	-21.3	-25.6	-31.2
Measured during the years	1982	1942	1888	1922	1900	1936	1903	1885	1886	1880	1973	1981	1982
2016	-16.3	-10.7	-7.0	-5.0	-3.7	1.1	6.8	3.3	1.9	-1.7	-9.2	-8.6	-16.3
degree-days													
Degree-days													
Normal (1961-1990)	522	491	461	337	198	84	43	47	128	243	361	469	3 382
2016	518	424	411	321	131	51	41	42	42	254	389	375	2 997
mm.													
Precipitation													
Normal (1961-1990)	57	38	46	41	48	55	66	67	73	76	79	66	712
2016	55	53	39	74	31	79	85	60	35	72	77	41	701
hours													
Bright sunshine, all DK													
Normal (1961-1990)	43	69	110	162	209	209	196	186	128	86	54	43	1 495
2016	57	94	113	148	271	235	175	195	201	76	75	49	1 690
days													
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
2016	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.4	3.7	2.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1
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
2016	19.1	14.3	11.9	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	10.9	6.4	66.0
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
2016	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	10.4
Precipitation days (R ≥ 0.1 mm.)													
Normal (1961-1990)	17.0	13.0	14.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	15.0	16.0	18.0	17.0	171.0
2016	20.2	16.8	14.5	19.3	11.3	15.6	22.5	20.3	13.0	21.9	20.7	17.9	213.9
Days with snow cover													
Normal (1961-1990)	12.0	9.3	4.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<	1.3	5.1	33.0
2016	9.9	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	12.1

Note 1: Degree days are used as a measurement for heating needs in the heating season (1 September - 31 May). Degree days are shade-temperature days.

Note 2: < means less than 0.1, but greater than 0.0.

Source: Danmarks Meteorologiske Institut
www.dmi.dk

Table 405 Infrastructure for transport

1 January	2015	2016
	----- km -----	
Road network, total	74 472	74 497
Of which motorways	1 232	1 237
State roads	3 796	3 801
Municipality roads	70 635	70 654
Railway network, total	2 633	2 573
Of which Copenhagen Metro	21	21
Of which private railways	517	521
	----- number -----	
Stations and halts	527	527
Sea ports	111	109
Airports	23	23

www.statbank.dk/vej11, bane41 and skib101

Table 406 Infrastructure for transport, expenditure

	2014	2015
	----- DKK mio. -----	
Road network	14 145	14 128
Construction expenditure	8 212	8 103
Operation and maintenance	5 933	6 025
State railway network	5 059	5 822
New investments	3 962	4 285
Reinvestments	895	1 349
Other investments	242	192
Private railways	40	4
Sea ports	510	...
Constructions	205	...
Buildings	305	...
Airports	167	...
Great Belt Link	121	83
Øresund Link	3	9
Copenhagen Metro	3 420	3 842

www.statbank.dk/vej2, bane42, flyv2 and skib2

Table 407 Extraction of raw materials

	1990	1995	2000	2015
	m ³ in thousands			
Extraction of raw materials, total	33 976	34 210	40 945	36 567
Extraction from land area:	28 106	28 558	33 809	28 223
Sand, gravel and stone	22 534	21 721	27 587	23 647
Quartz sand	186	191	479	298
Granite	811	662	199	140
Clay	462	739	788	378
Expanded clay	303	311	313	198
Moler	195	186	227	204
Chalk, limestone	2 924	4 049	3 405	2 549
Peat	399	259	247	156
Other raw materials	292	440	563	654
Extraction from sea area				
Sand, gravel, sand for land filling etc.	5 870	5 652	7 136	8 344

Source: National Forest and Nature Agency
www.statbank.dk/rst01 and rst3

Table 408 Sales of pesticides

	2013	2014*
	tonnes	
Sales of pesticide products¹		
Weight	13 626	9 075
Herbicides	7 329	3 820
Fungicides	2 633	1 752
Algicides	19	27
Insecticides	1 393	1 214
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	..	..
Products against pests on farm animals	94	107
Plant growth regulators	468	269
Combined fungicides and insecticides	14	15
Soil disinfectants	5	1
Rodenticides	410	291
Repellents	15	1
Products for the protection of woodwork	1 246	1 578
Of which active ingredients²		
Active ingredients, total	4 323	1 983
Herbicides	2 937	1 239
Fungicides	881	412
Algicides	4	5
Insecticides	80	55
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	..	..
Products against pests on farm animals	2	3
Plant growth regulators	289	115
Combined fungicides and insecticides	5	6
Soil disinfectants	5	1
Rodenticides	7	2
Repellents	3	5
Products for the protection of woodwork	110	140

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
www.statbank.dk/pesti2

Table 409 Manufacturers' energy consumption. 2014

	Solid fuel	Liquid fuel	Gas	Electricity	District heating
	thousand GJ				
Total¹	8 328	12 058	43 283	23 406	3 469
Extraction of gravel and stone	876	556	677	236	3
Mining support service activities	0	7	5	20	6
Production of meat and meat products	0	100	2 196	1 518	91
Processing and preserving of fish	583	46	1 151	457	46
Other food products	701	2 772	2 026	1 848	175
Dairy products	0	44	3 754	1 565	37
Grain mill and bakery products	1	19	1 238	695	53
Beverages	10	20	972	468	82
Tobacco products	0	4	30	27	7
Textiles	0	3	223	319	29
Wearing apparel	2	0	6	7	7
Wood and wood products	1 309	137	85	583	211
Paper and paper products	15	49	1 360	599	51
Printing etc.	1	6	135	375	54
Oil refinery etc.	0	423	15 484	1 064	578
Basic chemicals	0	265	1 121	1 543	127
Paints and soap etc.	498	33	2 817	962	60
Pharmaceuticals	0	30	807	1 195	329
Rubber and plastic products	5	52	406	1 543	90
Glass and ceramic products	0	67	1 079	432	21
Concrete and bricks	3 933	6 996	3 274	1 631	43
Basic metals	1	35	1 672	1 237	59
Fabricated metal products	43	148	970	1 474	258
Computers and communication equipment etc.	0	0	121	153	35
Other electronic products	0	3	29	160	91
Electric motors, etc.	0	5	38	94	23
Wires and cables	1	4	71	158	22
Household appliances, lamps, etc.	0	1	54	58	22
Engines, windmills and pumps	13	59	532	1 222	359
Other machinery	100	120	489	634	225
Motor vehicles and related parts	6	13	211	180	22
Ships and other transport equipment	3	7	17	75	48
Furniture	225	11	114	394	44
Toys and other manufacturing	3	5	31	276	22
Medical instruments, etc.	0	5	20	75	26
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	0	11	69	129	115

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.

Table 410 Gross energy consumption by industries and households

	2013	2014	2015	Distribution 2015	Change from 2014 to 2015
	PJ		per cent		
Total industries and households	1 183	1 139	1 158	100.0	1.7
Households	329	306	309	26.7	1.1
Total industries	854	833	849	73.3	1.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	40	39	39	3.4	0.5
Mining and quarrying	30	29	31	2.7	7.4
Manufacturing	120	123	123	10.6	-0.4
Utility services	12	11	11	0.9	-5.0
Construction	18	19	21	1.8	6.5
Trade and transport etc.	557	540	554	47.8	2.5
Information and communication	7	8	7	0.6	-10.9
Financial and insurance	3	3	3	0.2	2.1
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	3	2	2	0.2	-0.4
Dwellings	1	1	1	0.1	1.0
Other business services	14	13	13	1.1	3.4
Public adm., education, health	41	38	37	3.2	-1.0
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	8	7	7	0.6	2.6
Of which Danish ships bunkering abroad	397	385	389	33.6	1.1
Of which Danish planes bunkering abroad	24	28	33	2.9	18.3
Of which Danish vehicles bunkering abroad	17	13	17	1.5	28.2
Memo: Use of energy excl. bunkering	744	713	719	62.1	0.8

www.statbank.dk/ene3h

Table 411 Energy expenditure by industries and households. 2015

	Basic prices	Trade margins	Taxes	VAT	Purchasers prices
	DKK mill.				
Total industries and households	117 781	6 580	39 470	17 334	181 164
Households	32 753	3 923	24 474	14 425	75 575
Total industries	85 028	2 657	14 996	2 909	105 589
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	3 248	245	666	12	4 171
Mining and quarrying	212	19	29	1	261
Manufacturing	28 714	241	1 846	29	30 830
Utility services	12 990	191	1 018	32	14 230
Construction	1 773	324	1 525	25	3 647
Trade and transport etc.	29 686	1 292	4 905	498	36 380
Information and communication	970	18	217	16	1 221
Financial and insurance	316	12	223	121	671
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	245	23	174	46	488
Dwellings	105	10	71	44	230
Other business services	1 438	105	913	106	2 562
Public adm., education, health	4 458	151	2 990	1 822	9 422
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	873	28	418	157	1 476
Of which Danish ships bunkering abroad	1 095	-	-	-	1 095
Of which Danish planes bunkering abroad	2 785	-	-	-	2 785
Of which Danish vehicles bunkering abroad	15 681	-	-	-	15 681

www.statbank.dk/ene4ha

Table 412 Energy Accounts for Denmark in specific units. 2015

	Crude oil and refinery feedstocks	Coal and coke	Oil products	Natural gas - extraction and imports	Natural gas - consumption and exports ²	Renewable energy etc ³	Electricity	District heat
	1 000 tonnes		mill. Nm ³		TJ	GWh	TJ	
Production	7 731	-	7 587	4 467	4 424	180 891	28 748	126 547
Imports	4 461	2 797	16 885	624	227	48 582	15 645	-
Total supply (=total use)	12 192	2 797	24 472	5 091	4 650	229 473	44 393	126 547
Exports	4 551	93	6 765	-	2 118	5 629	10 574	-
Changes in inventories	268	- 463	932	-	- 144	357	-	-
Distribution losses etc	-	-	-	90	4	389	1 837	25 432
Industries and households	7 372	3 167	16 774	5 001	2 672	223 098	31 983	101 115
Households	-	-	2 090	-	633	49 996	9 577	65 698
Total industries	7 372	3 167	14 684	5 001	2 039	173 102	22 406	35 418
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	31	519	-	37	3 128	1 847	1 585
Mining and quarrying	-	4	24	608	16	1 369	97	9
Manufacturing	7 372	166	961	-	673	6 724	9 238	3 460
Utility services	-	50	72	-	274	804	2 660	491
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	2	-	6	52	135	36
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	-	-	13	-	38	1 695	630	316
Construction	7 372	-	531	-	19	2	302	578
Trade and transport etc.	-	20	7	-	99	210	1 013	187
Wholesale and retail trade	-	-	1	-	21	126	485	329
Transportation	-	96	254	-	113	1 695	1 458	154
Accommodation and food service activities	-	-	29	-	62	402	1 096	317
Information and communication	-	-	2	-	4	89	127	127
Financial and insurance	-	-	2	-	4	69	125	67
Real estate activities and renting of non-residential buildings	-	-	25	-	23	891	751	583
Dwellings	-	-	3	-	6	108	103	70
Other business services	-	-	20	-	5	581	353	207
Knowledge-based services	-	2 966	121	4 394	1 118	156 202	1 181	1 221
Travel agents, cleaning, and other operational services	-	2 966	75	4 394	1 110	126 932	550	-
Public administration, education and health	-	-	46	-	8	29 270	631	1 221
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	-	-	408	-	11	932	361	-
Education	-	-	12 301	-	69	2 717	5 126	10 860
Human health and social work	-	-	259	-	48	708	3 205	7 469
Arts, entertainment and other services	-	-	12 025	-	4	1 963	1 151	702
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	-	-	17	-	17	46	769	2 689
Other service activities	-	-	17	-	9	47	834	1 437
Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	-	-	12	-	5	31	156	797
	-	-	24	-	2	67	121	306
Of which Danish ships bunkering abroad ¹	-	-	9	-	2	30	7	338
Of which Danish planes bunkering abroad ¹	-	-	101	-	20	301	572	3 238
Of which Danish vehicles bunkering abroad ¹	-	-	37	-	10	107	399	1 661

¹ Danish operated ships, planes and vehicles bunkering abroad is included in the industry *transportation*.² Includes gas works gas. ³ Includes non-renewable waste.

Table 413 Production of renewable energy

	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
	GJ				
Renewable energy	45 509 381	79 857 176	112 384 001	136 220 494	164 895 308
Wind power	2 197 080	15 268 317	23 810 400	28 113 919	50 879 130
Hydro power	100 800	108 720	81 000	74 311	64 908
Solar power	-	4 320	7 776	21 698	2 175 340
Solar heat	99 800	330 700	411 465	635 641	1 428 846
Geothermal	96 000	116 078	343 983	424 656	140 146
Straw	12 481 150	15 893 450	21 023 550	23 269 600	19 576 450
Firewood	8 757 120	12 431 616	17 666 749	23 778 598	21 943 040
Wood chips	1 723 680	2 744 455	6 082 192	11 318 853	14 032 691
Wood pellets	1 575 000	3 092 916	4 718 600	4 364 425	7 187 551
Wood waste	6 191 013	6 895 078	6 499 627	8 500 208	7 734 737
Biogas	752 000	2 911 659	3 829 964	4 278 002	6 347 791
Bio oil	744 000	48 900	3 392 552	4 824 033	6 018 556
Heat pumps	2 267 270	3 295 500	3 730 622	5 643 404	8 000 836
Waste, renewable	8 524 468	16 715 466	20 785 521	20 973 145	19 365 287

www.statbank.dk/ene2ho

Table 414 CO2* emissions from industries and households

	1990	2000	2010	2014	2015
	1 000 tonnes				
Total industries and households	65 517	75 852	87 055	73 088	68 939
Households	10 359	10 164	9 242	7 289	7 325
Total industries	55 158	65 688	77 813	65 798	61 615
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	3 293	2 823	2 302	2 213	2 224
Mining and quarrying	1 127	2 450	1 999	1 694	1 709
Manufacturing	7 325	7 992	5 688	5 580	5 240
Utility services	24 911	24 133	22 008	13 530	10 462
Construction	900	1 136	1 594	1 555	1 560
Trade and transport etc.	16 033	25 792	42 613	39 881	39 075
Information and communication	151	127	109	69	68
Financial and insurance	87	54	64	48	47
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	44	70	98	73	42
Dwellings	50	21	31	33	63
Other business services	252	289	425	349	346
Public adm., education, health	826	634	716	659	664
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	160	166	167	115	56
Of which Danish ships bunkering abroad	9 176	19 068	34 140	30 388	...
Of which Danish planes bunkering abroad	272	514	1 205	2 021	...
Of which Danish vehicles bunkering abroad	...	...	1 798	2 255	...

*Excluding biomass.

www.statbank.dk/mru1 and mro1

Table 415 Link between total Danish CO₂-emissions and the IPCC-method

	1990	2000	2010	2014
	1.000 tons			
Total CO₂ emissions from the Danish economy (Green National Accounts)	70 088	82 689	101 953	87 808
- Biomasse as fuel	4 572	6 837	14 898	14 721
- Danish CO ₂ emissions abroad	9 448	19 582	37 143	34 664
Ships	9 176	19 068	34 140	30 388
Planes	272	514	1 205	2 021
Vehicles	•	•	1 798	2 255
- Other differences related to transports and cross border trade	2 508	1 990	746	918
= Total emissions on Danish territory (UNFCCC method)	53 560	54 280	49 166	37 505

www.statbank.dk/mro1
Table 416 Emissions by type of air pollutant

	1990	2000	2010	2014	2015
	1 000 tonnes				
CO ₂	70 088	82 689	101 953	87 808	83 791
Of which biomass	4 572	6 837	14 898	14 721	14 852
SO ₂	354	439	231	204	..
NO _x	517	720	1 095	965	..
CO	864	560	510	411	..
NH ₃	125	98	80	73	..
N ₂ O	27	24	18	18	18
CH ₄	322	333	311	294	296
NM VOC	223	190	153	132	..
PM ₁₀	..	101	62	48	..
PM _{2,5}	..	86	48	36	..
SF ₆ (CO ₂ -equivalents)	..	56	36	132	..
PFC (CO ₂ -equivalents)	..	23	19	9	..
HFC (CO ₂ -equivalents)	..	704	950	702	..

www.statbank.dk/mru1

Table 417 Water consumption by industry and households

	Own extracted ground water				Own extracted surface water				Purchased water			
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015
	mill. cubic meter											
Total industries and households	260.6	393.9	414.2	288.1	103.4	245.6	196.0	158.7	364.4	369.9	364.2	353.4
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238.4	245.8	231.1	213.5
Total industries	260.6	393.9	414.2	288.1	103.4	245.6	196.0	158.7	126.1	124.1	133.1	140.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	187.9	333.4	351.4	230.4	101.9	242.1	193.3	155.4	44.9	42.9	46.9	50.2
Mining and quarrying	7.7	6.4	5.2	5.0	0.2	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	19.4	17.5	22.9	17.1	0.7	1.5	1.0	1.1	32.0	33.3	38.0	36.3
Utility services	41.0	33.4	31.4	32.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	6.3	6.7	7.3	7.5
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8
Trade and transport etc.	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	15.5	14.6	12.7	16.3
Information and communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Financial and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Real estate; renting of non-residential buildings	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.8
Dwellings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other business services	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.0	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Public adm., education, health	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	-	-	-	-	16.8	16.5	17.8	18.9
Arts, entertainment and other service	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	5.6	5.4	5.6	6.1

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Table 418 Waste water discharge by industry and households

	Discharge to recipient				Discharge to sewerage			
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015
	mill. cubic meter							
Total industries and households	199.0	347.0	301.6	266.3	326.7	329.9	324.6	308.0
Households	10.6	10.2	10.0	9.6	224.2	231.9	217.6	200.7
Total industries	188.5	336.8	291.6	256.7	102.5	98.0	107.0	107.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	164.2	313.2	270.0	234.9	13.2	13.3	14.7	14.7
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.8	7.3	6.0	5.9
Manufacturing	17.9	16.9	16.4	16.8	26.0	27.4	36.1	29.5
Utility services	4.2	4.8	3.3	4.3	12.7	9.9	10.4	11.5
Construction	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8
Trade and transport etc.	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.0	14.9	13.2	11.2	16.3
Information and communication	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Financial and insurance	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Real estate; renting of non-residential buildings	-	-	-	-	2.8	2.4	2.3	1.8
Dwellings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other business services	-	-	-	-	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.4
Public adm., education, health	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	17.2	17.1	18.3	18.7
Arts, entertainment and other service	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	5.0	4.4	4.6	5.1

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Table 419 Economy-wide material flow accounts by material type. 2014

	Domestic extraction	Import	Export	Domestic Material Consumption	Physical Trade Balance
—million tonnes—					
Total	93.1	59.8	39.7	113.2	20.1
Biomass	27.3	14.9	12.1	30.2	2.9
Metallic minerals and products thereof	0.0	5.6	5.0	0.6	0.6
Non-metallic minerals and products thereof	54.0	8.3	4.6	57.6	3.7
Fossil energy and products thereof	11.9	27.9	15.7	24.1	12.2
Other products	0.0	3.0	2.3	0.7	0.7

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Table 420 Waste generation by industry and waste category. 2014

	Total waste (excl. soil)	Mixed municipal waste and similar	Biodegradable waste, incl. Garden waste	Waste suited for incineration	Paper and board	Wood, incl. packaging and chemically treated	Glass, incl. packaging	Metals, incl. packaging	Plastics and tires	Electronics, batteries, etc.	Mixed construction waste	Sludge	Other waste
—1 000 tonnes—													
Industries and households	11 757	1 493	1 124	1 469	732	437	186	912	127	112	3 120	282	1 765
Households	3 377	1 410	693	415	254	167	132	98	37	75	-	-	94
Total industries	8 380	82	431	1 054	478	269	54	814	90	36	3 120	282	1 670
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	140	2	24	57	2	18	0	9	12	0	-	12	5
Mining and quarrying	13	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	-	0	6
Manufacturing	1 335	9	189	143	138	70	21	223	31	3	-	116	392
Utility services	1 109	4	5	48	11	16	1	34	1	1	-	146	842
Construction	4 143	2	38	183	23	129	16	348	7	1	3 120	2	273
Trade and transport etc.	1 228	36	102	446	246	32	13	175	36	25	-	3	115
Information and communication	13	0	0	5	6	0	0	1	0	1	-	0	0
Financial and insurance	15	0	0	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	1
Real estate activities and renting of non-residential buildings	8	0	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Dwellings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Other business services	130	11	34	40	12	2	1	8	2	1	-	1	16
Public administration, education and health	193	15	24	92	28	1	1	8	1	3	-	2	18
Arts, entertainment and other services	55	3	13	27	6	0	1	2	0	1	-	0	2

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Table 421 Environmental taxes and resource rent by industries and households. 2015

	Total including resource rent	Resource rent	Total excluding resource rent	Pollution taxes	Energy taxes	Transport taxes	Resource taxes
DKK mill.							
Industries and households	86 051	4 977	81 074	2 823	45 096	31 318	1 836
Households	45 081	-	45 081	855	24 590	18 179	1 457
Other final uses	9 171	-	9 171	60	0	9 111	0
Total industries	31 799	4 977	26 822	1 908	20 507	4 028	379
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 928	-	1 928	538	1 191	198	1
Mining and quarrying	5 063	4 977	86	3	56	6	21
Manufacturing	5 360	-	5 360	503	4 505	307	45
Utility services	1 485	-	1 485	81	1 335	68	0
Construction	2 096	-	2 096	54	1 170	809	63
Trade and transport etc.	7 993	-	7 993	462	5 992	1 534	5
Information and communication	565	-	565	15	476	74	0
Financial and insurance	515	-	515	5	270	237	3
Real estate activities and renting of non-residential buildings	191	-	191	6	111	68	5
Dwellings	342	-	342	10	196	15	121
Other business services	1 560	-	1 560	86	937	529	7
Public administration, education and health	4 075	-	4 075	129	3 730	120	97
Arts, entertainment and other services	627	-	627	19	536	63	10

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Table 422 Environmental subsidies and similar transfers by industries and households

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
DKK mill.					
Industries and households	4 896	6 566	8 116	8 970	9 969
Households	941	1 187	1 422	1 753	2 112
Other final uses	1 537	2 189	3 035	2 711	2 857
Total industries	2 419	3 191	3 659	4 506	5 000
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	484	612	712	894	798
Mining and quarrying	6	10	11	16	18
Manufacturing	626	804	1 041	1 351	1 604
Utility services	445	626	608	563	577
Construction	31	43	52	60	74
Trade and transport etc.	425	567	672	906	1 073
Information and communication	51	71	79	141	164
Financial and insurance	20	25	18	19	23
Real estate activities and renting of non-residential buildings	13	19	19	25	30
Dwellings	5	6	3	3	3
Other business services	86	105	114	82	113
Public administration, education and health	184	245	278	385	450
Arts, entertainment and other services	45	60	51	62	73

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Table 423 Turnover and export of environmental goods and services by industry

	Turnover			Export		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
	-DKK mio.-					
Industry total	164 342	173 193	192 478	69 112	72 613	70 133
Agriculture and horticulture	3 782	3 861	3 664	62	127	134
Forestry	331	347	351	..	..	..
Manufacture of textiles	382	447	412	227	227	232
Manufacture of wearing apparel	7	9	41	3	2	11
Manufacture of wood and wood products	963	1 025	1 596	196	195	321
Manufacture of paper and paper products	2 787	2 760	2 095	1 078	920	776
Printing etc.	..	..	225	..	..	48
Manufacture of chemical products	6 023	6 304	7 117	4 016	4 416	4 827
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	5 829	6 100	5 501	2 506	2 175	1 727
Manufacture of products of glass, clay, marl etc.	2 146	2 243	1 477	402	397	231
Manufacture of basic metals	1 074	1 232	1 224	773	877	792
Manufacture of fabricated metal products	5 848	6 190	7 054	2 550	2 109	2 533
Manufacture electronic products	1 889	1 720	2 886	1 429	1 246	2 261
Manufacture of electrical equipment	2 307	2 635	2 547	1 257	1 466	1 462
Manufacture of machinery and equipment	65 415	69 215	75 640	45 112	46 975	43 157
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	1 032	1 139	894	799	840	665
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	32	30	..	6	7	..
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	505	527	1 063	92	71	176
Electricity, gas and steam supply	13 874	15 378	14 766	1 191	1 087	788
Sewerage	9 449	9 727	9 893	..	..	..
Waste management and materials recovery	15 349	16 059	16 818	2 870	4 790	3 735
Construction of buildings	4 984	5 000	6 036	95	64	72
Civil engineering	1 131	1 194	3 863	61	89	224
Specialised construction activities	7 669	7 965	10 770	76	82	116
Architectural and engineering activities	8 788	9 326	13 645	3 657	3 758	5 147
Scientific research and development	2 601	2 597	2 649	624	662	662
Other technical business services	146	166	250	28	31	39

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Table 424 Environmental protection expenditure by environmental domain

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	DKK mill.						
Current and capital expenditure, total	29 296	29 700	29 734	31 110	33 292	30 253	29 477
Protection of ambient air and climate	1 180	1 534	1 032	1 066	1 687	1 168	1 033
Wastewater management	8 396	8 536	8 887	8 874	9 540	7 834	7 331
Waste management	10 873	11 175	11 256	12 103	12 394	12 244	11 952
Protection of soil, groundwater and surface water	766	781	869	836	807	1 003	878
Noise and vibration abatement	0	27	56	45	28	48	84
Protection of biodiversity and landscapes	3 913	3 562	4 107	4 614	4 846	4 187	4 468
Protection against radiation	23	19	20	20	41	39	24
Research and development	635	278	220	191	370	266	321
Other (incl. administration)	3 512	3 788	3 288	3 361	3 580	3 465	3 386
Current plus capital revenue, total	19 159	19 801	20 567	21 083	21 717	21 818	21 408
Protection of ambient air and climate	16	17	18	24	30	34	31
Wastewater management	7 097	7 388	7 601	8 008	8 087	8 146	8 140
Waste management	10 819	11 058	11 708	11 838	12 137	12 310	11 887
Protection of soil, groundwater and surface water	45	86	115	94	62	110	131
Noise and vibration abatement	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Protection of biodiversity and landscapes	821	900	824	821	1 119	906	964
Protection against radiation	11	10	10	8	2	3	3
Research and development	41	38	48	56	40	37	35
Other (incl. administration)	308	304	244	233	239	270	217

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