

Annex 6.2 CO₂ emissions in Greenland and the Faroe Islands

In the Faroe Islands a major work was in 2002 to produce a revised and more comprehensive greenhouse gas inventory as required by the IPCC guidelines (Lastein et al., 2003). The work comprised emission estimates of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O for the years 1990-2001. However, because of limited resources the inventory work was not continued to produce emission figures for 2002, and due to lack of emission data the 2001 total is repeated for 2002.

For Greenland only totals for CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels are reported. However, fossil fuels are expected to be the most important sources of greenhouse gases in this region. Figures for CO₂ emissions from 1990 to 2002 are given in the table below.

The significant increase in CO₂ emissions from 1998 to 2001 is mainly due to more fuel use in the fishery, public electricity and manufacturing industry sectors, while the CH₄ and N₂O emission increases (the Faroe Islands) are due to rising activity in the agricultural sector.

The possibilities for corresponding improvement in statistics and greenhouse gas inventories in both Greenland and the Faroe Islands will be investigated.

Table 1 Estimation of greenhouse gas emissions in Greenland and the Faroe Islands 1990 -2002.

	Greenland	Faroe Islands		
	Gg CO₂	Gg CO₂	Mg CH₄	Mg N₂O
1990	624	709	853	73
1991	609	682	885	78
1992	594	650	881	78
1993	0	536	875	73
1994	494	544	906	79
1995	523	541	909	81
1996	564	578	904	81
1997	575	559	935	86
1998	550	616	908	83
1999	585	645	920	87
2000	659	699	959	97
2001	617	791	973	101
2002	577	791	973	101

References

Lastein, L. & Winther, M. 2003: Emission of greenhouse gases and long-range transboundary air pollutants in the Faroe Islands 1990-2001. National Environmental Research Institute. - NERI

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