



Energy Statistics 2006

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Facts & Figures features a database enabling you to design your own tables and graphs.

The data forming the basis for all of the figures in the printed version and a power-point presentation (.ppt) of the figures can also be found on the website.

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Energy Statistics 2006

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High economic growth and huge electricity export led to increasing energy consumption in 2006. Energy efficiency continues to rise

Observed energy consumption

The actual energy consumption in 2006 was 887 PJ, or 6.3 per cent higher than the previous year. The increase is primarily due to a lack of hydro power production, and increasing prices on the Nordic electricity market meant that the net imports of electricity in 2005 was replaced by a major net export of electricity in 2006. Furthermore, high economic growth led to increasing energy consumption.

Actual CO₂ emissions increased by 16.1 per cent in 2006. The increase in CO₂ emissions was significantly higher than the increase in the energy consumption as the power plants used considerably more coal in 2006 than in 2005. In 2006, the total consumption of coal was thus 50 per cent higher than in 2005 primarily due to the increased exports of electricity and low prices of coal and CO₂ allowances.

The adjusted energy consumption

The Danish Energy Authority registers both *observed energy consumption* and *adjusted gross energy consumption*. The former indicates the registered annual consumption, whereas the latter includes adjustments for fuel consumption linked to foreign trade in electricity and climate variations in a normal weather year. The purpose of the adjusted calculations is to illustrate the trends underlying the development.

Adjusted gross energy consumption went up by 1.5 per cent to 863 PJ in 2006. Compared to an increase in economic activity measured in terms of gross domestic product of 3.5 per cent, this means that a continued significant increase in the energy efficiency took place in 2006.

In relation to 1980, adjusted gross energy consumption has undergone moderate change (6.0% increase). Gross domestic product increased by 75 per cent in the same period. This means that each unit of GDP demanded 40 per cent less energy in 2006 than in 1980.

The share of renewable energy of the adjusted gross energy consumption was thus 15.6 per cent in 2006 compared to 15.7 per cent the previous year. Production of electricity on the basis of renewable energy corresponded to 26.5 per cent of domestic electricity

supply in 2006 compared to 28.7 per cent the previous year. This is due to the fact that 2006 was a poor wind year and the prices on biomass have increased.

Adjusted CO₂ emissions were 52.5 million tonnes in 2006 which is 3.0 per cent higher than in 2005. Since 1990 there has been a decrease of 13.6 per cent.

The energy consumption in the individual sectors

Energy consumption for transport went up by 1.3 per cent in 2006, primarily due to increased energy consumption for road transport. In the area of road transport consumption of diesel fuel increased heavily at the expense of fuel consumption. Diesel fuel is now the most important fuel in the transport sector. In 2006 bioethanol was introduced as a propellant in Denmark.

Energy consumption in the agriculture and industry sector went up 3.1 per cent in 2006 compared to the previous year and in the trade and service sector, consumption rose by 3.8 per cent.

Energy consumption in Danish households rose 1.5 per cent in 2006 compared to 2005.

Energy generation and degree of self-sufficiency

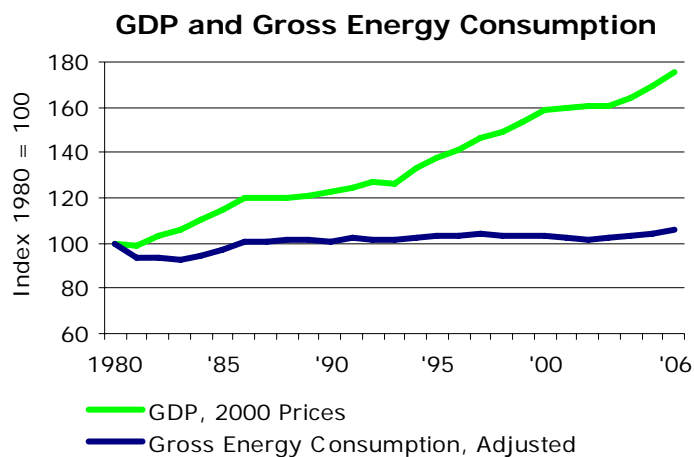
Danish production of crude oil, natural gas and renewable energy etc. was 1243 PJ in 2006. That is 5.6 per cent less than in 2005 where production reached its highest level so far.

In 2006, Denmark was the only EU member state to be self-sufficient with energy. Denmark's degree of self-sufficiency with energy was 144 per cent in 2006. This means that energy production was 44 per cent higher than energy consumption.

Net currency income at record levels

Foreign trade in energy products again produced a significant surplus for Denmark in 2006. The surplus is estimated to be DKK 30.6 bn compared to DKK 22.2 bn in 2005.

The export of products and equipment to the energy sector also rose heavily. In 2006, this constituted DKK 45.9 bn compared to DKK 39.0 bn in 2005. The export of energy products and equipment, including not least wind turbines also constitutes an increasing proportion of the total Danish export. This was 8.4 per cent in 2006 compared to 7.7 per cent the previous year.



Energy Balance 2006

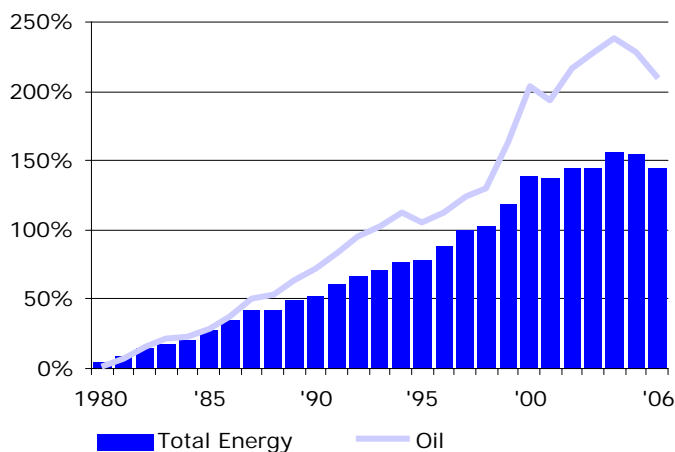
	Total	Crude Oil/Feed-stocks	Oil Products	Natural Gas	Coal and Coke	Renewable Energy etc.	Electricity	District Heating	Town Gas
Direct energy Content [TJ]									
Total Energy Consumption	886 724	340 182	6 356	191 152	232 976	140 875	-24 970	153	-
- Primary Energy Production	1242 755	724 062	-	390 347	-	128 346	-	-	-
- Recycling	354	-	354	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Imports	604 767	116 852	229 817	-	217 374	16 214	24 357	153	-
- Exports	-944 447	-501 514	-190 896	-196 275	-2 748	-3 685	-49 328	-	-
- Border Trade	-6 517	-	-6 517	-	-	-	-	-	-
- International Marine Bunkers	-44 816	-	-44 816	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stock Changes	22 307	725	11 077	-4 134	14 638	-	-	-	-
- Statistical Difference	12 321	57	7 336	1 215	3 712	0	1	-0	-
Energy Sector	-48 462	-340 182	323 441	-28 493	-	-	-2 872	- 355	-
- Extraction and Gasification	-28 493	-	-	-28 493	-	-	-0	-	-
- Refinery Production	338 416	-	338 416	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Used in Refinery Production	-356 631	-340 182	-14 975	-	-	-	-1 119	-355	-
- Used in Distribution	-1 753	-	-	-	-	-	-1 753	-	-
Transformation	-141 608	-	-17 907	-91 875	-221 779	-94 273	155 852	127 875	499
- Large-scale Power Units	-115 743	-	-14 051	-38 624	-220 946	-14 094	112 995	58 977	-
- Wind Turbines & Hydro Power	-	-	-	-	-	-22 073	22 073	-	-
- Small-scale Power Units	-8 271	-	-110	-38 604	-662	-20 576	20 153	31 528	-
- District Heating Plants	-20	-	-1 116	-4 726	-116	-12 618	-	18 555	-
- Autoproducers	-7 332	-	-2 621	-9 420	-55	-24 913	9 366	20 311	-
- Gas Works	-10	-	-9	-500	-	-	-	-	499
- Own Use in Production	-10 232	-	-	-	-	-	-8 735	-1 497	-
Distribution Loss etc.	-31 078	-	-	-119	-	-	-5 334	-25 606	-20
Final Energy Consumption	-665 576	-	-311 889	-70 665	-11 197	-46 602	-122 675	-102 067	-479
- Non-energy Use	-12 349	-	-12 349	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Transport	-216 697	-	-215 193	-	-	-151	-1 353	-	-
- Agriculture and Industry	-162 205	-	-56 701	-31 933	-11 193	-9 087	-44 651	-8 622	-18
- Trade and Service Sector	-85 584	-	-3 571	-10 614	-	-3 235	-38 586	-29 541	-37
- Households	-188 741	-	-24 075	-28 118	-4	-34 129	-38 086	-63 904	-424

Note. The energy balance provides an overview of supply, transformation, and consumption of energy.

A more detailed statement of entries (black figures) and exits (red figures) of individual energy products is available in the table Energy Supply and Consumption 2006.

1) Renewable Energy etc. includes non-renewable wastes.

Degree of Self-sufficiency



The degree of self-sufficiency is calculated as the production of primary energy in relation to climate-adjusted gross energy consumption. Self-sufficiency in oil is calculated as production of crude oil in relation to the share of the gross consumption of energy based on oil.

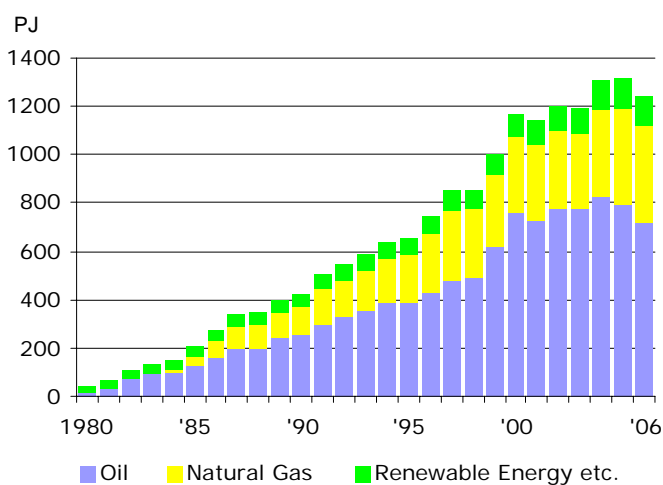
Denmark became self-sufficient in energy in 1997 for the first time in recent history. The degree of self-sufficiency in 2006 was 144%, as opposed to 52% in 1990 and a mere 5% in 1980.

Denmark has been more than self-sufficient in oil since 1993, the result of which has been annual net exports. In 2006, the production of oil was more than double consumption.

Primary Energy Production

Direct Energy Content [TJ]									Change
	1980	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	'90-'06
Observed Production	40 252	424 605	655 578	1 164 873	1 195 847	1 306 265	1 316 791	1 242 755	193%
Total Production									
Crude Oil	12 724	255 959	391 563	764 526	780 140	828 271	796 224	724 062	183%
Natural Gas	17	115 967	196 852	310 307	301 556	355 530	392 868	390 347	237%
Wastes, Non- renewable	3 044	4 434	5 374	6 790	8 177	8 328	8 779	8 914	101%
Renewable Energy	24 467	48 245	61 788	83 250	105 974	114 137	118 920	119 433	148%
Solar Energy	50	100	213	335	381	393	419	435	336%
Wind Power	38	2 197	4 238	15 268	20 019	23 699	23 810	21 989	901%
Hydro Power	123	101	109	109	76	95	81	84	-16.4%
Geothermal Energy	-	96	94	116	165	164	66	491	412%
Biomass	23 766	42 537	52 445	60 925	76 337	79 813	83 986	84 302	•
- Straw	4 840	12 481	13 050	12 220	16 883	17 939	18 485	18 625	49.2%
- Wood Chips	-	1 724	2 340	2 744	6 341	6 942	6 942	7 426	331%
- Firewood	7 621	8 757	11 479	12 432	14 868	15 666	17 667	17 667	102%
- Wood Pellets	-	1 575	2 099	2 984	3 094	3 275	3 262	2 343	49%
- Wood Waste	3 710	6 191	5 694	6 895	6 308	6 397	6 355	6 290	1.6%
- Wastes, Renewable	7 595	11 065	17 533	23 601	28 422	28 945	30 515	30 981	180%
- Fish Oil	-	744	251	49	420	649	761	970	30.4%
Biogas	184	752	1 758	2 912	3 578	3 738	3 830	3 919	421%
Bio diesel	-	-	-	-	1 692	2 444	2 670	3 685	•
Heat Pumps	306	2 462	2 931	3 585	3 726	3 790	4 058	4 528	83.9%

Primary Energy Production



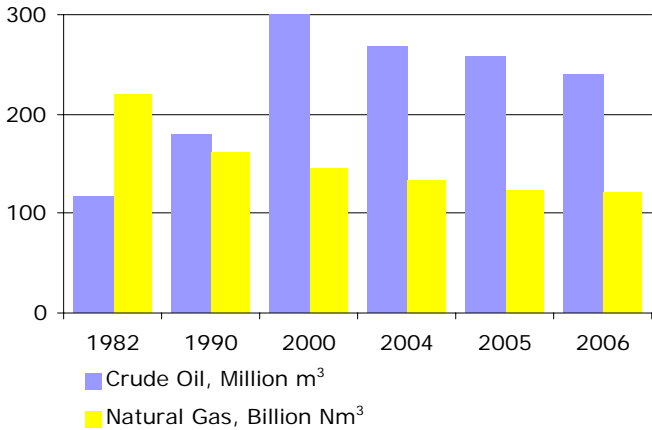
Primary energy refers to crude oil, natural gas and renewable energy (including renewable waste) and non-renewable waste.

The production of primary energy has increased considerably since 1980 where the production of renewable energy was dominant. The production of crude oil has increased steadily until 2004 where a drop occurred, while the production of natural gas took off in 1984.

In 2006, the production of crude oil, natural gas and renewable energy etc. (including non-renewable waste) was 1243 PJ compared to 425 PJ in 1990 and 40 PJ in 1980. Compared to 2005, the production has fallen by 5.6 per cent.

As in 2005 the production of crude oil has fallen. In 2006, the fall was 9.1 per cent. The production of natural gas fell by 0.6 per cent while the production of renewable energy rose 0.4 per cent.

Oil and Gas Reserves

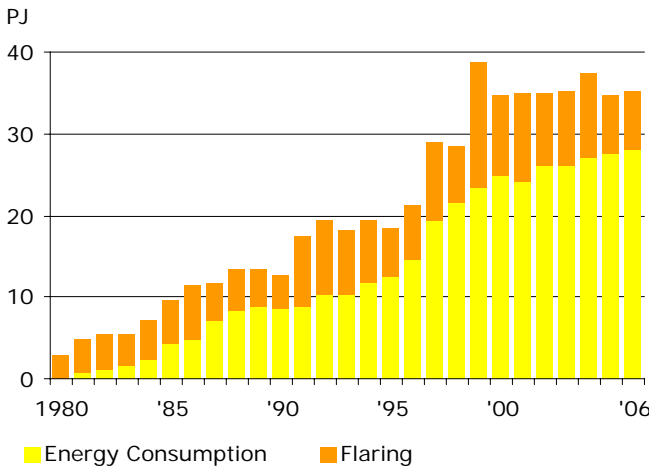


Reserves of crude oil and natural gas are calculated as being the volume that can be extracted with currently known technologies within a general economic framework. The reserves are continuously reassessed as new finds are made and changes in the assumptions behind calculations occur. The crude oil reserve is thus estimated to be significantly greater today than in 1990, despite considerable production in the years since then.

Toward the end of 2006, total reserves of crude oil and natural gas were calculated at 240 million m³ and 120 billion Nm³ respectively, corresponding to 12 years of crude-oil production and 12 years of natural-gas production at an activity level similar to that of 2006.

Source: "Danish Oil and Gas Production 2006".

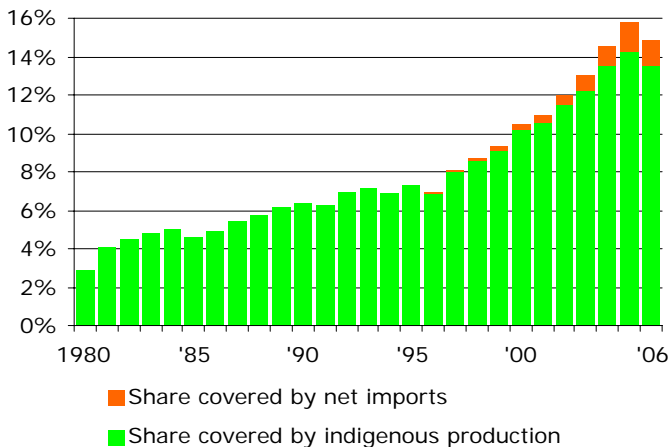
Natural Gas Consumption and Flaring on Platforms in the North Sea



Extraction of crude oil and natural gas is accompanied by a consumption of natural gas for production and pumping ashore. Consumption in 2006 was 28.0 PJ corresponding to 14,6 per cent of total natural gas consumption in Denmark. In 2005 consumption on platforms was 27.5 PJ.

Furthermore, flaring (burning) of natural gas takes place in the production process in the North Sea fields. Flaring is not included in energy consumption, but is included in Denmark's international statistics of greenhouse gases and is covered by the CO₂ emission allowances trading scheme. 7.1 PJ were flared in 2006, as opposed to 7.3 PJ in 2005.

Consumption of Renewable Energy – Share of Gross Energy Consumption



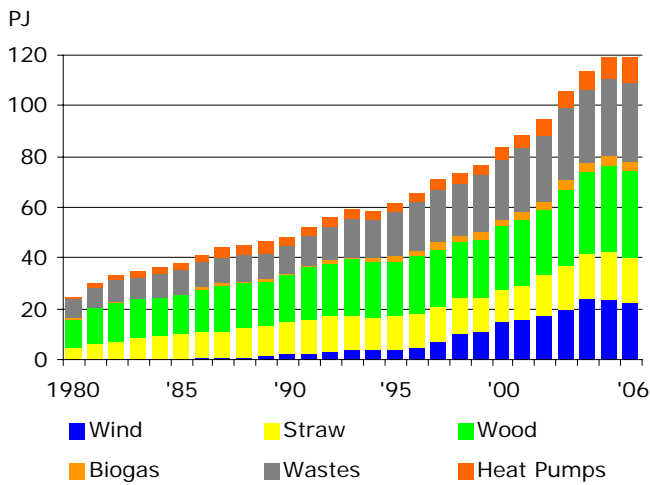
Renewable energy etc. includes solar energy, wind energy, hydropower, geothermal energy, biomass (including renewable waste), bio-diesel, bio-ethanol, biogas and heat pumps.

Production of renewable energy has increased considerably since 1980. Measured in proportion to the overall energy consumption, the share has grown by about half a percentage point per year on average since 1990. In addition, recent years have seen an increase in net imports of renewable energy (biomass).

In 2006, renewable energy covered 14.9 per cent of overall energy consumption as opposed to 10.5 per cent in 2000 and 6.4 per cent in 1990. The corresponding figure in 2005 was 15.8 per cent.

Increased use of renewable energy contributes significantly to reducing Danish CO₂ emissions.

Production of Renewable Energy by Type

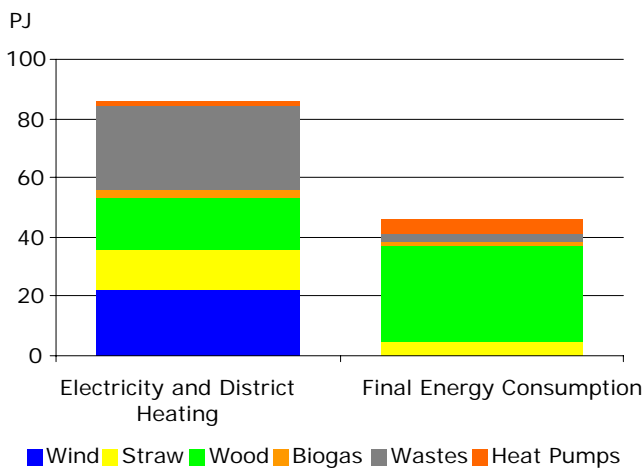


In 2006, the production of renewable energy was 119.4 PJ, which is 0.5 PJ more than the previous year corresponding to a 0.4 per cent rise. Wind power fell by 1.8 PJ due to poor wind conditions in 2006.

The production of biomass was 83,3 PJ in 2006. Straw constituted 18.6 PJ hereof, wood 33.7 and renewable waste 31.0 PJ. The production of biomass was 83.2 PJ in 2005.

As shown in the previous chart, the consumption of renewable energy is larger than the production. In 2006, 16.2 PJ wood pellets, wood chips, fuel wood and bio ethanol were imported, while 3.7 PJ bio-diesel was exported.

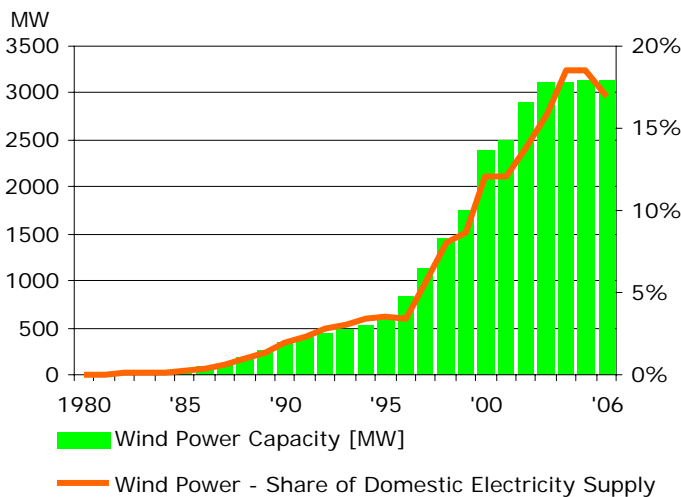
Use of Renewable Energy in 2006



Total consumption of renewable energy in 2006 (production plus net imports) was 132.0 PJ, of which 86.1 PJ was used in the production of electricity and district heating. Renewable waste was the predominant source in the production of electricity and district heating with 28.5 PJ, followed by wind power with 22.0 PJ. Consumption of wood, straw and biogas constituted 17.3 PJ, 13.8 PJ and 2.9 PJ, respectively.

45.9 PJ renewable energy were included in the final energy consumption, i.e. in processing and heating in manufacturing and the trade and service sector, as well as heating in households. In final energy consumption, biomass, particularly fuel wood, is most prominent.

Wind Power Capacity and Share of Domestic Electricity Supply



In 2006, wind power accounted for 16.8 per cent of domestic electricity supply, as opposed to 18.5 per cent in the previous year. The drop was due to less windy conditions in 2006 than in 2005.

Trends in wind turbines capacity and production do not always correspond, as annual wind power production is highly dependent on wind conditions, which can be quite variable in Denmark.

Wind power capacity in 2006 was 3135 MW, which is unchanged compared to the previous year.

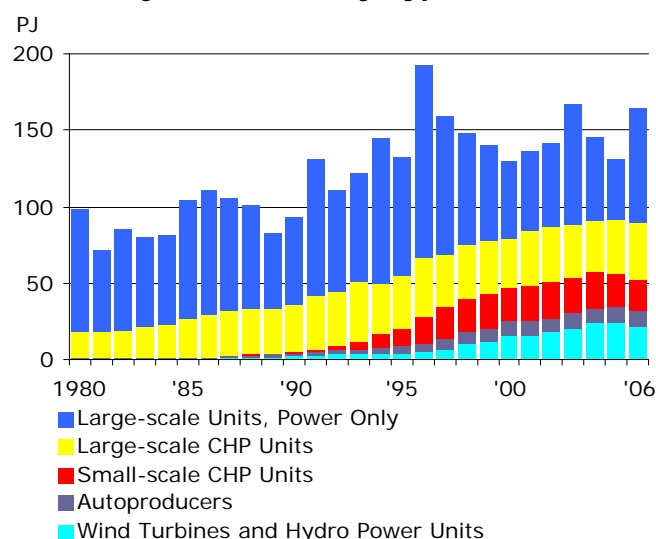
Electricity Production by Type of Producer

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change '90 - '06
Direct Energy Content [TJ]									
Total Gross Electricity Production	97 508	93 518	131 987	129 776	166 246	145 583	130 879	164 587	76,0%
Large-scale Power Units	44 155	7 494	15 119	8 871	479	175	49	89	-98.8%
Large-scale CHP Units	52 056	80 639	96 216	73 809	112 828	88 501	74 932	112 907	40.0%
- Electricity Production	36 026	50 157	61 383	41 584	77 273	55 002	39 230	75 541	50.6%
Small-scale CHP Units	18	988	11 869	21 547	22 904	23 265	21 664	20 153	1940%
Autoproducers ¹⁾	1 118	2 099	4 436	10 172	9 941	9 848	10 343	9 366	346%
- Electricity Production	-	-	17	14	14	14	15	14	•
- CHP	1 118	2 099	4 419	10 158	9 926	9 834	10 328	9 352	346%
Wind Turbines ¹⁾	38	2 197	4 238	15 268	20 019	23 699	23 810	21 989	901%
Hydro Power Units ¹⁾	123	101	109	109	76	95	81	84	-16.4%
Own Use in Production	-5 731	-6 118	-7 372	-5 776	-8 755	-7 322	-6 603	-8 735	42,8%
Large-scale Power Units	- 2 787	- 590	- 774	- 312	- 69	- 42	- 2	- 3	-99.4%
Large-scale CHP Units	- 2 944	- 5 509	- 6 576	- 4 993	- 8 121	- 6 672	- 6 033	- 8 205	48,9%
Small-scale CHP Units	-	- 19	- 23	- 472	- 564	- 608	- 568	- 526	2 670%
Total Net Electricity Production	91 777	87 400	124 615	123 999	157 492	138 262	124 276	155 852	78.3%
Net Electricity Exports	4 453	- 25 373	2 858	- 2 394	30 760	10 340	- 4 932	24 971	-198%
Domestic Supply	87 323	112 773	121 757	126 393	126 732	127 922	129 208	130 881	16.1%
Consumption in Transformation	-	-	- 11	- 1	- 0	- 2	-	-	•
Distribution Loss etc. ²⁾	- 7 497	- 8 886	- 8 476	- 7 650	- 7 438	- 6 595	- 5 923	- 5 333	-40.0%
Domestic Electricity Consumption	79 827	103 887	113 270	118 742	119 293	121 325	123 285	125 547	20.8%
Consumption in the Energy Sector	- 1 256	- 1 784	- 2 095	- 1 911	- 2 765	- 2 622	- 2 821	- 2 872	61.0%
Final Electricity Consumption	78 571	102 103	111 174	116 831	116 528	118 703	120 464	122 675	20.1%

1) Gross production and net production are by definition identical.

2) Calculated as the difference between supply and consumption

Electricity Production by Type of Producer



Electricity is generated at large-scale power plants, at small-scale CHP plants, and by autoproducers (i.e. producers outside the supply sector as such). Moreover, an increasing share is produced at wind turbines. At large-scale power plants, electricity production takes place partly as separate production and partly as combined electricity and heat production. Separate electricity generation from large-scale power plants varies greatly from year to year due to fluctuations in foreign trade in electricity. In 2006, Denmark had significant net exports of electricity, while in 2005 there were net imports of electricity.

Total electricity production in 2006 was 164.6 PJ, large-scale power plants producing 112.9 PJ of this. 75.6 PJ of this latter figure originated from separate production. Electricity generation from small-scale CHP plants and autoproducers was 20.2 PJ and 9.4 PJ respectively. Wind turbines produced 22.0 PJ of electricity which, due to poor wind conditions in 2006, was less than the 2005 production.

Electricity Production by Fuel

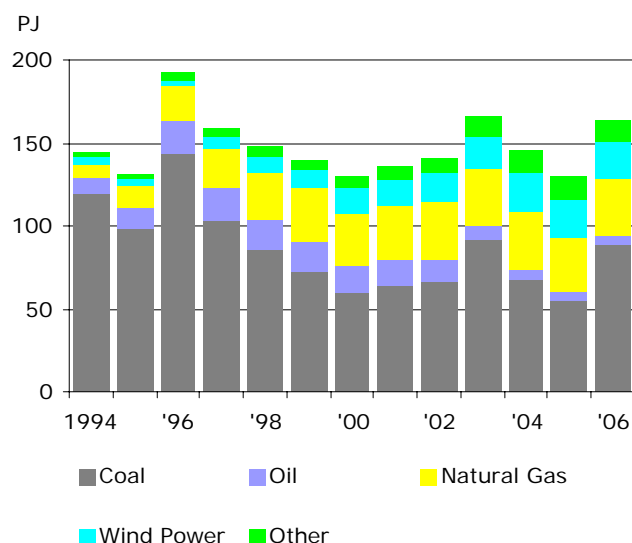
	1994	1996	1998	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change '94 - '06
Direct Energy Content [TJ]									
Total Gross Electricity Production	144 708	192 879	147 998	129 776	166 246	145 583	130 879	164 587	13.7%
Oil	9 547	20 808	17 906	15 964	8 445	5 881	4 933	5 814	-39.1%
- Orimulsion	-	14 495	12 890	13 467	776	7	-	-	•
Natural Gas	8 206	20 442	29 260	31 589	35 149	35 807	31 713	33 894	313%
Coal	119 844	142 795	85 151	60 022	91 102	67 232	55 665	88 674	-26.0%
Surplus Heat	-	123	136	139	68	40	-	-	
Wastes, Non-renewable	463	610	702	994	1 194	1 163	1 521	1 550	235%
Renewable Energy	6 647	8 101	14 844	21 068	30 288	35 459	37 047	34 654	421%
Solar Energy	0	1	1	4	5	7	8	8	•
Wind Power	4 093	4 417	10 152	15 268	20 019	23 699	23 810	21 989	437%
Hydro Power	117	69	98	109	76	95	81	84	-28.2%
Biomass	2 116	3 207	3 911	4 936	9 193	10 646	12 103	11 565	447%
- Straw	293	748	960	654	2 706	3 057	3 088	3 170	983%
- Wood	429	340	512	828	2 336	3 546	3 730	3 006	600%
- Wastes, Renewable	1 393	2 120	2 439	3 454	4 151	4 043	5 285	5 389	287%
Biogas	321	407	682	751	994	1 013	1 045	1 008	214%

Electricity from Renewables: Share of Domestic Electricity Supply ¹⁾

[Per cent]	1994	1996	1998	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change '94 - '06
Renewable Energy	5,6	6,3	11,8	16,7	23,9	27,7	28,7	26,5	374%
Solar Energy	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	•
Wind Power	3,4	3,4	8,1	12,1	15,8	18,5	18,4	16,8	388%
Hydro Power	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	•
Biomass	1,8	2,5	3,1	3,9	7,3	8,3	9,4	8,8	397%
- Straw	0,2	0,6	0,8	0,5	2,1	2,4	2,4	2,4	885%
- Wood	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,7	1,8	2,8	2,9	2,3	536%
- Wastes, Renewable	1,2	1,7	1,9	2,7	3,3	3,2	4,1	4,1	252%
Biogas	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	186%

1) In the EU res-E directive the share is based upon electricity supply incl. "own use in production", leading to shares of 27,3% in 2005 and 24,8% in 2006.

Electricity Production by Fuel



Electricity generation was 164.6 PJ in 2006, which is 25.8 per cent more than the previous year. The main reason for this steep increase was a lack of hydropower generation and subsequent increasing prices on the Nordic wholesale market for electricity implying that Denmark in 2006 as opposed to 2005 was net exporter of electricity.

88.7 PJ of the total electricity generated in 2006 was generated using coal, which is a 59.3 per cent increase compared to the previous year. The increase was mainly due to increased electricity prices, low coal prices and low CO₂ emission allowance prices, which created the basis for increased electricity export.

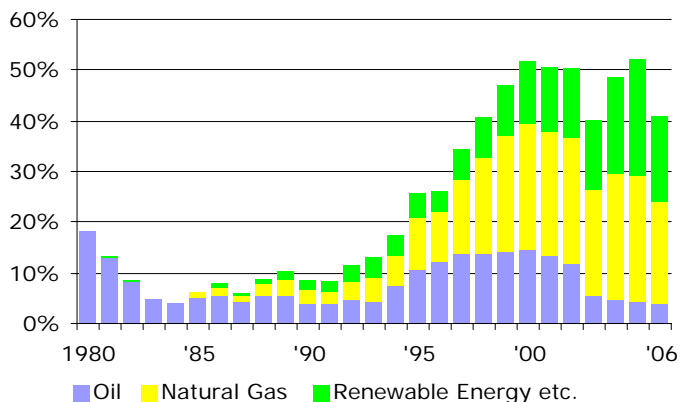
33.9 PJ electricity was generated in 2006 using natural gas, and 34.7 PJ electricity using renewable energy (in the chart 1.6 PJ of non-renewable waste is added). Wind turbines provided the biggest contribution to renewable energy by 22.0 PJ.

5.8 PJ of total electricity generation in 2006 was generated using oil.

Fuel Consumption in Electricity Production

Direct Energy Content [TJ]	1980	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change '90 - '06
Total Fuel Consumption	261 835	227 001	304 741	276 974	355 384	300 191	266 393	347 053	52.9%
Oil	47 533	9 215	33 049	40 356	19 808	14 087	11 867	13 848	50.3%
- Orimulsion	-	-	19 672	33 503	1 901	18	-	-	•
Natural Gas	-	6 181	30 413	68 868	74 001	74 689	66 122	69 359	1 022%
Coal	214 012	207 173	226 853	134 205	211 676	154 353	127 119	204 620	-1.2%
Wastes, Non-renewable	-	167	1 535	2 628	3 277	3 228	3 991	4 224	2 437%
Renewable Energy	290	4 265	12 891	30 917	46 623	53 834	57 294	55 002	1 190%
Solar Energy	-	-	0	4	5	7	8	8	•
Wind Power	38	2 197	4 238	15 268	20 019	23 699	23 810	21 989	901%
Hydro Power	123	101	109	109	76	95	81	84	-16.4%
Biomass	90	1 523	7 421	13 674	24 151	27 710	30 991	30 584	1 908%
- Straw	-	363	1 505	2 021	6 507	7 717	7 715	7 972	2 096%
- Wood	90	745	909	2 518	6 256	8 773	9 405	7 929	964%
- Wastes, Renewable	-	415	5 007	9 135	11 388	11 220	13 872	14 683	3 434%
Biogas	39	444	1 122	1 861	2 371	2 323	2 403	2 337	426%

Fuels Other than Coal in Electricity Production

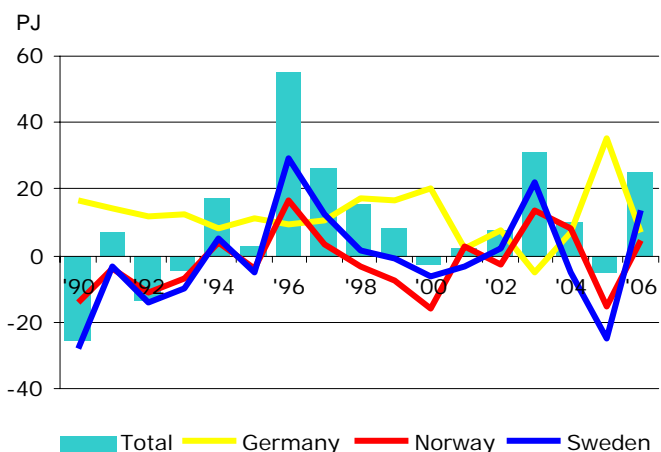


Until the beginning of the 1990s, coal was the dominant fuel used in the generation of electricity. In 1990, other types of fuel than coal only accounted for 8.7 per cent of the total fuel consumption.

Up until the mid 1980s, oil more or less constituted the remainder of fuel consumption, but from then on the share of natural gas and renewable energy etc. in electricity generation has been increasing.

In 2006, oil, natural gas, and renewable energy etc. accounted for 41.0 per cent of fuel consumption in electricity production. In 2005, the figure was 52.3 per cent. Several factors contributed to this large fall. For instance the large increase in the overall electricity generation due to large net exports, less production from wind turbines due to poor wind conditions in 2006, and less production from biomass fired plants due to a price increase on wood pellets could be mentioned.

Net Exports of Electricity by Country



Denmark has a foreign trade in electricity which varies more than in any other European country. Foreign trade is strongly affected by price trends at the Nordic Electricity Exchange, Nordpool, which is significantly influenced by the varying precipitation conditions in Norway and Sweden where electricity generation is dominated by water power.

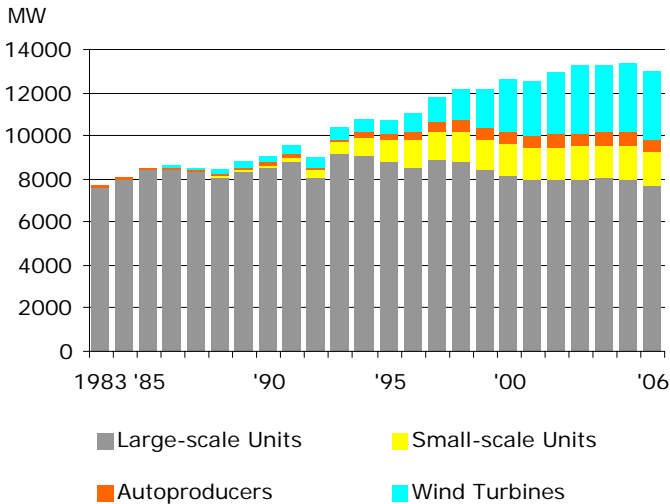
In 2006, Denmark's overall net export of electricity was 25.0 PJ. The net exports of electricity were distributed with 4.3 PJ to Norway, 13.9 PJ to Sweden and 6.8 PJ to Germany, respectively.

Electricity Capacity

Change

[MW]	1994	1996	1998	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	'94 - '06
Total Electricity Capacity	10 774	11 045	12 187	12 600	13 232	13 305	13 337	13 015	20.8%
Large-scale Units	9 126	8 575	8 783	8 160	8 001	8 025	7 993	7 690	-15.7%
- Electricity	2 186	2 188	1 429	1 429	835	835	315	313	-85.7%
- CHP	6 940	6 387	7 354	6 731	7 165	7 190	7 678	7 377	6.3%
Small-scale Units	773	1 255	1 412	1 462	1 513	1 522	1 575	1 551	101%
Autoproducers	339	382	534	574	589	620	626	627	84.8%
Solar Energy	0	0	1	2	2	2	3	3	•
Wind Turbines	527	822	1 446	2 392	3 117	3 125	3 129	3 135	495%
Hydro Power Units	9	10	11	10	11	11	11	9	0.0%

Electricity Capacity

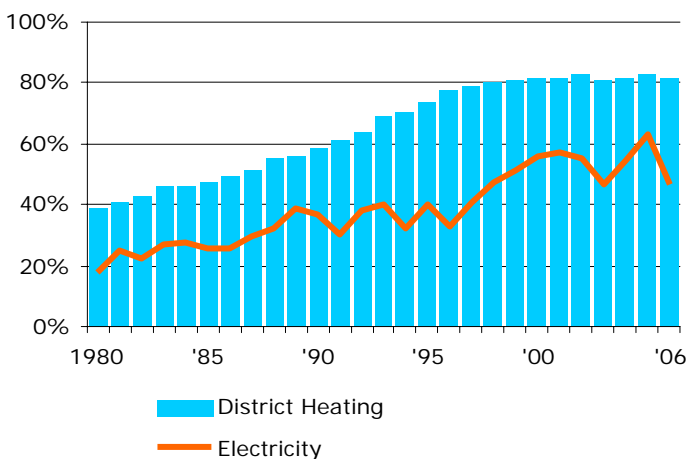


Total electricity capacity has increased significantly over time. Wind power capacity also increased over the entire period, and in 2006 it accounted for a 24.1 per cent share of the total electricity capacity of 13,015 MW. However, in recent years the overall electricity capacity as well as wind power capacity has remained almost the same.

The electricity capacity of large-scale power plants has varied throughout the period due to the phasing out of older coal-fired power blocks and the introduction of new, more efficient blocks.

Wind power capacity was 3,135 MW in 2006, of which offshore wind turbines contributed 424 MW.

CHP Proportion of Electricity and District Heating Production



By combined electricity and district heating production, it is possible to exploit the large amounts of heat generated by thermal electricity production.

In 2006, 46.9 per cent of thermal electricity (ie. the total generation excluding wind energy and hydro-power) was generated in combination with heat as opposed to 63.3 per cent the previous year. The decrease is in particular due to larger exports of electricity in 2006 which led to an increase in electricity generation at plants producing only electricity. In 1990 the share was 36.8 per cent, while the 1980 figure was only 17.6 per cent.

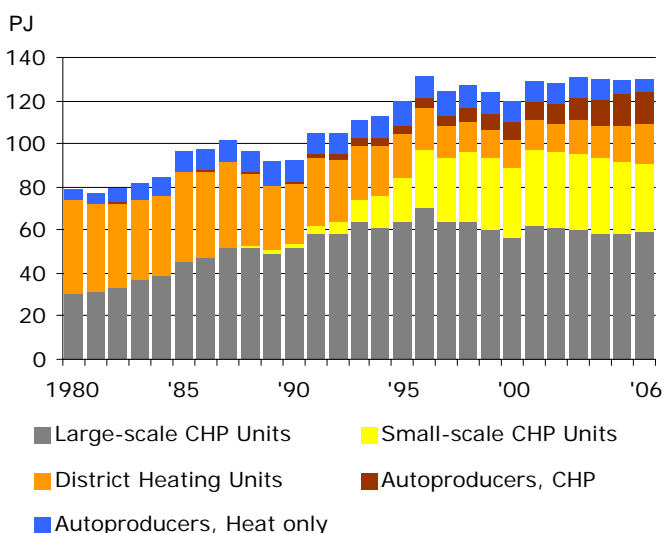
In 2006, 81.9 per cent of total district heating was produced in combination with electricity. The corresponding figures in 1990 and 1980 were 58.8 per cent and 39.1 per cent, respectively.

District Heating Production by Producer

Direct Energy Content [TJ]	1980	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change
									'90 - '06
Total Gross Production	79 016	92 411	119 090	119 725	130 448	129 950	129 530	129 372	40.0%
Large-scale CHP Units	30 757	51 511	64 388	56 271	60 157	58 558	58 248	58 977	14.5%
Small-scale CHP Units	30	2 145	19 665	33 027	35 028	34 976	33 957	31 528	1 370%
District Heating Plants	43 655	27 755	20 393	12 539	15 750	15 131	16 620	18 555	-33.1%
Autoproducers ¹⁾									
- CHP Units	130	694	3 857	8 375	10 543	12 212	14 884	15 390	2118%
- Heat Units	4 444	10 306	10 787	9 513	8 969	9 074	5 821	4 922	-52.2%
Own Use in Production	-	-	-1 438	-1 533	- 790	- 938	-1 335	-1 497	•
Large-scale CHP Units	-	-	-1 156	- 866	- 375	- 393	- 384	- 353	•
Small-scale CHP Units	-	-	- 152	- 637	- 342	- 440	- 683	- 804	•
District Heating Plants	-	-	- 130	- 30	- 72	- 105	- 268	- 340	•
Total Net Production	79 016	92 411	117 652	118 192	129 658	129 013	128 195	127 875	38.4%
Net Imports	-	122	141	144	152	155	153	153	25.4%
Domestic Supply	79 016	92 533	117 793	118 336	129 810	129 168	128 348	128 028	38.4%
Consumption in Refineries	-	- 428	- 380	- 275	- 261	- 248	- 355	- 355	-17.0%
Distribution Loss	-19 754	-18 507	-23 559	-23 667	-25 962	-25 834	-25 670	-25 606	38.4%
Final Consumption of District Heating	59 262	73 599	93 854	94 393	103 587	103 086	102 323	102 067	38.7%

1) Gross production and net production are by definition identical.

District Heating Production by Type of Producer



District heating production is generated by large-scale CHP plants, small-scale CHP plants, district heating plants, and by autoproducers.

Most district heating production comes from large-scale CHP-plants. Since the end of the 1980s and during the 1990s the share of district heating produced at CHP plants increased as district heating plants exclusively producing heat were rebuilt as small-scale CHP plants. The same period also saw an increase in production from autoproducers.

District heating production was 129.4 PJ in 2006 which is the same level as the previous year. Compared to 1990, district heating production has increased 40.0 per cent.

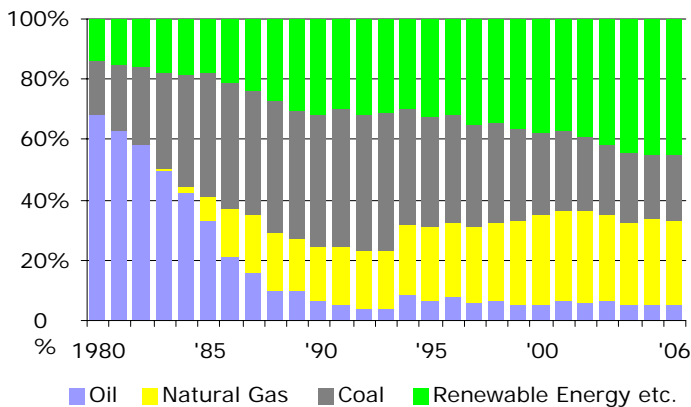
District Heating Production by Fuel

Direct Energy Content [TJ]	1994	1996	1998	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change '94 - '06
Total Gross Production	113 092	131 800	127 247	119 725	130 448	129 950	129 530	129 372	14.4%
Oil	6 335	8 892	7 530	4 433	8 107	6 157	6 104	6 253	-1.3%
- Orimulsion	-	1 033	1 080	1 291	42	1	-	-	•
Natural Gas	25 370	34 222	36 985	41 620	41 855	40 665	39 504	38 866	53.2%
Coal	55 748	58 399	50 685	38 873	36 935	36 451	34 188	34 189	-38.7%
Surplus Heat	2 676	2 917	3 104	3 622	3 329	3 450	3 110	3 644	36.2%
Wastes, Non-renewable	3 374	3 603	3 902	4 295	5 100	5 291	5 552	5 485	62.5%
Renewable Energy	19 588	23 767	25 042	26 881	35 121	37 935	41 072	40 935	109%
Solar Energy	6	6	16	24	51	50	53	45	689%
Geothermal Energy	42	32	54	58	82	82	66	267	530%
Biomass	19 014	23 086	24 174	25 818	33 959	36 720	39 711	39 659	109%
- Straw	4 318	5 502	5 326	5 696	6 808	7 028	7 681	7 642	77.0%
- Wood	4 327	5 008	5 274	5 153	9 059	10 739	12 086	12 052	179%
- Fish Oil	223	52	13	39	365	563	649	902	305%
- Wastes, Renewable	10 146	12 523	13 561	14 930	17 726	18 390	19 296	19 063	87.9%
Biogas	348	510	765	903	966	995	1 170	883	154%
Heat Pumps	178	133	33	78	64	88	72	81	-54.6%

Fuel Consumption in District Heating Production

Direct Energy Content [TJ]	1980	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change '90 - '06
Total Fuel Consumption	75 443	69 878	77 823	73 286	79 993	79 994	79 105	78 351	12.1%
Oil	51 304	4 766	5 076	3 726	5 338	4 083	4 322	4 051	-15.0%
- Orimulsion	-	-	241	646	21	1	-	-	•
Natural Gas	-	12 131	18 883	22 203	22 620	21 918	22 100	22 015	81.5%
Coal	13 527	30 898	28 701	19 459	18 486	18 238	17 121	17 159	-44.5%
Surplus Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•
Wastes, Non-renewable	2 856	3 998	3 533	3 811	4 280	4 494	4 106	3 967	-0.8%
Renewable Energy	7 756	18 085	21 630	24 088	29 270	31 262	31 455	31 159	72.3%
Solar Energy	-	6	6	24	51	50	53	46	661%
Geothermal Energy	-	96	94	116	165	164	66	491	412%
Biomass	7 741	17 902	21 138	23 290	28 406	30 328	30 559	29 957	67.3%
- Straw	290	3 640	4 753	5 013	5 540	5 386	5 934	5 811	59.6%
- Wood	324	3 541	4 606	4 983	7 570	8 675	9 594	9 388	165%
- Fish Oil	-	744	251	49	420	649	761	970	30.4%
- Wastes, Renewable	7 127	9 977	11 528	13 244	14 875	15 619	14 270	13 788	38.2%
Biogas	15	81	334	582	588	641	701	586	624%
Heat Pumps	-	-	57	75	60	80	76	80	•

Composition of Fuels for District Heating Production



There has been a significant change in the fuels used in the production of district heating in the period 1980 to 2006. In 2006, the distribution was: 44.8 per cent renewable energy etc. (biomass being 38.2 per cent), 28.1 per cent natural gas, 21.9 per cent coal and 5.2 per cent oil.

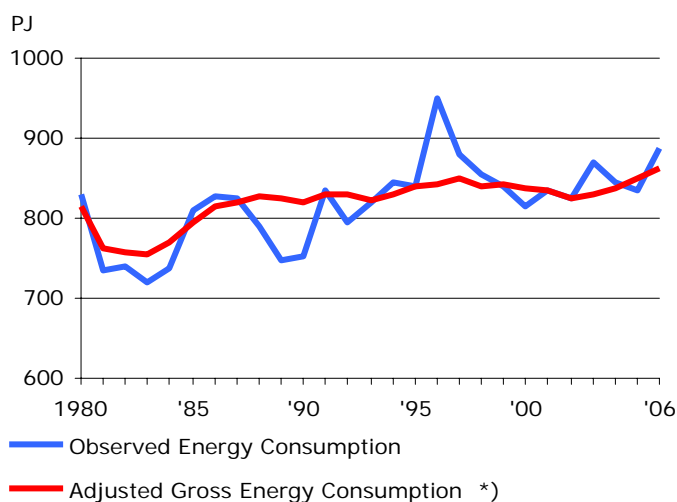
Consumption of natural gas and renewable energy etc. has increased year by year. In 1990, the share of natural gas and renewable energy etc. was 17.4 per cent and 31.6 per cent respectively (including biomass 25.6 per cent).

The share of oil fell sharply from 1980 to 1990, and subsequently has remained more or less constant. Consumption of coal decreased significantly from 1990 to 2006. In 1990, coal constituted 44.2 per cent of the total consumption of fuels for district heating.

Gross Energy Consumption

Fuel Equivalent [PJ]	1980	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change '90-'06
Adjusted Total Gross Energy Consumption	814	819	840	837	831	838	850	863	5.3%
Fuels	814	819	840	837	831	838	850	863	5.3%
Oil	546	355	374	374	343	347	350	347	-2.3%
Natural Gas	0	82	134	192	190	195	192	191	133%
Coal and Coke	241	327	265	176	176	163	166	182	-44.3%
Wastes, Non-renewable	3	5	5	7	8	8	9	9	87.4%
Renewable Energy	24	50	62	88	113	124	133	134	166%
Energy Products	814	819	840	837	831	838	850	863	5.3%
Oil	446	338	335	327	321	328	331	331	-2.1%
Natural Gas	0	59	83	98	100	99	100	102	71.9%
Coal and Coke	22	17	16	12	10	11	11	11	-34.1%
Wastes, Non-renewable	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	149%
Renewable Energy	16	28	28	33	38	39	44	48	70.9%
Electricity	249	297	298	286	280	276	280	286	-3.6%
District Heating	73	78	79	79	82	82	82	83	7.0%
Town Gas	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-71.7%
Uses	814	819	840	837	831	838	850	863	5.3%
Energy Sector	17	28	38	44	48	49	52	48	71.4%
Non-energy Use	16	13	13	13	12	13	12	12	-5.0%
Transport	146	172	186	201	202	211	216	218	27.3%
Agriculture and Industry	228	227	233	227	215	214	214	220	-3.0%
Trade and Service	130	132	127	125	127	126	127	131	-0.1%
Households	276	248	242	227	227	225	229	232	-6.3%
Observed Total Energy Consumption [PJ]	830	753	841	815	871	846	834	887	17.8%
Oil	555	343	372	368	345	345	346	347	0.9%
Natural Gas	0	76	133	186	196	195	188	191	151%
Coal and Coke	252	255	272	166	240	184	155	233	-8.6%
Wastes, Non-renewable	3	4	5	7	8	8	9	9	101%
Renewable Energy	24	48	62	86	113	123	132	132	174%
Foreign Trade with Electricity	- 4	25	- 3	2	- 31	- 10	5	- 25	•
Foreign Trade with District Heating	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.4%

Observed Energy Consumption and Adjusted Gross Energy Consumption



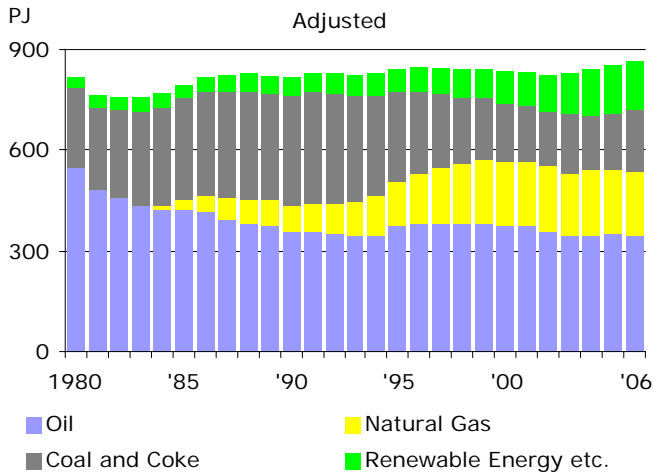
The actual energy consumption shows registered energy consumption within a calendar year. Gross energy consumption is derived by adjusting observed energy consumption by the fuel consumed to produce electricity for foreign trade. The adjusted gross energy consumption is adjusted for climate variations with respect to a normal weather year. The purpose of this consumption figure is to provide a clearer picture of trends in domestic energy consumption.

Adjusted gross energy consumption in 2006 was 863 PJ as opposed to 850 PJ in 2005 corresponding to an increase of 1.5%. In 1990 consumption was 819 PJ.

The actual energy consumption in 2006 was 887 PJ, or 6.3% per cent higher than in 2005. In relation to 1990, it is 17.8 per cent higher, a fact which should be considered in light of a considerable net import of electricity in 1990 compared to a net exports of the size in 2006.

*) Adjusted for net exports of electricity and climate variations

Gross Energy Consumption by Fuel

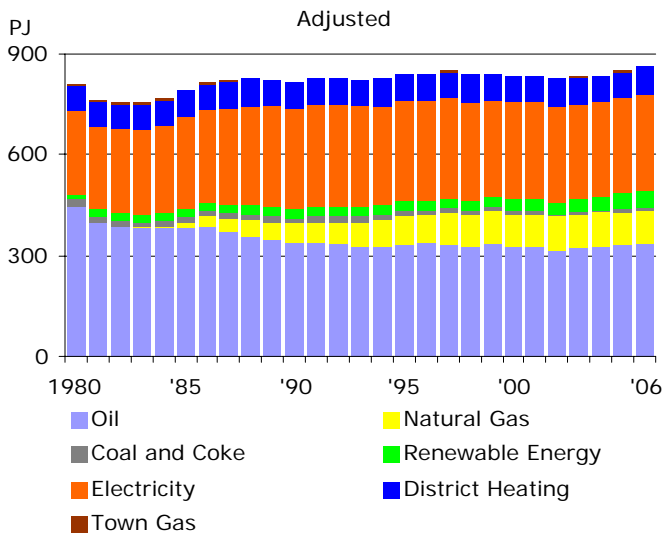


The adjusted gross energy consumption in 2006 is 5.3% per cent higher than in 1990, but consumption of individual fuels has followed rather varied trends.

Consumption of oil fell steeply up until 1993 where it rose again up until 1997 to stabilize around 383 PJ. In 2001 oil consumption started to fall again due to considerable drops in consumption of oilmulsion for generation of electricity. Oil consumption has compared to 1990 fallen 2.3%. Coal consumption has dropped 44.3% since 1990. Consumption of natural gas and renewable energy etc. (i.e. renewable energy and non-renewable wastes) has increased considerably in the period.

In 2006 consumption of coal increased by 10.1 per cent compared to the previous year. Consumption of oil and natural gas dropped 0.9 per cent while consumption of renewable energy etc. increased 1.0 per cent.

Gross Energy Consumption by Energy Product



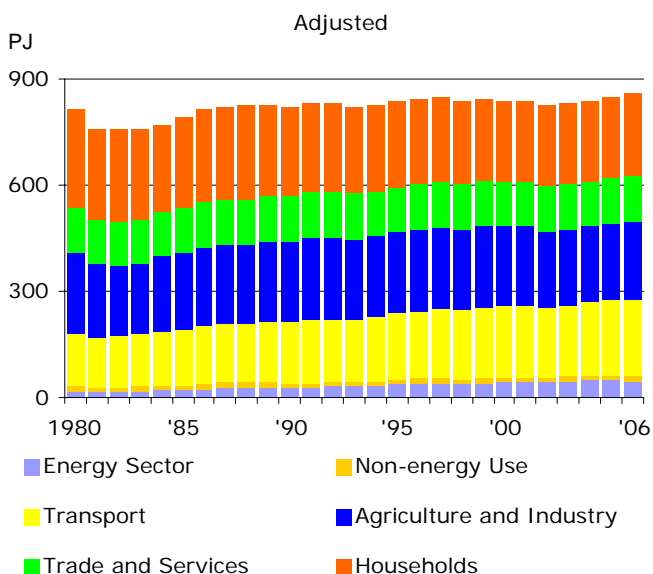
Gross energy consumption by energy product shows gross energy consumption after a number of fuels have been transformed to electricity, district heating, and town gas. The figures shown for oil, natural gas, coal, and renewable energy etc. are thus the amount these fuels used outside the transformation sector.

Fuel consumption in electricity production was 286 PJ in 2006, which is 2.2% higher than the previous year. Compared with 1990, fuel consumption fell by 3.6% due to more efficient electricity production and a growing proportion of wind energy.

Fuel consumption for district heating was 83 PJ in 2006, which is 1.6% higher than the previous year. Compared to 1990 fuel consumption has increased 7.0 per cent. Also in this regard, production has become more efficient in that district heating production has increased by 40.0 per cent since 1990.

For gross energy consumption distributed according to use, please note that electricity, district heating and town gas are included with their associated fuel consumption.

Gross Energy Consumption by Use



Gross energy consumption for transport was 1.3% per cent higher in 2006 than the previous year. Consumption by the agriculture and industry sector, the trade and service sector rose by 2.7 per cent and 3.7 per cent respectively. In households gross energy consumption rose 1.4 per cent while in the energy sector (platforms in the North Sea and oil refineries) it fell 7.0 per cent.

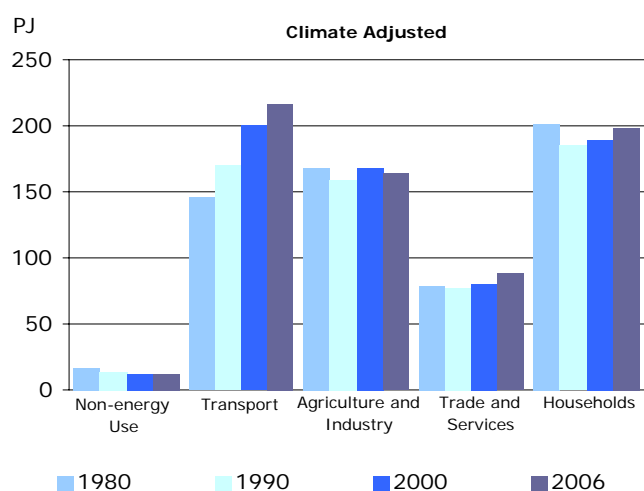
Compared with 1990, gross energy consumption by transport increased by 27.3%. In the agriculture and industry sector, gross energy consumption fell by 3.0 per cent, whereas consumption fell by 0.1 per cent in the trade and service sector, and by 6.3% per cent in households.

The development from 1990 to 2006 (except for transport) has been considerably affected by the possibility of generating electricity and district heating with continued less fuel consumption.

Final Energy Consumption

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change '90-'06
Direct Energy Content [TJ]									
Climate Adjusted Total Final Energy Consumption	609 623	604 200	635 164	649 106	646 904	658 741	665 002	679 353	12.4%
Non-energy Use	16 253	13 004	13 403	12 619	11 630	12 901	12 064	12 349	-5.0%
Transport	145 158	170 216	184 461	199 333	199 825	208 980	213 878	216 697	27.3%
Road Transport	102 766	129 943	139 710	153 770	156 997	160 515	162 300	167 721	29.1%
Rail Transport	5 016	4 765	4 957	4 339	4 220	4 255	4 488	4 417	-7.3%
Sea Transport, Domestic	5 588	6 344	7 625	4 877	5 652	5 134	5 738	4 981	-21.5%
Air Transport	23 642	27 515	28 720	34 822	31 695	35 797	37 627	37 839	37.5%
Military Transport	8 145	1 649	3 449	1 525	1 261	3 280	3 726	1 739	5.4%
Agriculture and Industry	167 712	159 453	167 794	167 606	160 210	160 247	158 851	163 840	2.8%
Agriculture and Forestry	18 484	22 584	22 083	24 110	22 946	22 555	22 192	23 253	3.0%
Horticulture	11 338	10 540	9 821	8 588	7 335	7 273	7 506	7 968	-24.4%
Fishing	7 312	10 785	8 324	9 451	8 534	7 392	7 488	7 869	-27.0%
Manufacturing	124 586	109 250	120 235	117 806	113 469	115 061	113 512	116 520	6.7%
Construction	5 992	6 295	7 331	7 651	7 927	7 967	8 152	8 230	30.7%
Trade and Service	78 319	77 056	77 718	80 638	84 138	84 941	85 111	88 375	14.7%
Wholesale	19 045	13 795	13 307	13 895	13 149	13 195	12 889	13 244	-4.0%
Retail Trade	9 702	8 883	8 728	9 324	9 892	10 032	10 081	10 437	17.5%
Private Service	25 955	28 812	31 239	32 904	35 852	36 085	36 122	37 959	31.8%
Public Service	23 617	25 566	24 444	24 515	25 245	25 629	26 020	26 734	4.6%
Households	202 180	184 470	191 788	188 911	191 102	191 671	195 097	198 093	7.4%
Single Family Houses	153 863	136 804	141 652	139 165	140 817	140 851	144 301	146 775	7.3%
Multi-family Houses	48 317	47 666	50 136	49 746	50 285	50 820	50 796	51 318	7.7%
Observed [TJ]									
Total Final Energy Consumption	616 980	580 617	631 471	630 843	641 276	651 864	657 569	665 576	14.6%

Final Energy Consumption by Use

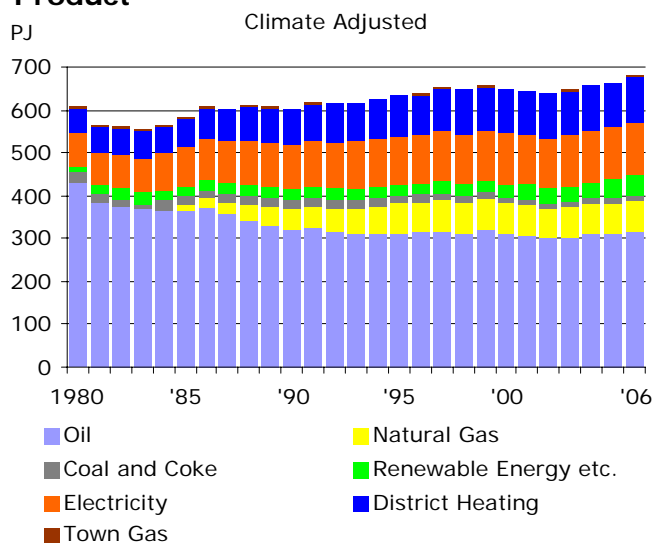


Final energy consumption includes consumption for transport and non-energy use (such as lubricants and asphalt), as well as energy consumption for production and heating by the agriculture and industry sector, the trade and service sector and consumption by households.

Final energy consumption in 2006 was 679 PJ, which is 2.2 per cent higher than in 2005. Compared to 1990, final consumption was 12.4 per cent higher.

Energy consumption in the transport sector increased steadily throughout most of the period. From 1990 to 2006, consumption increased 27.3 per cent. Energy consumption in the agriculture and industry sector and trade and service sector has increased by 2.8 per cent and 14.7 per cent respectively from 1990 to 2006, while consumption in households has increased by 7.4 per cent.

Final Energy Consumption by Energy Product

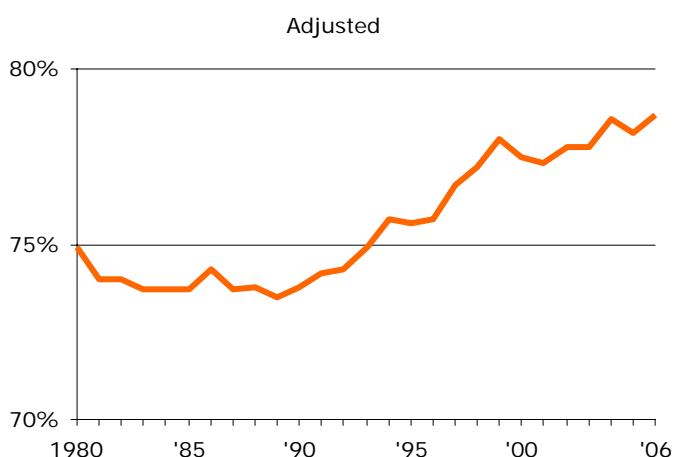


Final energy consumption rose by 2.2 per cent from 2005 to 2006. Consumption of oil and natural gas increased by 1.3 per cent and 1.7 per cent, respectively while consumption of electricity and district heating increased 2.0 per cent and 2.4 per cent, respectively. Coal consumption (for other use than production of electricity and district heating) went up by 5.0 per cent following a fall of 2.6 per cent the previous year.

Since 1990, final consumption of natural gas has increased by 46.6 per cent, while the consumption of electricity and district heating has grown by 19.4 per cent and 32.2 per cent respectively. Consumption of oil and coal has fallen by 2.4 per cent and 34.1 per cent respectively in the same period.

Final consumption of renewable energy etc. (i.e. renewable energy and non-renewable wastes) was 8.6 per cent higher in 2006 than the previous year. Compared to 1990 consumption of renewable energy etc. has increased 71.8 per cent.

Ratio of Final Energy Consumption to Gross Energy Consumption

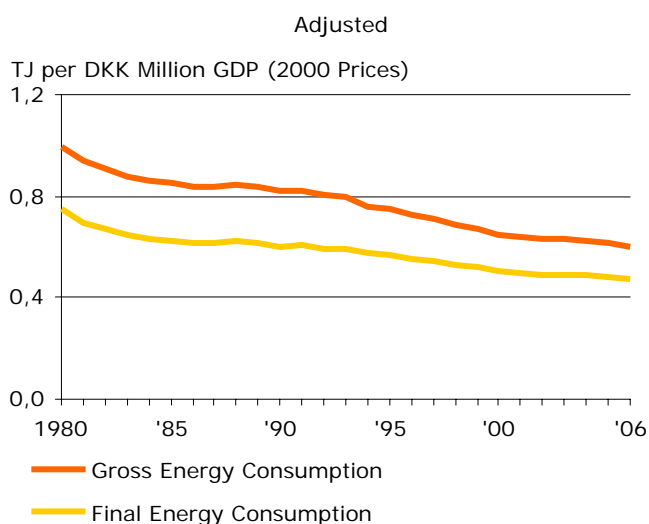


The difference between final energy consumption and gross energy consumption represents the consumption by extraction and refining, transformation losses during production of electricity and district heating and losses in the distribution of energy.

The relationship between final energy consumption and gross energy consumption can therefore be regarded as an indicator of the efficiency of the total energy system.

Efficiency in terms of the relationship between final energy consumption and gross energy consumption fell between 1980 and 1989 due to great increases in electricity consumption. Following this period efficiency rose again due to a fairly weak upwards trend in electricity consumption, and to the fact that an ever larger proportion of electricity and district heating is being generated by CHP. Moreover, wind power is gaining more and more significance.

Gross Energy Consumption and Final Energy Consumption per DKK Million GDP



Since 1980, economic activity in Denmark, measured in terms of gross domestic product (GDP) at 2000 prices, has increased much faster than energy consumption.

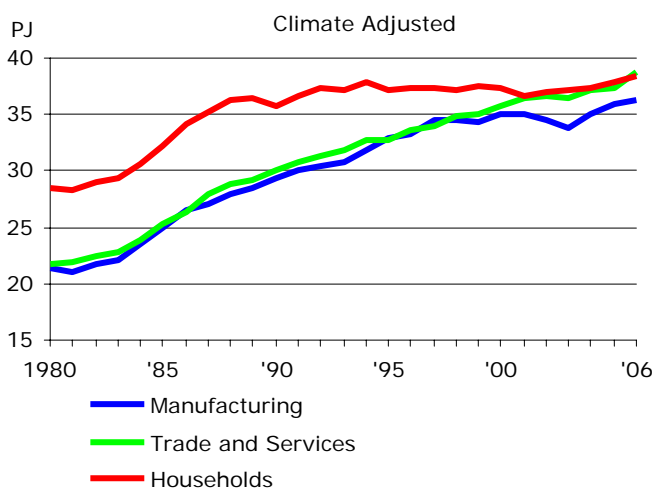
In 2006, the gross energy consumption was 0.603 TJ per DKK million GDP (calculated in 2000 prices, chained values), as opposed to 0.997 TJ in 1980; i.e. fuel intensity has been reduced by 39.5 per cent during this period. Compared to 1990 the reduction was 26.3 per cent. Intensity fell by 1.9 per cent in 2006 compared to the previous year.

A comparison of development in GDP with development in final energy consumption shows that energy intensity fell by 21.4% from 1990 to 2006. This reduction is less because the increased efficiency of the transformation sector is not included. The intensity fell by 1.3% in 2006 compared to the previous year.

Final Electricity Consumption

Direct Energy Content [TJ]	1980	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change '90-'06
Climate Adjusted Total Final Electricity Consumption	78 336	103 176	111 346	117 572	116 744	118 955	120 727	123 148	19.4%
Rail Transport	479	736	854	1 253	1 270	1 333	1 351	1 353	83.8%
Agriculture and Industry	27 682	36 597	40 444	43 265	41 901	43 016	44 150	44 710	22.2%
Agriculture and Forestry	5 086	5 457	5 522	5 968	5 664	5 730	5 904	6 047	10.8%
Horticulture	467	686	960	1 079	1 204	1 113	1 027	1 123	63.7%
Manufacturing	21 362	29 400	32 854	35 004	33 849	34 954	35 944	36 181	23.1%
Construction	767	1 054	1 107	1 214	1 183	1 218	1 274	1 359	28.9%
Trade and Service	21 788	30 147	32 847	35 715	36 468	37 226	37 417	38 660	28.2%
Wholesale	3 599	5 451	5 305	5 936	5 941	5 989	5 963	6 096	11.8%
Retail Trade	3 784	5 202	5 134	5 742	5 995	6 174	6 249	6 411	23.2%
Private Service	8 347	11 715	13 391	14 903	15 532	15 735	15 840	16 626	41.9%
Public Service	6 058	7 778	9 016	9 134	9 000	9 327	9 365	9 527	22.5%
Households	28 388	35 696	37 202	37 339	37 106	37 381	37 809	38 426	7.6%
Single Family Houses	21 431	27 011	28 221	28 210	27 967	28 071	28 279	28 758	6.5%
Multi-family Houses	6 957	8 686	8 980	9 129	9 139	9 310	9 530	9 668	11.3%
Observed Total Final Electricity Consumption	78 571	102 103	111 174	116 831	116 528	118 703	120 464	122 675	20.1%

Final Electricity Consumption by Sector

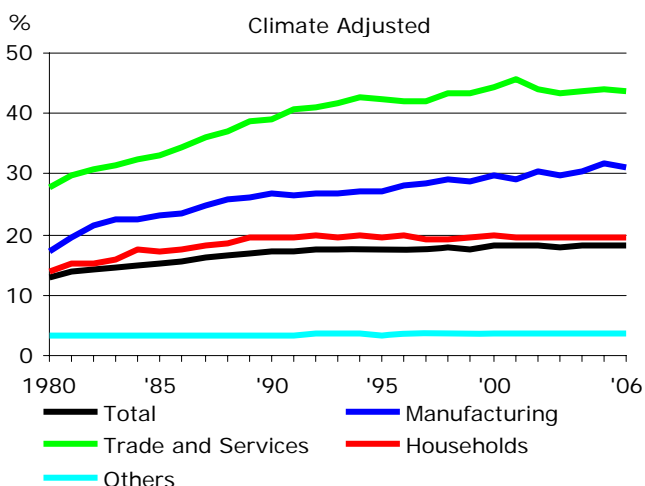


Electricity consumption in manufacturing increased by 23.1 per cent from 1990 to 2006. From 1997 to 2003 electricity consumption was stagnant and then it increased again. Electricity consumption in 2006 was 0.7 per cent higher than the year before.

The trade and service sector has been characterized by increasing electricity consumption. From 1990 to 2006, electricity consumption has grown by 28.2 per cent. Electricity consumption in 2006 was 3.3 per cent higher than the year before.

Following a sharp increase in the electricity consumption of households from 1980 to 1990, electricity consumption has increased slightly since then. Consumption went up by 7.6 per cent from 1990 to 2006. Electricity consumption in 2006 was 1.6 per cent higher than the year before.

Share of Electricity in Total Energy Consumption



From 1980 to 1990, the share electricity consumption of total final energy consumption increased significantly in all sectors except transport. Since then, this share first grew moderately until the end of the 1990s and then it stagnated. In 1980, the share was 12.8 per cent, in 1990 it was 17.1 per cent, in 2000 it was 18.1 per cent and in 2006 it remained at 18.1 per cent.

The share of electricity consumption of the trade and service sector has been increasing until 2001 but since then it has remained the same. In 2006, electricity consumption amounted to 43.7 per cent of total final energy consumption. In manufacturing and households, the share of electricity was 31.1 per cent and 19.4 per cent respectively in 2006. The share was unchanged in households compared to 1990.

CO₂ Emissions, Observed

1000 tonnes									Change
CO ₂ Emissions, Observed	1980	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	'90-'06
CO₂ Emissions, Total	64 024	52 724	59 567	52 456	58 230	52 757	49 447	57 395	8.9%
CO₂ Emissions by Fuels	64 024	52 724	59 567	52 456	58 230	52 757	49 447	57 395	8.9%
Oil	40 048	24 178	26 197	26 058	24 214	24 153	24 033	24 403	0.9%
Natural Gas	1	4 323	7 546	10 624	11 207	11 144	10 677	10 847	151%
Coal	23 975	24 222	25 824	15 774	22 810	17 461	14 737	22 146	-8.6%
CO₂ Emissions by Uses	64 024	52 724	59 567	52 456	58 230	52 757	49 447	57 395	8.9%
Energy Sector	880	1 391	1 884	2 312	2 390	2 427	2 429	2 483	78.5%
Transformation	29 893	24 831	30 143	23 297	29 337	23 321	19 985	27 640	11.3%
Electricity Production	24 038	20 741	25 867	19 855	25 844	19 989	16 736	24 420	17.7%
District Heating Production	5 286	3 989	4 198	3 399	3 456	3 295	3 217	3 190	-20.0%
Town Gas Production	570	101	78	42	37	37	33	29	-71.2%
Final Consumption	33 251	26 501	27 540	26 847	26 503	27 010	27 032	27 272	2.9%
Transport	10 559	12 419	13 450	14 498	14 546	15 208	15 566	15 766	27.0%
Agriculture and Industry	10 423	7 787	8 127	7 573	7 210	7 181	6 978	7 257	-6.8%
Trade and Service	2 945	1 372	1 030	816	871	877	855	866	-36.9%
Households	9 324	4 924	4 932	3 960	3 877	3 744	3 633	3 383	-31.3%

Observed CO₂ emissions are calculated on the basis of the observed energy consumption, see energy balance on page 4. By means of fuel specific emission factors

energy consumption for CO₂ emissions are calculated. The factors used can be seen on page 51. CO₂ emissions have not been added to renewable energy etc.

CO₂ Emissions, Adjusted^{*)}

1000 tonnes									Change
CO ₂ Emissions, Observed	1980	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	'90-'06
CO₂ Emissions, Total	62 303	60 780	59 131	54 236	51 695	50 921	51 012	52 533	-13.6%
CO₂ Emissions by Fuels	62 303	60 780	59 131	54 236	51 695	50 921	51 012	52 533	-13.6%
Oil	39 387	25 034	26 375	26 577	24 053	24 272	24 307	24 383	-2.6%
Natural Gas	1	4 646	7 603	10 955	10 867	11 133	10 956	10 819	132.8%
Coal	22 915	31 100	25 153	16 703	16 775	15 517	15 749	17 331	-44.3%
CO₂ Emissions by Uses	62 303	60 780	59 131	54 236	51 695	50 921	51 012	52 533	-13.6%
Energy Sector	880	1 391	1 884	2 312	2 390	2 427	2 429	2 483	78.5%
Transformation	28 556	32 037	29 590	24 573	22 659	21 312	21 370	22 455	-29.9%
Electricity Production	22 868	27 315	25 218	20 662	19 018	17 797	17 927	18 877	-30.9%
District Heating Production	5 128	4 613	4 294	3 866	3 604	3 477	3 410	3 548	-23.2%
Town Gas Production	559	108	78	45	37	38	33	30	-72.0%
Final Consumption	32 867	27 353	27 657	27 351	26 647	27 182	27 212	27 595	0.9%
Transport	10 559	12 419	13 450	14 498	14 546	15 208	15 566	15 766	27.0%
Agriculture and Industry	10 358	7 966	8 153	7 685	7 242	7 219	7 019	7 334	-7.9%
Trade and Service	2 875	1 505	1 045	877	890	901	879	913	-39.4%
Households	9 075	5 463	5 009	4 291	3 970	3 854	3 748	3 582	-34.4%

^{*)} Adjusted for net exports of electricity and climate variations.

Adjusted CO₂ emissions are calculated on the basis of the adjusted gross energy consumption as it appears in the Gross Energy Consumption table. In this statement energy consumption for space heating is adjusted for temperature fluctuations and energy

consumption for production of electricity is adjusted for fluctuations in net exports of electricity. In cold years or years with net electricity exports, the adjustment is thus negative, while in warm years or years with net imports of electricity the adjustment is positive.

CO₂ Accounts

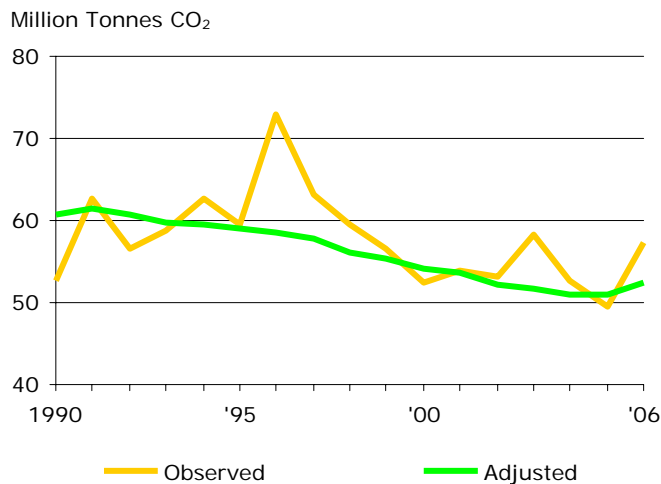
CO₂ accounts are used to monitor the development in relation to the international goals for emissions and absorption of greenhouse gases. Denmark's international environmental commitment means that in accordance with the EU's allocation of the total EU reduction commitment under the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol, Denmark must reduce average emissions of greenhouse gases in the period 2008-2012 by 21 per cent compared to the base year 1990/95. However, the EU has given assurance that an unresolved issue on Denmark's presumption concerning adjustment of the emissions in 1990 would be resumed when the assessments of the Climate Convention of the EU member states' greenhouse inventories have been implemented.

In 2005 total emissions of greenhouse gases (without adjustments) were 63.9 million tonnes CO₂ equivalents, which is 7.8 per cent less than base year emissions of 69.3 million tonnes CO₂ equivalents.

This commitment partly includes CO₂ emissions from energy use (excluding emissions from international air travel, cross-border trade in petrol and diesel), CO₂ emissions from other sources (flaring of gas in the North Sea, plastic in waste incineration and in certain industrial processes). Emissions of five other greenhouse gases are also included in the commitment: methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆), which are converted to CO₂ equivalents. To settle the obligation 2008-2012, reductions obtained in connection with certain CO₂ removals in forests and land areas and projects in other countries (the so-called JI and CDM project) will be factored in.

Source: The Ministry of the Environment and the National Environmental Research Institute of Denmark (a statement of Denmark's total emissions of greenhouse gases in 2006 will be available at the end of 2008).

CO₂ Emissions - Observed and Adjusted



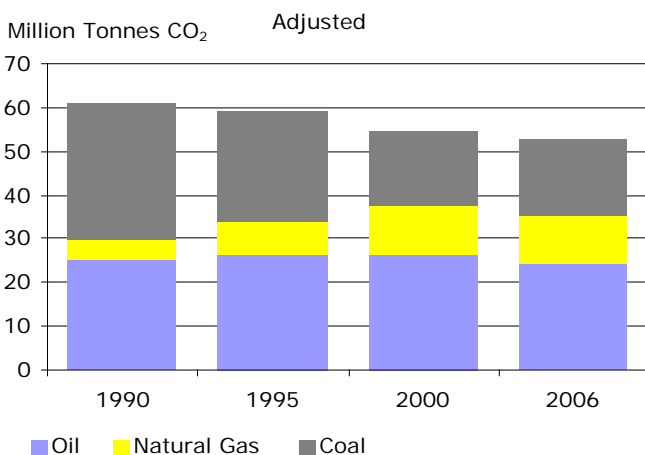
The Danish Energy Authority calculates both observed CO₂ emissions and adjusted CO₂ emissions, which take annual temperature variations and foreign trade in electricity into account, cf. the statement of Gross Energy Consumption. The purpose of the adjusted calculations is to illustrate the trends underlying the development.

In 2006, actual CO₂ emissions rose by 16.1 per cent compared to 2005. This increase is due to a considerably higher electricity generation and an increase in coal consumption.

From 1990 to 2006 actual CO₂ emissions increased 8.9 per cent. This should be viewed in the light of the fact that Denmark in 1990 had a large net import of electricity, while Denmark in 2006 had a corresponding large net export of electricity.

Adjusted CO₂ emissions increased by 3.0 per cent in 2006. Compared to 1990, adjusted CO₂ emissions fell by 13.6 per cent.

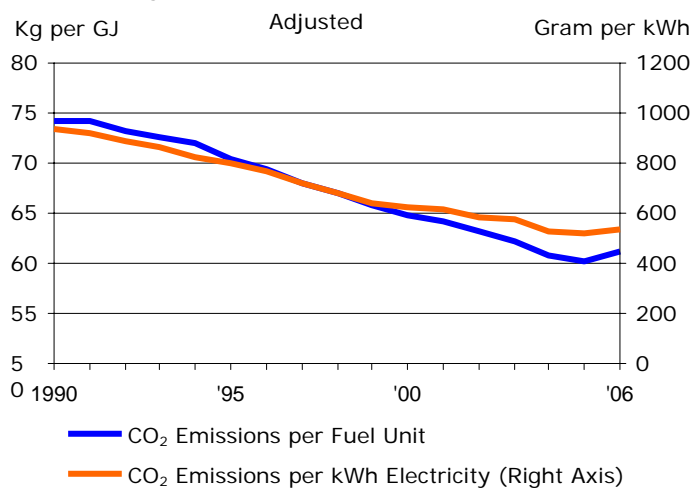
CO₂ Emissions by Fuel



Since 1990, there has been a significant shift in the distribution of energy consumption by fuel. Consumption of natural gas and renewable energy etc. has increased at the expense of coal consumption.

This shift in fuels for energy has led to reduced CO₂ emissions even though gross energy consumption has gone up by 5.3 per cent since 1990. This is because burning coal leads to greater CO₂ emissions than burning natural gas and renewable energy.

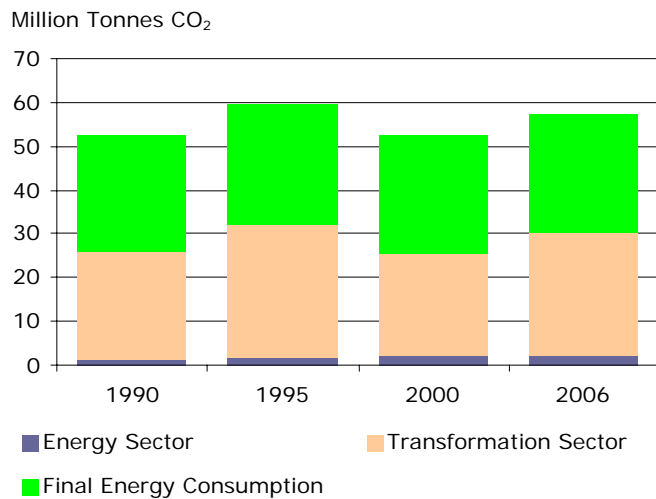
CO₂ Emissions per Fuel Unit and per kWh of Electricity



Gross energy consumption has remained fairly constant since 1990, whereas the distribution of fuel consumption has changed markedly. As a result of the shift from coal to natural gas and renewable energy, less CO₂ was bound to each fuel consumption unit. In 2006, each GJ of adjusted gross energy consumption was associated with 60.9 kg CO₂. In 1990 this figure was 74.2 kg. This corresponds to a reduction of 17.9 per cent.

One kWh of electricity sold in Denmark caused 539 grams of CO₂ emissions in 2006. In 1990, CO₂ emissions were 937 grams per kWh of electricity sold. This corresponds to a reduction of 42.4 per cent. This large reduction is attributable to fuel conversions in electricity production and the growing significance of CHP production and wind power.

CO₂ Emissions by Sector

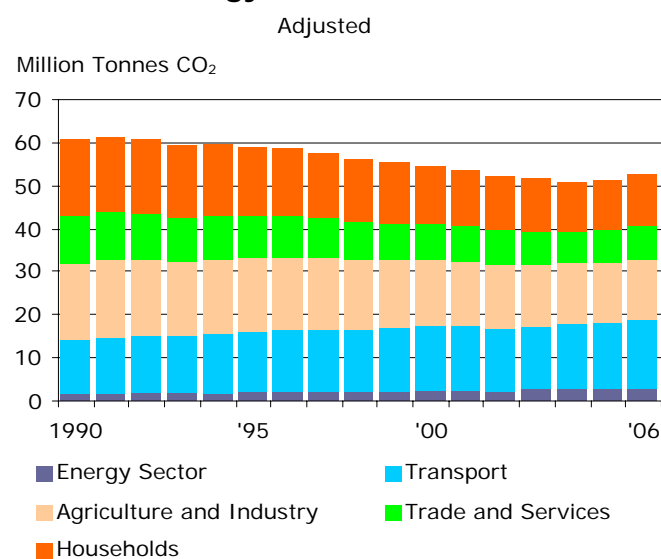


The energy system is divided into three sectors: energy sector (extraction and refining), transformation sector (production of electricity, district heating, and town gas), and final consumption (transport and consumption by households and industries).

Of the total observed CO₂ emissions in 1990 of 52.7 million tonnes, 24.8 million tonnes came from the transformation sector, and 26.5 million tonnes from final energy consumption, while the energy sector emitted 1.4 million tonnes.

In 2006, the total observed CO₂ emissions were 57.4 million tonnes of which 27.6 million tonnes were from the transformation sector. Compared to 1990 there has been an increase of 4.9 million tonnes which was in particular due to markedly higher electricity generation in 2006 than in 1990. CO₂ emission from final consumption was 27.3 million tonnes in 2006. In the energy sector the emission was 2.5 million tonnes.

CO₂-emissions in Final Energy Consumption incl. Energy Sector



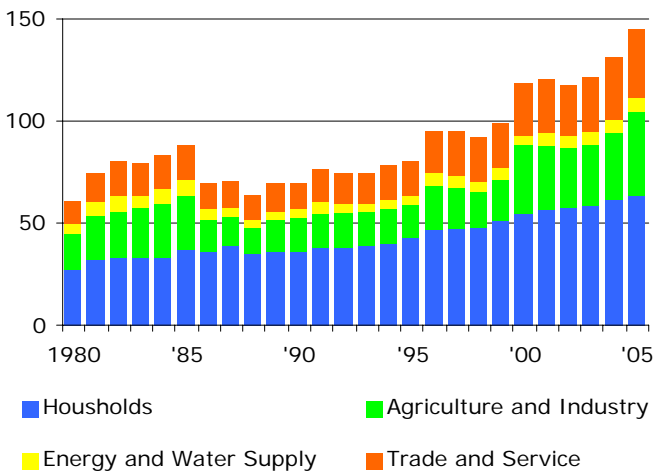
By distributing CO₂ emissions caused by electricity generation and production of district heating and town gas amongst end consumers, we get a picture of how total emissions of CO₂ can be allocated to the energy sector, transport, industry and households.

In 2006, the agriculture and industry sector and transport were responsible for the largest shares of total CO₂ emissions, with 30.4 per cent and 27.4 per cent respectively. Households and the trade and service sector accounted for 22.2 per cent and 14.9 per cent respectively, while the energy sector accounted for 5.1 per cent of CO₂ emissions.

Compared to 1990, CO₂ emissions from transport increased by 22.5 per cent. However, for agriculture and industry, the service and trade sector and households there have been significant decreases. In agriculture and industry and the trade and service sector, CO₂ emissions fell by 21.2 per cent and 26.1 per cent respectively, while for households they fell by 34.7 per cent.

Energy Expenditures by Sector

Billion DKK, Current Prices



Energy expenses are calculated based on the purchase prices of the year including taxes and VAT. As a general rule, enterprises subsequently receive a full refund of energy taxes (but not CO₂ taxes) and VAT.

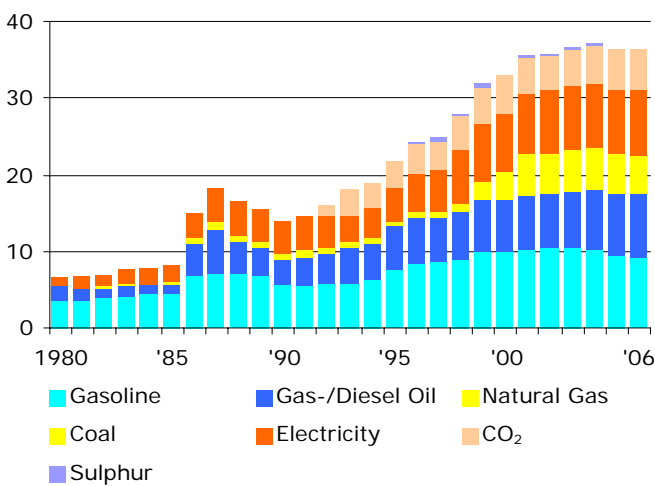
Total expenditure for energy was DKK 145.2 billion which is 11.0 per cent more than the previous year. Households paid DKK 64.0 billion, the agriculture and industry sector paid DKK 40.7 billion while the trade and service sector, including public service paid DKK 33.3 billion.

Energy expenses increased from DKK 61 billion to DKK 89 billion in the period 1980-1985 after which there was a fall due to decreasing energy prices on the world market. Since then expenses have been increasing. The increase from 2004 to 2005 was especially due to higher energy prices.

Source: Statistics Denmark

Revenues from Energy, CO₂ and Sulphur Taxes.

Billion DKK, Current Prices



In 2006 the revenue from energy taxes amounted to DKK 36.3 billion, which is almost unchanged compared to the previous year. The revenue is calculated based on 2006 prices and also comprises CO₂ and sulphur taxes besides actual energy taxes. The largest contribution to revenue in 2006 is from petrol (DKK 9.3 billion), electricity (DKK 8.6 billion), gas/diesel oil (DKK 8.1 billion) and CO₂ taxes (DKK 5.0 billion).

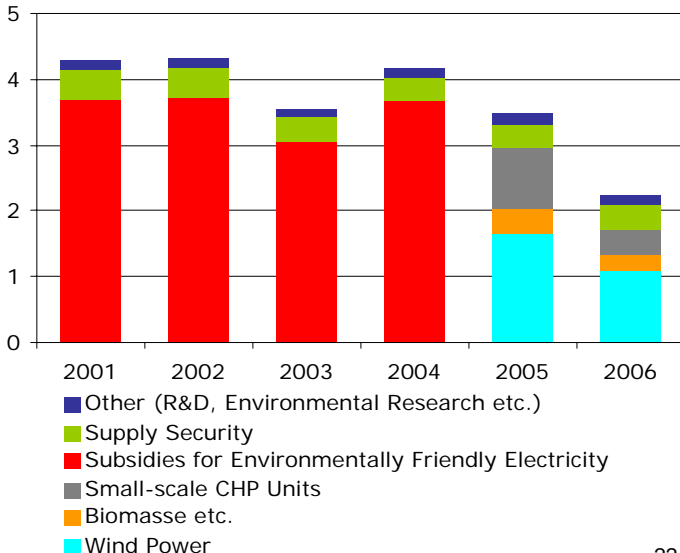
Compared to 1990 when there were no CO₂ and sulphur taxes, the revenue has increased by 160 per cent. As to gas/diesel, electricity and petrol there has been an increase of respectively 160 per cent, 101 per cent and 64 per cent since 1990.

In 2006 the share of energy, CO₂ and sulphur taxes amounted to 4.5 per cent of total tax and VAT revenues in Denmark compared to 4.7 per cent in 2005.

Source: Statistics Denmark

Expenses for Public Service Obligations (PSO) in the Electricity Sector

Billion DKK, Current Prices



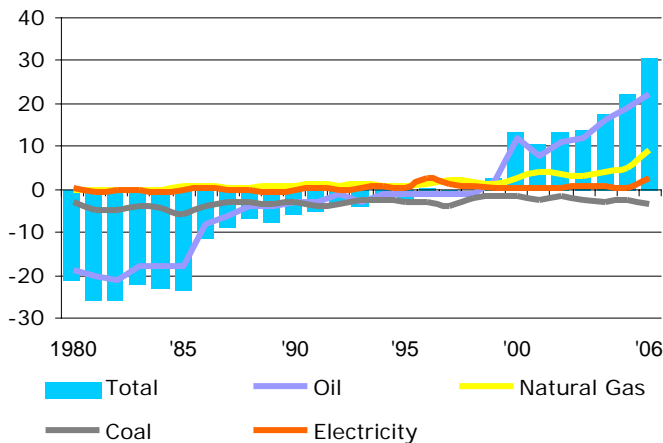
Total expenses for PSO were DKK 2.2 billion in 2006 compared to DKK 3.5 billion in 2005.

From 2005 the support system was changed so that environmentally friendly electricity generation is now supported through better prices which are, to a great extent, regulated in proportion to the market price.

For 2006 the total support for environmentally friendly electricity generation was about DKK 1.7 bn broken down on wind (DKK 1.1 bn), biomass etc. (DKK 0.2 bn) and small-scale CHPs (DKK 0.4 bn). Compared to 2005 there has been a fall of DKK 1.2 bn, which is primarily due to the fact that the electricity prices in 2006 were on average DKK 0.08 higher per kWh than in 2005.

Net Currency Revenues from Energy

Billion DKK, Current Prices



For 2006 net currency revenues from energy products were DKK 30.6 bn. There was a surplus on trade with oil, natural gas and electricity but a deficit on trade in coal. In 2005 net currency revenues were DKK 22.2 bn.

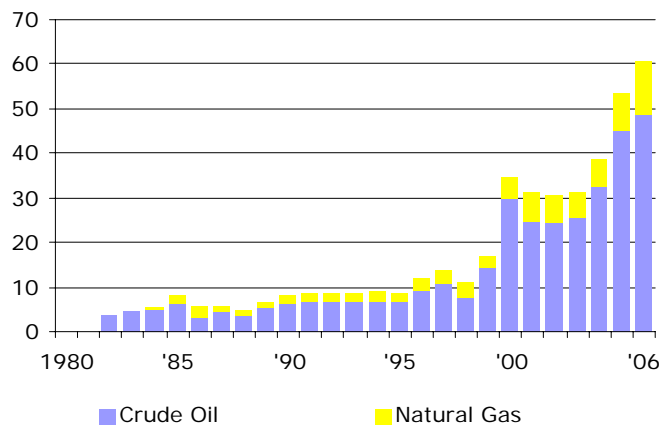
Foreign trade in energy products is also expected to make a positive contribution to the national balance of trade in the coming years, as Denmark produces more energy than is consumed.

In the first half of the 1980s the conditions were completely different as net currency revenues for energy products were DKK 20-25 bn per year. This basically corresponded to the total deficit on the balance of payments.

Source: Statistics Denmark

Value of Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production

Billion DKK, Current Prices



The value of the produced crude oil and natural gas for the North Sea in 2006 was DKK 60.7 bn compared to DKK 53.5 bn the previous year. The value of crude oil increased from DKK 44.9 bn to DKK 48.4 bn while the value of natural gas increased from DKK 8.6 bn to DKK 12.3 bn.

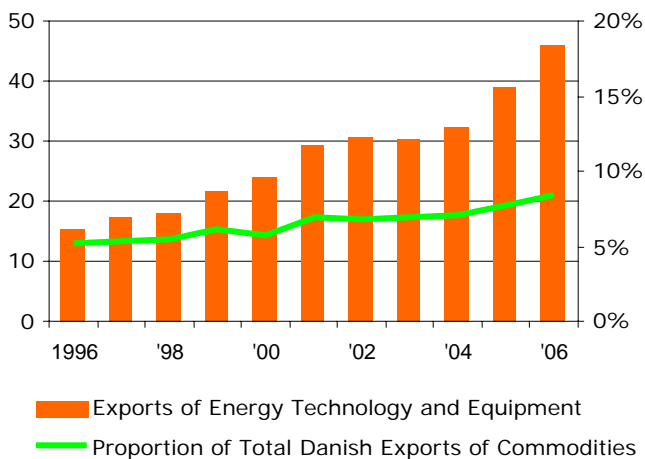
The value depends on the scale of production as well as current prices on the world market. The value of crude oil and natural gas increased in 2006 solely due to higher prices while production fell.

The value of the North Sea production has increased more than seven-fold from 1990 to 2006.

Source: "Danish Oil and Gas Production 2006".

Exports of Energy Technology and Equipment

Billion DKK, Current Prices



Exports of wind turbines, district heating pipes, thermostat valves, pumps etc. are increasing markedly. Since 1996 exports have on average increased 11.5 per cent per year and were DKK 45.9 bn in 2006 corresponding to 8.4 per cent of total Danish exports.

The Danish Energy Authority and the Danish Energy Industries Federation under the Confederation of Danish Industries have worked together to prepare a new statistics for Danish energy technology focussing on developments in exports and industry.

More information is available at the webpage of Danish Energy Authority

<http://www.ens.dk/sw49827.asp>

Source: Statistics Denmark.

Danish Energy Key Figures

Change

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	'90-'06
Energy Intensity, Gross Energy Consumption [TJ per million per GDP]	0.997	0.818	0.748	0.647	0.632	0.624	0.614	0603	-26.3%
Energy Intensity, Final Energy Consumption [TJ per million per GDP]	0.747	0.603	0.565	0.502	0.492	0.478	0.468	0.474	-21.4%
Gross Energy Consumption per Capita [GJ]	159	160	161	157	154	155	157	159	-0.3%
Final Energy Consumption per Capita [GJ]	119	118	122	122	120	122	123	125	6.4%
Rate of Self-sufficiency [per cent]	5	52	78	139	144	156	155	144	178%
Dependency on Oil [per cent]	67	43	45	45	41	41	41	40	-7.3%
Renewable Energy - Share of Gross Energy Consumption [per cent]	3.0	6.2	7.4	10.5	13.7	14.8	15.7	15.6	152%
Refinery Capacity [million tonnes/year]	9.0	9.0	11.7	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	•
Electricity Capacity [MW]	6 618	9 142	11 045	12 600	13 232	13 305	13 337	13 015	42.4%
Wind Turbine Capacity - Share of Total Electricity Capacity [per cent]	-	3.8	5.7	19.0	23.6	23.5	23.5	24.1	542%
Net Electricity Export - Share of Domestic Supply [per cent]	5.1	-22.5	2.3	-1.9	24.3	8.1	-3.8	19.1	-185%
CHP Production - Share of Electricity Consumption [per cent]	18	37	40	56	47	55	63	47	27.5%
CHP Production - Share of District Heating Consumption [per cent]	39	59	74	82	81	81	83	82	39.2%
Renewable Energy etc., excl. waste - Share of Total Electricity Consumption [per cent]	0.0	2.0	5.9	16.7	23.9	27.7	28.7	26.5	1 224%
CO ₂ Emissions per Capita, Adjusted [tonnes]	12.2	11.8	11.3	10.2	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.7	-18.2%
CO ₂ Emissions per kWh Sold [gram per kWh]	1 034	937	800	623	573	527	522	539	-42.4%
CO ₂ Emissions per Consumed Unit of District Heating [kg per GJ]	87	63	46	41	35	34	33	35	-44.5%

Note: Figures for energy consumption and emissions are adjusted.

The Energy Authority's method for adjustment of climate variations

Climate adjustment takes place by adjusting - for each of the uses of the statistics - the share of the energy consumption that consists of space heating and depends on the climate. The adjustment takes place by placing the degree-day figure of the year in question compared to the degree-day figure of a normal year. A warm year compared to the normal year gives a small degree-day figure, which means an adjustment of increased energy consumption. The opposite applies to a relatively cold year. The degree-day figures are informed by the Danish Meteorological Institute.

Ideally, the degree days for the various years should be distributed evenly on the normal year. Since 1988, the degree-day figure has, with two exceptions (1993 and 1996), been lower than "normal". In order to get an adjustment that takes into account that the climate is on the rise, the Danish Energy Authority has chosen to use a normal year based on a sliding average of the degree-day figures for the last 20 years.

The calorific value and CO₂ content in 2006

	Calorific Values	CO ₂ Emission Factors
	GJ/tonnes	Kg./GJ
Crude Oil, North Sea	43.00	-
Refinery Feed Stocks	42.70	-
Refinery Gas	52.00	56.90
LPG	46.00	65.00
LVN	44.50	65.00
Motor Gasoline	43.80	73.00
Aviation Gasoline	43.80	73.00
JP4	43.80	72.00
Other Kerosene	43.50	72.00
JP1	43.50	72.00
Gas-/Diesel Oil	42.70	74.00
Fuel Oil	40.65	78.00
Orimulsion	27.65	80.00
Petroleum Coke	31.40	92.00
Waste Oil	41.90	78.00
White Spirit	43.50	-
Bitumen	39.80	-
Lubricants	41.90	-
Natural Gas GJ/1000 Nm ³	39.54	56.78
Town Gas	17.20	-
Coal in Electricity Plants	24.80	95.00
Other Hard Coal	26.50	95.00
Coke	29.30	108.00
Brown Coal Briquettes	18.30	94.60
Straw	14.50	-
Wood Chips GJ/m ³ (loose volume)	2.80	-
Firewood, Hard wood GJ/m ³	10.40	-
Firewood, Soft wood GJ/m ³	7.60	-
Wood Pellets	17.50	-
Wood Waste	14.70	-
Wood Waste GJ/ m ³ (loose volume)	3.20	-
Biogas GJ/1000 m ³	23.00	-
Wastes	10.50	-
Biodiesel	37.60	-
Bioethanol	26.70	-
Fish Oil	37.20	-

Climate Adjustment

Year	Degree Days	
	Years	Normal Year
1999	3056	3339
2000	2902	3304
2001	3279	3289
2002	3011	3273
2003	3150	3271
2004	3113	3261
2005	3068	3224
2006	2908	3188

Note: Climate-dependent space heating's share of energy consumption in the different consumption areas is adjusted on the basis of degree days from the Danish Meteorological Institute.

Tax rates in 2006

	Energy Taxes	CO ₂ -taxes
	DDK/GJ	DDK/GJ
Transport		
Motor Gasoline	117.2	6.70
Light Diesel Oil	74.91	6.77
Low Sulphur Diesel Oil	69.90	6.77
Other Uses		
LPG	51.72	6.52
Other Kerosene	53.36	6.98
Heating Diesel Oil	51.77	6.77
Fuel Oil	51.46	7.08
Petroleum Coke	58.00	10.00
Natural Gas	51.47	5.50
Electricity Plant Coal	55.00	6.51
Coke	55.00	8.38
Brown Coal	57.00	9.89
Electricity	160.00	25.00
Electricity for Space Heating ¹⁾	141.94	25.00

¹⁾With consumption over 4000 kWh/year in households

Volume Weights in 2006

	tonnes/m ³
Motor Gasoline	0.75
Aviation Gasoline	0.71
JP4	0.76
Other Kerosene	0.80
JP1	0.80
Gas-/Diesel Oil	0.84

Conversion Factors

1 kilo Joule	=	1000 J
1 Mega Joule	=	1000 kJ
1 Giga Joule	=	1000 MJ
1 Tera Joule	=	1000 GJ
1 Peta Joule	=	1000 TJ
1 kWh	=	3.6 MJ
1 MWh	=	3.6 GJ
1 GWh	=	3.6 TJ
1 Btu (British thermal unit)	=	1055.66 J
1 barrel, bbl	=	158 liter
1 mtoe (mill. tonnes oil equivalent)	=	41.868 PJ

The purpose of climate adjustment is to show that energy consumption is dependent on year-to-year fluctuations in climate. A high number of degree-days compared to in a normal year indicates that it has been a relatively cold year, and the year's observed energy consumption should therefore be adjusted downward so it reflects the energy consumption within a normal year. A low number of degree days, on the other hand, leads to upward adjustment of the observed energy consumption.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Agriculture and industry	Includes agriculture, forestry, horticulture, fishing, manufacturing and construction.
Autoproducers	Producers of electricity and/or district heating, whose primary activity is not transformation.
Bitumen	A tar-like oil product, the heaviest part of the distillation residue in refining. Bitumen is used as a binding material for the stone material in road asphalt and as a sealing material in construction.
Border trade with oil products	Motor gasoline, gas/diesel oil and petroleum coke purchased by private persons and haulage contractors on one side of the border and consumed on the other side due to differences in consumer prices. Border trade is not included in international statistics.
CO ₂ emissions	Emissions of carbon dioxide, mainly from use of energy. There are also a number of other sources, including flaring of gas in the North Sea, incineration of plastic waste and certain industrial processes. Energy statistics only include emissions from the consumption of oil, natural gas and coal.
Calorific value	The amount of energy released when combustible matter is burned. Distinction is made between "net" and "gross" calorific values. The difference between the two for each fuel is the latent heat of vaporisation of the water produced during combustion of the fuel. Gross calorific value is the amount of heat released if the combusted products are cooled enough for their water vapour content to condense completely. The water vapour comes from the actual content of the fuel itself and the combustion of the hydrogen compounds in the fuel. The energy statistics of the International Energy Agency (IEA) and Eurostat generally use gross calorific value. The "net" calorific value is the amount of energy attained when the water remains as vapour. Net calorific value is used in the national Danish energy statistics.
Climate adjustment	<p>Energy consumption for heating in Denmark is somewhat dependent on outdoor temperature, which varies from year to year. A measurement of climatic variations is "degree days", registered by the Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI). The number of "degree days" is calculated as the sum of the days when the mean outdoor temperature is below 17 degrees Celsius multiplied by the difference between 17 degrees Celsius and the mean temperature of the 24-hour period. The climate-adjusted energy consumption for heating purposes is therefore the consumption that would have taken place, had the year been a normal year. From the 2005 statistics, the "degree days" of a normal year have been fixed as the moving average of degree days in the last twenty years.</p> <p>However, some of the fuel consumption for heating purposes is independent of outdoor climate, for example heating of water, heat loss from installations and grids etc. This varies according to types of industry and fuel. As a general rule, it is assumed that 65 per cent of fuel consumption in households as well as the service sector and 50 per cent in manufacturing are dependent on "degree days". For each sector, the individual fuels have specific values for heating purposes.</p>
Combined heat and power production (CHP)	Simultaneous production of electricity and heat.
Condensing production of electricity	Condensing production of electricity at large-scale power plants is defined as a method of production, where the surplus heat from electricity generation is eliminated. In Denmark, this typically takes place when the heat is released into the sea.
Consumption in distribution	Consumption of electricity in connection with electricity, district heating and town gas supply.
Consumption in production/own use	Difference between gross and net production of an energy product. Consumption in production comprises finished products, i.e. the extraction of natural gas (on platforms), the refining of oil products and the conversion of electricity.
Degree of self-sufficiency	In Danish energy statistics, degree of self-sufficiency is calculated as production of primary energy in relation to climate-adjusted energy consumption. In international statistics, production is in relation to observed energy consumption.
Direct energy content	Amount of energy contained in a product. This is calculated on the basis of calorific value per unit of weight or volume for the different energy products and as the energy delivered in the form of electricity, district heating and town gas.
Distribution loss	Difference between supply and final consumption of an energy product. For electricity production, it is calculated as the difference between the supply and sale of electricity. In the case of district heating, distribution loss is estimated to comprise 20% of the district heating supplied to the grid. For town gas, the loss is estimated to be 4%. In the case of natural gas, the loss is calculated from year to year.
Electricity capacity	The maximum instantaneous electricity production from a power plant, combined heat and power plant, wind turbine etc. Electricity capacity is measured in MW (megawatt) or kW (kilowatt). Electricity capacity does not indicate a plant's actual production; rather, the maximum a plant can produce at a given moment.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Electricity plant coal	Hard coal used in Danish power plants.
Energy consumption, observed	Registered energy consumption for a given calendar year.
Energy intensity	Energy consumption in relation to gross domestic product (GDP) or gross value added (GVA) at constant prices (2000 prices, chained values).
Extraction and refining	Production of natural gas and crude oil and the processing of crude oil and refinery feedstocks.
Final energy consumption	Sum of the consumption by the final users, i.e. private and public enterprises and households. The energy is used in the production of goods and services, heating, lighting, other usage of appliances and transport. There is also consumption for non-energy purposes, i.e. lubrication, cleaning, and bitumen (asphalt) for roads. Energy consumption in connection with extraction of energy, refining and transformation is not included in final energy consumption. Identification and division of final energy consumption is in accordance with the guidelines from the IEA and Eurostat. Energy consumption for road, rail, sea, air and pipeline transport, irrespective of consumer, is classified in a special main category. Hence, energy used in industry and households is calculated excluding consumption for transportation purposes.
Fuel equivalent	Energy content of a quantity of fuel used for producing a given amount of electricity, district heating or town gas. In the case of oil, coal, natural gas and renewable energy etc., there is no difference between the amount of energy measured in direct energy content and in fuel equivalent.
Gas/diesel oil	Gas and diesel oils have the same boiling point interval in the refining process. They can be used for the same purposes to a great extent. No distinction is therefore made between the two products in the Danish energy statistics. There are usually more stringent environmental and safety specifications for automotive diesel oil than for heating gas oil. The requirements for marine diesel are less stringent.
Geothermal energy	Heat energy from the core of the earth. The energy is used to heat water which then is used to either produce district heating or power. In Denmark, geothermal energy is used only for production of district heating. The efficiency is assumed to be 50 per cent.
Gross domestic product (GDP)	The total market value of all final goods and services produced within the borders of a nation during a specified period.
Gross energy consumption	Observed energy consumption adjusted for fuel consumption related to foreign trade in electricity.
Gross energy consumption, adjusted	Observed gross energy consumption adjusted for climatic variations in relation to a normal year.
Gross value added (GVA)	Equal to GDP at base prices and calculated for the individual enterprise as production at base prices minus production-related consumption at purchasing prices.
Heat pumps	An energy-producing appliance regarded as a form of renewable energy. The volume of energy produced by heat pumps is calculated as the difference between the amount of energy supplied and the electricity consumed by heat pumps.
Imports and exports	Imports and exports refer to goods that have crossed national borders. Greenland and the Faeroe Islands are regarded as abroad.
International marine bunkers	Includes deliveries of energy products (oil) in Denmark to sea-going ships of all flags, including warships and foreign fishing vessels. Deliveries to domestic shipping and Danish fishing vessels are not included. International marine bunkers are not included in national energy consumption.
Joule	Unit of measurement of energy. In Danish energy statistics, the following units are used: 1 PJ (Peta Joule) = 103 TJ (Tera) = 106 GJ (Giga).
JP1 (Kerosene type jet fuel)	Jet Petroleum 1. Designates a petroleum quality different from other types of petroleum in terms of stringent requirements for low water content and unsaturated compounds. Used in aviation.
Large-scale power plants	Plants that generate electricity and/or heat for sale to third parties as their primary activity. There are 19 such plants. West of the Great Belt are Vendsyssel, Aalborg, Studstrup, Aarhus, Randers, Skær-bæk, Vestkraft, Herning, Ensted and Funen power stations. East of the Great Belt are Amager, H.C. Ørsted, Svanemøllen, Asnæs, Avedøre, Kyndby, Stigsnæs, Masnedø and Østkraft.
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (liquid gas, bottled gas). The term for propane, butane and combinations of the two. Used in industry and heating, food preparation and as a propellant. Previously, LPG was also used as a raw material for producing town gas.
LVN	Light Virgin Naphtha (light petrol). Used as a component for petrol production and as a raw material for the petrochemical industry. Previously, LVN was also used to produce town gas.
Manufacturing	The Danish Energy Authority defines manufacturing differently than Statistics Denmark. Refineries are not included as manufacturing industries in Danish Energy Authority statistics; rather, they are sorted in a particular category of consumption. Conversely, the extraction of gravel, stone, clay, salt, etc. is included.
Non-energy use	Energy products included in Total energy consumption, which are not used for energy purposes. This category includes products such as white spirit, lubricants and bitumen.

Orimulsion	Type of heavy oil emulsified in water. It comes from the area around the Orinoco River in Venezuela.
Petroleum coke	A solid oil by-product appearing when refining fuel oil in a so-called coker. Approximately 10 per cent of the material is deposited in the coker as petroleum coke. Primarily used in industry.
Primary production	Production of crude oil, coal, natural gas, renewable energy etc.
PSO	PSO include costs for public service obligations in connection with electricity supply. Such costs are paid by all electricity consumers. PSO includes support to the production of environment-friendly electricity, grid connection of small-scale combined heat and power plants and wind turbines, security of supply, environmental studies about wind turbines, and research and development related to environment-friendly electricity generation.
Recycling	Understood as energy products included in the energy balance for a second time. Currently includes lubricants that have previously been included in final energy consumption for non-energy purposes and which are subsequently included as waste oil.
Refinery feedstocks	Processed oil destined for further processing, products in a stage between raw materials and finished products.
Refinery gas	The lightest fractions obtained in the distillation of crude oil. Refinery gas is non-condensable at normal atmospheric pressure. Primarily used as refinery fuel.
Renewable energy	Renewable energy is defined as solar energy, wind power, hydropower, geothermal power, biomass (straw, wood chips, fuel wood, wood pellets, waste wood, fish oil, and renewable wastes), biogas, bioethanol, biodiesel, and heat pumps.
Renewable energy etc.	Renewable energy etc. is defined as "renewable energy" INCLUDING non-renewable wastes.
Revision of energy statistics	The energy statistics are based on information from multiple sources and a range of assumptions. Insofar as new data about energy supply or consumption become available for a given year, the energy statistics will be revised accordingly. Every year, energy consumption in manufacturing is revised as the statement is partly based on an estimate, which can be replaced by factual data from Statistics Denmark the following year. Also new information concerning production and consumption of renewable energy, including biomass may be provided. Finally, revision of the statistics may be based on a change in delimitations and calculation assumptions.
Small-scale combined heat and power (CHP) plants	Plants not included in the list of large-scale power plants, where the production of power and heat is the main activity.
Statistical difference	The difference between calculations of energy consumption based on different sources, which theoretically ought to produce identical results.
Structure effect	Changes in energy consumption owing to shifts in the structure of industry.
Surplus heat	Residual heat from industrial production. Autoproducers sell a great deal of surplus heat from processing to the district heating network. District heating resulting from surplus heat is not added to fuels in the energy statistics. Transformation gains are therefore to be made in the case of district heating from autoproducers.
Thermal electricity generation	Thermal electricity generation is defined as electricity generated by the combustion of fuels. Thus, it is electricity not generated using wind power, hydropower, wave power or solar cells.
Total energy supply	Denmark's total energy supply is domestic production of energy adjusted for imports and exports (including cross-border trade in oil products, international marine bunkers, and stock changes. The difference between total energy supply and actual energy consumption, observed is the statistical difference.
Town gas	Gas produced in urban gas stations. Town gas was formerly produced from coal and oil, but production since 1990 has almost exclusively been by transforming natural gas.
Transformation	Production of electricity, district heating and town gas.
Transformation loss	Difference between total input and output in the transformation process.
Transport	All transport activity with the exception of transport within the company's premises.
Volume weight	The relationship between the weight of a specific volume of liquid and the weight of an equal volume of water at 4 degrees Celsius, measured in tonne/m ³ .
Waste oil	Oil used as fuel in industry and transformation, previously included in the energy statistics as lubricants.