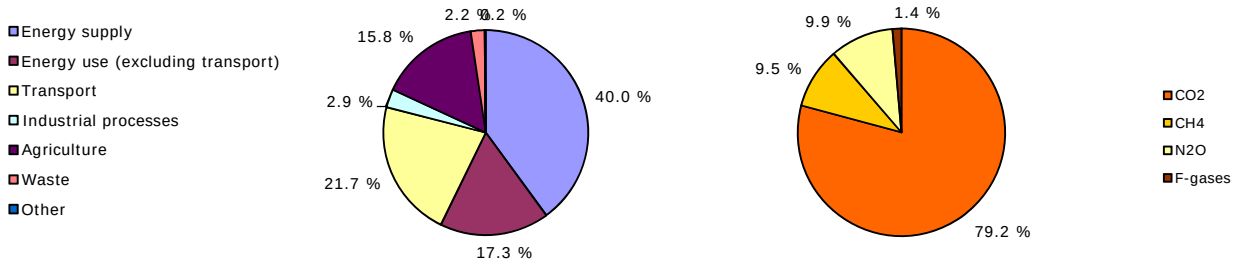
GHG trends and projections in Denmark

European Environment Agency

Key GHG data ([1])	1990	2008	2009	2010 ([2])	Unit	Rank in EU-27 ([3])	Rank in EU-15 ([3])
Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	68.0	63.7	61.0	61.4	Mt CO_2-eq.	17	13
GHG from international bunkers ([4])	4.8	5.5	3.9	n.a.	Mt CO_2-eq.	11	11
GHG per capita	13.2	11.6	11.1	11.1	t CO_2-eq. / capita	10	7
GHG per GDP (constant prices) ([5])	506	332	335	330	g CO_2-eq. / euro		
Share of GHG in total EU-27 emissions	1.2 %	1.3 %	1.3 %	1.3 %	%		
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations ([6])		26.5	25.5	25.3	Mt CO_2-eq.	16	12
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope ([7])		26.5	25.5	25.3	Mt CO_2-eq.		
Share of EU ETS verified emissions (all installations) in total GHG		41.7 %	41.7 %	41.2 %	%		
ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances ([8])		10.7 %	6.5 %	5.7 %	%		

Share of GHG emissions (excluding international bunkers) by main source and by gas in 2009 ([1]) ([9])



Key GHG trends	1990–2009		2008–2009		1990–2010 ([2])		2009–2010 ([2])	
	Mt CO_2-eq.	%	Mt CO_2-eq.	%	Mt CO_2-eq.	%	Mt CO_2-eq.	%
Total GHG	– 7.0	– 10.3 %	– 2.7	– 4.2 %	– 6.6	– 9.7 %	0.40	0.7 %
GHG per capita	– 2.2	– 16.4 %	– 0.6	– 4.8 %	– 2.2	– 16.5 %	– 0.01	– 0.1 %
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations ([6])			– 1.08	– 4.1 %			– 0.19	– 0.8 %
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope ([7])			– 1.09	– 4.1 %			– 1.09	– 4.1 %

Assessment of long-term GHG trend (1990–2009)

The large fluctuations of total emissions reflect the inter-country electricity trade in the Nordic energy market. Thus, the high emissions in 1991, 1996, 2003 and 2006 reflect a large electricity export while low emissions in 1990 and 2005 were due to la

Assessment of short-term GHG trend (2008–2009)

Emissions decreased for the third consecutive year. The annual decrease is mainly related to decreased fuel use in industry and declining process-related emissions from cement production (cement production itself dropped by 34 %). Transport emissions also

Source and additional information

Greenhouse gas emission data and EU ETS data www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/data-viewers

(1) Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), GHG per capita, GHG per GDP and shares of GHG do not include emissions and removals from LULUCF (carbon sinks) and emissions from international bunkers.

([2]) Based on national estimate of 2010 emissions.

([3]) Comparison of 2009 values, 1 = highest value among EU countries.

([4]) International bunkers: international aviation and international maritime transport.

([5]) GDP in constant 2000 prices - not suitable for a ranking or quantitative comparison between countries for the same year. 1990 information not available for some countries, replaced by later years: 1991 (Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary and Malta), 1992 (Slovakia), 1993 (Estonia) and 1995 (Croatia). Source GDP: Eurostat, 2011; Ameco database, 2011.

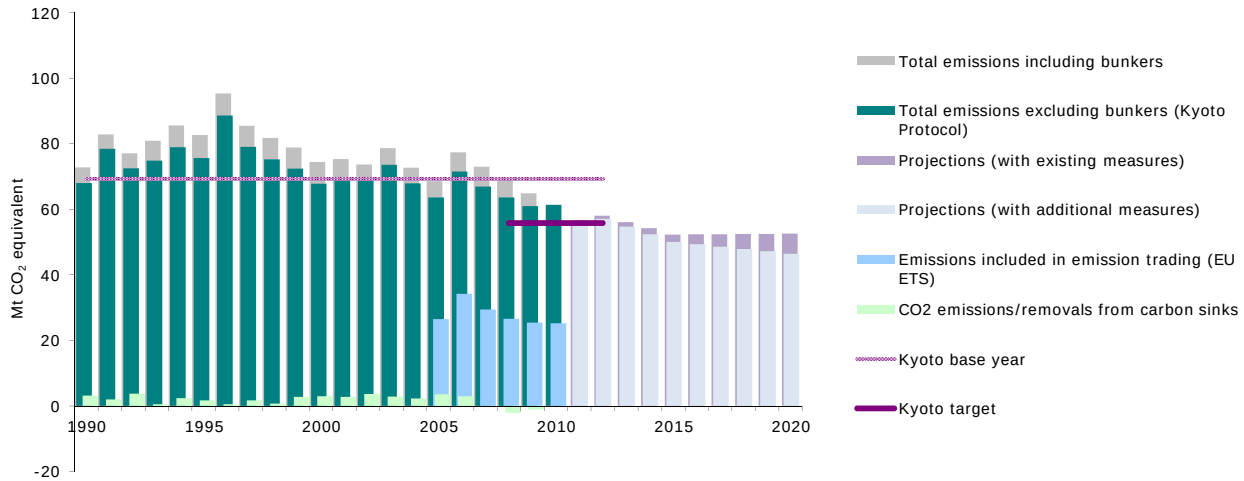
([6]) All installations included. This includes new entrants and closures. Data from the community independent transaction log (CITL) as of 29 April 2009 for the reporting years 2005 and 2006, 11 May 2009 for the reporting year 2007, 17 May 2010 for the reporting year 2008 and 23 May for the reporting years 2009 and 2010. The CITL regularly receives new information (including delayed verified emissions data, new entrants and closures) so the figures shown may change over time.

([7]) Constant scope: includes only those installations with verified emissions available for 2008, 2009 and 2010.

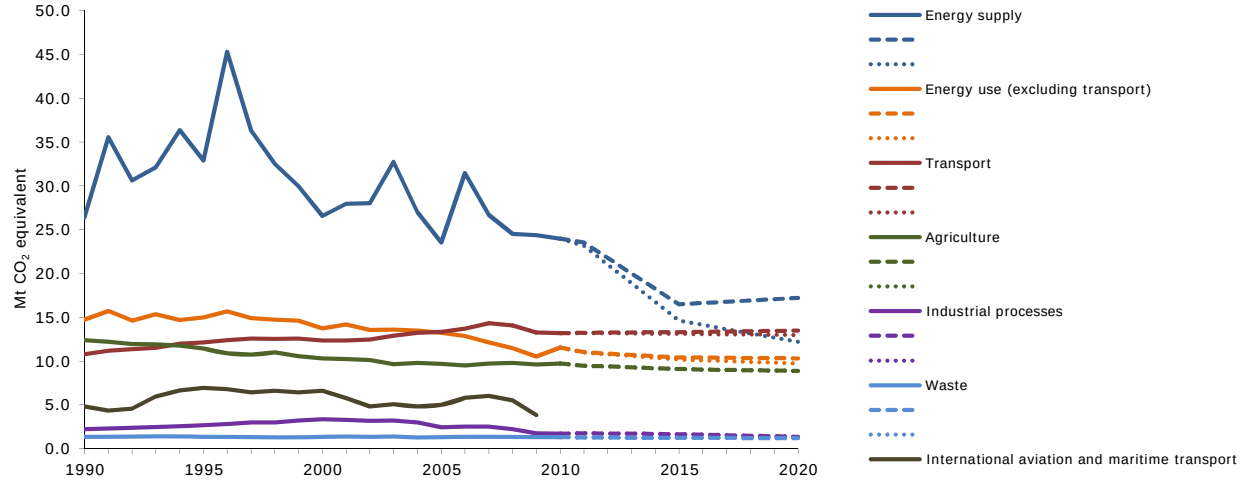
([8]) "+" and "-" mean that verified emissions exceeded allowances or were below allowances, respectively. Annual allowances include allocated allowances and allowances auctioned during the same year.

([9]) LULUCF sector and emissions from international bunkers excluded. Due to independent rounding the sums may not necessarily add up.

GHG trends and projections 1990–2020 — total emissions



GHG trends and projections 1990–2020 — emissions by sector

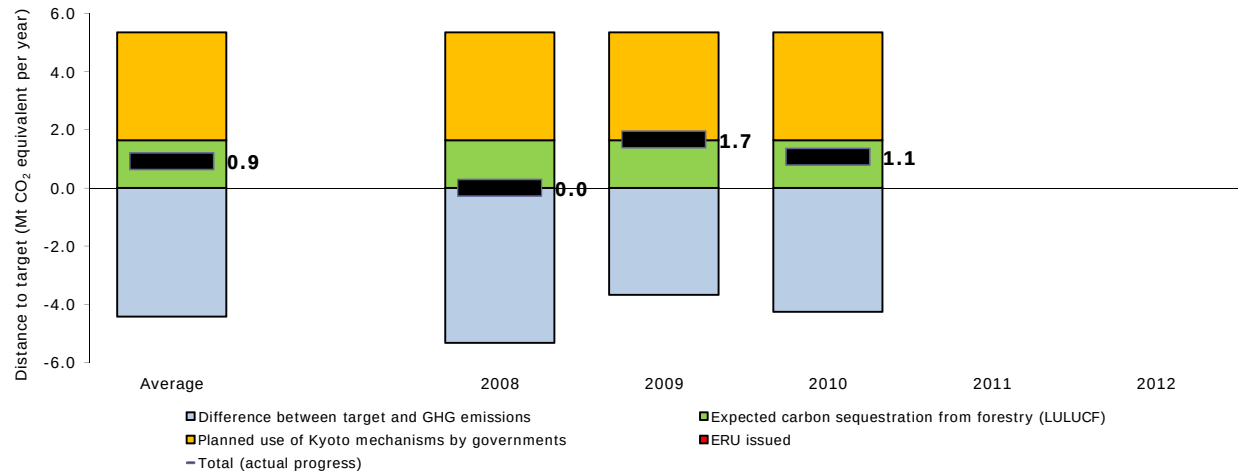


Note: GHG emission projections are represent either through dashed lines (with existing measures) or dotted lines (additional measures).

Source: National inventory, 2011; EEA proxy estimate; 2011; national projection data.

Progress towards Kyoto target

Average 2008–2010 emissions in Denmark were 10.6 % lower than the base-year level, significantly above the burden-sharing target of -21 % for the period 2008–2012. In the sectors not covered by the EU ETS, emissions were significantly higher than their re



Note: The difference between target and GHG emissions concerns the sectors not covered by the EU ETS. A positive value indicates emissions lower than the average target.