Danish Ministry
of Energy, Utilities
and Climate

DENMARK'S SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

– UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

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– under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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Stormgade 2-6, DK-1470 Copenhagen K

Phone: +45 3392 2800

efkm@efkm.dk, Internet www.efkm.dk

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Denmark's Second Biennial Report

– under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Contents

I. Introduction

This report is Denmark's second biennial report (BR2) under the United Nations Framwork Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The report has been prepared in accordance with the UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties contained in Decision 2/CP.17 (Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention - Document: FCCC/CP/2011/9/Add.1) adopted by the Conference of the Parties on its seventeenth session[1].

The report provides information on the historical and projected progress made in Denmark regarding Denmark's contribution to the achievement of joint European Union (EU) quantified economy-wide emission reduction target under the UNFCCC, including information on target, historic emissions, projected emissions and references to where further information can be found. Furthermore the report includes information on Denmark's provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.

Information in relation to Greenland and the Faroe Islands is included in Chapter VII of this report as these parts of the realm are covered by Denmark's ratification of the Convention. However, as the Faroe Islands and Greenland are not members of the EU, the commitments of Denmark as a member of the EU do no apply to the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

The information to be reported electronically in the so-called Common Tabular Format contained in Decision 19/CP.18 - Document: FCCC/CP/2012/8/Add.3) adopted by the Conference of the Parties on its eighteenth session[2] is included in Chapter VIII of the biennial report.

[1] http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf (Decision pages 6-7 and Annex I pages 31-35).
[2] http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/cop18/eng/08a03.pdf#page=3 (Decision pages 3-4 and Annex pages 5-42).

II. Information on greenhouse gas emissions and trends

A. Summary information from The Kingdom of Denmark's greeenhouse gas inventory on emissions and emission trends

The total inventories for the Kingdom of Denmark under the UNFCCC consistent with the data in the Common Reporting Format (CRF) reported under the UNFCCC in 2015 are given in Table 1 of the Common Tabular Format (CTF). The Kingdom of Denmark (or the Realm) comprises Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands.

Greenland's and the Faroe Islands' greenhouse gas emissions are small compared with those of Denmark (each about 1 % of the total emissions), and they have been almost constant since 1990.

The emissions from the Kingdom (i.e. emissions from Denmark, Greenland and Faroe Islands) of the greenhouse gases CO_2 (carbon dioxide), CH_4 (methane), N_2O (nitrous oxide), and the so-called potent greenhouse gases (F-gases), which include HFCs (hydrofluorocarbons), PFCs (perfluorocarbons), SF_6 (sulphurhexafluoride) and NF_3 (nitrogen trifluoride) during the period 1990-2013 are shown in Figures 1-4, aggregated into the IPCC's five main sectors and the most relevant sub-sectors. The underlying data are included in the CTF. Total greenhouse gas emissions for the Kingdom measured in CO_2 equivalents on the basis of the global warming potential of each gas are shown together with the distribution with respect to gas and source/sector in Figures 5-6.

The inventory data to be reported electronically in Table 1 of the CTF are shown in Chapter VIII. Since Greenland and the Faroe Islands are not part of the EU territory, inventory data for Denmark alone and separately for Greenland and the Faroe Islands are also shown in Chapter VIII.

Carbon dioxide, CO_2

Most CO_2 emissions come from combustion of coal, oil and natural gas at power stations, residential properties and by industry. Road transport is also a major contributor. Outside the energy sector, the only major CO_2 emissions come from cement production, which accounts for 2-3 % of the annual national total. The transport sector is the only major emitting sector that has shown an increasing trend since 1990. However, in the latest years, CO_2 emissions from the transport sector have stabilised and even decreased slightly.

The relatively large fluctuations in the emissions from year to year are due to trade in electricity with other countries - primarily the Nordic countries. The large emissions

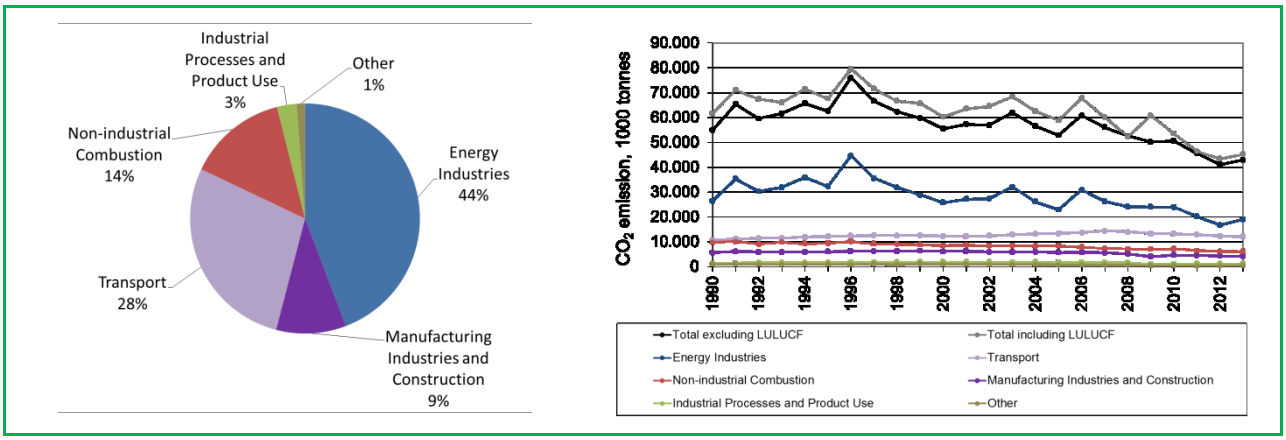
in 1991, 1994, 1996, 2003 and 2006 are due to large electricity exports. This effect is further demonstrated in section 3.6, where emission trends with corrections for inter-annual variations in temperature and electricity exchange are shown.

From 1990 to 1996, emissions showed a rising trend, but they have fallen since 1997 because many power stations have changed their fuel mix from coal to natural gas and renewable energy. As a result of the reduced use of coal in recent years, most of the CO_2 emissions now come from combustion of oil or oil-based products, both in stationary and mobile sources. Also, there has been a decrease in gross energy consumption, especially since 2006.

In 2013, total actual CO_2 emissions inventoried under the Climate Convention, excluding land-use change and forestry (LULUCF), were about 22 % lower than in 1990. If LULUCF is included, net emissions were about 27 % lower.

Figure 1: *CO_2 emissions by sector (2013) and development in 1990-2013*

Source: Nielsen et al., 2015.



Methane, CH_4

Anthropogenic methane (CH_4) emissions primarily stem from agriculture, landfills, and the energy sector, among which agriculture contributes the most by far.

The emissions from agriculture are due to the formation of methane in the digestive system of farm animals (enteric fermentation) and manure management. Over the time series from 1990 to 2013, the emission of CH_4 from enteric fermentation has decreased by around 9 % due to a decrease in the number of cattle. However, in the same period the emissions from manure management increased by around 11 % due to a change in traditional housing systems towards an increase in slurry-based housing systems.

Emissions of methane from landfills are decreasing, because of the ban on landfilling of combustible waste. This has led to a decrease in the amount of landfilled biodegradable waste and hence the emissions. Also, contributing to the decrease in emissions was the increased CH_4 recovery in the early part of the time series. This recovery has decreased in later years due to less CH_4 production in the landfills.

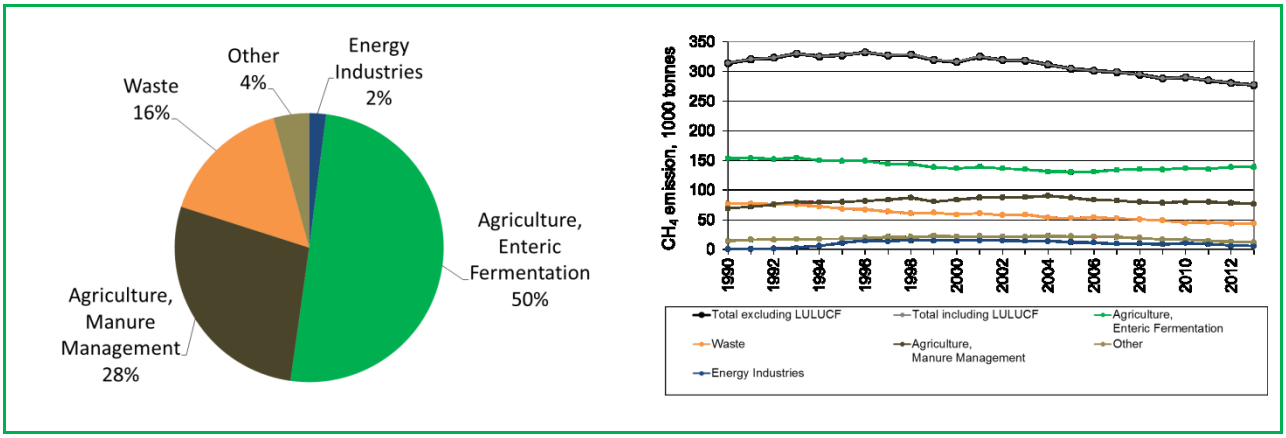
Emissions of methane from the energy sector increased up to 2003 due to increased use of gas-driven engines, which emit large amounts of methane compared to other combustion technologies. However in later years new legislation establishing emission limits for existing gas-driven engines came into force pursuant to Statutory

Order No. 720 of 5 October 1998, and combined with decreased use of gas engines, this has resulted in lower emissions.

In 2013, total CH_4 emissions were 12 % below the 1990 level.

Figure 2 *CH_4 emissions by sector (2013) and development in 1990-2013*

Source: Nielsen et al., 2015.



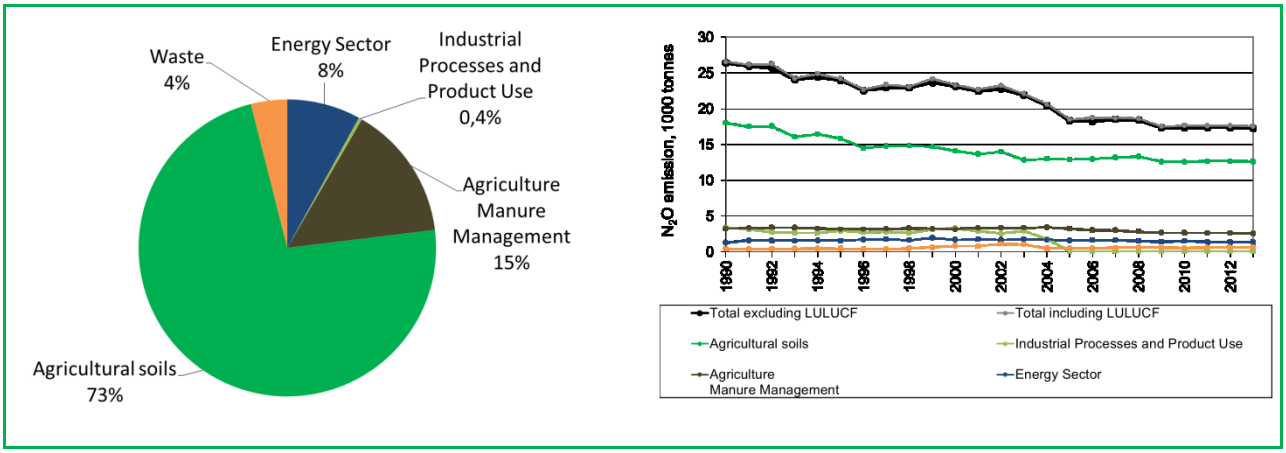
Nitrous oxide, N_2O

Agriculture constitutes the largest source by far of nitrous oxide (N_2O) emissions, since N_2O can be formed in the ground, where bacteria convert nitrous compounds from fertiliser and manure. Bacterial conversion of nitrogen also occurs in drain water and coastal water. This nitrogen largely comes from agriculture's use of fertiliser, and emissions from these sources are therefore included under agriculture. From 1990, N_2O emissions from agriculture have dropped by 29 % due to legislation to improve the utilisation of nitrogen in manure. The legislation has resulted in less nitrogen excreted per unit of livestock produced and a considerable reduction in the use of nitrogen fertilisers. The basis for the N_2O emission is then reduced. A small share of the nitrous oxide emissions originates from power and district heating plants, and cars with catalytic converters. Previously, a plant producing nitric acid was in operation in Denmark. However, this plant shut down in 2004, eliminating N_2O emissions from this activity.

In 2013, total N_2O were 35 % below the 1990 level.

Figure 3 *N_2O emissions by sector and development in 1990-2013*

Source: Nielsen et al., 2015.



The f-gases: HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 and NF_3

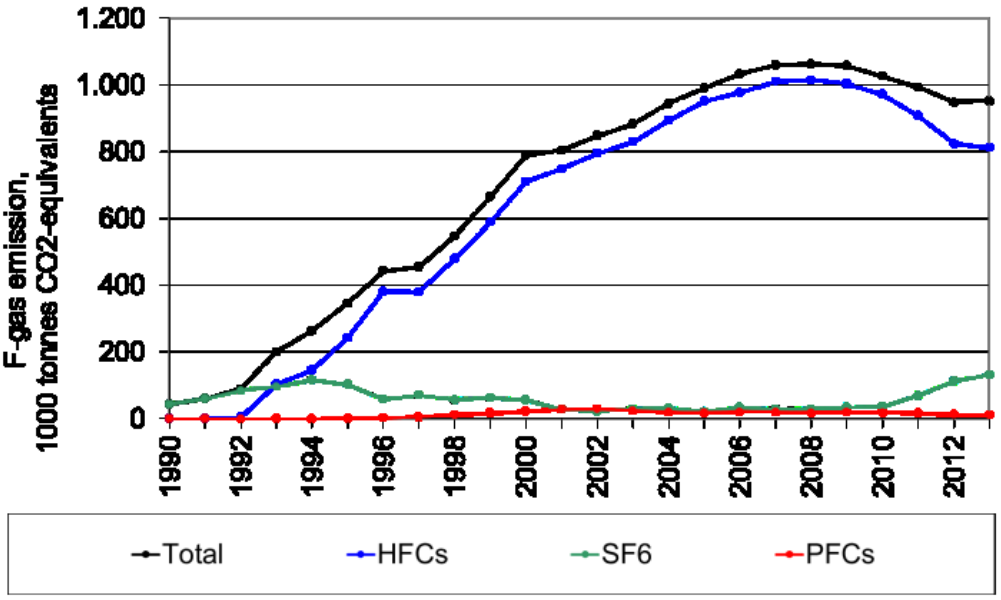
The contribution of f-gases (HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 and NF_3), to Denmark's total emissions of greenhouse gases is relatively modest. However, the emissions of these gases increased significantly during the 1990s. Collection of data on the consumption of these substances started in the mid-1990s. Therefore, f-gas data and emissions inventories from before 1995 are less certain than in 1995 and later. In accordance with the Kyoto Protocol, Denmark has selected 1995 as the base year for the f-gases. There is no consumption of NF_3 in Denmark at any point during the time-series.

The HFCs, which are primarily used in refrigeration and air conditioning, are the biggest contributor to f-gas emissions. From 1995 to 2013 annual emissions of HFCs increased from 243 to 822 kt of CO_2 equivalents. However, emissions of HFCs peaked at 1033 kt of CO_2 equivalents in 2008. Emissions of PFCs increased in the same period from 0.6 to 10.8 kt of CO_2 equivalents, the emissions of PFCs peaked in 2002 at 28.0 kt of CO_2 equivalents. The emissions of SF_6 increased from 103 kt of CO_2 equivalents in 1995 to 131 kt of CO_2 equivalents in 2013. Emissions of SF_6 is peaking in the later years as double glazed windows using SF_6 in the early 1990'ties are currently being decommissioned.

The total emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF_6 increased by 163 % from 1995 to 2013.

Figure 4 *Development in HFC, PFC, and SF_6 emissions in 1990-2013*

Source: Nielsen et al., 2015.



Total Danish emissions and removals of greenhouse gases

Figures 5 and 6 show the development in the Danish greenhouse gas emissions and removals as CO_2 equivalents and by gases and sources according to the reporting guidelines under the Climate Convention. CO_2 is the most important greenhouse gas followed by N_2O and CH_4. As mentioned previously, emissions fluctuate in line with electricity trade. To illustrate this, the total greenhouse gas emission in 1996 (excl. LULUCF) was estimated to 91,459 kt of CO_2 equivalents and the total greenhouse gas emissions in 2003 was estimated to 77,407 kt of CO_2 equivalents (excl. LULUCF). Both these years were years with high electricity export. In comparison the total greenhouse gas emission in 1990, a year with high import, was 70,623 kt of CO_2 equivalents. In 2011 the total emissions were estimated to 56,248 kt of CO_2 equivalents,

Of the total Danish greenhouse gas emissions in 2013, CO_2 made up 76.7 %, methane 12.4 %, nitrous oxide 9.2 %, and f-gases 1.7 %. If CO_2 emissions by sources and removals by sinks from forests and soils are included (i.e. with LULUCF), then net total Danish greenhouse gas emissions corresponded to 58,393 kt of CO_2 equivalents in 2013. The data underlying Figures 5 and 6 are included in the CTF.

Figure 5 *Danish greenhouse gas emissions by type of gas in 1990 - 2013.*

Source: Nielsen et al., 2015.

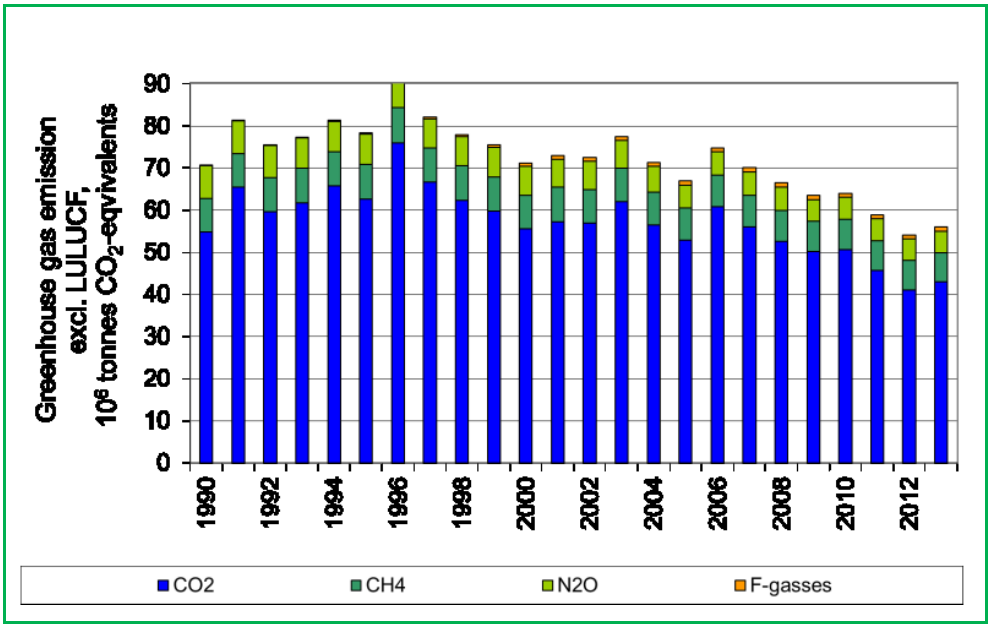
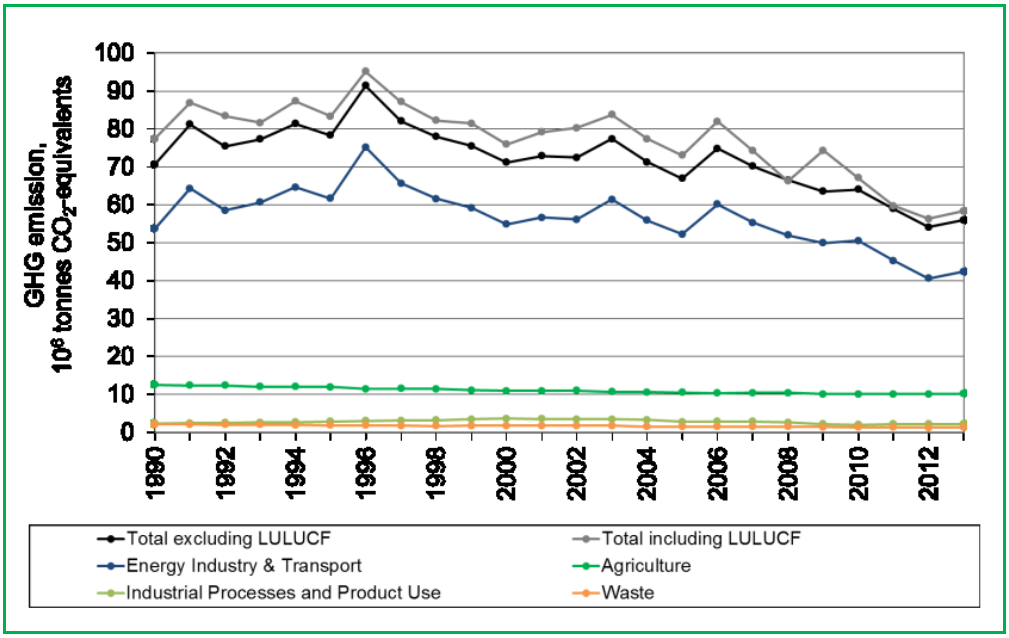


Figure 6 *Danish greenhouse gas emissions by source/sector in 1990 – 2013*

Source: Nielsen et al., 2015



As mentioned above, the emissions from Greenland and the Faroe Islands only contribute a very small share to the total emissions; hence the trends as described above are basically the trends in the emissions from Denmark.

B. SUMMARY INFORMATION ON DENMARK'S NATIONAL INVENTORY ARRANGEMENTS

Organisation of work etc.

The Danish Centre for Environment and Energy (DCE) is responsible for producing the Danish greenhouse gas emission inventories and the annual reporting to the UNFCCC and is designated the single national entity under the Kyoto Protocol. Furthermore, DCE participates in work under the auspices of the UNFCCC, where guidelines for reporting are discussed and decided upon. DCE also participates in the EU monitoring mechanism for inventories of greenhouse gases, where guidelines for reporting to the EU are regulated.

The work on the annual inventories is carried out in cooperation with other Danish ministries, research institutes, organisations and private enterprises. The cooperating institutions provide a range of data that are needed to produce the inventory. DCE therefore has formal agreements with the most important partners to ensure that DCE receives the necessary data on time. For more comprehensive information, please see Nielsen et al. (2015).

Calculation methods

The Danish emission inventory is based on the IPCC guidelines for calculation of greenhouse gas emissions (the 2006 IPCC Guidelines) and the European CORINAIR (COoRdination of INformation on AIR emissions) programme for calculation of national emissions. Generally, emissions are calculated by multiplying the activity data (e.g. fuel consumption, number of animals or vehicles) by an emission factor (e.g. the mass of material emitted per unit of energy, per animal or per vehicle). Activity data are mainly based on official statistics. The emission factors are either plant-specific, country-specific, default factors from the IPCC guidelines, or values from international scientific literature.

Key categories

The choice of methodological tier for the individual categories depends, among other things, on the significance of the source. The categories that together accounted for 95 % of greenhouse gas emissions in 2013 or accounted for 95 % of the change in emission levels from the base year to the most recently calculated year (2013) are defined as key categories according to the IPCC guidelines. An analysis of the Danish inventory shows that 42 categories account for 95 % of total greenhouse gas emissions when considering the inventory including LULUCF and using Approach 1 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and that the three largest sources – together accounting for almost 50 % – are CO_2 emissions from combustion of coal at stationary combustion plants, CO_2 emissions from road transport and CO_2 from combustion of natural gas at stationary combustion plants.

Procedure for recalculation

At the same time as the annual calculation of emissions for another year takes place, any necessary recalculations of emission inventories from previous years are also carried out. Recalculations are made if errors or oversights are found or if better knowledge becomes available, e.g. updated statistical data, improvements of methodologies, updated emission factors due to new knowledge and research. In order to ensure consistent emission inventories, recalculations will be carried out on the whole time series, as much as circumstances permit and following the guidance in the IPCC Guidelines.

Uncertainty

Uncertainty in the greenhouse gas inventories is calculated as recommended in the IPCC guidelines and covers 100 % of the total Danish greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reported under the Kyoto Protocol. The result of the calculations shows that total GHG emissions were calculated using Approach 1 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines to have an uncertainty of 5.2 % and the uncertainty in the trend in GHG emissions since 1990 was calculated to be ± 1.9 %. The uncertainties are largest for N_2O emissions from stationary combustion and agricultural land and CH_4 emissions from enteric fermentation and solid waste disposal on land.

Quality assurance and quality control

As part of the national system, DCE is drawing up a manual to use in quality assurance and quality control of the emission inventories. The manual is in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The ISO 9000 standards are also being used as important input for the plan.

Reports are written for all sources of emissions that describe in detail and document the data and calculation methods used. These reports are evaluated by persons external to DCE who are experts in the area in question, but not directly involved in the inventory work. In addition, a project has been completed in which the Danish calculation methods, emission factors and uncertainties are compared with those of other countries, in order to further verify the correctness of the inventories.

For a more detailed description of the QA/QC system, please see the Danish National Inventory Report (Nielsen et al., 2015).

Annual reporting

DCE produces an annual report (National Inventory Report – NIR) for the Climate Convention in which the results of the calculations are presented and the background data, calculation methods, plan for quality assurance and control, uncertainty and recalculations are described and documented. At the request of the Climate Convention, the report is evaluated each year by international experts. Over the years, improvements have been made regarding the quality and documentation of the greenhouse gas inventory, as a result of the quality assurance and control procedures and the evaluations of national and international experts. The planned improvements can be found in the following section.

Improvements of emission inventories

A number of improvements have been made to the Danish greenhouse gas emission inventories since Denmark's First Biennial Report to the Climate Convention (BR1). The improvements have either been at the initiative of DCE, or as a result of external reviews of the inventories. The majority of improvements have been concerned with better documentation, i.e. improvements in transparency. Furthermore, overall focus will be on improving procedures for quality assurance and control and on improving documentation of the national emission factors.

Procedures for the official consideration and approval of the inventory

The complete emission inventories for the three different submissions (EU, Kyoto Protocol and UNFCCC) by Denmark are compiled by DCE and sent for official approval along with the documentation report (NIR). In recent years the responsibility for official approval has changed. Previously it was the Danish Environmental Protection Agency (Ministry of Environment and Food) now it is the Danish Energy Agency (Ministry of Energy, Utilities and Climate). This means that the emission inventory is finalised by no later than March 15, so that the official approval is prior to the reporting deadlines under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol.

Changes in national inventory arrangements since the previous submission

No changes have been made to the inventory arrangements since the submission of BR1.

III. Quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

A. THE JOINT EU TARGET FOR 2020

In 2010, the EU submitted a pledge to reduce its GHG emissions by 2020 by 20 % compared to 1990 levels[3]. As this target under the convention has only been submitted by EU-28 and not by each of its Member State (MS), there are no specified convention targets for single MS. Due to this, Denmark[4], as part of the EU-28, takes on a quantified economy-wide emission reduction target jointly with all Member States.

With the 2020 climate and energy package the EU has set internal rules which underpin the implementation of the target under the Convention. The 2020 climate and energy package introduced a clear approach to achieving the 20 % reduction of total GHG emissions from 1990 levels, which is equivalent to a 14 % reduction compared to 2005 levels. This 14 % reduction objective is divided between two sub-targets, equivalent to a split of the reduction effort between ETS and non-ETS sectors of two thirds vs one third (EU, 2009[5]).

Under the revised EU ETS Directive[6], one single EU ETS cap covers the EU Member States and the three participating non-EU Member States (Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein), i.e. there are no further differentiated caps by country. For allowances allocated to the EU ETS sectors, annual caps have been set for the period from 2013 to 2020; these decrease by 1.74 % annually, starting from the average level of allowances issued by Member States for the second trading period (2008–2012). The annual caps imply interim targets for emission reductions in sectors covered by the EU ETS for each year until 2020. For further information on the EU ETS and for information on the use of flexible mechanisms in the EU ETS see EU BR2.

[3] FCCC/SB/2011/INF.1/Rev.1 and FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/MISC.1
[4] Since Greenland and the Faroe Islands are not included in the EU territory, the commitments of Denmark, as a member of the EU, are not applicable to these parts of the Realm.
[5] Directive 2009/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 amending Directive 2003/87/EC so as to improve and extend the greenhouse gas emission allowance trading scheme of the Community (OJ L 140, 05.06.2009, p. 63) (http://eur-lex.europa.eu/ LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:140:00 63:0087:en:PDF)
[6] Directive 2009/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2003/87/EC so as to improve and extend the greenhouse gas emission allowance trading scheme of the Community

Non-ETS emissions are addressed under the Effort Sharing Decision (ESD)[7] . The ESD covers emissions from all sources outside the EU ETS, except for emissions from international maritime, domestic and international aviation (which were included in the EU ETS from 1 January 2012) and emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF). It thus includes a diverse range of small-scale emitters in a wide range of sectors: transport (cars, trucks), buildings (in particular heating), services, small industrial installations, fugitive emissions from the energy sector, emissions of fluorinated gases from appliances and other sources, agriculture and waste. Such sources currently account for about 60 % of total GHG emissions in the EU.

While the EU ETS target is to be achieved by the EU as a whole, the ESD target was divided into national targets to be achieved individually by each Member State. In the ESD national emission targets for 2020 are set, expressed as percentage changes from 2005 levels. These changes have been transferred into binding quantified annual reduction targets for the period from 2013 to 2020 (EC 2013)[8,9] expressed in Annual Emission Allocations (AEAs). The quantified annual reduction targets 2013-2020 of Denmark are tightened from 36.8 Million AEAs in 2013 to 30.5 Million AEAs in 2020. In the year 2013 verified emission of stationary installations covered under the EU-ETS in Denmark summed up to 21.5 Mt CO_2 equivalents. With total GHG emissions of 55.0 Mt CO_2 equivalent (without LULUCF, with indirect) the share of ETS emissions is 39.0 %.

The monitoring process is harmonized for all European MS, especially laid down in the Monitoring Mechanism Regulation[10]. The use of flexible mechanisms is possible under the EU ETS and the ESD. For the use of CER and ERU under the ETS, please refer to the European BR2.

The ESD allows Member States to make use of flexibility provisions for meeting their annual targets, with certain limitations. There is an annual limit of 3% of verified emissions in 2005 for the use of project-based credits for each MS. For Denmark the amount of credits possible to use is 1.1 Million CERs and ERUs. If these are not used in any specific year, the unused part for that year can be transferred to other Member States or be banked for own use until 2020. As Denmark (together with Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden) fulfills additional criteria as laid down in ESD[11] Article 5(5), an additional use of credits is possible from projects in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) up to an additional 1 % of Denmark's verified emissions in 2005. For Denmark the additional amount of credits possible to be used is 0.4 Million CERs and ERUs. These credits are not bankable and transferable.

[7] Decision No 406/2009/EC
[8] Commission decision of 26 March 2013 on determining Member States' annual emission allocations for the period from 2013 to 2020 pursuant to Decision No 406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (2013/162/EU)
[9] Commission Implementing Decision of 31 October 2013 on the adjustments to Member States' annual emission allocations for the period from 2013 to 2020 pursuant to Decision No 406/2009/ EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (2013/634/EU)
[10] Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and for reporting other information at national and Union level relevant to climate change and repealing Decision No 280/2004/EC
[11] Decision No 406/2009/EC

Table 2 of the CTF included in Chapter VIII of this biennial report contains information on the EU target for 2020 under the UNFCCC regarding the base year (1990), the gases (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6) and sectors covered (Energy, Transport, Industrial Processes, Agriculture and Waste), which set of global warming potentials on which the target is based (AR4), the approach to counting emissions and removals from the land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector (excluded – i.e. no accounting), the possible scale of contribution from use of international market-based mechanisms in achieving the emission reduction target and other relevant information (the limits specified under the EU ETS and ESD). For further information on the EU target for 2020 under the UNFCCC see EU BR2.

Since Greenland and the Faroe Islands are not included in the EU territory, the EU target for 2020 under the UNFCCC is not applicable to these parts of the Realm.

B. OTHER EMISSION REDUCTION TARGETS

The EU target and Denmark's target under the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (2008-2012)

In relation to the 1st commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol (2008-2012), the EU has committed itself to reducing emissions of greenhouse gases on average to 8 % below the level in the so-called base year; 1990 for CO_2, methane, and nitrous oxide and either 1990 or 1995 for industrial greenhouse gases. Under the EU15 Burden Sharing of this target, Denmark has committed itself to a reduction of 21% as an element of the burden-sharing agreement within the EU in accordance with Article 4 of the Kyoto Protocol.

With Greenland and Faroe Island not being included in the EU territory, and with a territorial reservation for the Faroe Islands in accordance with the Vienna Convention, when the Kyoto Protocol was ratified by the Kingdom of Denmark, the quantified emission limitation for Greenland in 2008-2012 is 92 % of Greenland's base-year emissions. On the basis of total base-year emissions estimated at 69,978,070 tonnes CO_2 equivalents, the initial review report concluded in 2007 that the total assigned amount (number of AAUs issued) for Denmark and Greenland for the period 2008-2012 is 276,838,955 tonnes CO_2 equivalents[12]. In addition, Denmark received 5,000,000 AAUs as base year compensation under the EU15 Burden Sharing Agreement. Following from activities under Articles 3.3 and 3.4 of the Kyoto Protocol Denmark and Greenland achieved a further net-contribution of 8,654,523 Removal Units (RMUs) in the first commitment period and following from activities under Articles 6 (JI) and 12 (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol, Denmark and Greenland acquired 16,563,791 JI/CDM credits (ERUs, CERs and early credits as AAUs) for the first commitment period until the end of the true-up period (18 November 2015).

Before the end of the true-up period Denmark and Greenland retired in total 297.984.143 Kyoto units which is a little more than Denmark's and Greenland's total greenhouse gas emissions 2008-2012 amounting to 297,947,591 cf. the last inventory review report for the first commitment period[13]. After Denmark's cancellation of 195.974 units as off-set of greenhouse gas emissions from COP15 held in

[12] http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2007/irr/dnk.pdf
[13] http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/arr/dnk.pdf

Copenhagen in 2009 and air traffic by governmental officials in 2009-2011, until aviation was included under EU ETS, a further surplus of 3,400.000 units were cancelled in accordance with decisions taken by the Danish government and the Greenlandic government in 2015.

The EU target and Denmark's target under the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (2013-2020)

In addition to the EU target under the Convention, the EU also committed to a legally binding quantified emission limitation reduction commitment for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (2013-2020). This target will also be fulfilled jointly by the EU and its Member States. Denmark's contribution to the joint fulfillment of this target equals Denmark's commitment under EU Climate an Energy Package. For further information on the EU target under the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol see EU-BR2. Since Greenland are not included in the EU territory, the joint EU target for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol is not applicable to this part of the Realm and with a territorial reservation to the Faroe Island, when the Kyoto Protocol was ratified in 2002, the protocol is not applicable to the Faroe Islands.

IV. Progress in achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets and relevant information

A. Mitigation actions and their effects

Mitigation actions

Information on Denmark's portfolio of mitigation actions, including information on policies and measures implemented or planned to achieve the economy-wide emission reduction targets described in section III of this biennial report, is included in Chapter 4 of Denmark's Sixth National Communication.

A summary table on Denmark's portfolio of mitigation actions organised by sector: energy (excl. transport), transport, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, LULUCF and waste, and with information on which of the following gases will be affected by the individual measure: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride, is included as Table 3 in the CTF2 in Section VIII of this biennial report.

Since the last biennial report (BR1/CTF1, January 2014) eleven new measures have been implemented. These are included in the overview of Denmark's portfolio of mitigation actions given in Table 3 of the Common Tabular Format submitted together with this report (CTF2). For some of the measures included in BR1/CTF1 the information has been updated for BR2/CTF2. Where new information on the effects of measures or groups of measures has been provided, this is also included in Table 3 in CTF2.

Green transition – an ambitious and realistic approach

More green energy – balance between ambitious targets and effective resources

As stated in the Government Platform (June 2015)[14] the Government's climate and energy policy is based on green realism. This means there must be coherence between the energy policy goals and the resources available. The green transition must be implemented in a way that is prudent in relation to developments in Denmark and the rest of the world.

Denmark continues to be among the leading countries pushing the green transition. The Government supports the EU and its Member States in formulating ambitious

[14] http://www.stm.dk/multimedia/TOGETHER_FOR_THE_FUTURE.pdf

targets and policies jointly, and Denmark must take on a significant part of the responsibility for achieving these targets.

The energy systems in Europe are undergoing change in the form of increasing cooperation and integration across national borders. More interconnected energy systems and energy markets in the EU offer an opportunity for greater utilisation of the Danish energy system. This can enable the continuation of a high level of supply security with far fewer costs.

The Government will set up an energy commission with the task of preparing a proposal for energy policy targets and measures for the period 2020-2030 as a contribution to enabling Denmark to meet its international climate commitments in a cost-effective and market-based way.

The Government's long-term goal is for Denmark to be independent of fossil fuels by 2050, so that in 2050 Denmark can produce sufficient renewable energy to cover total Danish energy consumption.

Domestic institutional arrangements

Information on Denmark's domestic institutional arrangements, including institutional, legal, administrative and procedural arrangements used for domestic compliance, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information and evaluation of the progress towards Denmark's economy-wide emission reduction targets described in section III of this biennial report, is included in Chapter 4 of Denmark's Sixth National Communication (NC6). Since the last biennial report (BR1/CTF1 submitted in conjunction with Denmark's NC6 in January 2014) the only change in Denmark's domestic governmental institutional arrangements in relation to climate change is a change of the name of the responsible minister/ ministry from Minister for Climate, Energy and Building/ Ministry of Climate, Energy and Building to Minister for Energy, Utilities and Climate/ Ministry of Energy, Utilities and Climate cf. the Royal Resolution of 28 June 2015[15].

In 2014 the Danish Parliament passed the Danish Climate Change Act. The Act and related notes have the following main content:

1) Establishment of an independent, academically based Climate Council.
2) An annual Climate Policy Report for the Danish Parliament.
3) A process for setting national greenhouse gas reduction targets.

In accordance with the Climate Change Act an independent, academically based Climate Council was established in 2015. The Climate Council will provide the government with independent advice on the transition to a low-emission society i.e. a resource-effective society with an energy supply based on renewable energy and significantly lower emissions of greenhouse gases from other sectors, also taking into consideration economic growth and development. A minimum of once a year, the Climate Council will provide the government with recommendations on climate mitigation initiatives with consideration for cost-effectiveness, growth, competitiveness and employment and scientific recommendations on the necessary climate policy initiatives. The Climate Council will have the following main duties:

[15] http://www.stm.dk/multimedia/Kgl._resolution_af_28._juni_2015.pdf

- Assessing the status of Denmark's fulfilment of national greenhouse gas reduction targets and international climate obligations.
- Analysing possible transition pathways towards a low-emission society by 2050 and potential measures for achieving greenhouse gas reductions.
- Preparing recommendations on the formulation of climate policy, including the choice of means and transition pathways.
- Contributing to the public debate. The Climate Council will, to the necessary extent, consult and involve relevant parties in the preparation of its analyses and work. The Climate Council will therefore establish a stakeholder group with representatives from relevant stakeholder organisations, professional associations, companies, NGO's, municipalities and regions etc.

Response measures

In Denmark, the government's proposals for new response measures to put before the parliament are in most cases accompanied by an assessment of the consequences in relation to socio-economic cost and – when effects on the environment are expected – also by an assessment of the consequences in relation to Denmark's greeenhouse gas emissions.

Further information is available in Chapter 15 of the National Inventory Report.

B. ESTIMATES OF EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND REMOVALS AND THE USE OF UNITS FROM THE MARKET-BASED MECHANISMS AND LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY ACTIVITIES

Base-year emission information

In relation to the joint EU28 economy-wide emission reduction target described in section III of this biennial report, information on EU28 base year (1990) emissions is contained in EU BR2/CTF2.

As LULUCF is excluded from the joint EU28 economy-wide emission reduction target, information on LULUCF and total GHG emissions, including emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector is not relevant.

As there is no use of CERs and ERUs included in the base year, information on estimates of the use of units from market-based mechanisms is not applicable.

Denmark's contribution to EU28 total base year emissions amounts to 69.3 ktCO2eq. in 1990 excluding CO_2 from international aviation ("Total without LULUCF (i.e. also without indirect CO_2 emissions))[16]. On guidance from the European Commission CO_2 from international aviation reported in the memo item of Denmark's greenhouse gas inventory ("inventory CO_2" from international aviation based on fuel sold to aircrafts starting from Danish airports) could be used as a proxy for CO_2 from international aviation activities reported by aviation entities registered in the Danish quota register ("entity CO_2" from international and domestic aviation based on fuel used by Danish entities). When CO_2 from international aviation

[16] Excluding GHG emissions in Greenland and the Faroe Islands since these parts of the realm are not in the EU28 territory.

reported in the memo item of Denmark's greenhouse gas inventory is included, Denmark's contribution to EU28 total base year emissions amounts to 71.0 ktCO2eq. in 1990.

Annual information on progress towards the emission reduction target with emissions, removals and the use of units from market-based mechanisms

For the quantification of the progress to 2020 targets, the development of GHG emissions is the key indicator. The Convention target of a reduction of emissions by 20 % from 1990 to 2020 only refers to the emissions of the EU-28 as a whole. GHG emissions of EU-28 are calculated as the sum of MS emissions.

Information on EU28 annual emissions for 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 is contained in EU BR2/CTF2.

With this, GHG emissions of Denmark[16] are part of EU28 emissions contributing with 1.2 % of total EU28 GHG emissions in the year 2013.

The development of GHG emissions is reported in CTF Table 4 for Denmark[16].

Denmark's contribution ("Total without LULUCF (i.e. also without indirect CO_2 emissions))[16] to EU28 total annual greenhouse gas emission in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 amounts to 62.4, 57.4, 52.6 and 54.6 ktCO_2eq. respectively before CO_2 from international aviation reported in the memo item of Denmark's greenhouse gas inventory is included, and 64.8, 59.9, 55.1 and 57.1 ktCO_2eq. respectively when CO_2 from international aviation reported in the memo item of Denmarks greenhouse gas inventory is included.

Emissions in the sector of LULUCF are not included under the convention target, therefore they are not included in CTF Tables 4, 4(a)I and 4(a)II. Since Tables 4(a)I and 4(a)II are only about LULUCF, these tables are not applicable at all.

The use of flexible mechanisms takes place on the one hand by operators in the EU ETS, on the other hand by governments for the achievement of ESD targets. For information on the use in the ETS, please see the EU BR2. The use of flexible mechanisms under the ESD cannot be quantified in the moment: As the compliance assessment for the first year 2013 under the ESD will only take place in 2016, any potential use of units for the first year will only take place in 2016. Thus, as no units have been used under the ESD so far, it is not yet possible to report quantitative information on the use of flexible mechanisms in CTF Table 4(b). The latest GHG projection shows that Denmark's GHG emissions under the ESD are expected to be below the ESD target path 2013-2020 for Denmark. Therefore Denmark does not plan to make use of flexibility provisions under the ESD.

V. Projections

Information on updated projections of Denmark's greenhouse gas emissions in 2020 and 2030 is included as Table 6 in the CTF in Section VIII of this biennial report.

Table 6(a) in the CTF contains the results from the "with measures" projection from December 2015 and Table 6(b) contains the results from the "without measures" projection elaborated in 2005 as part of the Effort Analysis described in Annex B of Denmark's Sixth National Communication. As the "with measures" projection shows that no new measures will be needed for achieving Denmark's target under the EU Climate and Energy Package – the framework for Denmark's contribution to the achievement of the joint EU target for 2020 under the UNFCCC – there has not been a need for adopting additional measures and prepare a "with additional measures" projection for Table 6(c).

As the December 2015 "with measures" projection is a projection for the period until 2025, the projection reported for 2030 in Table 6(a) is – as a reasonable approximation due to the uncertainties related to greenhouse gas emissions projections – the same as the projection reported for 2025.

In Table 5 of the CTF in Section VIII, a summary of key variables and assumptions used in the projections is given.

Further information on models and methodologies used, is contained in Chapter 5 and Annex E of Denmark's Sixth National Communication. There have been no significant changes in the models and methodologies.

Additional information on assumptions, projection parameters, sensitivity analyses and results is available in the report "Danmarks energi- og klimafremskrivning 2015" (Danish Energy Agency, December 2015 (in Danish))[17] and "Projection of Greenhouse Gases 2016-2025" (DCE, to be published (in English)).

[17] http://www.ens.dk/en/info/news-danish-energy-agency/baseline-projection-2015-denmarks-greenhouse-gasses-reduced-40-2020

VI. Provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to developing country Parties

A Financial support to developing country Parties

Denmark has been an active supporter of developing countries in their responses to climate change at least since 2002 for example through the Least Developed Country Fund managed by the Global Environment Facility, the Global Environment Fund and the Climate Investment Funds and latest through the Green Climate Fund.

In recent years there has been a series of policy documents that describe approaches for responding to climate change including: A Right to Better Life (2012), A Greener World for all: Strategic Framework for Natural Resources, Energy and Climate Change (2013) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Green Growth Guidance Note (2014). All support for climate change has to comply with the Danish Aid Management Guidelines and the Danish Finance Act.

Danish support helps to increase developing countries' resilience to climate change and it also helps drive low carbon development, through a range of measures from policy design to investment in energy infrastructure.

Through both multilateral and bilateral assistance, Denmark is working to increase access to sustainable energy in developing countries, improve energy efficiency and access to climate-friendly technologies. For example, this is done through support to building local knowledge and capacity, policy development, development of strategies and favourable framework conditions, technical assistance and market development, development of concrete investment opportunities and by strengthening local businesses in the developing countries. Denmark seeks to strike a balance between funding for adaptation and mitigation purposes.

Climate Envelope

Denmark initiated its Climate Envelope as a mechanism for delivery of Fast Start Finance and continues to contribute earmarked climate finance through the Envelope. Funds within the Envelope are allocated both bilaterally – in response to country-led demand – and through multilateral agencies. The aim is to assist developing countries in their efforts to 1) adapt to the consequences of climate change; 2) move to a low carbon economy; 3) engage in global climate negotiations.

The Climate Envelope is only a part of the total Danish climate finance.

Bilateral

A major part of Danish engagement is focused on priority partner countries. The partner countries are the countries where Denmark is present with a long-term engagement that carries both political and financial weight.

Danish bilateral development assistance is decentralised, and the relevant Danish representations abroad have primary responsibility for development cooperation in the partner countries. Denmark works with national and local government authorities, international agencies, civil society organisations, private companies, the research environment and other relevant actors. In the vast majority of cases, the government authorities are important partners.

Efforts aim at promoting poverty reduction and economic, social and environmentally sustainable development. Climate objectives are mainstreamed into these efforts.
Within natural resources, Denmark is working to strengthen sustainable management and production with a view to preventing soil exhaustion and desertification.

Multilateral

Denmark is supporting the World Bank's energy programme, ESMAP, to increase sustainable energy capacity in a number of developing countries. Denmark also cooperates with the African Development Bank to assist local energy producers to prepare their investment projects in sustainable energy and procure venture capital to finance the projects. Denmark has been supporting the UN Secretary General Sustainable Energy for All initiative since the start. Through the UNEP, the UN's environment programme, Denmark supports the UNEP DHI Partnership – Centre on Water and Environment, which is combining water resources models with downscaled climate models to support resilience to climate change in river basins. Further, Denmark supports UNEP DTU Partnership on Sustainable Energy, which provides developing countries with energy advisory support. Also, in 2013 a contribution of DKK 30 million was allocated to the Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN) under the UNFCCC hosted by the UNEP/UNIDO and is located in the UN City in Copenhagen. Finally, Denmark allocated a contribution to the Green Climate Fund of DKK 100 million in 2014 and pledged DKK 400 million in total. Denmark shares a board seat in the fund with the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Private Sector

Denmark finds it crucial to develop an enabling environment for sustainable and climate friendly private sector investments in order to promote the transformation to a low carbon resilient and sustainable development that also combat poverty. Denmark is actively supporting this in bilateral and multilateral cooperation, including for instance through ESMAP as mentioned above or through strategic sector cooperation in the area of energy in a number of countries.

Denmark also supports a number of financial instruments that help mitigate risk and help mobilise private sector finance and investments, including in climate.

Since the beginning of the 1990s, Denmark has been running a mixed credit scheme, Danida Business Finance (following OECD rules governing the use of tied aid – the Helsinki Package). These programmes are not dedicated to climate as such, but have as a stated purpose, to contribute to green and sustainable growth. Therefore, climate and environment-relevant activities are included in all projects where relevant.

Thus, it is a strategic priority in Danish development cooperation to contribute to the establishment of a strong private sector. For Danida, it is important that Danish businesses participate actively in this endeavour. Denmark has various different business instruments to promote sustainable economic and social development in developing countries through the private sector:

- Danida Business Finance
- Danida Business Explorer
- Danida Business Delegations
- Danida Business Partnership (under preparation)

Further, Denmark is engaged in various activities to mobilise private capital for climate action in developing countries. In particular, Danish public climate finance is aimed at enhancing framework conditions for investments and tailoring financial instruments to address barriers and risks that limit investment flows.

Denmark has concrete experiences with public private partnership from the Danish Climate Investment Fund (KIF), which is managed by the Danish Investment Fund for Developing Countries (IFU). The KIF offers risk capital and advice for climate investments in developing countries and emerging markets. The fund has procured EUR 174 million of public and private funds. The public funds have been provided by the Danish government and the IFU, while Danish pension funds have contributed the major part, EUR 104 million. The fund provides part of the total project financing with private co-investors contributing the main part of the funds. It is estimated that the fund will generate total investments of EUR 1-1.2 billion.

Denmark is currently not tracking private financial flows in a systematic manner, but is considering how that could be done in a way that would be aligned to international good practice.

New and Additional

According to the reporting requirements, Annex II parties shall clarify how they have determined if resources are new and additional. When the terminology "new and additional" was used in Article 4.3 of the UNFCCC, the intent was to ensure that no development assistance funds would be diverted by Annex II developed country Parties to meet their obligations under the Convention. There is still not any agreement on a definition of new and additional. Denmark sees climate and development assistance as strongly interdependent and, as climate is mainstreamed in Danish development assistance, climate finance cannot be clearly separated from development finance altogether, except for the earmarked funds in the Climate Envelope.

Methodology

Denmark uses the Danida Aid Management Guidelines[18] which provide the framework for the national approach for tracking the provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to non-Annex I Parties. The framework includes: i) steps for the preparation phase, including set-up of the results framework,

[18] www.amg.um.dk

risk management, appraisal and appropriation; ii) implementation arrangements and requirements to partners, auditing and reviews; and iii) the completion phase, including evaluation. A thorough evaluation of the Climate Envelope was undertaken in 2014/15. Denmark also indicated that the basic principle of Danish development assistance, including climate finance, is to provide assistance on demand. Ownership of the recipient countries is a fundamental precondition. This ensures that the resources provided effectively address the needs of non-Annex I Parties.

The figures in Tables 7, 7(A) and 7(B) of the CTF in Section VIII reflect the firm commitments in the years 2013 and 2014. All figures included in the tables are derived from the CRS++-format. All contributions are reported as ODA and are provided as grants.

There is no internationally agreed methodology for assessing the exact share of aid activity expenditure that contributes to climate change adaptation or mitigation. Donors instead report on the basis of a set of agreed definitions and reporting instructions which result in the best approximations that can be found within a reasonable effort. Assistance supporting the implementation of the UNFCCC is tracked using the so-called "Rio markers" which have been established by the OECD-DAC in close collaboration with the Secretariat of the UNFCCC. All Danish funded aid activities are screened and marked as either targeting the UNFCCC as a "principal objective", a "significant objective" or not targeting.

For a definition of OECD/DAC Rio markers on assistance targeting the UNFCC, see http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/17/15/46782000.pdf for Mitigation and http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/1/45/45303527.pdf for Adaptation.

When aggregating the data, activities marked with "significant" count ½ while activities marked with "principal" count 1.

For further information, please refer to Denmark's Sixth National Communication under the UNFCCC.

B. TECHNOLOGICAL SUPPORT TO DEVELOPING COUNTRY PARTIES

Denmark is currently not tracking technology transfer in relation to implementation of the UNFCCC in a systematic manner, as it does not have such detailed information on technology tracking in the electronic database for each of the projects, and therefore cannot provide the detailed information in CTF table 8 with specific information on the recipient country. However, Denmark will consider including such tracking in a future revision of the reporting framework for climate finance.

Danish support to technology transfer in relation to implementation of the UNFCCC includes a broad spectrum of activities. These activities comprise transfer of both "soft" technology and "hard" technology. The extent of this technology transfer is significant and cannot be clearly separated from other activities in Danish development cooperation, just as there is often an unclear distinction between transfer of soft and hard technology.

An important example of Danish-supported bilateral activities leading to technology transfer is the Danida Business Finance programme support as well as Danish sector programme support to the energy sector. These programmes include elements such as energy planning, including plans for use of renewable energy, establishment of large wind farms, renovation of power stations, promotion of energy efficiency and

promotion of sustainable use of biomass as a fuel. Within these programmes, transfer of soft and hard technology goes hand-in-hand.

One element in the implementation of the Climate Envelope and the Danish Fast Start Finance has been the establishment of a Low Carbon Transition Unit (LCTU) based at the Danish Energy Agency under the Ministry of Energy, Utilities and Climate to assist developing and emerging economies in a low carbon transition.

Already in 2020 developing countries will account for approximately two-thirds of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. With massive growth in industrial infrastructure and building stock, it is essential that these countries choose and are empowered to choose intelligent and energy efficient solutions to avoid "lock-in" of high energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. Denmark has a unique position in reducing energy consumption and an ambitious energy policy which can be brought into play. From June 2012 this has been done through the LCTU.

The LCTU consists of experts within the fields of energy efficiency, renewable energy, mitigation analysis as well as international greenhouse gas emission baselines. The LCTU gives high quality technical government-to-government guidance to help emerging economies with greenhouse gas emission reductions and low carbon transition in the energy sector. The LCTU works with countries regarding both methodological and more general issues relevant to greenhouse gas emission reductions as well as with specific energy-related capacity building in selected emerging economies: Vietnam, South Africa and Mexico.

C. CAPACITY BUILDING SUPPORT TO DEVELOPING COUNTRY PARTIES

Denmark is currently not tracking capacity building in relation to implementation of the UNFCCC in a systematic manner, as it does not have such detailed information on capacity building in the electronic database for each of the several hundred projects, and therefore cannot provide the detailed information in CTF table 9 with specific information on the recipient country. However, Denmark will consider including such tracking in a future revision of the reporting framework for climate finance.

Danish support to capacity building in relation to implementation of the UNFCCC includes a broad spectrum of activities, as capacity building activities is an integral part of almost all project activities. One example is the LCTU mentioned above. The extent of this capacity building is significant, but cannot be clearly separated from other activities in Danish development cooperation. Another example is the support provided by the UNEP DTU Partnership on Sustainable Energy.

VII. Other reporting matters

A. DENMARK

The Danish government is continuously assessing historical and projected progress in Denmark's contribution to the joint EU28 economy-wide emission reduction target described in section III of this biennial report.

The latest assessment is contained in the report "Danmarks energi- og klimafremskrivning 2015" (Danish Energy Agency, December 2015 (in Danish))[19]

Furthermore, in accordance with recent EU legislation[20], Denmark has in place a national system for reporting on policies and measures and for reporting on projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks.

This national system includes the relevant institutional, legal and procedural arrangements established in Denmark for evaluating policy and making projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks.

These domestic arrangements are considered to be sufficient for the process of the self-assessment of compliance with emission reductions in comparison with emission reduction commitments and the level of emission reduction recommended by science.

Denmark has established national rules for taking action against Danish entities under the EU ETS in case of non-compliance with their emission reduction targets under the EU ETS. These rules are contained in the Danish Act on CO_2 quotas (the Act of 9 May 2008 with amendments for the period 2008-2012[21] and the Act of 28 November 2012 for the period 2013-2020[22]).

[19] http://www.ens.dk/en/info/news-danish-energy-agency/baseline-projection-2015-denmarks-greenhouse-gasses-reduced-40-2020
[20] http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:165:0013:0040:EN:PDF
[21] https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=117147
[22] https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=144102

B. GREENLAND

Information on greenhouse gas emissions and trends

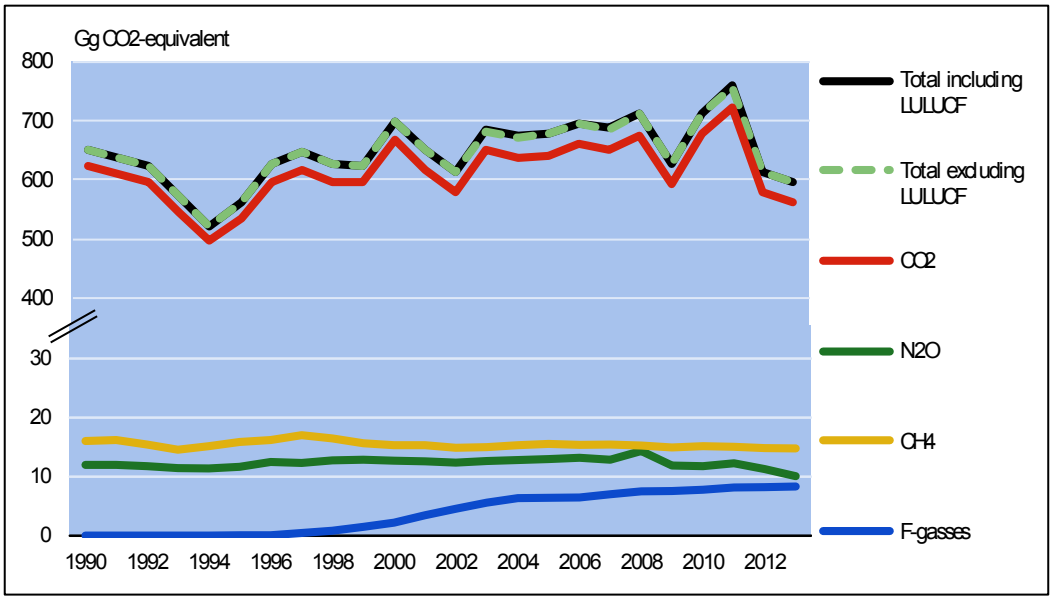
Summary information from Greenland's greenhouse gas inventory on emissions and emission trends

In 2013, the total emission of greenhouse gases excluding LULUCF was 594.45 kt CO_2 equivalent, and 595.57 kt CO_2 equivalent including LULUCF.

Figure 7 shows the total greenhouse gas emissions in CO_2 equivalents from 1990 to 2013. The emissions have not been corrected for temperature variations. CO_2 is the most important greenhouse gas. In 2013, CO_2 contributed to the total emission in CO_2 equivalent excluding LULUCF with 94.4 %, followed by CH_4 with 2.5 %, N_2O with 1.7 % and F-gases (HFCs and SF_6) with 1.4 %. Since 1990, these percentages have been increasing for F-gases, and falling for CO_2, N_2O and CH_4. Greenland has no consumption of PFC.

Figure 7 *Greenhouse gas emissions in CO_2 equivalents, time-series 1990-2013.*

Source: Greenland's Ministry of Nature, Environment and Justice, 2015.

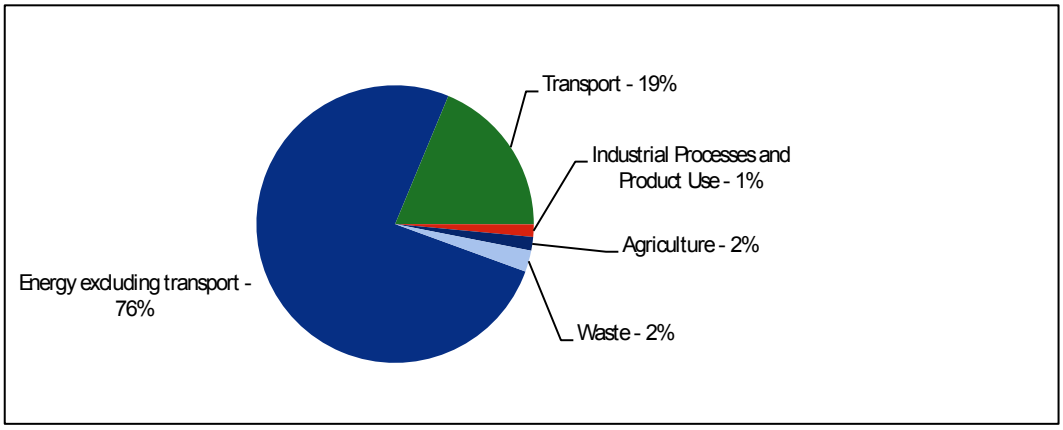


Stationary combustion plants and transport represent the largest categories. In 2013, energy excluding transport accounted for 76 % of the total emission in CO_2 equivalents excluding LULUCF; see Figure 8. Transport contributed with 19 %. Industrial processes and product use, agriculture and waste contributed to the total emission in CO_2 equivalents with 5.5 %.

The net CO_2 emission from forestry etc. was 0.2 % of the total emission in CO_2 equivalents in 2013. Total GHG emissions in CO_2 equivalents excluding LULUCF have decreased by 8.8 % from 1990 to 2013 and decreased 8.6% including LULUCF.

Figure 8 *Greenhouse gas emissions in CO_2 equivalents distributed on main sectors for 2013.*

Source: Greenland's Ministry of Nature, Environment and Justice, 2015.



Summary information on Greenland's national inventory arrangements

Greenland's national inventory is compiled by Statistics Greenland and then submitted to DCE (Danish Centre for Environment and Energy). DCE reports to the UNFCCC on behalf of the Danish Realm.

Quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Greenland has neither reduction commitments nor targets for greenhouse gas emissions in the period 2013-2020.

In August 2012, a cooperation agreement relating to the international climate change negotiations was signed by representatives from the Danish Government and the Government of Greenland. The agreement serves to facilitate closer cooperation on matters of mutual interest and to improve Greenlandic access to information and consultation in relation to the UNFCCC negotiations.

In 2012, the Government of Greenland requested Denmark to effectuate a territorial exclusion for Greenland, when ratifying the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.

A territorial exclusion means that Greenland will be exempted from international reduction commitments in the period 2013-2020. It further implies that Denmark's ratification of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol will not have any consequences for Greenland.

Progress in achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets and relevant information

Mitigation actions and their effects

Renewable energy and energy efficiency

During the last decades, it has been a consistent priority to expand the use of renewable energy. In 2013, about 16 % of the total energy consumption came from renewable sources. 56 % of the national energy production of heat and electricity was based on renewable energy, of which about 92 % came from hydropower and about from 8 % waste incineration. All sustainable energy from hydropower and

waste incineration is used by the national energy company, Nukissiorfiit. Thus, 68 % of the company's total energy sales come from sustainable energy.

Potentials for solar energy, wind energy and geothermal heat production are being explored on a smaller scale with possibilities for future expansion.

Policies and measures targeting energy production and energy consumption have multiple purposes. In addition to emission reductions, the shift to renewable energy sources is associated with a decreasing dependence on imported fossil fuels and positive effects on the local and regional environment.

A number of energy policies and acts which consider challenges, benefits and initiatives associated with reducing emissions and improving energy efficiency have been introduced. For instance, there is a requirement to use the best available techniques in the mining sector. Another example is a statutory obligation that requires the energy companies to consider energy savings and environmentally friendly fuel.

Road transport

The number of electric cars in Greenland has increased from approximately zero to about 40 in the last five years. The government actively promotes the use of electric cars by exempting them from taxes and by actively breaking down other barriers.

Heating

New standards for insulation of new buildings are negotiated at the moment. The standards are expected to lead to better insulation of new buildings.

The possibilities for using the heat pump technology, i.e. geothermal heating and sea water heat, are studied in pilot plants.

Shipping

A number of actions have been taken to increase the level of available information on emissions from shipping within the Territorial Waters of Greenland (three nautical miles from the coastline) and to describe possible measures.

Niras (2014)[23] examines the pros and cons of regulating the emissions of greenhouse gases from ships within the Territorial Waters of Greenland. The report presents scenarios for emissions in 2020 based on the adoption of international maritime law.

A study on the opportunities and barriers for introducing shorepower from hydropower for ships at berth at Nuuk Harbor is planned to be carried out in 2016.

Estimates of emission reductions and removals and the use of units from the market-based mechanisms and land use, land-use change and forestry activities

Not applicable.

Projections

Greenland is likely to experience significant industrial growth over the coming years, which will potentially impact future emission levels. Possible sources of new emissions include:

[23] Niras (2014). Emissioner fra skibe. Departementet for Miljø og Natur December 2013.

- Further growth in the mining industry with the establishment of a number of new mines

- Establishment of an aluminium smelter (mainly based on hydropower)

- Continuation of oil and gas exploration

- Exploitation of gas and oil

In 2013, eight scenarios were developed to show the different possible developments in total GHG-emission levels depending on varying degrees of growth in the minerals and hydrocarbon sector. Three scenarios are based on no new exploitation of minerals, oil and gas, but with different emission developments using current emissions as a baseline. Five scenarios are based on different combinations of possible, new projects in the oil and minerals industry. The different scenarios are associated with different projected emission levels. It must be stressed that only one of the projects that are included in the scenarios, Fiskenæsset, has been granted an exploitation license. Also, another category 1 project not included in the scenarios, *Naajat (White Mountain)*, has obtained an exploitation license. Hence, the projected emissions are subject to a significant degree of uncertainty.

The five scenarios that include new projects in the minerals and hydrocarbon industry are summarised in Table A.

Table A. *Overview of categories summarising different scenarios for growth in the oil and minerals industry in Greenland*
Source: Government of Greenland and Statistics Greenland (2013) *GHG Inventory for Greenland 2012-2025.*

	Annual GHG Emissions (in kt CO_2 Equivalents) per Project	*Projects*
Category 1 oil and mineral projects	0 – 100	Kringlerne, Fiskenæsset, Maarmorilik and a number of seismic investigations
Category 2 oil and mineral projects	100-250	Citronen Fjord, Skærgården, Malmbjerg and several oil exploration drillings
Category 3 oil and mineral projects	250-500	Kvanefjeld (mining of uranium)
Category 4 oil and mineral projects	500-1000	The Isukasia iron mine, Aluminium smelter by Maniitsoq
Category 5 oil and mineral projects	< 1000	Exploitation of oil and gas corresponding to the Danish level in 2009

Without any new projects in the minerals and hydrocarbon industry, the average annual GHG emissions will be in the range 586-654 kt CO_2 equivalents. For comparison, the total emission in 2013 was 594 kt CO_2 equivalents. With new projects in the minerals and hydrocarbon industry, the average annual GHG emissions will be in the range 688-2,531 kt CO_2 equivalents cf. Table B.

It should be stressed that all scenarios are characterized by a significant degree of uncertainty as they depend on which, if any, projects will be carried out over the coming years.

Table B. *Greenhouse gas projections for Greenland (in kt CO2-equivalents) for the period 2012-2025 based on eight different scenarios*
Source: Statistics Greenland, 2013: GHG Inventory for Greenland 2012-2025.

Scenarios	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	*2013*
	kt CO_2 equivalents														
No new projects in the minerals and hydrocarbon industry and 1 % annual reduction in GHG emissions	648	622	615	609	603	597	591	585	579	574	568	562	557	551	586
No new projects in the minerals and hydrocarbon industry and Status Quo development of GHG emissions	648	622	622	622	622	622	622	622	622	622	622	622	622	622	622
No new projects in the minerals and hydrocarbon industry and 1-2 % annual increase in GHG emissions*	648	622	620	626	633	639	646	653	660	667	674	681	688	696	654
Above(*) + Category 1 projects in the minerals and hydrocarbon industry **	648	642	673	659	666	672	679	686	693	700	707	714	721	729	688
Above(**) + Category 2 projects in the minerals and hydrocarbon industry ***	648	651	832	1318	1436	1310	1317	1473	1705	1712	1569	1576	1584	1591	1390
Above(***) + Category 3 projects in the minerals and hydrocarbon industry ****	648	651	832	1318	1436	1346	1353	1510	2205	2212	2069	2076	2084	2091	1630
Above(****) + Category 4 projects in the minerals and hydrocarbon industry *****	648	691	872	1403	2030	1941	1948	2104	3367	3374	3231	3238	3246	3253	2361
Above(*****) + Category 5 projects in the minerals and hydrocarbon industry	648	691	872	1403	2030	1941	1948	2104	3367	3374	3231	3238	3246	5453	2531

C. FAROE ISLANDS

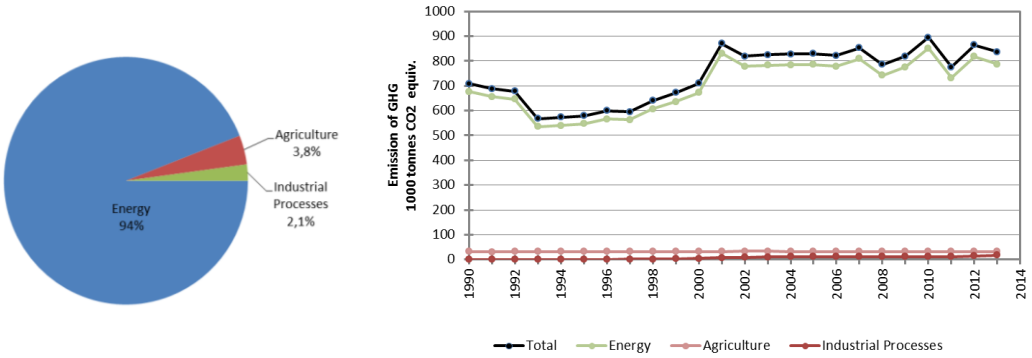
Information on greenhouse gas emissions and trends

Summary information from Faroe Islands' greeenhouse gas inventory on emissions and emission trends

The main part 94 % of the emissions are from the fuel consumption in the energy sector. Figure 9 shows the total greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 to 2013. The total greenhouse gas emission in CO_2 equivalents has increased by 3.9 % from 1990 to 2013.

Figure 9 *Greenhouse gas emissions by sector for 2013 and development 1990 to 2013*

Source: Nielsen et al. (2015).



The greenhouse gases include CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs and SF_6. Figure 10 shows the composition of greenhouse gas emissions in 2013.

Figure 10 *Emissions of GHG by gas in 2013.*

Source: Nielsen et al. (2015).

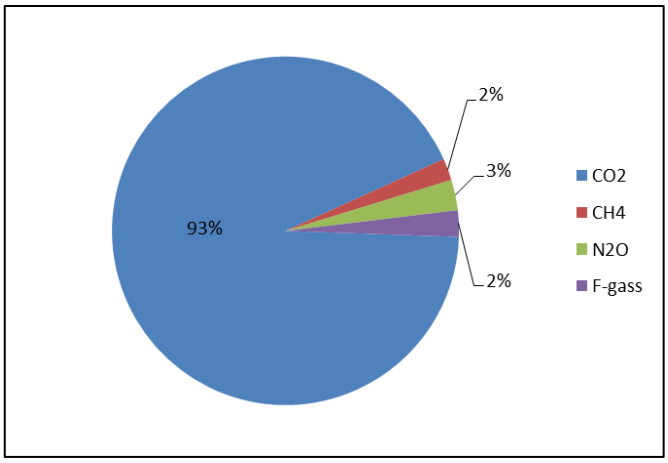
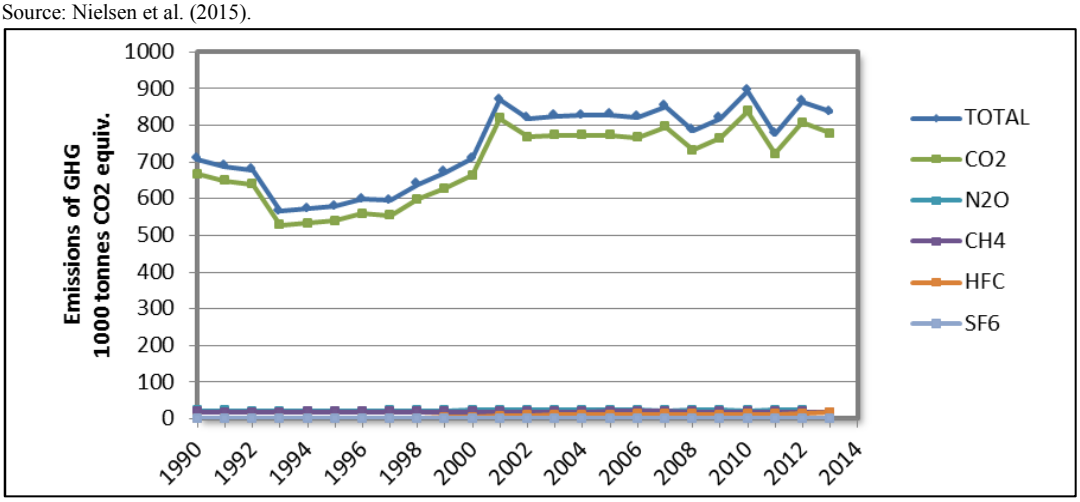


Figure 11 shows the total emissions of greenhouse gases and the emission of CO_2, N_2O, CH_4 and F-gases in the time period 1990-2013. From 1990 to 1993 a decrease is observed, due to an economic crisis in the Faroe Islands, which lasts for 6-8 years. From 2001 to 2007, the emissions were rather stabile. In 2008-2011 the emissions from Faroese fishing vessels were significantly lower than previous years, especially due to rising oil prices and lower prices on fish. The decrease is concealed by emissions related to new bunkering activity starting in 2009 that has led to a substantial increase in the number of foreign fishing vessels bunkering in the Faroe Islands. In 2013, the total emissions were 18.2 % above 1990, the base year.

Figure 11 *Greenhouse gas emissions by gas and development 1990 to 2013*

Source: Nielsen et al. (2015).



Carbon dioxide, CO_2

The emission of CO_2 in the Faroe Islands is from fuel consumption (incl. waste incineration). The trend in the total emission of CO_2 (Figure 12) is nearly identical with the trend of the total emission of GHG in the Faroe Islands (Figure 11) showing the trends in CO_2 emissions in the period from 1990 to 2013. After the economic decline in the 1990s the emissions rose and were rather constant until 2007. From 2008 to 2013 the effort in the Faroese fishing fleet was significantly lower than previous years, also meaning a significant reduction in oil consumption. The reduction in the emissions for fisheries in 2009 and 2011 is not visible because a new oil bunkering activity (mostly used by foreign fishing vessels) started up in 2009, increasing the emissions.

Figure 12 *Total CO_2 emissions by sector for 2013 and development 1990 to 2013*

Source: Nielsen et al. (2015).

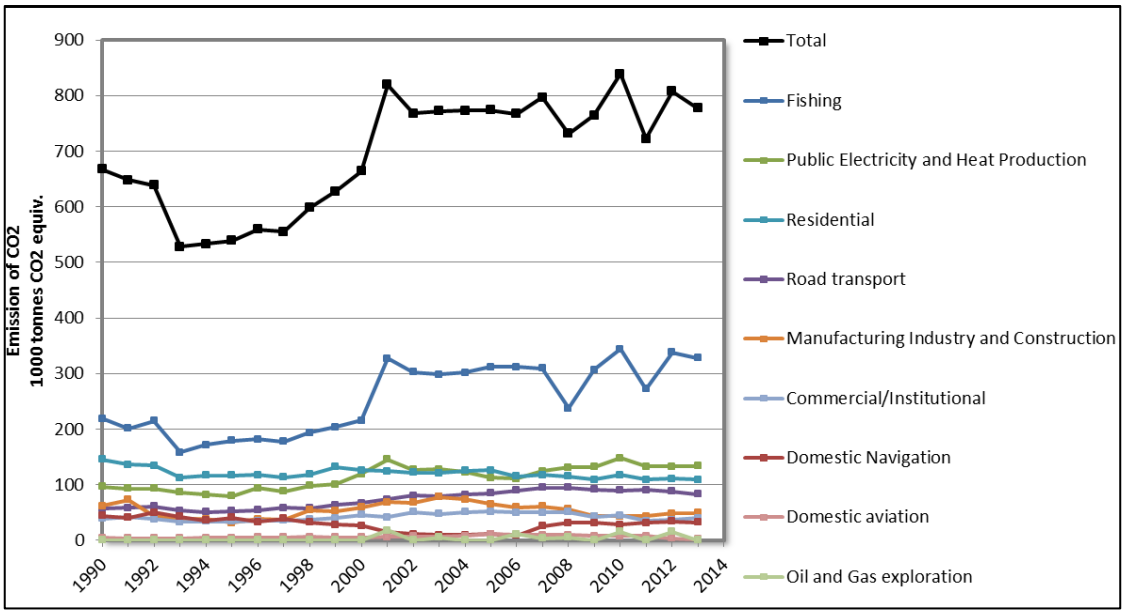
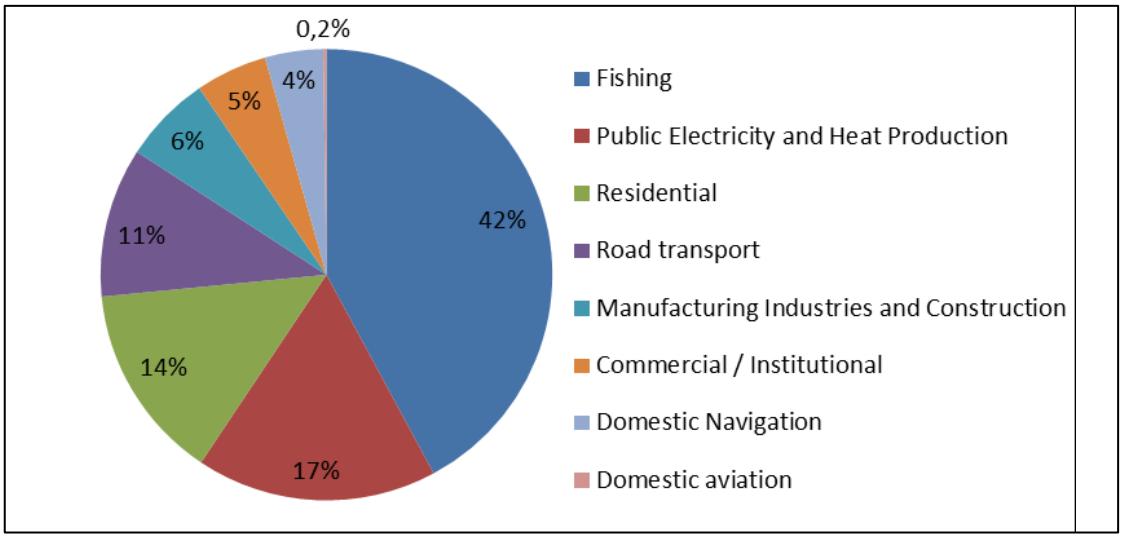


Figure 13 shows how the emissions are distributed between categories. In 2013 42 % of the CO_2 emission came from fishing vessels. Public electricity and heat production accounted for 17 %, households for 14 % and road transport for 11 % of the total CO_2 emission.

Figure 13 *Emissions of CO_2 in the energy sector, ivided in fuel consumption categories, 2013*

Source: Nielsen et al. (2015).

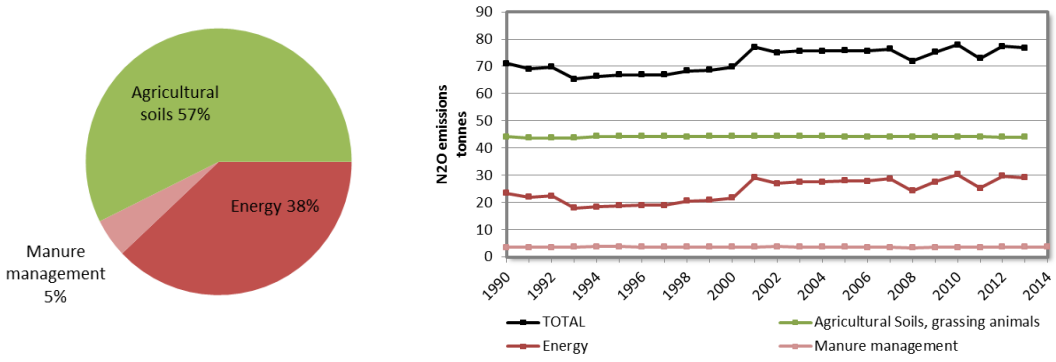


Nitrous oxide, N_2O

Figure 14 shows the emissions of nitrous oxide in the Faroe Islands 1990-2013. Most of the N_2O is from the agriculture sector, especially from animals grazing on agricultural soils.

Figure 14 *N_2O emissions by sector and development 1990-2013*

Source: Nielsen et al. (2015).

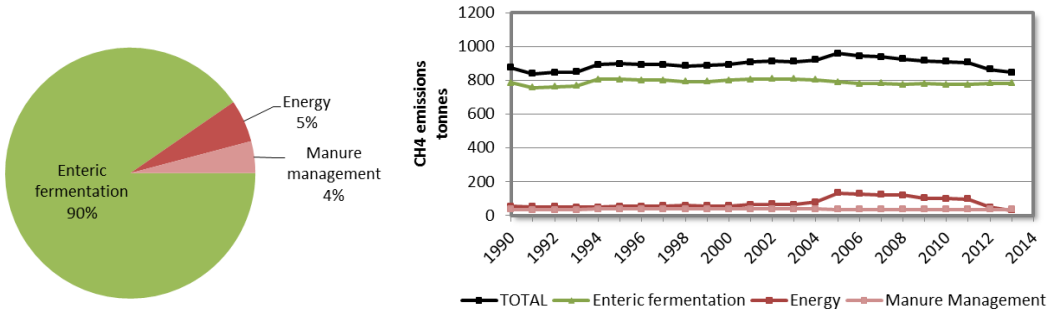


Methane, CH_4

Figure 15 shows the emissions of methane in the Faroe Islands 1990-2013. Most of the methane emission is from the agriculture sector, especially from enteric fermentation (87 %). Most of the emission of CH_4 in the energy sector is due to aviation activity.

Figure 15 *CH_4 emissions, by sector and development 1990-2013*

Source: Nielsen et al. (2015).

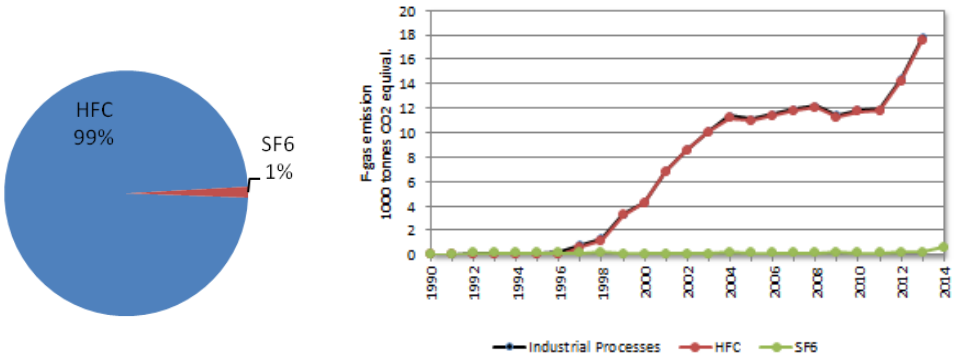


The f-gases: HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 and NF_3

Figure 16 shows the emissions of F-gases, HFCs and SF_6 respectively in the years 1990-2013. Most of the emission is HFCs, used for refrigeration purposes, as substitutes for HCFCs. After the emissions increased in the period 1996-2005, the emissions were rather stable at around 12,000 tonnes of CO_2 equivalents pr. year until 2012 and 2013, where the emissions of HFC were respectively 14,220 and 17,500 CO_2 equivalents. This is due to higher use of HFC-125 and HFC-143a, both components in the HFC-blend HFC-507a, which in recent years has been used as a substitute when phasing out HCFC-22 (ozone depleting freezing agent) on fishing vessels.

Figure 16 *F-gas emissions, by type of gas and development 1990-2013*

Source: Nielsen et al. (2015).



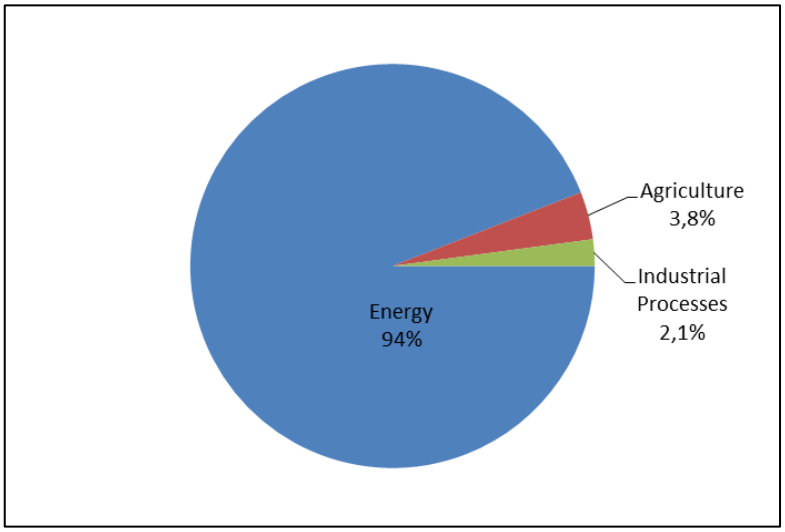
Neither PFCs nor NF_3 have been used in the Faroe Islands.

Emission trends by source

In 2013, nearly 95 % of all GHG emissions were from the Energy sector, including waste incineration. Almost 4 % were from Agriculture and nearly 2 % from Industrial processes and Product Use, see Figure 17.

Figure 17 *Emissions of GHG in CO2 equivalents distributed by main sectors, 2013*

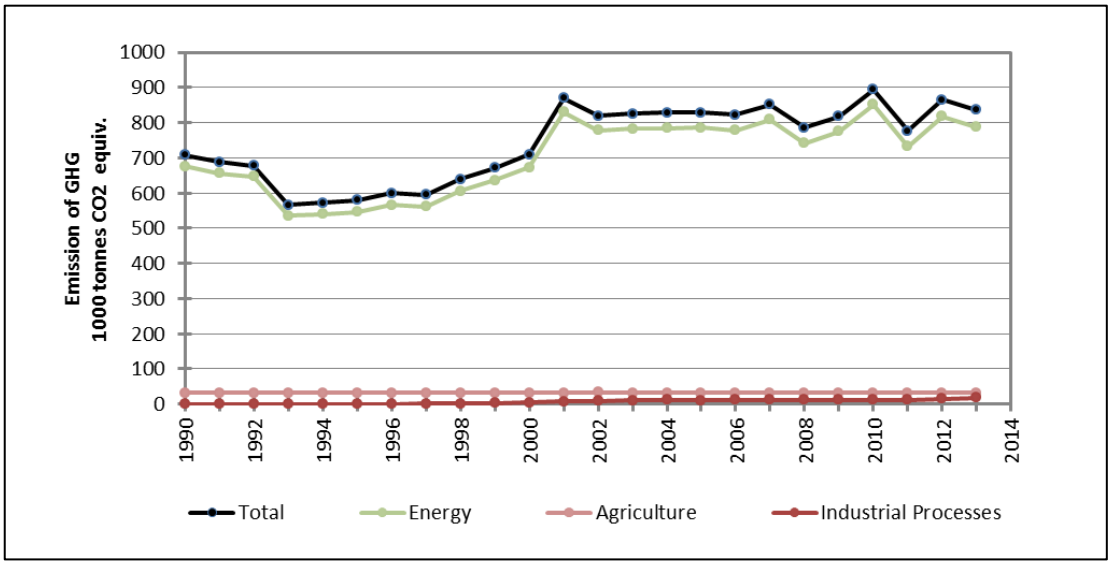
Source: Nielsen et al. (2015).



The fluctuations in the GHG emissions in the Energy sector are decisive for the fluctuations in the total GHG emissions, see Figure 18. The emissions from the Agriculture sector and from Industrial processes and Product Use are relative small and constant.

Figure 18 *GHG emissions by sectors and development 1990-2013*

Source: Nielsen et al. (2015).



Summary information on Faroe Islands' national inventory arrangements

The Environment Agency (FEA), an agency under the Ministry of Health and the Interior (www.himr.fo), is responsible for the annual preparation and submission to the UNFCCC of the Faroe Islands' contribution to the Kingdom of Denmark's National Inventory Report and the GHG inventories in the Common Reporting Format in accordance with the UNFCCC Guidelines. The inventory is done with guidance from and in co-operation with DCE. The work is carried out in co-operation with other Faroese ministries, research institutes, organisations and companies.

For more comprehensive information, fx about the inventory preparation, calculation methods, annual reporting, improvements of emissions inventories, please see Nielsen et al. (2015).

Quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

In 2009 the Minister of the Interior formulated a Climate Policy for the Faroe Islands[24].The principal aim of this policy is to decrease the Faroese dependency on oil and fossil fuels and to increase the use of renewable energy sources significantly. In this way, achieve the ambitious and realistic target of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases by at least 20% in 2020, compared with the level of emissions in 2005. This will in turn make Faroese society less vulnerable to the effects of ever-changing oil prices.

The key information regarding the target is shown in Table C below (similar to the formats of tables 2(a-f) of the CTF).

Table C: *Description of Faroe Islands' quantified economy-wide emission reduction target*

Table 2(a)		
Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: base year [a]		
Geographical territory	Faroe Islands	
Base year /base period	2005	
	% of base year/base period	% of 1990 [b]
Emission reduction target	20	
Period for reaching target	2020	
[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format [b] Optional.		

[24] http://tilfar.lms.fo/logir/alit/2009.10%20Ve%C3%B0urlagspolitikkur%20F%C3%B8roya%20-%20um%20at%20skerja%20%C3%BAtl%C3%A1ti%C3%B0%20av%20ve%C3%B0urlagsgassum.pdf

Table 2(b)

Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: gases and sectors covered [a]

Gases covered		Base year for each gas (year):
CO2	Yes	2005
CH4	Yes	2005
N2O	Yes	2005
HFCs	No	NA
PFCs	No	NA
SF6	No	NA
NF3	No	NA
Other gases	No	NA
Sectors covered [b]		
Energy	Yes	
Transport [c]	Yes	
Industrial processes [d]	No	
Agriculture	No	
LULUCF	No	
Waste	No	
Other (specify)		

Abbreviations: LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] More than one selection will be allowed. If Parties use sectors other than those indicated above, the explanation of how these sectors relate to the sectors defined by the IPCC should be provided.

[c] Transport is reported as a subsector of the energy sector.

[d] Industrial processes refer to the industrial processes and solvent and other product use sectors.

Table 2(c)

Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: global warming potential values (GWP) [a]

Gases	GWP values [b]
CO2	AR4
CH4	AR4
N2O	AR4
HFCs	AR4
PFCs	AR4
SF6	AR4
NF3	AR4
Other gases [c]	NA

Abbreviations: GWP = global warming potential

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] Please specify the reference for the GWP: Second Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) or the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC.

[c] Specify.

Table 2(d)

Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: approach to counting emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector [a]

Role of LULUCF	LULUCF in base year level and target	Included	
		Excluded	Excluded
	Contribution of LULUCF is calculated using	Land-based approach	NA
		Activity-based approach	NA
		Other (specify)	NA

Abbreviation: LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

Table 2(e)I	
Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: market-based mechanisms under the Convention [a]	
	Possible scale of contributions (estimated kt CO2 eq)
CERs	0
ERUs	0
AAUs [b]	0
Carry-over units [c]	0
Other mechanism units under the Convention (specify) [d]	0
Abbreviations: AAU = assigned amount unit, CER = certified emission reduction, ERU = emission reduction unit.	
[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.	
[b] AAUs issued to or purchased by a Party.	
[c] Units carried over from the first to the second commitment periods of the Kyoto Protocol, as described in decision 13/CMP.1 and consistent with decision XX /CMP.8.	
[d] As indicated in paragraph 5(e) of the guidelines contained in annex I of decision 2/CP.17.	

Table 2(e)II	
Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: other market-based mechanisms [a]	
(Specify)	Possible scale of contributions (estimated kt CO2 eq)
NA	NA
[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.	

Table 2(f)
Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: any other information [a,b]
IE
[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.
[b] This information could include information on the domestic legal status of the target or the total assigned amount of emission units for the period for reaching a target. Some of this information is presented in the narrative part of the biennial report.

The Climate Policy of the Faroes contains a plan of action on how to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by at least 20% in 2020, compared with the level of emissions in 2005. The plan is not an exhaustive outline of how this target can be met, but it is a coherent plan of action by the current Government, which can be expanded over time, especially as new and more developed technology is established which can contribute in additional ways to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Thus, the action plan for reducing greenhouse gas emissions is based on the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target and the implementation of specific measures in the following three areas:

I. Heating

II. Electricity production

III. Land-based transport

I. Heating.

Target: In 2020 the oil consumption for heating shall be reduced by 50% by putting into place energy saving measures and new energy efficient and environmental friendly technologies.

Measures: The use of environmentally friendly technologies such as heat pumps, newer and more efficient oil burners and boilers, district heating, solar power and other environmental friendly and renewable energy sources. To perform regular inspection of the above-mentioned systems to ensure that these are as energy efficient as possible.

II. Electricity production

Target: In 2020 about 75% of the overall production of electricity derives from renewable energy sources.

Measures: In order to significantly increase the production of electricity from renewable energy sources it is necessary to improve the system.

The Faroese electricity producing company SEV uses about 35,000 tonnes of oil annually for electricity production. In the time-period from 2008-2013, 38-40 % of SEV's overall electricity production was produced from renewable energy sources, including around 35% from hydro energy and around 5% from wind energy. The year 2010 was an exception, with relative less use of renewable energy sources. Altogether, SEV produces 275-300 million kWh of electricity yearly.

III. Land-based transport

Target: In 2020 all gas and diesel fuelled vehicles shall be energy efficient and a significant number of vehicles are to run on renewable energy. The aim is to reduce CO2 emissions from domestic transport by 50%.

Measures:

- Importing more energy efficient gas and diesel vehicles,
- Encourage the use of vehicles that run on renewable energy,
- Bio-fuels become available when bio fuelled cars are introduced to the Faroese market,
- Public traffic is improved and strategically located junctions provide for easy access.

In addition to above mentioned quantified targets, the government also made target for other three areas:

IV. Ships and aviation

V. Renewable energy

VI. Public awareness and information

In all three cases, the targets have not been quantified, i.e. no specific reduction targets were set.

Progress in achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets and relevant information

In 2008 the Faroese government published the report Skjótt syftir seiðir og tunga takið (Easy pickings and the long haul)[25], listing an arrow of possible measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Together with the climate policy, these documents are the fundament in reaching the reduction targets for greenhouse gas emissions.

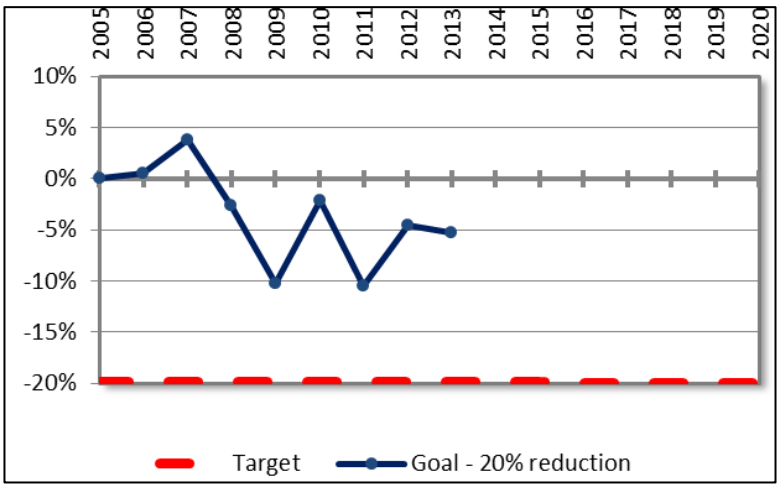
Mitigation actions and their effects

Total emissions

In 2014 the total emission of greenhouse gases had decreased by 5 % compared with the emission in 2005. This means that the emission shall be reduced with another 15 % the next five years to fulfil the target. See Figure 19.

Figure 19 *Total emissions of greenhouse gases in the Faroe Islands 2005-2013, relative compared with 2005 and in tonnes of CO_2 equivalents*

Source: www.us.fo



The total emission of greenhouse gases in Figure 19 does not include emissions from foreign fishing vessels, and the totals are therefore not the same as the totals reported to IPCC (CRF).

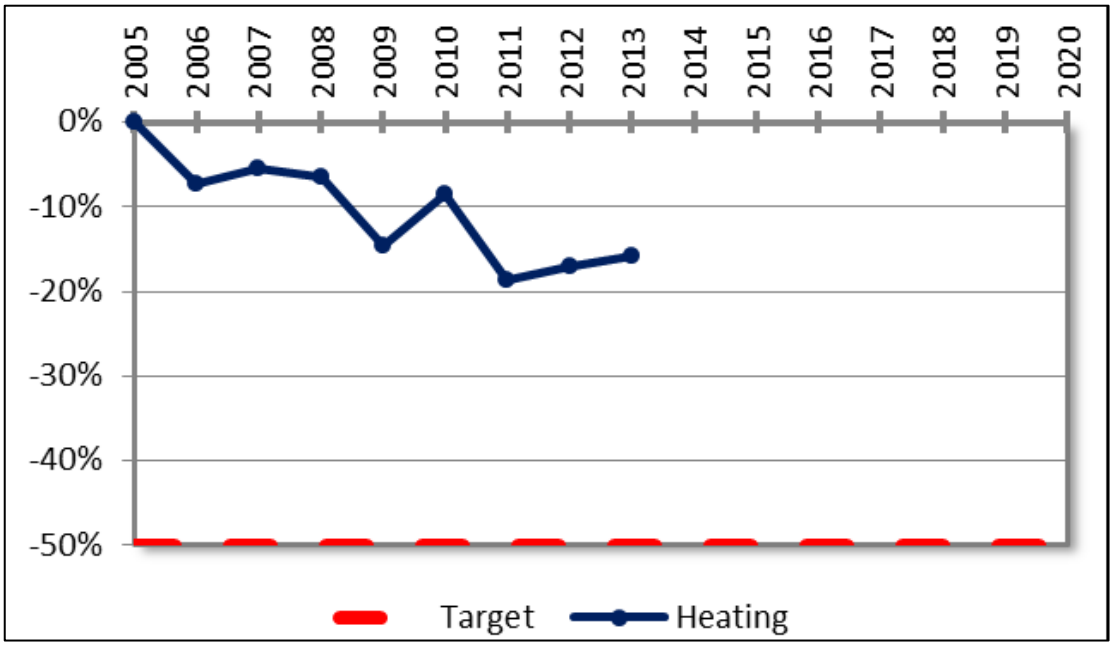
Heating

In accordance with the climate policy the amount of oil used for heating shall be reduced to 50 % in 2020. There has been a fall in the emission from heating by about 20 % compared with 2005. To fulfil the goal still a 30 % reduction remains. See Figure 20.

Figure 20 *Emissions of greenhouse gases from heating 2005-2013, relative compared with 2005 and in tonnes of CO_2 equivalents*

[25] http://www.us.fo/Default.aspx?ID=14087

Source: www.us.fo

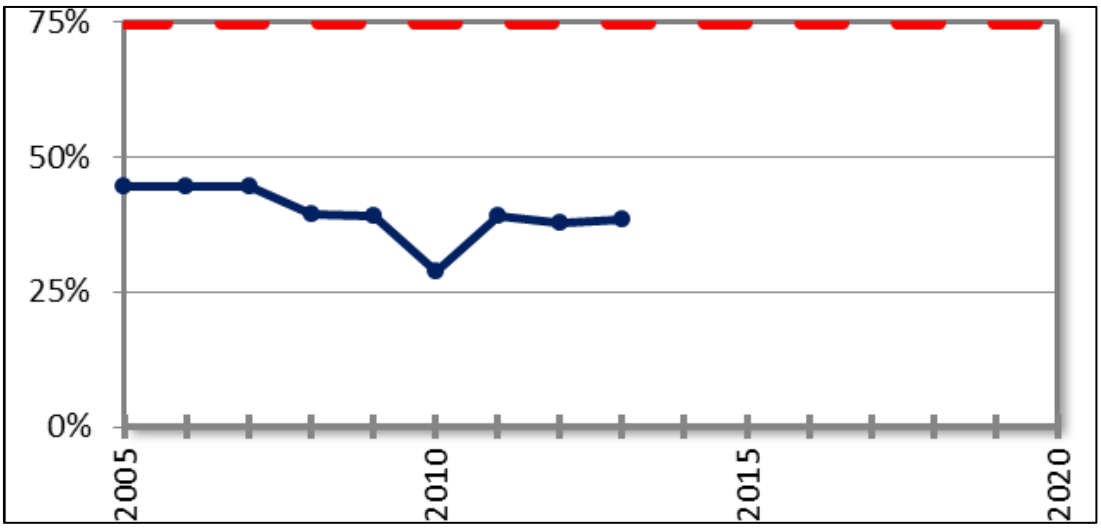


Electricity production

The target for electricity production is that 75 % of the electricity production shall derive from renewable energy in 2020. In 2014 13 new wind turbines were installed and the amount of renewable energy in electricity production in 2014 was more than 50 % (not on Figure 21). The main electricity company in the Faroe Islands, SEV, has made effective development in the wind power system changing from oil based electricity production to more wind and hydropower. The company has set the goal to be 100 % green in 2030. Thus, with current plans for new wind mills, the 75 % target in the climate policy can be reached. See Figure 21.

Figure 21 *The emissions of greenhouse gases from electricity production 2005-2013, relative compared with 2005 and in tonnes of CO_2 equivalents*

Source: www.us.fo

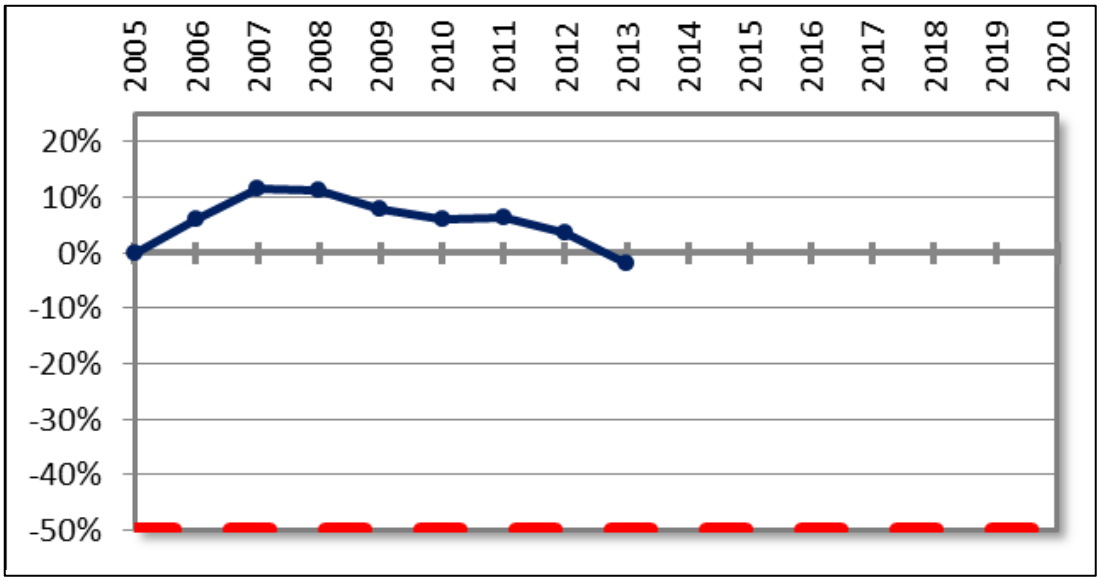


Road traffic

The emission has decreased every year from 2007 to 2013 (Figure 22). With the trend until now it is not likely that the 50 % target for road traffic will be reached.

Figure 22 *Emissions of greenhouse gases from road traffic 2005-2013, relative compared with 2005 and in tonnes of CO_2 equivalents*

Source: www.us.fo



As part of the reporting on progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target, information on mitigation actions and their effects is shown in Table D below (similar to table 3 of the CTF). In this regard, information on greenhouse gas emissions 2010-2013 is shown in Table E (similar to table 4 of the CTF).

Table D: *Progress in achievement of Faroe Islands' quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects*

	Table 3								
	Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects								
FO no.	**Name of mitigation action [a]**	**Sector(s) affected [b]**	**GHG(s) affected**	**Objective and/ or activity affected**	**Type of instrument [c]**	**Status of implementation [d]**	**Brief description [e]**	**Start year of implementation**	**Implementing entity or entities**
1-1	Better insulation of houses and buildings,	Energy - Heating	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossile fuel consumption in buildings	Regulatory	Partly implemented. Partly planned			Ministry of Health and Interior
1-2	Improve the possibilities of funding for energy saving	Energy - Heating	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossile fuel consumption in buildings	Economic - regulatory	Implemented			Ministry of Finance
1-3	Requiremqnts for oil burners, boilers, inspection, heat pumps, district heating and energy systems etc.	Energy - Heating	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossile fuel consumption in buildings	Regulatory	Partly implemented. Partly planned			Ministry of Health and Interior
1-4	Certification requirements for installation, inspection and maintenance of heating and energy systems	Energy - Heating	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossile fuel consumption in buildings	Regulatory	Partly implemented. Partly planned			Ministry of Health and Interior
1-5	Prohibit the import and sale of non-efficient electricity and energy equipment, in conformity with laws in neigh-bouring countries.	Energy - Heating	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossile fuel consumption in buildings	Regulatory	Planned			Ministry of Health and Interior
2-1	Registry fees of motor vehicles shall encourage drivers to buy vehicles with low or no CO2 emissions.	Energy - Transport	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossile fuel consumption in trans-port. The law on registry fees of motor vehicles shall encourage drivers to buy and register vehicles with low or no CO2 emissions.	Regulatory	Implemented			Ministry of Finance
3-1	Encourages competition on the green electricity market.	Energy - Public Electricity Production	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce prices on green electricity	Regulatory	Implemented			Ministry of Health and Interior
3-2	Further develop the use of renewable energy sources in the electricity production including windpower	Energy - Public Electricity Production	CO2, CH4, N2O	Reduce fossile fuel consumption		Partly implemented. Partly planned			Ministry of Health and Interior

Table E: *Reporting on Faroe Islands' progress*

Table 4				
Reporting on progress [a, b]				
Year [c]	**Total emissions excluding LULUCF (kt CO2 eq)**	**Contribution from LULUCF [d] (kt CO2 eq)**	**Quantity of units from market based mechanisms under the Convention (number of units and kt CO2 eq)**	**Quantity of units from other market based mechanisms (number of units and kt CO2 eq)**
	(a) total GHG emissions, excluding emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector;	*(b) emissions and/or removals from the LULUCF sector based on the accounting approach applied taking into consideration any relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the activities and/or land that will be accounted for;*	*(c) total GHG emissions, including emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector.*	
Base year/base period (specify) 2005	829	NA	NA	NA
2010	895	NA	NA	NA
2011	777	NA	NA	NA
2012	867	NA	NA	NA
2013	839	NA	NA	NA

Abbreviation: GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] For the base year, information reported on the emission reduction target shall include the following: (a) total GHG emissions, excluding emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector; (b) emissions and/or removals from the LULUCF sector based on the accounting approach applied taking into consideration any relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the activities and/or land that will be accounted for; (c) total GHG emissions, including emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector. For each reported year, information reported on progress made towards the emission reduction targets shall include, in addition to the information noted in paragraphs 9(a–c) of the UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties, information on the use of units from market-based mechanisms.

[c] Parties may add additional rows for years other than those specified below.

[d] Information in this column should be consistent with the information reported in table 4(a)I or 4(a)II, as appropriate. The Parties for which all relevant information on the LULUCF contribution is reported in table 1 of this common tabular format can refer to table 1.

<u>Estimates of emission reductions and removals and the use of units from the market-based mechanisms and land use, land-use change and forestry activities</u>

In general, and on the basis of the last five years, the 20% targets will hardly be fulfilled. To do so, new political actions to reduce the emission are needed. Both for heating of houses and buildings and for road transport. For production of electricity, there is a fair chance to reach the 75 % target, since SEV has significant development plans for wind power.

Since the Faroe Islands are not a part of the Kyoto Protocol, marked-based mechanisms are not in use.

No estimation has been made regarding emissions reductions/removals in land use, land-use change and forestry activities in the Faroe Islands. Though a continuously work is going on in planting trees, it is in quite small-scale dimensions.

Projections

No projections have been made for the Faroe Islands.

VIII. Common tabular format for UNFCCC biennial reporting

The information to be reported electronicly in the so-called Common Tabular Format (CTF) contained in Decision 19/CP.18 - Document: FCCC/CP/2012/8/Add.3) adopted by the Conference of the Parties on its eighteenth session is included in this chapter. Where the information in the tables shown in this chapter is difficult to read, please see the electronic version of the CTF available on the UNFCCC web-site (http://unfccc.int/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/submitted_biennial_reports/items/7550.php)

The inventory data to be reported electronically in Table 1 of the CTF covering Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands under the UNFCCC are shown in this chapter.

In addition to the combined inventory data set reported in the CTF, inventory data for Denmark (DK in EU), Greenland (GL) and the Faore Islands (FO) are shown separately in this chapter as Greenland and the Faroe Islands are not in the EU territory. Only the data shown for Denmark without Greenland and the Faroe Islands are included in the total EU inventory reported by the European Commission under the UNFCCC.

The following notation keys have been used in the tables:

NA = Not Applicable.
NE = Not Estimated.
NO = Not Occuring.
IE = Included Elsewhere.
INA = Information Not Available

TABLE 1: EMISSION TRENDS (SUMMARY) IN THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK (DENMARK, GREENLAND AND FAROE ISLANDS)

Table 1
Emission trends: summary
CRF - TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS — Inventory 2013
SUMMARY — Submission 2015 v1
Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands under the UNFCCC — DENMARK (KINGDOM)

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
	CO_2 equivalent (kt)																									(%)
CO_2 emissions without net CO_2 from LULUCF	54,859.42	54,859.42	65,437.50	59,608.39	61,693.00	65,705.45	62,666.49	75,987.47	66,599.98	62,382.27	59,829.64	55,599.85	57,286.64	56,866.40	62,028.03	56,490.98	52,920.57	60,834.48	56,080.15	52,584.35	50,139.45	50,601.74	45,637.26	41,100.50	42,964.00	-21.68
CO_2 emissions with net CO_2 from LULUCF	61,585.60	61,585.60	71,064.08	67,464.53	65,962.60	71,548.42	67,639.89	79,636.24	71,619.79	66,618.92	65,659.10	60,315.93	63,483.30	64,558.16	68,388.50	62,559.53	58,966.05	67,824.62	60,141.16	52,316.16	60,817.44	53,555.00	46,363.35	43,321.46	45,275.85	-26.48
CH_4 emissions without CH_4 from LULUCF	7,844.69	7,844.69	8,012.28	8,068.79	8,248.94	8,133.14	8,186.20	8,305.03	8,175.71	8,207.10	7,985.45	7,895.34	8,126.18	7,980.77	7,960.52	7,785.52	7,615.14	7,529.69	7,475.95	7,369.29	7,205.25	7,250.26	7,122.66	7,006.78	6,927.45	-11.69
CH_4 emissions with CH_4 from LULUCF	7,854.89	7,854.89	8,021.69	8,078.08	8,258.09	8,142.16	8,195.10	8,313.80	8,184.35	8,215.64	7,993.85	7,903.62	8,134.34	7,988.82	7,968.44	7,793.99	7,622.82	7,537.27	7,483.38	7,376.60	7,212.44	7,257.33	7,129.73	7,014.04	6,934.46	-11.72
N_2O emissions without N_2O from LULUCF	7,875.47	7,875.47	7,733.96	7,662.74	7,182.48	7,275.63	7,145.10	6,724.51	6,847.72	6,838.71	7,050.33	6,899.36	6,696.89	6,778.83	6,534.71	6,091.84	5,454.04	5,434.27	5,522.29	5,492.55	5,178.24	5,165.65	5,177.71	5,021.17	5,156.84	-34.52
N_2O emissions with N_2O from LULUCF	7,911.26	7,911.26	7,782.23	7,823.50	7,218.26	7,415.80	7,209.46	6,760.71	6,955.21	6,875.21	7,201.13	6,940.69	6,760.15	6,918.79	6,579.43	6,144.55	5,510.07	5,583.97	5,564.22	5,548.13	5,219.26	5,252.51	5,241.09	5,065.09	5,229.48	-33.90
HFCs	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	3.69	102.43	146.78	242.16	381.92	380.07	478.60	588.63	710.31	748.14	795.61	829.77	893.61	952.16	977.66	1,010.03	1,014.52	1,003.69	971.57	907.62	824.02	811.41	
PFCs	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.07	0.63	2.09	5.20	11.47	15.74	22.57	27.91	28.01	24.59	20.53	18.77	21.15	21.19	18.44	19.98	18.66	15.68	12.18	10.84	
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
SF_6	43.43	43.43	60.58	85.16	96.64	116.58	102.58	58.31	69.87	56.87	62.01	56.15	28.20	23.53	29.59	30.94	20.05	33.62	28.24	29.46	34.37	35.93	69.54	112.18	130.79	201.12
NF_3	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
Total (without LULUCF)	70,623.01	70,623.01	81,244.32	75,428.77	77,323.48	81,377.64	78,343.16	91,459.33	82,078.55	77,975.02	75,531.81	71,183.57	72,913.96	72,473.16	77,407.21	71,313.43	66,980.71	74,830.88	70,137.85	66,508.62	63,580.98	64,043.82	58,930.46	54,076.83	56,001.33	-20.70
Total (with LULUCF)	77,395.18	77,395.18	86,928.59	83,454.97	81,638.02	87,369.81	83,389.81	95,153.08	87,214.48	82,256.71	81,520.46	75,949.25	79,182.05	80,312.93	83,820.33	77,443.16	73,089.91	81,978.29	74,248.21	66,303.32	74,307.17	67,091.00	59,727.01	56,348.97	58,392.83	-24.55
Total (without LULUCF, with indirect)	71,869.76	71,869.76	82,532.91	76,686.23	78,564.03	82,575.80	79,518.51	92,620.58	83,161.30	79,013.31	76,501.85	72,089.63	73,790.80	73,308.76	78,229.03	72,100.16	67,738.22	75,552.91	70,819.47	67,157.80	64,168.49	64,615.89	59,451.55	54,565.51	56,466.42	-21.43
Total (with LULUCF, with indirect)	78,641.93	78,641.93	88,217.18	84,712.42	82,878.57	88,567.97	84,565.16	96,314.32	88,297.23	83,295.00	82,490.51	76,855.32	80,058.89	81,148.53	84,642.15	78,229.90	73,847.41	82,700.32	74,929.83	66,952.50	74,894.69	67,663.07	60,248.09	56,837.65	58,857.92	-25.16

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
	CO_2 equivalent (kt)																									(%)
1. Energy	53,696.67	53,696.67	64,350.08	58,506.15	60,679.13	64,684.52	61,663.50	75,153.72	65,684.21	61,617.16	59,224.56	54,868.45	56,671.44	56,156.65	61,461.97	55,889.86	52,209.40	60,115.49	55,303.83	52,002.25	49,930.70	50,565.72	45,275.75	40,589.65	42,356.66	-21.12
2. Industrial processes and product use	2,341.78	2,341.78	2,468.31	2,521.90	2,592.08	2,705.86	2,878.92	3,023.13	3,108.36	3,207.61	3,448.81	3,637.48	3,528.39	3,483.68	3,500.75	3,331.59	2,809.58	2,865.87	2,894.76	2,596.49	2,144.32	2,055.34	2,197.15	2,144.53	2,162.99	-7.63
3. Agriculture	12,525.96	12,525.96	12,363.52	12,362.97	12,012.40	12,019.88	11,929.83	11,462.54	11,548.18	11,456.79	11,098.02	10,934.45	10,935.60	11,032.62	10,647.02	10,601.36	10,489.86	10,333.62	10,438.02	10,437.13	10,084.40	10,118.99	10,116.85	10,071.81	10,169.31	-18.81
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry[2]	6,772.18	6,772.18	5,684.27	8,026.19	4,314.54	5,992.17	5,046.65	3,693.74	5,135.93	4,281.69	5,988.66	4,765.68	6,268.09	7,839.77	6,413.12	6,129.74	6,109.19	7,147.41	4,110.36	-205.30	10,726.20	3,047.18	796.55	2,272.15	2,391.50	-64.69
5. Waste	2,058.60	2,058.60	2,062.41	2,037.76	2,039.88	1,967.38	1,870.90	1,819.95	1,737.80	1,693.47	1,760.42	1,743.19	1,778.54	1,800.20	1,797.47	1,490.61	1,471.87	1,515.90	1,501.24	1,472.75	1,421.55	1,303.76	1,340.70	1,270.84	1,312.36	-36.25
6. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Total (including LULUCF)[5]	77,395.18	77,395.18	86,928.59	83,454.97	81,638.02	87,369.81	83,389.81	95,153.08	87,214.48	82,256.71	81,520.46	75,949.25	79,182.05	80,312.93	83,820.33	77,443.16	73,089.91	81,978.29	74,248.21	66,303.32	74,307.17	67,091.00	59,727.01	56,348.97	58,392.83	-24.55

TABLE 1(0): EMISSION TRENDS (GHGS) IN THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK (DENMARK, GREENLAND AND FAROE ISLANDS)

Table 1
(cont.) Emission trends (GHG)
CRF - TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS — Inventory 2015
SUMMARY — Submission 2015 v1
Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands under the UNFCCC — DENMARK (KINGDOM)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
	(kt CO_2 eq)																									%
Total (net emissions)[2]	77,395.18	77,395.18	86,928.59	83,454.97	81,638.02	87,369.81	83,389.81	95,153.08	87,214.48	82,256.71	81,520.46	75,949.25	79,182.05	80,312.93	83,820.33	77,443.16	73,089.91	81,978.29	74,248.21	66,303.32	74,307.17	67,091.00	59,727.01	56,348.97	58,392.83	-24.55
1. Energy	53,696.67	53,696.67	64,350.08	58,506.15	60,679.13	64,684.52	61,663.50	75,153.72	65,684.21	61,617.16	59,224.56	54,868.45	56,671.44	56,156.65	61,461.97	55,889.86	52,209.40	60,115.49	55,303.83	52,002.25	49,930.70	50,565.72	45,275.75	40,589.65	42,356.66	-21.12
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	53,180.66	53,180.66	63,427.71	57,549.70	59,834.68	63,840.80	60,965.01	74,393.16	64,650.41	60,801.70	57,660.30	53,780.23	55,518.47	55,131.43	60,445.28	54,757.25	51,333.81	59,266.74	54,454.90	51,355.56	49,467.15	49,998.69	44,855.42	40,222.91	41,969.80	-21.08
1. Energy industries	26,527.96	26,527.96	35,421.12	30,487.71	32,087.07	36,188.15	32,767.81	45,194.96	36,030.64	32,410.80	29,323.81	26,297.83	27,656.87	27,831.74	32,575.23	26,661.81	23,398.28	31,325.31	26,621.25	24,528.42	24,419.13	24,406.11	20,452.66	17,039.07	19,238.49	-27.48
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	5,606.42	5,606.42	6,151.94	5,982.61	5,836.02	5,926.70	6,072.36	6,237.53	6,289.19	6,323.22	6,416.56	6,223.20	6,324.33	6,023.49	5,998.84	6,052.68	5,744.18	5,876.58	5,705.90	5,199.46	4,224.17	4,671.58	4,646.87	4,371.50	4,284.41	-23.58
3. Transport	10,953.17	10,953.17	11,370.56	11,589.36	11,676.02	12,144.25	12,297.45	12,543.43	12,731.32	12,674.94	12,694.48	12,489.57	12,468.55	12,561.50	13,018.30	13,352.78	13,469.25	13,843.78	14,469.64	14,170.55	13,424.99	13,360.27	13,040.15	12,409.57	12,169.75	11.11
4. Other sectors	9,914.40	9,914.40	10,132.94	9,282.87	9,928.15	9,256.15	9,497.87	10,160.29	9,343.42	9,099.25	8,949.51	8,561.96	8,870.68	8,520.52	8,651.20	8,334.85	8,336.01	7,979.43	7,370.53	7,235.96	7,119.61	7,327.18	6,398.88	6,169.97	6,030.25	-39.18
5. Other	178.72	178.72	351.15	207.15	307.42	325.55	329.52	256.95	255.85	293.50	275.96	207.66	198.03	194.19	201.71	355.11	386.10	241.64	287.59	221.16	279.25	233.55	316.87	232.80	246.89	38.14
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	516.00	516.00	922.37	956.44	844.45	843.72	698.49	760.56	1,033.80	815.46	1,564.25	1,088.23	1,152.97	1,025.22	1,016.68	1,132.62	875.59	848.75	848.93	646.69	463.55	567.03	420.33	366.75	386.86	-25.03
1. Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	516.00	516.00	922.37	956.44	844.45	843.72	698.49	760.56	1,033.80	815.46	1,564.25	1,088.23	1,152.97	1,025.22	1,016.68	1,132.62	875.59	848.75	848.93	646.69	463.55	567.03	420.33	366.75	386.86	-25.03
C. CO_2 transport and storage	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
2. Industrial Processes	2,341.78	2,341.78	2,468.31	2,521.90	2,592.08	2,705.86	2,878.92	3,023.13	3,108.36	3,207.61	3,448.81	3,637.48	3,528.39	3,483.68	3,500.75	3,331.59	2,809.58	2,865.87	2,894.76	2,596.49	2,144.32	2,055.34	2,197.15	2,144.53	2,162.99	-7.63
A. Mineral industry	1,078.35	1,078.35	1,256.62	1,379.31	1,397.33	1,417.92	1,417.39	1,524.26	1,597.71	1,632.28	1,608.48	1,627.90	1,626.72	1,666.81	1,540.08	1,656.94	1,564.03	1,613.14	1,611.29	1,331.98	886.00	803.71	992.50	993.86	995.44	-7.69
B. Chemical industry	1,003.38	1,003.38	918.73	811.79	765.00	776.14	869.71	802.88	816.25	776.01	914.26	965.54	852.00	745.09	860.87	511.36	1.12	1.09	1.15	1.43	1.07	1.06	1.15	1.35	1.35	-99.87
C. Metal industry	60.11	60.11	60.11	60.11	70.35	76.99	72.95	44.50	48.84	58.46	59.15	61.20	47.20	0.13	0.06	0.15	16.36	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.21	0.18	0.24	0.13	0.16	-99.74
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	165.44	165.44	180.70	189.75	173.14	193.45	184.58	195.51	181.23	186.93	191.12	190.00	175.11	199.97	189.37	191.22	214.75	195.38	197.39	180.04	173.88	202.94	187.70	182.06	191.31	15.64
E. Electronic industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	5.11	9.22	6.18	10.85	12.62	10.93	5.17	3.70	
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	3.69	102.43	146.85	242.79	384.01	385.27	490.07	604.37	732.87	776.05	823.62	854.36	914.15	970.92	993.70	1,022.00	1,026.79	1,012.82	977.61	912.37	831.03	818.56	
G. Other product manufacture and use	34.50	34.50	52.16	77.25	83.82	94.50	91.50	71.97	79.06	63.84	71.42	59.98	51.31	48.05	56.01	57.77	42.39	57.31	53.52	49.90	59.50	57.22	92.28	130.92	152.48	341.92
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3. Agriculture	12,525.96	12,525.96	12,363.52	12,362.97	12,012.40	12,019.88	11,929.83	11,462.54	11,548.18	11,456.79	11,098.02	10,934.45	10,935.60	11,032.62	10,647.02	10,601.36	10,489.86	10,333.62	10,438.02	10,437.13	10,084.40	10,118.99	10,116.85	10,071.81	10,169.31	-18.81
A. Enteric fermentation	3,826.84	3,826.84	3,852.79	3,801.86	3,858.46	3,751.02	3,730.53	3,733.01	3,603.12	3,602.73	3,462.56	3,416.19	3,482.47	3,416.60	3,378.15	3,282.26	3,269.97	3,276.21	3,351.82	3,380.84	3,373.66	3,419.04	3,389.46	3,470.40	3,477.80	-9.12
B. Manure management	2,710.90	2,710.90	2,781.63	2,917.29	3,005.85	2,954.53	2,942.37	2,982.91	3,044.58	3,159.82	2,975.86	3,044.23	3,164.69	3,207.44	3,205.13	3,281.25	3,148.87	2,989.89	2,952.37	2,842.79	2,752.87	2,798.51	2,780.31	2,731.48	2,677.08	-1.25
C. Rice cultivation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
D. Agricultural soils	5,366.79	5,366.79	5,214.50	5,237.52	4,795.03	4,899.14	4,716.48	4,325.49	4,413.70	4,425.84	4,381.58	4,201.49	4,077.30	4,168.35	3,830.69	3,873.53	3,844.54	3,866.76	3,935.72	3,978.46	3,766.59	3,741.99	3,778.80	3,674.17	3,763.83	-29.87
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	2.84	2.84	2.95	2.83	3.08	2.97	3.37	3.35	3.55	4.47	4.24	4.18	4.39	3.65	4.39	4.61	4.67	4.74	4.10	3.80	4.47	3.26	3.23	3.71	4.13	45.28
G. Liming	565.50	565.50	462.55	357.40	306.80	367.08	495.99	393.03	469.59	252.24	265.00	260.60	200.77	233.32	226.29	157.65	219.69	193.73	191.97	228.93	181.40	152.81	161.61	188.44	243.88	-56.87
H. Urea application	14.67	14.67	11.73	12.61	13.49	18.19	15.18	8.65	4.03	4.25	2.93	2.35	1.69	0.73	0.81	0.59	0.44	0.95	0.81	0.22	1.83	0.88	0.59	1.32	0.66	-95.50
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers	38.41	38.41	37.36	33.46	29.68	26.95	25.92	16.10	9.60	7.44	5.84	5.41	4.29	2.53	1.56	1.47	1.67	1.34	1.24	2.10	3.58	2.51	2.86	2.28	1.93	-94.99
J. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry[2]	6,772.18	6,772.18	5,684.27	8,026.19	4,314.54	5,992.17	5,046.65	3,693.74	5,135.93	4,281.69	5,988.66	4,765.68	6,268.09	7,839.77	6,413.12	6,129.74	6,109.19	7,147.41	4,110.36	-205.30	10,726.20	3,047.18	796.55	2,272.15	2,391.50	-64.69
A. Forest land	367.77	367.77	-531.71	-420.54	-677.44	-497.58	-699.46	-628.94	-718.80	-718.66	-315.05	-496.16	1,032.52	969.54	906.45	844.37	893.84	827.80	-1,722.90	-5,433.09	6,564.78	-1,841.90	-3,869.13	-2,390.30	-2,310.09	-728.13
B. Cropland	5,460.70	5,460.70	5,205.61	7,540.06	4,265.50	5,726.03	4,998.90	3,552.30	4,964.37	4,034.56	5,358.27	4,522.56	4,347.51	5,946.61	4,646.23	4,392.78	4,242.24	5,347.22	4,925.40	4,438.25	3,345.89	4,126.72	3,881.80	3,588.60	4,103.66	-24.85
C. Grassland	830.26	830.26	792.29	780.89	780.25	764.16	723.18	755.68	761.14	731.93	701.69	687.01	676.10	670.60	666.46	663.81	719.85	743.18	718.68	728.94	705.79	688.03	724.08	999.84	587.39	-29.25
D. Wetlands	102.46	102.46	94.14	93.74	81.26	77.53	73.38	87.78	109.06	91.74	74.46	73.24	81.57	91.79	87.20	93.66	128.91	131.49	112.19	93.28	104.89	96.99	103.66	48.48	20.72	-79.78
E. Settlements	13.04	13.04	14.15	15.25	16.35	17.45	18.56	19.66	20.77	21.87	22.97	24.07	25.13	26.19	27.25	28.31	41.06	43.39	45.75	48.21	50.42	52.81	55.23	95.17	78.68	503.25
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
G. Harvested wood products	-2.06	-2.06	109.80	16.79	-151.39	-95.43	-67.91	-92.74	-0.61	120.26	146.31	-45.04	105.25	135.05	79.52	106.80	83.30	54.33	31.23	-80.90	-45.57	-75.46	-99.09	-69.64	-88.86	4,204.74
H. Other																										
5. Waste	2,058.60	2,058.60	2,062.41	2,037.76	2,039.88	1,967.38	1,870.90	1,819.95	1,737.80	1,693.47	1,760.42	1,743.19	1,778.54	1,800.20	1,797.47	1,490.61	1,471.87	1,515.90	1,501.24	1,472.75	1,421.55	1,303.76	1,340.70	1,270.84	1,312.36	-36.25
A. Solid waste disposal	1,778.45	1,778.45	1,779.25	1,759.32	1,740.71	1,656.16	1,560.64	1,515.72	1,425.42	1,348.29	1,359.20	1,280.93	1,331.85	1,251.67	1,268.43	1,137.15	1,104.11	1,141.42	1,088.76	1,053.25	1,007.46	935.57	929.64	883.35	848.56	-52.29
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	47.01	47.01	52.08	57.20	62.27	67.38	68.19	77.92	90.91	122.49	180.12	234.68	224.93	314.66	312.61	140.66	145.14	161.94	188.38	179.10	198.71	152.26	191.28	176.18	248.98	429.67
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	6.19	6.19	6.24	6.28	6.34	6.42	6.53	6.69	6.83	7.11	6.80	6.18	6.27	6.13	5.89	5.71	5.75	5.80	5.81	5.79	5.82	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.87	-5.03
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	207.50	207.50	204.92	193.85	210.99	217.75	213.77	197.56	193.72	196.04	193.78	201.03	195.22	207.87	189.08	187.61	196.78	186.03	196.83	210.89	186.32	189.77	193.54	187.31	191.18	-7.87
E. Other	19.46	19.46	19.92	21.10	19.57	19.67	21.77	22.06	20.91	19.54	20.53	20.38	20.27	19.87	21.47	19.48	20.08	20.71	21.46	23.71	23.25	20.29	20.38	18.12	17.76	-8.72
6. Other *(as specified in summary 1.A)*	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Memo items:																										
International bunkers	4,834.18	4,834.18	4,366.64	4,648.54	6,124.27	6,838.90	7,092.67	6,974.76	6,613.11	6,761.39	6,598.50	6,643.28	5,978.19	4,949.87	5,186.55	4,958.74	5,126.71	5,901.25	6,122.26	5,646.71	3,992.75	4,744.64	4,884.64	4,238.29	4,538.91	-6.11
Aviation	1,738.40	1,738.40	1,602.88	1,654.95	1,629.47	1,790.90	1,836.30	1,942.49	1,996.78	2,164.63	2,296.70	2,357.68	2,408.57	2,071.89	2,155.42	2,447.72	2,580.71	2,601.27	2,669.40	2,676.75	2,337.74	2,440.07	2,517.08	2,540.05	2,514.63	44.65
Navigation	3,095.78	3,095.78	2,763.76	2,993.60	4,494.80	5,048.00	5,256.36	5,032.27	4,616.33	4,596.76	4,301.79	4,285.60	3,569.61	2,877.98	3,031.13	2,511.02	2,546.00	3,299.97	3,452.87	2,969.96	1,655.01	2,304.57	2,367.56	1,698.24	2,024.28	-34.61
Multilateral operations	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	
CO_2 emissions from biomass	4,590.96	4,590.96	4,981.41	5,229.28	5,450.62	5,396.32	5,659.41	6,051.51	6,261.78	6,215.26	6,547.68	6,878.98	7,600.53	8,086.03	9,191.15	9,930.17	10,693.93	11,080.88	12,115.82	12,352.27	12,636.32	14,935.42	14,591.62	15,150.20	15,343.40	234.21
CO_2 captured	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Indirect N_2O	489.44	489.44	549.03	491.38	539.42	562.92	547.55	592.58	517.71	487.53	459.23	446.50	419.80	392.44	412.09	374.25	366.44	397.18	385.00	339.54	260.52	275.05	264.38	226.36	233.32	-52.33
Indirect CO_2 [3]	1,246.75	1,246.75	1,288.59	1,257.46	1,240.55	1,198.16	1,175.34	1,161.25	1,082.75	1,038.29	970.05	906.06	876.84	835.61	821.82	786.74	757.50	722.03	681.62	649.18	587.52	572.07	521.09	488.68	465.10	-62.70
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions without land use, land-use change and forestry	70,623.01	70,623.01	81,244.32	75,428.77	77,323.48	81,377.64	78,343.16	91,459.33	82,078.55	77,975.02	75,531.81	71,183.57	72,913.96	72,473.16	77,407.21	71,313.43	66,980.71	74,830.88	70,137.85	66,508.62	63,580.98	64,043.82	58,930.46	54,076.83	56,001.33	-20.70
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions with land use, land-use change and forestry	77,395.18	77,395.18	86,928.59	83,454.97	81,638.02	87,369.81	83,389.81	95,153.08	87,214.48	82,256.71	81,520.46	75,949.25	79,182.05	80,312.93	83,820.33	77,443.16	73,089.91	81,978.29	74,248.21	66,303.32	74,307.17	67,091.00	59,727.01	56,348.97	58,392.83	-24.55
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO_2, without land use, land-use change and forestry	71,869.76	71,869.76	82,532.91	76,686.23	78,564.03	82,575.80	79,518.51	92,620.58	83,161.30	79,013.31	76,501.85	72,089.63	73,790.80	73,308.76	78,229.03	72,100.16	67,738.22	75,552.91	70,819.47	67,157.80	64,168.49	64,615.89	59,451.55	54,565.51	56,466.42	-21.43
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO_2, with land use, land-use change and forestry	78,641.93	78,641.93	88,217.18	84,712.42	82,878.57	88,567.97	84,565.16	96,314.32	88,297.23	83,295.00	82,490.51	76,855.32	80,058.89	81,148.53	84,642.15	78,229.90	73,847.41	82,700.32	74,929.83	66,952.50	74,894.69	67,663.07	60,248.09	56,837.65	58,857.92	-25.16

TABLE 1(A): EMISSION TRENDS (CO_2) IN THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK (DENMARK, GREENLAND AND FAROE ISLANDS)

Table 1
(cont.) Emission trends (CO2)
CRF - TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS — Inventory 2013
SUMMARY — Submission 2015 v1
Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands under the UNFCCC — DENMARK (KINGDOM)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
	(kt)																									%
1. Energy	52,945.95	52,945.95	63,437.01	57,583.27	59,715.60	63,627.25	60,465.85	73,791.29	64,280.28	60,235.09	57,690.50	53,450.54	55,208.79	54,741.17	60,046.85	54,461.44	50,881.94	58,807.46	54,054.42	50,815.56	48,867.69	49,416.73	44,269.72	39,712.15	41,510.68	-21.60
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	52,605.25	52,605.25	62,787.55	56,906.54	59,133.66	63,049.43	60,012.39	73,293.68	63,582.94	59,712.41	56,584.35	52,727.64	54,438.44	54,067.48	59,377.43	53,709.65	50,334.33	58,276.60	53,511.20	50,428.48	48,606.30	49,063.92	44,017.91	39,495.01	41,272.35	-21.54
1. Energy industries	26,425.30	26,425.30	35,285.35	30,352.12	31,904.46	35,918.29	32,368.44	44,677.14	35,550.24	31,902.62	28,817.03	25,816.26	27,148.39	27,331.91	32,082.37	26,193.16	22,980.23	30,911.08	26,273.04	24,170.72	24,091.19	24,017.90	20,122.76	16,787.06	18,999.73	-28.10
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	5,537.48	5,537.48	6,076.98	5,909.14	5,767.17	5,859.16	5,986.89	6,143.63	6,194.93	6,223.86	6,318.27	6,121.81	6,222.28	5,927.14	5,906.81	5,957.98	5,656.92	5,786.66	5,620.71	5,116.91	4,157.19	4,598.07	4,575.97	4,308.36	4,223.36	-23.73
3. Transport	10,786.29	10,786.29	11,196.46	11,410.32	11,495.87	11,959.40	12,112.00	12,356.81	12,544.29	12,493.63	12,518.31	12,319.65	12,303.74	12,400.51	12,859.04	13,196.42	13,317.94	13,696.15	14,319.15	14,023.36	13,284.51	13,218.85	12,895.36	12,268.62	12,029.49	11.53
4. Other sectors	9,681.01	9,681.01	9,882.85	9,031.67	9,663.68	8,992.20	9,220.64	9,863.69	9,042.05	8,803.56	8,659.47	8,266.32	8,569.78	8,217.51	8,331.21	8,011.97	7,998.28	7,644.65	7,014.58	6,899.35	6,797.58	6,998.37	6,110.59	5,900.93	5,775.80	-40.34
5. Other	175.16	175.16	345.91	203.29	302.48	320.37	324.42	252.41	251.42	288.73	271.27	203.59	194.24	190.41	198.00	350.13	380.95	238.08	283.72	218.14	275.83	230.73	313.23	230.05	243.96	39.28
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	340.70	340.70	649.46	676.73	581.94	577.81	453.46	497.60	697.34	522.68	1,106.15	722.90	770.36	673.69	669.41	751.79	547.61	530.86	543.23	387.08	261.40	352.81	251.81	217.14	238.33	-30.05
1. Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	340.70	340.70	649.46	676.73	581.94	577.81	453.46	497.60	697.34	522.68	1,106.15	722.90	770.36	673.69	669.41	751.79	547.61	530.86	543.23	387.08	261.40	352.81	251.81	217.14	238.33	-30.05
C. CO_2 transport and storage	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
2. Industrial processes	1,274.80	1,274.80	1,468.34	1,600.07	1,607.16	1,645.58	1,641.23	1,755.60	1,814.53	1,862.08	1,843.42	1,859.34	1,849.51	1,867.45	1,730.04	1,849.16	1,795.61	1,809.20	1,809.32	1,513.04	1,060.82	1,007.40	1,181.00	1,176.88	1,187.75	-6.83
A. Mineral industry	1,078.35	1,078.35	1,256.62	1,379.31	1,397.33	1,417.92	1,417.39	1,524.26	1,597.71	1,632.28	1,608.48	1,627.90	1,626.72	1,666.81	1,540.08	1,656.94	1,564.03	1,613.14	1,611.29	1,331.98	886.00	803.71	992.50	993.86	995.44	-7.69
B. Chemical industry	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.86	0.72	0.84	0.88	0.96	0.99	0.84	1.19	1.12	1.09	1.15	1.43	1.07	1.06	1.15	1.35	1.35	58.20
C. Metal industry	30.47	30.47	30.47	30.47	36.15	33.67	38.75	35.38	35.16	42.50	43.19	40.88	47.20	0.13	0.06	0.15	16.36	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.21	0.18	0.24	0.13	0.16	-99.49
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	165.08	165.08	180.32	189.36	172.76	193.05	184.11	194.99	180.71	186.42	190.62	189.47	174.46	199.31	188.80	190.51	213.93	194.64	196.50	179.27	173.31	202.22	186.92	181.39	190.61	15.47
E. Electronic industry																										
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes																										
G. Other product manufacture and use	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.13	0.12	0.09	0.15	0.29	0.21	0.17	0.20	0.26	0.37	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.23	0.23	0.20	0.15	0.19	247.56
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3. Agriculture	618.58	618.58	511.64	403.47	349.97	412.21	537.08	417.79	483.23	263.93	273.78	268.36	206.74	236.59	228.65	159.71	221.80	196.02	194.02	231.25	186.81	156.19	165.05	192.04	246.47	-60.16
A. Enteric fermentation																										
B. Manure management																										
C. Rice cultivation																										
D. Agricultural soils																										
E. Prescribed burning of savannas																										
F. Field burning of agricultural residues																										
G. Liming	565.50	565.50	462.55	357.40	306.80	367.08	495.99	393.03	469.59	252.24	265.00	260.60	200.77	233.32	226.29	157.65	219.69	193.73	191.97	228.93	181.40	152.81	161.61	188.44	243.88	-56.87
H. Urea application	14.67	14.67	11.73	12.61	13.49	18.19	15.18	8.65	4.03	4.23	2.93	2.35	1.69	0.73	0.81	0.59	0.44	0.95	0.81	0.22	1.83	0.88	0.59	1.32	0.66	-95.50
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers	38.41	38.41	37.36	33.46	29.68	26.95	25.92	16.10	9.60	7.44	5.84	5.41	4.29	2.53	1.56	1.47	1.67	1.34	1.24	2.10	3.58	2.51	2.86	2.28	1.93	-94.99
J. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry [2]	6,726.19	6,726.19	5,626.58	7,856.14	4,269.60	5,842.97	4,973.39	3,648.77	5,019.81	4,236.64	5,829.46	4,716.08	6,196.66	7,691.76	6,360.48	6,068.55	6,045.48	6,990.13	4,061.01	-268.19	10,677.99	2,953.26	726.10	2,220.96	2,311.85	-65.63
A. Forest land	331.90	331.90	-566.49	-455.31	-712.20	-532.34	-734.21	-663.69	-753.53	-753.43	-349.77	-530.87	997.81	934.85	871.76	808.57	859.17	793.11	-1,757.51	-5,467.66	6,530.23	-1,876.41	-3,903.61	-2,424.74	-2,344.52	-806.39
B. Cropland	5,460.53	5,460.53	5,192.66	7,414.76	4,265.32	5,621.60	4,970.42	3,552.10	4,893.03	4,034.35	5,243.89	4,517.78	4,320.95	5,843.49	4,638.48	4,377.62	4,223.70	5,235.25	4,921.45	4,420.88	3,343.33	4,078.57	3,857.37	3,584.50	4,070.91	-25.45
C. Grassland	820.91	820.91	783.04	771.75	771.22	755.24	714.37	746.98	752.54	723.43	693.31	678.74	667.91	662.51	658.49	655.94	711.97	735.46	711.08	721.46	698.42	680.77	716.80	992.23	580.04	-29.34
D. Wetlands	101.99	101.99	93.67	93.27	80.79	77.06	72.91	87.31	108.59	91.26	73.98	72.75	81.08	91.28	86.69	93.14	128.38	130.96	111.65	92.73	104.33	96.42	103.09	47.90	20.36	-80.04
E. Settlements	12.92	12.92	13.90	14.88	15.86	16.84	17.82	18.80	19.79	20.77	21.74	22.72	23.66	24.60	25.54	26.47	38.96	41.02	43.12	45.31	47.25	49.37	51.54	90.71	73.92	472.10
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
G. Harvested wood products	-2.06	-2.06	109.80	16.79	-151.39	-95.43	-67.91	-92.74	-0.61	120.26	146.31	-45.04	105.25	135.05	79.52	106.80	83.30	54.33	31.23	-80.90	-45.57	-75.46	-99.09	-69.64	-88.86	4,204.74
H. Other																										
5. Waste	20.09	20.09	20.51	21.57	20.27	20.40	22.33	22.79	21.94	21.16	21.95	21.61	21.58	21.19	22.48	20.66	21.22	21.80	22.39	24.50	24.12	21.42	21.47	19.43	19.10	-4.89
A. Solid waste disposal	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	
B. Biological treatment of solid waste																										
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	2.55	2.55	2.57	2.59	2.61	2.66	2.74	2.93	3.09	3.51	3.42	3.21	3.28	3.24	3.14	3.07	3.09	3.10	3.10	3.08	3.10	3.12	3.13	3.13	3.14	23.08
D. Waste water treatment and discharge																										
E. Other	17.54	17.54	17.94	18.99	17.66	17.75	19.60	19.86	18.85	17.65	18.52	18.40	18.30	17.95	19.34	17.60	18.13	18.70	19.29	21.42	21.02	18.30	18.34	16.29	15.97	-8.96
6. Other *(as specified in summary 1.A)*	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Memo items:																										
International bunkers	4,733.53	4,733.53	4,268.52	4,548.50	5,981.78	6,672.57	6,936.80	6,806.12	6,455.29	6,605.54	6,458.35	6,501.16	5,845.71	4,846.77	5,081.41	4,866.34	5,032.27	5,779.46	6,005.27	5,539.06	3,913.27	4,653.09	4,791.40	4,156.42	4,450.77	-5.97
Aviation	1,721.19	1,721.19	1,586.83	1,638.37	1,613.07	1,772.93	1,817.81	1,922.79	1,976.46	2,142.68	2,273.29	2,333.63	2,384.18	2,050.75	2,133.54	2,423.01	2,554.70	2,575.15	2,642.59	2,649.68	2,314.09	2,415.35	2,491.51	2,514.33	2,489.13	44.62
Navigation	3,012.34	3,012.34	2,681.69	2,910.13	4,368.71	4,899.64	5,118.99	4,883.34	4,478.83	4,462.87	4,185.05	4,167.53	3,461.53	2,796.02	2,947.86	2,443.33	2,477.57	3,204.31	3,362.67	2,889.38	1,599.18	2,237.74	2,299.89	1,642.09	1,961.64	-34.88
Multilateral operations	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	
CO_2 emissions from biomass	4,590.96	4,590.96	4,981.41	5,229.28	5,450.62	5,396.32	5,659.41	6,051.51	6,261.78	6,215.26	6,547.68	6,878.98	7,600.53	8,086.03	9,191.15	9,930.17	10,693.93	11,080.88	12,115.82	12,352.27	12,636.32	14,935.42	14,591.62	15,150.20	15,343.40	234.21
CO_2 captured	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Indirect N_2O																										
Indirect CO_2 [3]	1,246.75	1,246.75	1,288.59	1,257.46	1,240.55	1,198.16	1,175.34	1,161.25	1,082.75	1,038.29	970.05	906.06	876.84	835.61	821.82	786.74	757.50	722.03	681.62	649.18	587.52	572.07	521.09	488.68	465.10	-62.70
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions without land use, land-use change and forestry	70,623.01	70,623.01	81,244.32	75,428.77	77,323.48	81,377.64	78,343.16	91,459.33	82,078.55	77,975.02	75,531.81	71,183.57	72,913.96	72,473.16	77,407.21	71,313.43	66,980.71	74,830.88	70,137.85	66,508.62	63,580.98	64,043.82	58,930.46	54,076.83	56,001.33	-20.70
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions with land use, land-use change and forestry	77,395.18	77,395.18	86,928.59	83,454.97	81,638.02	87,369.81	83,389.81	95,153.08	87,214.48	82,256.71	81,520.46	75,949.25	79,182.05	80,312.93	83,820.33	77,443.16	73,089.91	81,978.29	74,248.21	66,303.32	74,307.17	67,091.00	59,727.01	56,348.97	58,392.83	-24.55
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, without land use, land-use change and forestry	56,106.16	56,106.16	66,726.09	60,865.85	62,933.55	66,903.61	63,841.84	77,148.72	67,682.73	63,420.56	60,799.69	56,505.91	58,163.48	57,702.01	62,849.85	57,277.72	53,678.07	61,556.52	56,761.77	53,233.53	50,726.96	51,173.82	46,158.34	41,589.18	43,429.10	-22.59
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, with land use, land-use change and forestry	62,832.35	62,832.35	72,352.67	68,721.99	67,203.15	72,746.58	68,815.23	80,797.49	72,702.53	67,657.20	66,629.15	61,221.99	64,360.14	65,393.77	69,210.32	63,346.27	59,723.55	68,546.65	60,822.78	52,965.34	61,404.95	54,127.08	46,884.44	43,810.14	45,740.94	-27.20

TABLE 1(B): EMISSION TRENDS (CH_4) IN THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK (DENMARK, GREENLAND AND FAROE ISLANDS)

Table 1
(cont.) Emission trends (CH4)
CRF - TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS — Inventory 2013
SUMMARY — Submission 2015 v3
Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands under the UNFCCC — DENMARK (KINGDOM)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
													(kt)													%
1. Energy	14.64	14.64	17.43	18.11	20.09	23.44	29.25	33.83	34.94	35.74	38.09	36.37	37.50	36.45	35.84	36.47	34.22	32.51	30.39	29.17	25.70	27.79	23.60	19.14	17.34	18.49
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	9.73	9.73	10.74	11.28	13.36	16.52	22.33	26.49	26.09	27.39	27.08	26.50	27.31	26.77	26.38	26.20	24.61	23.22	21.65	21.29	19.23	21.48	18.33	14.50	13.05	34.07
1. Energy industries	0.64	0.64	0.98	1.38	3.00	6.09	11.43	14.60	13.92	15.31	15.41	14.70	15.59	15.15	14.41	14.10	12.45	11.54	9.62	10.13	8.85	11.02	9.24	6.39	5.61	776.61
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	0.34	0.34	0.36	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.41	0.78	0.78	0.88	0.87	1.08	1.14	1.04	1.01	1.02	0.88	0.74	0.52	0.56	0.51	0.58	0.53	0.40	0.37	9.82
3. Transport	2.31	2.31	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.39	2.31	2.24	2.18	2.10	1.99	1.86	1.76	1.66	1.58	1.49	1.43	1.32	1.21	1.05	0.90	0.81	0.73	0.60	0.53	-77.26
4. Other sectors	6.36	6.36	6.89	7.05	7.51	7.60	8.07	8.78	9.11	8.99	8.71	8.76	8.74	8.83	9.30	9.51	9.78	9.57	10.25	9.51	8.94	9.05	7.80	7.09	6.52	2.59
5. Other	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	-81.69
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	4.91	4.91	6.69	6.82	6.73	6.92	6.92	7.34	8.85	8.36	11.02	9.87	10.18	9.68	9.46	10.27	9.61	9.29	8.74	7.88	6.47	6.31	5.27	4.64	4.30	-12.42
1. Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	4.91	4.91	6.69	6.82	6.73	6.92	6.92	7.34	8.85	8.36	11.02	9.87	10.18	9.68	9.46	10.27	9.61	9.29	8.74	7.88	6.47	6.31	5.27	4.64	4.30	-12.42
C. CO_2 transport and storage																										
2. Industrial processes	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.13	0.13	38.67
A. Mineral industry																										
B. Chemical industry	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
C. Metal industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	59.08
E. Electronic industry																										
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes																										
G. Other product manufacture and use	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.11	35.68
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3. Agriculture	222.37	222.37	226.09	228.30	234.13	229.35	229.51	231.13	228.02	231.47	219.39	220.38	226.64	224.70	223.66	221.63	218.15	214.72	216.42	215.14	213.52	217.04	215.57	217.50	215.99	-2.87
A. Enteric fermentation	153.07	153.07	154.11	152.07	154.34	150.04	149.22	149.32	144.12	144.11	138.50	136.65	139.30	136.66	135.13	131.29	130.80	131.05	134.07	135.23	134.95	136.76	135.58	138.82	139.11	-9.12
B. Manure management	69.20	69.20	71.88	76.13	79.70	79.22	80.19	81.70	83.79	87.22	80.75	83.61	87.21	87.93	88.40	90.19	87.21	83.52	82.22	79.79	78.44	80.18	79.90	78.57	76.75	10.91
C. Rice cultivation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
D. Agricultural soils	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.13	45.28
G. Liming																										
H. Urea application																										
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers																										
J. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	0.41	0.41	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.28	-31.22
A. Forest land	0.03	0.03	NE,NO	0.00	NE,NO	0.00	0.00	NE,NO	NE,NO	0.00	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	0.03	NE,NO	0.00	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	0.00	-98.67
B. Cropland	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C. Grassland	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.27	-27.37
D. Wetlands	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	2.04
E. Settlements	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
G. Harvested wood products																										
H. Other																										
5. Waste	76.69	76.69	76.88	76.24	75.64	72.45	68.58	67.13	63.93	60.95	61.82	58.92	60.78	57.92	58.75	53.17	52.08	53.78	52.09	50.34	48.87	45.07	45.64	43.50	43.63	-43.11
A. Solid waste disposal	71.14	71.14	71.17	70.37	69.63	66.25	62.43	60.63	57.02	53.93	54.37	51.24	53.27	50.07	50.74	45.49	44.16	45.66	43.55	42.13	40.30	37.42	37.19	35.33	33.94	-52.29
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	1.39	1.39	1.53	1.68	1.83	1.97	1.86	2.17	2.53	2.63	3.03	3.24	3.06	3.40	3.53	3.22	3.42	3.63	4.02	3.69	4.01	3.07	3.86	3.55	5.03	262.67
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	-29.23
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	3.98	3.98	3.99	3.99	4.00	4.04	4.10	4.13	4.19	4.21	4.24	4.28	4.28	4.30	4.31	4.31	4.35	4.34	4.36	4.36	4.40	4.42	4.44	4.46	4.51	13.33
E. Other	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	-6.55
6. Other *(as specified in summary 1.A)*	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Total CH_4 emissions without CH_4 from LULUCF	313.79	313.79	320.49	322.75	329.96	325.33	327.45	332.20	327.03	328.28	319.42	315.81	325.05	319.23	318.42	311.42	304.61	301.19	299.04	294.77	288.21	290.01	284.91	280.27	277.10	-11.69
Total CH_4 emissions with CH_4 from LULUCF	314.20	314.20	320.87	323.12	330.32	325.69	327.80	332.55	327.37	328.63	319.75	316.14	325.37	319.55	318.74	311.76	304.91	301.49	299.34	295.06	288.50	290.29	285.19	280.56	277.38	-11.72
Memo items:																										
International bunkers	0.37	0.37	0.43	0.40	0.60	0.75	0.58	0.77	0.71	0.67	0.53	0.55	0.58	0.41	0.39	0.32	0.33	0.50	0.40	0.39	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.36	0.37	-1.52
Aviation	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	155.47
Navigation	0.37	0.37	0.42	0.39	0.59	0.75	0.57	0.76	0.70	0.66	0.52	0.54	0.57	0.39	0.38	0.31	0.31	0.48	0.39	0.37	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.35	-3.68
Multilateral operations	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	
CO_2 emissions from biomass																										
CO_2 captured																										
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites																										
Indirect N_2O																										
Indirect CO_2 [3]																										

TABLE 1(C): EMISSION TRENDS (N_2O) IN THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK (DENMARK, GREENLAND AND FAROE ISLANDS)

Table 1
(cont.) Emission trends (N2O)
CRF - TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS
SUMMARY
Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands under the UNFCCC

Inventory 2013
Submission 2015 v3
DENMARK (KINGDOM)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
													(kt)													%
1. Energy	1.29	1.29	1.60	1.58	1.55	1.58	1.57	1.73	1.78	1.64	1.95	1.71	1.76	1.69	1.74	1.73	1.58	1.66	1.64	1.54	1.41	1.52	1.40	1.34	1.38	7.17
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	1.11	1.11	1.25	1.21	1.23	1.27	1.32	1.47	1.39	1.36	1.34	1.31	1.33	1.32	1.37	1.32	1.29	1.37	1.35	1.33	1.28	1.33	1.27	1.23	1.25	11.78
1. Energy industries	0.29	0.29	0.37	0.34	0.36	0.39	0.38	0.51	0.44	0.42	0.41	0.38	0.40	0.41	0.44	0.39	0.36	0.42	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.38	0.33	0.31	0.33	13.61
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.17	-14.44
3. Transport	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.38	0.40	0.41	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.43	16.58
4. Other sectors	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.31	0.31	0.31	22.75
5. Other	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	70.16
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	0.18	0.18	0.35	0.37	0.32	0.31	0.24	0.27	0.39	0.28	0.61	0.40	0.43	0.37	0.37	0.42	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.21	0.14	0.19	0.12	0.11	0.14	-21.91
1. Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	0.18	0.18	0.35	0.37	0.32	0.31	0.24	0.27	0.39	0.28	0.61	0.40	0.43	0.37	0.37	0.42	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.21	0.14	0.19	0.12	0.11	0.14	-21.91
C. CO_2 transport and storage																										
2. Industrial processes	3.43	3.43	3.14	2.79	2.63	2.67	2.99	2.76	2.80	2.67	3.14	3.31	2.92	2.57	2.96	1.79	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06	-98.16
A. Mineral industry																										
B. Chemical industry	3.36	3.36	3.08	2.72	2.56	2.60	2.92	2.69	2.74	2.60	3.07	3.24	2.86	2.50	2.89	1.71	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
C. Metal industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	290.91
E. Electronic industry																										
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes																										
G. Other product manufacture and use	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.49
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3. Agriculture	21.30	21.30	20.80	20.98	19.49	19.71	18.98	17.67	18.00	18.14	17.92	17.30	16.99	17.38	16.20	16.45	16.16	16.01	16.22	16.20	15.30	15.22	15.31	14.91	15.18	-28.75
A. Enteric fermentation																										
B. Manure management	3.29	3.29	3.30	3.40	3.40	3.27	3.15	3.16	3.19	3.29	3.21	3.20	3.30	3.39	3.34	3.44	3.25	3.03	3.01	2.85	2.66	2.66	2.63	2.57	2.54	-22.69
C. Rice cultivation																										
D. Agricultural soils	18.01	18.01	17.50	17.58	16.09	16.44	15.83	14.52	14.81	14.85	14.70	14.10	13.68	13.99	12.85	13.00	12.90	12.98	13.21	13.35	12.64	12.56	12.68	12.33	12.63	-29.87
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.28
G. Liming																										
H. Urea application																										
I. Other carbon containing fertlizers																										
J. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.54	0.12	0.47	0.22	0.12	0.36	0.12	0.51	0.14	0.21	0.47	0.15	0.18	0.19	0.50	0.14	0.19	0.14	0.29	0.21	0.15	0.24	102.97
A. Forest land	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	-2.25
B. Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.42	0.00	0.35	0.10	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.38	0.02	0.09	0.35	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.38	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.16	0.08	0.01	0.11	18,724.24
C. Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,070.20
D. Wetlands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-49.87
E. Settlements	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	3,781.84
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
G. Harvested wood products																										
H. Other																										
5. Waste	0.41	0.41	0.40	0.37	0.43	0.46	0.45	0.40	0.39	0.50	0.65	0.83	0.80	1.11	1.03	0.47	0.50	0.50	0.59	0.64	0.59	0.52	0.60	0.55	0.68	66.98
A. Solid waste disposal																										
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.19	0.35	0.52	0.50	0.77	0.75	0.20	0.20	0.24	0.30	0.29	0.33	0.25	0.32	0.29	0.41	898.06
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-11.75
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.32	0.37	0.39	0.37	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.32	0.30	0.34	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.26	0.29	0.34	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.25	0.26	-27.38
E. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
6. Other *(as specified in summary 1.A)*	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Total direct N_2O emissions without N_2O from LULUCF	26.43	26.43	25.95	25.71	24.10	24.41	23.98	22.57	22.98	22.95	23.66	23.15	22.47	22.75	21.93	20.44	18.30	18.24	18.53	18.43	17.38	17.33	17.37	16.85	17.30	-34.52
Total direct N_2O emissions with N_2O from LULUCF	26.55	26.55	26.11	26.25	24.22	24.89	24.19	22.69	23.34	23.07	24.16	23.29	22.69	23.22	22.08	20.62	18.49	18.74	18.67	18.62	17.51	17.63	17.59	17.00	17.55	-33.90
Memo items:																										
International bunkers	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.30	0.43	0.49	0.47	0.50	0.47	0.47	0.43	0.43	0.40	0.31	0.32	0.28	0.29	0.37	0.36	0.33	0.24	0.28	0.28	0.24	0.27	-13.54
Aviation	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	47.35
Navigation	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.37	0.44	0.41	0.44	0.40	0.39	0.35	0.35	0.32	0.24	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.28	0.27	0.24	0.16	0.19	0.20	0.16	0.18	-27.55
Multilateral operations	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	
CO_2 emissions from biomass																										
CO_2 captured																										
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites																										
Indirect N_2O	1.64	1.64	1.84	1.65	1.81	1.89	1.84	1.99	1.74	1.64	1.54	1.50	1.41	1.32	1.38	1.26	1.23	1.33	1.29	1.14	0.87	0.92	0.89	0.76	0.78	-52.33
Indirect CO_2 [2]																										

TABLE 1(D): EMISSION TRENDS (HFCS, PFCS, SF_6 AND NF_3) IN THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK (DENMARK, GREENLAND AND FAROE ISLANDS)

Table 1
(cont.) Emission trends (HFCs, PFCs and SF6)
CRF - TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS — Inventory 2013
SUMMARY — Submission 2015 v1
Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands under the UNFCCC — DENMARK (KINGDOM)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
	(kt)																									%
Emissions of HFCs and PFCs - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	3.69	102.43	146.85	242.79	384.01	385.27	490.07	604.37	732.87	776.05	823.62	854.36	914.15	970.92	998.81	1,031.22	1,032.96	1,023.67	990.23	923.30	836.20	822.25	
Emissions of HFCs - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	3.69	102.43	146.78	242.16	381.92	380.07	478.60	588.63	710.31	748.14	795.61	829.77	893.61	952.16	977.66	1,010.03	1,014.52	1,003.69	971.57	907.62	824.02	811.41	
HFC-23	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA,NO	
HFC-32	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
HFC-41	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
HFC-43-10mee	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
HFC-125	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	
HFC-134	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
HFC-134a	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	0.00	0.07	0.10	0.15	0.21	0.18	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.27	0.26	0.23	0.23	
HFC-143	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
HFC-143a	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	
HFC-152	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
HFC-152a	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	
HFC-161	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
HFC-227ea	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
HFC-236cb	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
HFC-236ea	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
HFC-236fa	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
HFC-245ca	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
HFC-245fa	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
HFC-365mfc	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
Unspecified mix of HFCs[4] - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	0.44	3.50	7.20	9.79	12.38	17.04	20.10	21.21	20.83	21.50	22.32	23.06	24.17	28.98	31.18	30.87	32.09	34.47	36.33	
Emissions of PFCs - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.07	0.63	2.09	5.20	11.47	15.74	22.57	27.91	28.01	24.59	20.53	18.77	21.15	21.19	18.44	19.98	18.66	15.68	12.18	10.84	
CF_4	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
C_2F_6	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
C_3F_8	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
C_4F_{10}	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
c-C_4F_8	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA,NO	
C_5F_{12}	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
C_6F_{14}	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
$C_{10}F_{18}$	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
c-C_5F_8	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
Unspecified mix of PFCs[4] - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
Emissions of SF_6 - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	43.43	43.43	60.58	85.16	96.64	116.58	102.58	58.31	69.87	56.87	62.01	56.15	28.20	23.53	29.59	30.94	20.05	33.62	28.24	29.46	34.37	35.93	69.54	112.18	130.79	201.12
SF_6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	201.12
Emissions of NF_3 - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
NF_3	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	

TABLE 1(DK IN EU): EMISSION TRENDS (SUMMARY) IN DENMARK IN THE EU(I.E WITHOUT GREENLAND AND FAROE ISLANDS)

Table 1																										
Emission trends: summary																										
CRF - TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS																										Inventory 2013
SUMMARY																										Submission 2015 v1
Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands under the UNFCCC																										DENMARK (KINGDOM)
CRF - TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS																										Inventory 2013
SUMMARY																										Submission 2015 v1
Denmark under the EU (i.e. without Greenland and the Faroe Islands)																										DENMARK
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	**Base year[1]**	**1990**	**1991**	**1992**	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**Change from base to latest reported year (%)**
	CO_2 equivalent (kt)																									
CO_2 emissions without net CO_2 from LULUCF	53,568.55	53,568.55	64,180.56	58,375.76	60,619.90	64,677.25	61,593.83	74,832.03	65,428.02	61,187.63	58,607.71	54,268.44	55,849.49	55,519.07	60,605.98	55,080.05	51,505.12	59,407.63	54,633.10	51,177.28	48,784.44	49,086.27	44,191.16	39,711.77	41,622.07	-22.30
CO_2 emissions with net CO_2 from LULUCF	60,294.53	60,294.53	69,806.87	66,231.60	64,889.17	70,519.86	66,566.84	78,480.38	70,447.39	65,423.81	64,436.67	58,983.99	62,045.55	63,210.76	66,965.74	61,147.77	57,549.97	66,397.14	58,693.16	50,908.25	59,462.28	52,038.11	44,916.05	41,931.41	43,932.80	-27.14
CH_4 emissions without CH_4 from LULUCF	7,805.95	7,805.95	7,974.40	8,031.42	8,212.31	8,094.69	8,146.95	8,265.58	8,135.46	8,167.58	7,946.71	7,856.77	8,087.17	7,942.06	7,921.76	7,746.28	7,574.75	7,489.93	7,436.24	7,330.09	7,166.60	7,211.59	7,084.16	6,969.45	6,906.42	-11.52
CH_4 emissions with CH_4 from LULUCF	7,816.15	7,816.15	7,983.82	8,040.71	8,221.47	8,103.72	8,155.85	8,274.35	8,144.10	8,176.13	7,955.11	7,865.04	8,095.33	7,950.10	7,929.68	7,754.75	7,582.44	7,497.50	7,443.67	7,337.40	7,173.79	7,218.66	7,091.23	6,976.71	6,913.43	-11.55
N_2O emissions without N_2O from LULUCF	7,850.14	7,850.14	7,709.27	7,638.07	7,159.44	7,252.25	7,121.29	6,699.86	6,823.22	6,813.35	7,024.74	6,873.58	6,668.95	6,751.74	6,507.20	6,064.12	5,426.13	5,406.20	5,494.33	5,464.49	5,151.69	5,138.45	5,151.56	4,994.65	5,131.74	-34.63
N_2O emissions with N_2O from LULUCF	7,885.93	7,885.93	7,757.54	7,798.84	7,195.22	7,392.42	7,185.65	6,736.07	6,930.70	6,849.85	7,175.54	6,914.91	6,732.22	6,891.71	6,551.92	6,116.83	5,482.16	5,555.91	5,536.25	5,520.07	5,192.71	5,225.31	5,214.93	5,038.58	5,204.38	-34.00
HFCs	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	3.69	102.43	146.76	242.13	381.80	378.88	476.36	583.37	703.11	736.59	780.89	812.29	873.96	932.72	957.67	989.03	992.71	982.80	949.90	885.47	798.86	782.16	
PFCs	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.07	0.63	2.09	5.20	11.47	15.74	22.57	27.91	28.01	24.59	20.53	18.77	21.15	21.19	18.44	19.98	18.66	15.68	12.18	10.84	
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
SF_6	43.43	43.43	60.58	85.05	96.51	116.44	102.40	58.15	69.70	56.69	61.92	56.07	28.12	23.44	29.52	30.76	19.90	33.49	28.11	29.31	34.17	35.76	69.39	112.00	130.58	200.65
NF_3	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
Total (without LULUCF)	69,268.08	69,268.08	79,924.81	74,133.99	76,190.59	80,287.45	77,207.24	90,239.52	80,840.48	76,713.08	74,240.19	69,780.53	71,398.24	71,045.21	75,901.34	69,815.70	65,477.39	73,316.07	68,602.00	65,012.33	62,139.68	62,440.63	57,397.41	52,598.91	54,583.81	-21.20
Total (with LULUCF)	76,040.05	76,040.05	85,608.81	82,159.88	80,504.80	86,279.26	82,253.50	93,932.85	85,975.97	80,994.31	80,228.35	74,545.69	77,665.72	78,884.91	82,313.74	75,944.60	71,585.95	80,462.86	72,711.41	64,806.17	72,865.73	65,486.40	58,192.75	54,869.74	56,974.19	-25.07
Total (without LULUCF, with indirect)	70,514.83	70,514.83	81,213.40	75,391.45	77,431.14	81,485.62	78,382.58	91,400.77	81,923.22	77,751.37	75,210.24	70,686.59	72,275.08	71,880.82	76,723.16	70,602.44	66,234.89	74,038.10	69,283.62	65,661.51	62,727.20	63,012.70	57,918.50	53,087.59	55,048.91	-21.93
Total (with LULUCF, with indirect)	77,286.80	77,286.80	86,897.40	83,417.34	81,745.35	87,477.43	83,428.85	95,094.10	87,058.71	82,032.59	81,198.40	75,451.75	78,542.56	79,720.51	83,135.56	76,731.34	72,343.45	81,184.89	73,393.03	65,455.35	73,453.24	66,058.47	58,713.84	55,358.41	57,439.29	-25.68

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	**Base year[1]**	**1990**	**1991**	**1992**	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**Change from base to latest reported year (%)**
	CO_2 equivalent (kt)																									
1. Energy	52,396.83	52,396.83	63,084.71	57,265.03	59,599.22	63,649.69	60,583.79	73,990.94	64,504.97	60,415.26	57,995.11	53,528.58	55,223.74	54,799.44	60,029.58	54,467.93	50,781.55	58,676.03	53,844.31	50,583.90	48,564.45	49,037.93	43,818.73	39,190.51	41,004.96	-21.74
2. Industrial processes and product use	2,341.48	2,341.48	2,468.01	2,521.48	2,591.64	2,705.39	2,878.39	3,022.60	3,106.69	3,204.84	3,443.07	3,629.90	3,516.48	3,468.55	3,482.72	3,311.34	2,789.50	2,845.39	2,873.27	2,574.17	2,122.78	2,033.17	2,174.51	2,118.81	2,133.22	-8.89
3. Agriculture	12,488.64	12,488.64	12,327.27	12,327.41	11,977.66	11,982.97	11,892.31	11,424.42	11,509.63	11,418.46	11,060.26	10,896.94	10,897.63	10,995.02	10,609.32	10,563.36	10,451.98	10,296.29	10,400.74	10,399.32	10,047.37	10,081.99	10,079.79	10,034.64	10,148.01	-18.74
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry[2]	6,771.97	6,771.97	5,684.00	8,025.89	4,314.21	5,991.81	5,046.26	3,693.33	5,135.49	4,281.22	5,988.16	4,765.16	6,267.48	7,839.69	6,412.40	6,128.90	6,108.56	7,146.80	4,109.41	-206.15	10,726.05	3,045.77	795.34	2,270.83	2,390.38	-64.70
5. Waste	2,041.13	2,041.13	2,044.82	2,020.07	2,022.07	1,949.40	1,852.74	1,801.55	1,719.19	1,674.52	1,741.75	1,725.11	1,760.39	1,782.20	1,779.72	1,473.07	1,454.35	1,498.35	1,483.68	1,454.93	1,405.08	1,287.54	1,324.38	1,254.96	1,297.62	-36.43
6. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Total (including LULUCF)[5]	76,040.05	76,040.05	85,608.81	82,159.88	80,504.80	86,279.26	82,253.50	93,932.85	85,975.97	80,994.31	80,228.35	74,545.69	77,665.72	78,884.91	82,313.74	75,944.60	71,585.95	80,462.86	72,711.41	64,806.17	72,865.73	65,486.40	58,192.75	54,869.74	56,974.19	-25.07

TABLE 1(0, DK IN EU): EMISSION TRENDS (GHGS) IN DENMARK IN THE EU(I.E WITHOUT GREENLAND AND FAROE ISLANDS)

Table 1
(cont.) Emission trends (GHG)
CRF - TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS Inventory 2013
SUMMARY Submission 2015 v1
Denmark under the EU (i.e. without Greenland and the Faroe Islands) DENMARK

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
	(kt CO_2 eq)																									%
Total (net emissions)[2]	76,040.05	76,040.05	85,608.81	82,159.88	80,504.80	86,279.26	82,253.50	93,932.85	85,975.97	80,994.31	80,228.35	74,545.69	77,665.72	78,884.91	82,313.74	75,944.60	71,585.95	80,462.86	72,711.41	64,806.17	72,865.73	65,486.40	58,192.75	54,869.74	56,974.19	-25.07
1. Energy	52,396.83	52,396.83	63,084.71	57,265.03	59,599.22	63,649.69	60,583.79	73,990.94	64,504.97	60,415.26	57,995.11	53,528.58	55,223.74	54,799.44	60,029.58	54,467.93	50,781.55	58,676.03	53,844.31	50,583.90	48,564.45	49,037.93	43,818.73	39,190.51	41,004.96	-21.74
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	51,880.82	51,880.82	62,162.34	56,308.58	58,754.77	62,805.97	59,885.29	73,230.38	63,471.17	59,599.81	56,430.86	52,440.35	54,070.77	53,774.22	59,012.90	53,335.31	49,905.97	57,827.29	52,995.38	49,937.21	48,100.90	48,470.89	43,398.39	38,823.76	40,618.11	-21.71
1. Energy industries	26,247.95	26,247.95	35,149.86	30,221.00	31,843.64	35,965.38	32,567.09	44,978.73	35,813.39	32,184.85	29,093.58	26,045.50	27,359.14	27,570.02	32,306.30	26,400.11	23,148.51	31,060.58	26,357.22	24,247.06	24,161.00	24,015.07	20,066.18	16,777.16	19,006.01	-27.59
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	5,517.45	5,517.45	6,052.42	5,913.90	5,773.75	5,867.79	5,996.35	6,154.73	6,205.00	6,228.65	6,317.62	6,115.11	6,209.45	5,911.98	5,870.01	5,927.72	5,623.09	5,760.55	5,587.18	5,083.81	4,137.71	4,589.20	4,556.32	4,285.99	4,195.26	-23.96
3. Transport	10,748.77	10,748.77	11,168.59	11,378.22	11,486.05	11,969.35	12,107.25	12,354.05	12,528.43	12,474.43	12,488.43	12,280.76	12,274.80	12,367.37	12,818.69	13,135.92	13,244.60	13,608.41	14,223.36	13,911.96	13,182.59	13,121.23	12,789.66	12,169.23	11,938.94	11.07
4. Other sectors	9,196.20	9,196.20	9,448.33	8,596.13	9,350.97	8,684.21	8,891.73	9,492.56	8,675.15	8,425.02	8,261.92	7,797.97	8,035.99	7,737.31	7,822.84	7,523.94	7,510.97	7,165.76	6,547.69	6,483.25	6,356.33	6,536.22	5,690.68	5,374.30	5,235.92	-43.06
5. Other	170.46	170.46	343.13	199.33	300.36	319.24	322.88	250.31	249.21	286.85	269.31	201.01	191.38	187.54	195.06	347.64	378.79	231.99	279.93	211.13	263.27	209.17	295.55	217.09	241.97	41.95
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	516.00	516.00	922.37	956.44	844.45	843.72	698.49	760.56	1,033.80	815.46	1,564.25	1,088.23	1,152.97	1,025.22	1,016.68	1,132.62	875.59	848.75	848.93	646.69	463.55	567.03	420.33	366.75	386.86	-25.03
1. Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	516.00	516.00	922.37	956.44	844.45	843.72	698.49	760.56	1,033.80	815.46	1,564.25	1,088.23	1,152.97	1,025.22	1,016.68	1,132.62	875.59	848.75	848.93	646.69	463.55	567.03	420.33	366.75	386.86	-25.03
C. CO_2 transport and storage	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
2. Industrial Processes	2,341.48	2,341.48	2,468.01	2,521.48	2,591.64	2,705.39	2,878.39	3,022.60	3,106.69	3,204.84	3,443.07	3,629.90	3,516.48	3,468.55	3,482.72	3,311.34	2,789.50	2,845.39	2,873.27	2,574.17	2,122.78	2,033.17	2,174.51	2,118.81	2,133.22	-8.89
A. Mineral industry	1,078.35	1,078.35	1,256.62	1,379.31	1,397.33	1,417.92	1,417.39	1,524.26	1,597.71	1,632.28	1,608.48	1,627.89	1,626.72	1,666.81	1,540.08	1,656.93	1,564.03	1,613.14	1,611.29	1,331.98	886.00	803.70	992.50	993.85	995.44	-7.69
B. Chemical industry	1,003.38	1,003.38	918.73	811.79	765.00	776.14	869.71	802.88	816.25	776.01	914.26	965.54	852.00	745.09	860.87	511.36	1.12	1.09	1.15	1.43	1.07	1.06	1.15	1.35	1.35	-99.87
C. Metal industry	60.11	60.11	60.11	60.11	70.35	76.99	72.95	44.50	48.84	58.46	59.15	61.20	47.20	0.13	0.06	0.15	16.36	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.21	0.18	0.24	0.13	0.16	-99.74
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	165.13	165.13	180.40	189.45	172.83	193.14	184.26	195.27	180.92	186.59	190.73	189.70	174.83	199.65	188.90	190.80	214.27	195.03	197.04	179.69	173.43	202.61	187.37	181.71	191.00	15.66
E. Electronic industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	5.11	9.22	6.18	10.85	12.62	10.93	5.17	3.70	
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes	NO	NO	NO	3.69	102.43	146.83	242.76	383.89	384.08	487.83	599.12	725.68	764.50	808.90	836.88	894.50	951.48	973.71	1,001.00	1,004.98	991.93	955.93	890.22	805.87	789.30	
G. Other product manufacture and use	34.50	34.50	52.16	77.14	83.70	94.37	91.32	71.81	78.89	63.66	71.33	59.90	51.23	47.96	55.93	57.59	42.24	57.17	53.39	49.75	59.30	57.06	92.12	130.74	152.28	341.33
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3. Agriculture	12,488.64	12,488.64	12,327.27	12,327.41	11,977.66	11,982.97	11,892.31	11,424.42	11,509.63	11,418.46	11,060.26	10,896.94	10,897.63	10,995.02	10,609.32	10,563.36	10,451.98	10,296.29	10,400.74	10,399.32	10,047.37	10,081.99	10,079.79	10,034.64	10,148.01	-18.74
A. Enteric fermentation	3,798.92	3,798.92	3,825.68	3,775.32	3,832.62	3,723.50	3,702.52	3,704.95	3,574.40	3,574.61	3,435.10	3,388.75	3,454.73	3,389.07	3,350.56	3,254.47	3,242.30	3,249.01	3,324.39	3,353.84	3,346.64	3,391.97	3,362.55	3,443.32	3,466.55	-8.75
B. Manure management	2,706.68	2,706.68	2,777.52	2,913.24	3,001.86	2,950.29	2,938.05	2,978.59	3,040.15	3,155.56	2,971.59	3,039.96	3,160.36	3,203.16	3,200.85	3,276.95	3,144.60	2,985.70	2,948.14	2,838.65	2,748.73	2,794.36	2,776.18	2,727.29	2,672.90	-1.25
C. Rice cultivation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
D. Agricultural soils	5,361.63	5,361.63	5,209.48	5,232.56	4,790.13	4,894.00	4,711.30	4,319.74	4,408.32	4,419.90	4,375.56	4,195.70	4,071.42	4,162.55	3,824.87	3,867.62	3,838.61	3,860.83	3,930.09	3,971.79	3,760.72	3,736.20	3,772.78	3,668.28	3,757.97	-29.91
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	2.84	2.84	2.95	2.83	3.08	2.97	3.37	3.35	3.55	4.47	4.24	4.18	4.39	3.65	4.39	4.61	4.67	4.74	4.10	3.80	4.47	3.26	3.23	3.71	4.13	45.28
G. Liming	565.49	565.49	462.54	357.39	306.79	367.07	495.98	393.03	469.58	252.24	264.99	260.59	200.76	233.32	226.28	157.64	219.68	193.72	191.96	228.92	181.40	152.80	161.60	188.44	243.88	-56.87
H. Urea application	14.67	14.67	11.73	12.61	13.49	18.19	15.18	8.65	4.03	4.25	2.93	2.35	1.69	0.73	0.81	0.59	0.44	0.95	0.81	0.22	1.83	0.88	0.59	1.32	0.66	-95.50
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers	38.41	38.41	37.36	33.46	29.68	26.95	25.92	16.10	9.60	7.44	5.84	5.41	4.29	2.53	1.56	1.47	1.67	1.34	1.24	2.10	3.58	2.51	2.86	2.28	1.93	-94.99
J. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry[2]	6,771.97	6,771.97	5,684.00	8,025.89	4,314.21	5,991.81	5,046.26	3,693.33	5,135.49	4,281.22	5,988.16	4,765.16	6,267.48	7,839.69	6,412.40	6,128.90	6,108.56	7,146.80	4,109.41	-206.15	10,726.05	3,045.77	795.34	2,270.83	2,390.38	-64.70
A. Forest land	367.77	367.77	-531.70	-420.52	-677.42	-497.56	-699.44	-628.92	-718.77	-718.63	-315.02	-496.13	1,032.56	969.58	906.49	844.41	893.89	827.85	-1,722.85	-5,433.03	6,564.81	-1,841.87	-3,869.10	-2,390.26	-2,310.05	-728.12
B. Cropland	5,460.70	5,460.70	5,205.61	7,540.06	4,265.50	5,726.03	4,998.90	3,552.30	4,964.37	4,034.56	5,358.27	4,522.56	4,347.49	5,946.58	4,646.20	4,392.76	4,242.21	5,347.20	4,925.38	4,438.23	3,345.86	4,126.69	3,881.75	3,588.56	4,103.61	-24.85
C. Grassland	830.06	830.06	792.00	780.57	779.90	763.79	722.77	755.25	760.68	731.43	701.17	686.46	675.48	670.51	665.73	662.95	719.19	742.54	717.71	728.06	705.63	686.61	722.88	998.53	586.27	-29.37
D. Wetlands	102.46	102.46	94.14	93.74	81.26	77.53	73.38	87.78	109.06	91.74	74.46	73.24	81.57	91.79	87.20	93.66	128.91	131.49	112.19	93.28	104.89	96.99	103.66	48.48	20.72	-79.78
E. Settlements	13.04	13.04	14.15	15.25	16.35	17.45	18.56	19.66	20.77	21.87	22.97	24.07	25.13	26.19	27.25	28.31	41.06	43.39	45.75	48.21	50.42	52.81	55.23	95.17	78.68	503.23
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
G. Harvested wood products	-2.06	-2.06	109.80	16.79	-151.39	-95.43	-67.91	-92.74	-0.61	120.26	146.31	-45.04	105.25	135.05	79.52	106.80	83.30	54.33	31.23	-80.90	-45.57	-75.46	-99.09	-69.64	-88.86	4,204.74
H. Other																										
5. Waste	2,041.13	2,041.13	2,044.82	2,020.07	2,022.07	1,949.40	1,852.74	1,801.55	1,719.19	1,674.52	1,741.75	1,725.11	1,760.39	1,782.20	1,779.72	1,473.07	1,454.35	1,498.35	1,483.68	1,454.93	1,405.08	1,287.54	1,324.38	1,254.96	1,297.62	-36.43
A. Solid waste disposal	1,774.12	1,774.12	1,774.85	1,754.85	1,736.16	1,651.54	1,555.96	1,510.96	1,420.60	1,343.41	1,354.27	1,275.98	1,326.91	1,246.75	1,263.53	1,132.28	1,099.29	1,136.62	1,084.00	1,048.52	1,002.77	930.91	925.00	878.73	843.96	-52.43
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	47.01	47.01	52.08	57.20	62.27	67.38	68.19	77.92	90.91	122.49	180.12	234.68	224.93	314.66	312.61	140.66	145.14	161.94	188.38	179.10	198.71	152.26	191.28	176.18	248.98	429.67
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.28	38.53
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	200.35	200.35	197.77	186.71	203.85	210.60	206.61	190.40	186.56	188.88	186.61	193.86	188.04	200.69	181.89	180.42	189.60	178.80	189.55	203.31	180.07	183.78	187.45	181.64	186.62	-6.85
E. Other	19.46	19.46	19.92	21.10	19.57	19.67	21.77	22.06	20.91	19.54	20.53	20.38	20.27	19.87	21.47	19.48	20.08	20.71	21.46	23.71	23.25	20.29	20.38	18.12	17.76	-8.72
6. Other ***(as specified in summary 1.A)***	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Memo items:																										
International bunkers	4,834.18	4,834.18	4,364.77	4,539.42	5,977.04	6,694.31	6,956.65	6,825.97	6,468.33	6,640.94	6,466.48	6,492.75	5,808.87	4,834.76	5,080.46	4,801.89	4,988.89	5,824.31	6,043.45	5,559.20	3,875.49	4,565.47	4,669.79	4,089.27	4,446.37	-8.02
Aviation	1,738.40	1,738.40	1,601.00	1,653.07	1,627.59	1,789.02	1,834.43	1,938.48	1,992.64	2,158.41	2,288.38	2,345.36	2,387.79	2,055.70	2,137.84	2,431.47	2,563.63	2,583.06	2,654.59	2,662.60	2,327.19	2,429.12	2,500.09	2,521.81	2,498.69	43.73
Navigation	3,095.78	3,095.78	2,763.76	2,886.35	4,349.44	4,905.28	5,122.23	4,887.50	4,475.69	4,482.53	4,178.10	4,147.39	3,421.08	2,779.06	2,942.62	2,370.42	2,425.26	3,241.25	3,388.87	2,896.60	1,548.30	2,136.35	2,169.70	1,567.45	1,947.68	-37.09
Multilateral operations	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
CO_2 emissions from biomass	4,571.65	4,571.65	4,962.05	5,208.30	5,430.16	5,376.31	5,638.20	6,028.18	6,235.63	6,184.51	6,513.65	6,841.91	7,562.45	8,046.52	9,152.80	9,892.62	10,656.77	11,043.57	12,074.30	12,311.86	12,598.42	14,894.05	14,548.89	15,105.61	15,298.18	234.63
CO_2 captured	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Indirect N_2O	489.44	489.44	549.03	491.38	539.42	562.92	547.55	592.58	517.71	487.53	459.23	446.50	419.80	392.44	412.09	374.25	366.44	397.18	385.00	339.54	260.52	275.05	264.38	226.36	233.32	-52.33
Indirect CO_2[3]	1,246.75	1,246.75	1,288.59	1,257.46	1,240.55	1,198.16	1,175.34	1,161.25	1,082.75	1,038.29	970.05	906.06	876.84	835.61	821.82	786.74	757.50	722.03	681.62	649.18	587.52	572.07	521.09	488.68	465.10	-62.70
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions without land use, land-use change and forestry	69,268.08	69,268.08	79,924.81	74,133.99	76,190.59	80,287.45	77,207.24	90,239.52	80,840.48	76,713.08	74,240.19	69,780.53	71,398.24	71,045.21	75,901.34	69,815.70	65,477.39	73,316.07	68,602.00	65,012.33	62,139.68	62,440.63	57,397.41	52,598.91	54,583.81	-21.20
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions with land use, land-use change and forestry	76,040.05	76,040.05	85,608.81	82,159.88	80,504.80	86,279.26	82,253.50	93,932.85	85,975.97	80,994.31	80,228.35	74,545.69	77,665.72	78,884.91	82,313.74	75,944.60	71,585.95	80,462.86	72,711.41	64,806.17	72,865.73	65,486.40	58,192.75	54,869.74	56,974.19	-25.07
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, without land use, land-use change and forestry	70,514.83	70,514.83	81,213.40	75,391.45	77,431.14	81,485.62	78,382.58	91,400.77	81,923.22	77,751.37	75,210.24	70,686.59	72,275.08	71,880.82	76,723.16	70,602.44	66,234.89	74,038.10	69,283.62	65,661.51	62,727.20	63,012.70	57,918.50	53,087.59	55,048.91	-21.93
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, with land use, land-use change and forestry	77,286.80	77,286.80	86,897.40	83,417.34	81,745.35	87,477.43	83,428.85	95,094.10	87,058.71	82,032.59	81,198.40	75,451.75	78,542.56	79,720.51	83,135.56	76,731.34	72,343.45	81,184.89	73,393.03	65,455.35	73,453.24	66,058.47	58,713.84	55,358.41	57,439.29	-25.68

TABLE 1(A, DK IN EU): EMISSION TRENDS (CO_2) IN DENMARK IN THE EU(I.E WITHOUT GREENLAND AND FAROE ISLANDS)

Table 1
(cont.) Emission trends (CO2)
CRF - TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS Inventory 2013
SUMMARY Submission 2015 v1
Denmark under the EU (i.e. without Greenland and the Faroe Islands) DENMARK

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
													(kt)													%
1. Energy	51,657.95	51,657.95	62,182.95	56,353.54	58,645.43	62,602.03	59,396.25	72,639.03	63,111.74	59,044.32	56,472.38	52,122.66	53,775.22	53,397.41	58,628.43	53,054.01	49,470.08	57,384.07	52,610.84	49,411.95	47,516.24	47,904.71	42,827.10	38,326.93	40,172.21	-22.23
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	51,317.25	51,317.25	61,533.49	55,676.81	58,063.49	62,024.21	58,942.80	72,141.42	62,414.39	58,521.63	55,366.24	51,399.76	53,004.86	52,723.72	57,959.02	52,302.22	48,922.47	56,853.21	52,067.61	49,024.87	47,254.84	47,551.90	42,575.29	38,109.79	39,933.88	-22.18
1. Energy industries	26,146.21	26,146.21	35,014.99	30,086.31	31,661.86	35,696.30	32,168.44	44,461.66	35,333.78	31,677.48	28,587.67	25,564.90	26,851.84	27,071.20	31,814.52	25,932.51	22,731.50	30,647.50	26,010.12	23,890.53	23,834.10	23,628.45	19,737.78	16,526.30	18,768.21	-28.22
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	5,449.38	5,449.38	5,978.33	5,840.98	5,705.48	5,800.80	5,911.37	6,061.43	6,111.29	6,130.08	6,220.05	6,014.50	6,108.27	5,816.51	5,779.14	5,834.16	5,536.86	5,671.58	5,502.90	5,002.08	4,071.28	4,516.23	4,485.93	4,223.28	4,134.88	-24.12
3. Transport	10,585.55	10,585.55	10,998.07	11,202.93	11,309.35	11,787.77	11,925.38	12,170.98	12,345.20	12,296.86	12,316.02	12,114.57	12,113.57	12,210.06	12,663.11	12,983.77	13,098.96	13,466.42	14,078.59	13,770.66	13,047.37	12,984.87	12,650.07	12,032.07	11,801.93	11.49
4. Other sectors	8,969.17	8,969.17	9,204.18	8,351.09	9,091.36	8,425.26	8,619.80	9,201.55	8,379.32	8,135.09	7,977.86	7,508.82	7,743.56	7,442.16	7,510.88	7,209.10	7,181.48	6,839.24	6,199.90	6,153.45	6,042.17	6,215.91	5,409.51	5,113.74	4,989.80	-44.37
5. Other	166.94	166.94	337.92	195.50	295.44	314.08	317.81	245.80	244.80	282.11	264.65	196.97	187.62	183.79	191.37	342.68	373.67	228.47	276.10	208.15	259.92	206.45	292.00	214.41	239.06	43.21
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	340.70	340.70	649.46	676.73	581.94	577.81	453.46	497.60	697.34	522.68	1,106.15	722.90	770.36	673.69	669.41	751.79	547.61	530.86	543.23	387.08	261.40	352.81	251.81	217.14	238.33	-30.05
1. Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	340.70	340.70	649.46	676.73	581.94	577.81	453.46	497.60	697.34	522.68	1,106.15	722.90	770.36	673.69	669.41	751.79	547.61	530.86	543.23	387.08	261.40	352.81	251.81	217.14	238.33	-30.05
C. CO_2 transport and storage	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
2. Industrial processes	1,274.49	1,274.49	1,468.04	1,599.77	1,606.85	1,645.27	1,640.91	1,755.36	1,814.22	1,861.74	1,843.03	1,859.03	1,849.23	1,867.13	1,729.57	1,848.74	1,795.12	1,808.84	1,808.97	1,512.68	1,060.37	1,007.07	1,180.67	1,176.51	1,187.44	-6.83
A. Mineral industry	1,078.35	1,078.35	1,256.62	1,379.31	1,397.33	1,417.92	1,417.39	1,524.26	1,597.71	1,632.28	1,608.48	1,627.89	1,626.72	1,666.81	1,540.08	1,656.93	1,564.03	1,613.14	1,611.29	1,331.98	886.00	803.70	992.50	993.85	995.44	-7.69
B. Chemical industry	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.86	0.72	0.84	0.88	0.96	0.99	0.84	1.19	1.12	1.09	1.15	1.43	1.07	1.06	1.15	1.35	1.35	58.20
C. Metal industry	30.47	30.47	30.47	30.47	36.15	33.67	38.75	35.38	35.16	42.50	43.19	40.88	47.20	0.13	0.06	0.15	16.36	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.21	0.18	0.24	0.13	0.16	-99.49
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	164.77	164.77	180.02	189.06	172.45	192.73	183.79	194.75	180.40	186.08	190.23	189.17	174.18	198.99	188.33	190.09	213.45	194.28	196.15	178.91	172.86	201.89	186.59	181.03	190.30	15.49
E. Electronic industry																										
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes																										
G. Other product manufacture and use	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.13	0.12	0.09	0.15	0.29	0.21	0.17	0.20	0.26	0.37	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.23	0.23	0.20	0.15	0.19	247.56
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3. Agriculture	618.57	618.57	511.63	403.46	349.96	412.20	537.07	417.78	483.22	263.92	273.77	268.35	206.74	236.58	228.65	159.70	221.79	196.01	194.01	231.24	186.81	156.19	165.05	192.04	246.46	-60.16
A. Enteric fermentation																										
B. Manure management																										
C. Rice cultivation																										
D. Agricultural soils																										
E. Prescribed burning of savannas																										
F. Field burning of agricultural residues																										
G. Liming	565.49	565.49	462.54	357.39	306.79	367.07	495.98	393.03	469.58	252.24	264.99	260.59	200.76	233.32	226.28	157.64	219.68	193.72	191.96	228.92	181.40	152.80	161.60	188.44	243.88	-56.87
H. Urea application	14.67	14.67	11.73	12.61	13.49	18.19	15.18	8.65	4.03	4.25	2.93	2.35	1.69	0.73	0.81	0.59	0.44	0.95	0.81	0.22	1.83	0.88	0.59	1.32	0.66	-95.50
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers	38.41	38.41	37.36	33.46	29.68	26.95	25.92	16.10	9.60	7.44	5.84	5.41	4.29	2.53	1.56	1.47	1.67	1.34	1.24	2.10	3.58	2.51	2.86	2.28	1.93	-94.99
J. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry [2]	6,725.98	6,725.98	5,626.31	7,855.84	4,269.27	5,842.61	4,973.01	3,648.36	5,019.37	4,236.17	5,828.96	4,715.55	6,196.06	7,691.69	6,359.76	6,067.72	6,044.85	6,989.52	4,060.06	-269.04	10,677.84	2,951.85	724.89	2,219.64	2,310.73	-65.64
A. Forest land	331.90	331.90	-566.48	-455.30	-712.18	-532.32	-734.19	-663.66	-753.51	-753.40	-349.74	-530.84	997.85	934.88	871.80	808.61	859.21	793.16	-1,757.46	-5,467.61	6,530.27	-1,876.38	-3,903.57	-2,424.70	-2,344.48	-806.37
B. Cropland	5,460.53	5,460.53	5,192.66	7,414.76	4,265.32	5,621.60	4,970.42	3,552.10	4,893.03	4,034.35	5,243.89	4,517.78	4,320.92	5,843.46	4,638.46	4,377.60	4,223.68	5,235.23	4,921.42	4,420.86	3,343.30	4,078.54	3,857.32	3,584.45	4,070.86	-25.45
C. Grassland	820.70	820.70	782.75	771.43	770.87	754.87	713.96	746.54	752.08	722.93	692.78	678.18	667.30	662.42	657.76	655.09	711.32	734.82	710.10	720.57	698.26	679.35	715.61	990.92	578.92	-29.46
D. Wetlands	101.99	101.99	93.67	93.27	80.79	77.06	72.91	87.31	108.59	91.26	73.98	72.75	81.08	91.28	86.69	93.14	128.38	130.96	111.65	92.73	104.33	96.42	103.09	47.90	20.36	-80.04
E. Settlements	12.92	12.92	13.90	14.88	15.86	16.84	17.82	18.80	19.79	20.77	21.74	22.72	23.66	24.60	25.54	26.47	38.96	41.02	43.12	45.31	47.25	49.37	51.54	90.71	73.92	472.10
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
G. Harvested wood products	-2.06	-2.06	109.80	16.79	-151.39	-95.43	-67.91	-92.74	-0.61	120.26	146.31	-45.04	105.25	135.05	79.52	106.80	83.30	54.33	31.23	-80.90	-45.57	-75.46	-99.09	-69.64	-88.86	4,204.74
H. Other																										
5. Waste	17.54	17.54	17.94	18.99	17.66	17.75	19.60	19.86	18.85	17.65	18.52	18.40	18.30	17.95	19.34	17.60	18.13	18.70	19.29	21.42	21.02	18.30	18.34	16.29	15.97	-8.96
A. Solid waste disposal	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
B. Biological treatment of solid waste																										
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
D. Waste water treatment and discharge																										
E. Other	17.54	17.54	17.94	18.99	17.66	17.75	19.60	19.86	18.85	17.65	18.52	18.40	18.30	17.95	19.34	17.60	18.13	18.70	19.29	21.42	21.02	18.30	18.34	16.29	15.97	-8.96
6. Other *(as specified in summary 1.A)*	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Memo items:																										
International bunkers	4,733.53	4,733.53	4,266.67	4,441.43	5,837.33	6,530.71	6,803.36	6,660.14	6,313.24	6,487.35	6,328.79	6,353.41	5,679.48	4,733.76	4,977.23	4,711.78	4,896.55	5,703.67	5,927.48	5,452.54	3,797.71	4,475.47	4,578.44	4,009.11	4,359.17	-7.91
Aviation	1,721.19	1,721.19	1,584.98	1,636.52	1,611.22	1,771.07	1,815.96	1,918.83	1,972.37	2,136.54	2,265.07	2,321.47	2,363.66	2,034.78	2,116.19	2,406.99	2,537.94	2,557.28	2,628.07	2,635.79	2,303.74	2,404.60	2,474.85	2,496.37	2,473.42	43.70
Navigation	3,012.34	3,012.34	2,681.69	2,804.92	4,226.11	4,759.63	4,987.40	4,741.31	4,340.87	4,350.81	4,063.71	4,031.94	3,315.82	2,698.98	2,861.04	2,304.79	2,358.61	3,146.39	3,299.41	2,816.74	1,493.97	2,070.87	2,103.59	1,512.74	1,885.75	-37.40
Multilateral operations	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
CO_2 emissions from biomass	4,571.65	4,571.65	4,962.05	5,208.30	5,430.16	5,376.31	5,638.20	6,028.18	6,235.63	6,184.51	6,513.65	6,841.91	7,562.45	8,046.52	9,152.80	9,892.62	10,656.77	11,043.57	12,074.30	12,311.86	12,598.42	14,894.05	14,548.89	15,105.61	15,298.18	234.63
CO_2 captured	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Indirect N_2O																										
Indirect CO_2 [3]	1,246.75	1,246.75	1,288.59	1,257.46	1,240.55	1,198.16	1,175.34	1,161.25	1,082.75	1,038.29	970.05	906.06	876.84	835.61	821.82	786.74	757.50	722.03	681.62	649.18	587.52	572.07	521.09	488.68	465.10	-62.70
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions without land use, land-use change and forestry	69,268.08	69,268.08	79,924.81	74,133.99	76,190.59	80,287.45	77,207.24	90,239.52	80,840.48	76,713.08	74,240.19	69,780.53	71,398.24	71,045.21	75,901.34	69,815.70	65,477.39	73,316.07	68,602.00	65,012.33	62,139.68	62,440.63	57,397.41	52,598.91	54,583.81	-21.20
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions with land use, land-use change and forestry	76,040.05	76,040.05	85,608.81	82,159.88	80,504.80	86,279.26	82,253.50	93,932.85	85,975.97	80,994.31	80,228.35	74,545.69	77,665.72	78,884.91	82,313.74	75,944.60	71,585.95	80,462.86	72,711.41	64,806.17	72,865.73	65,486.40	58,192.75	54,869.74	56,974.19	-25.07
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, without land use, land-use change and forestry	54,815.30	54,815.30	65,469.15	59,633.22	61,860.45	65,875.41	62,769.18	75,993.28	66,510.77	62,225.92	59,577.76	55,174.50	56,726.33	56,354.68	61,427.81	55,866.78	52,262.63	60,129.66	55,314.72	51,826.47	49,371.96	49,658.34	44,712.25	40,200.45	42,087.17	-23.22
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, with land use, land-use change and forestry	61,541.28	61,541.28	71,095.46	67,489.06	66,129.72	71,718.02	67,742.18	79,641.63	71,530.14	66,462.09	65,406.72	59,890.05	62,922.39	64,046.36	67,787.57	61,934.50	58,307.47	67,119.18	59,374.78	51,557.43	60,049.80	52,610.19	45,437.14	42,420.09	44,397.90	-27.86

TABLE 1(B, DK IN EU): EMISSION TRENDS (CH_4) IN DENMARK IN THE EU(I.E WITHOUT GREENLAND AND FAROE ISLANDS)

Table 1
(cont.) Emission trends (CH4)
CRF - TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS Inventory 2013
SUMMARY Submission 2015 v1
Denmark under the EU (i.e. without Greenland and the Faroe Islands) DENMARK

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year(1)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
													(kt)													%
1. Energy	14.54	14.54	17.33	18.01	20.00	23.35	29.15	33.73	34.83	35.64	37.99	36.26	37.38	36.33	35.72	36.33	34.03	32.32	30.21	28.99	25.54	27.64	23.44	19.04	17.26	18.76
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	9.63	9.63	10.64	11.19	13.27	16.43	22.23	26.39	25.99	27.28	26.97	26.39	27.20	26.66	26.26	26.06	24.42	23.04	21.47	21.11	19.08	21.33	18.17	14.40	12.97	34.64
1. Energy industries	0.63	0.63	0.97	1.37	2.99	6.08	11.42	14.59	13.91	15.30	15.40	14.69	15.57	15.14	14.40	14.08	12.44	11.53	9.60	10.12	8.84	11.01	9.22	6.38	5.60	788.71
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	0.34	0.34	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.41	0.78	0.78	0.88	0.87	1.08	1.14	1.04	1.01	1.02	0.88	0.74	0.52	0.56	0.51	0.57	0.53	0.39	0.37	9.81
3. Transport	2.27	2.27	2.36	2.38	2.36	2.34	2.26	2.19	2.12	2.05	1.94	1.81	1.70	1.60	1.52	1.41	1.30	1.19	1.09	0.93	0.80	0.71	0.63	0.56	0.50	-77.95
4. Other sectors	6.31	6.31	6.85	7.01	7.48	7.56	8.04	8.74	9.07	8.95	8.67	8.72	8.70	8.79	9.25	9.46	9.73	9.52	10.21	9.46	8.90	9.01	7.76	7.05	6.48	2.59
5. Other	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	-81.99
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	4.91	4.91	6.69	6.82	6.73	6.92	6.92	7.34	8.85	8.36	11.02	9.87	10.18	9.68	9.46	10.27	9.61	9.29	8.74	7.88	6.47	6.31	5.27	4.64	4.30	-12.42
1. Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	4.91	4.91	6.69	6.82	6.73	6.92	6.92	7.34	8.85	8.36	11.02	9.87	10.18	9.68	9.46	10.27	9.61	9.29	8.74	7.88	6.47	6.31	5.27	4.64	4.30	-12.42
C. CO_2 transport and storage																										
2. Industrial processes	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.13	0.13	38.67
A. Mineral industry																										
B. Chemical industry	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
C. Metal industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	59.08
E. Electronic industry																										
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes																										
G. Other product manufacture and use	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.11	35.68
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3. Agriculture	221.20	221.20	224.96	227.19	233.05	228.20	228.34	229.95	226.82	230.29	218.24	219.23	225.48	223.55	222.50	220.46	217.00	213.58	215.28	214.02	212.39	215.91	214.45	216.37	215.49	-2.58
A. Enteric fermentation	151.96	151.96	153.03	151.01	153.30	148.94	148.10	148.20	142.98	142.98	137.40	135.55	138.19	135.56	134.02	130.18	129.69	129.96	132.98	134.15	133.87	135.68	134.50	137.73	138.66	-8.75
B. Manure management	69.15	69.15	71.84	76.09	79.65	79.17	80.14	81.65	83.74	87.17	80.70	83.56	87.16	87.87	88.34	90.14	87.16	83.47	82.17	79.75	78.39	80.14	79.85	78.52	76.70	10.92
C. Rice cultivation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
D. Agricultural soils	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.13	45.28
G. Liming																										
H. Urea application																										
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers																										
J. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	0.41	0.41	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.28	-31.22
A. Forest land	0.03	0.03	NE,NO	0.00	NE,NO	0.00	0.00	NE,NO	NE,NO	0.00	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	0.03	NE,NO	0.00	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	0.00	-98.67
B. Cropland	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C. Grassland	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.27	-27.37
D. Wetlands	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	2.04
E. Settlements	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
G. Harvested wood products																										
H. Other																										
5. Waste	76.41	76.41	76.60	75.95	75.35	72.15	68.28	66.83	63.63	60.65	61.52	58.64	60.50	57.64	58.47	52.90	51.82	53.52	51.83	50.08	48.61	44.81	45.38	43.24	43.37	-43.24
A. Solid waste disposal	70.96	70.96	70.99	70.19	69.45	66.06	62.24	60.44	56.82	53.74	54.17	51.04	53.08	49.87	50.54	45.29	43.97	45.46	43.36	41.94	40.11	37.24	37.00	35.15	33.76	-52.43
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	1.39	1.39	1.53	1.68	1.83	1.97	1.86	2.17	2.53	2.63	3.03	3.24	3.06	3.40	3.53	3.22	3.42	3.63	4.02	3.69	4.01	3.07	3.86	3.55	5.03	262.67
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.52
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	3.98	3.98	3.99	3.99	4.00	4.04	4.10	4.13	4.19	4.21	4.24	4.28	4.28	4.30	4.31	4.31	4.35	4.34	4.36	4.36	4.40	4.42	4.44	4.46	4.51	13.33
E. Other	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	-6.55
6. Other ***(as specified in summary 1.A)***	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Total CH_4 emissions without CH_4 from LULUCF	312.24	312.24	318.98	321.26	328.49	323.79	325.88	330.62	325.42	326.70	317.87	314.27	323.49	317.68	316.87	309.85	302.99	299.60	297.45	293.20	286.66	288.46	283.37	278.78	276.26	-11.52
Total CH_4 emissions with CH_4 from LULUCF	312.65	312.65	319.35	321.63	328.86	324.15	326.23	330.97	325.76	327.05	318.20	314.60	323.81	318.00	317.19	310.19	303.30	299.90	297.75	293.50	286.95	288.75	283.65	279.07	276.54	-11.55
Memo items:																										
International bunkers	0.37	0.37	0.43	0.39	0.60	0.75	0.57	0.76	0.71	0.67	0.52	0.54	0.57	0.40	0.38	0.31	0.31	0.48	0.39	0.37	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.35	-4.96
Aviation	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-20.39
Navigation	0.37	0.37	0.42	0.38	0.59	0.74	0.57	0.75	0.70	0.66	0.52	0.54	0.56	0.39	0.38	0.30	0.31	0.48	0.38	0.37	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.35	-4.75
Multilateral operations	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
CO_2 emissions from biomass																										
CO_2 captured																										
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites																										
Indirect N_2O																										
Indirect CO_2 (3)																										

TABLE 1(C, DK IN EU): EMISSION TRENDS (N_2O) IN DENMARK IN THE EU(I.E WITHOUT GREENLAND AND FAROE ISLANDS)

Table 1
(cont.) Emission trends (N2O)
CRF - TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS Inventory 2013
SUMMARY Submission 2015 v1
Denmark under the EU (i.e. without Greenland and the Faroe Islands) DENMARK

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
	(kt)																									%
1. Energy	1.26	1.26	1.57	1.55	1.52	1.56	1.54	1.71	1.75	1.61	1.92	1.68	1.72	1.66	1.70	1.70	1.55	1.62	1.60	1.50	1.37	1.48	1.36	1.30	1.35	6.85
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	1.08	1.08	1.22	1.18	1.21	1.24	1.30	1.44	1.37	1.33	1.31	1.28	1.30	1.29	1.33	1.28	1.25	1.34	1.31	1.29	1.24	1.29	1.24	1.19	1.21	11.54
1. Energy industries	0.29	0.29	0.37	0.34	0.36	0.39	0.38	0.51	0.44	0.42	0.41	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.44	0.39	0.36	0.42	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.33	0.31	0.33	13.69
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.17	-14.28
3. Transport	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.39	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.41	0.42	16.82
4. Other sectors	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.26	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.29	0.28	0.28	21.68
5. Other	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	71.67
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	0.18	0.18	0.35	0.37	0.32	0.31	0.24	0.27	0.39	0.28	0.61	0.40	0.43	0.37	0.37	0.42	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.21	0.14	0.19	0.12	0.11	0.14	-21.91
1. Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	0.18	0.18	0.35	0.37	0.32	0.31	0.24	0.27	0.39	0.28	0.61	0.40	0.43	0.37	0.37	0.42	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.21	0.14	0.19	0.12	0.11	0.14	-21.91
C. CO_2 transport and storage																										
2. Industrial processes	3.43	3.43	3.14	2.79	2.63	2.67	2.99	2.76	2.80	2.67	3.14	3.31	2.92	2.57	2.96	1.79	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06	-98.16
A. Mineral industry																										
B. Chemical industry	3.36	3.36	3.08	2.72	2.56	2.60	2.92	2.69	2.74	2.60	3.07	3.24	2.86	2.50	2.89	1.71	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
C. Metal industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	290.91
E. Electronic industry																										
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes																										
G. Other product manufacture and use	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.49
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3. Agriculture	21.28	21.28	20.78	20.95	19.47	19.68	18.95	17.64	17.97	18.11	17.89	17.27	16.96	17.35	16.17	16.42	16.13	15.98	16.19	16.17	15.27	15.19	15.28	14.88	15.15	-28.80
A. Enteric fermentation																										
B. Manure management	3.28	3.28	3.29	3.39	3.39	3.26	3.14	3.15	3.18	3.28	3.20	3.19	3.29	3.38	3.33	3.43	3.24	3.02	3.00	2.84	2.65	2.65	2.62	2.56	2.53	-22.76
C. Rice cultivation																										
D. Agricultural soils	17.99	17.99	17.48	17.56	16.07	16.42	15.81	14.50	14.79	14.83	14.68	14.08	13.66	13.97	12.84	12.98	12.88	12.96	13.19	13.33	12.62	12.54	12.66	12.31	12.61	-29.91
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.28
G. Liming																										
H. Urea application																										
I. Other carbon containing fertlizers																										
J. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.54	0.12	0.47	0.22	0.12	0.36	0.12	0.51	0.14	0.21	0.47	0.15	0.18	0.19	0.50	0.14	0.19	0.14	0.29	0.21	0.15	0.24	102.97
A. Forest land	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	-2.25
B. Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.42	0.00	0.35	0.10	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.38	0.02	0.09	0.35	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.38	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.16	0.08	0.01	0.11	18,724.24
C. Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,070.20
D. Wetlands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-49.87
E. Settlements	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	3,781.84
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
G. Harvested wood products																										
H. Other																										
5. Waste	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.34	0.40	0.43	0.42	0.37	0.37	0.47	0.62	0.81	0.77	1.08	1.00	0.45	0.47	0.48	0.57	0.61	0.57	0.50	0.58	0.53	0.66	74.09
A. Solid waste disposal																										
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.19	0.35	0.52	0.50	0.77	0.75	0.20	0.20	0.24	0.30	0.29	0.33	0.25	0.32	0.29	0.41	898.06
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.53
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.29	0.35	0.37	0.35	0.29	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.29	0.27	0.31	0.25	0.24	0.27	0.24	0.27	0.32	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.23	0.25	-26.74
E. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
6. Other *(as specified in summary 1.A)*	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Total direct N_2O emissions without N_2O from LULUCF	26.34	26.34	25.87	25.63	24.02	24.34	23.90	22.48	22.90	22.86	23.57	23.07	22.38	22.66	21.84	20.35	18.21	18.14	18.44	18.34	17.29	17.24	17.29	16.76	17.22	-34.63
Total direct N_2O emissions with N_2O from LULUCF	26.46	26.46	26.03	26.17	24.15	24.81	24.11	22.60	23.26	22.99	24.08	23.20	22.59	23.13	21.99	20.53	18.40	18.64	18.58	18.52	17.43	17.53	17.50	16.91	17.46	-34.00
Memo items:																										
International bunkers	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.30	0.42	0.49	0.47	0.49	0.46	0.46	0.42	0.42	0.39	0.31	0.31	0.28	0.28	0.36	0.36	0.33	0.23	0.27	0.28	0.24	0.26	-14.22
Aviation	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	47.28
Navigation	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.36	0.43	0.40	0.43	0.39	0.39	0.34	0.34	0.31	0.24	0.24	0.19	0.20	0.28	0.27	0.24	0.15	0.19	0.19	0.16	0.18	-28.36
Multilateral operations	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
CO_2 emissions from biomass																										
CO_2 captured																										
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites																										
Indirect N_2O	1.64	1.64	1.84	1.65	1.81	1.89	1.84	1.99	1.74	1.64	1.54	1.50	1.41	1.32	1.38	1.26	1.23	1.33	1.29	1.14	0.87	0.92	0.89	0.76	0.78	-52.33
Indirect CO_2 [3]																										

TABLE 1(D, DK IN EU): EMISSION TRENDS (HFCS, PFCS, SF_6 AND NF_3) IN DENMARK IN THE EU(I.E WITHOUT GREENLAND AND FAROE ISLANDS)

Table 1
(cont.) Emission trends (HFCs, PFCs and SF6)
CRF - TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS — Inventory 2013
SUMMARY — Submission 2015 v1
Denmark under the EU (i.e. without Greenland and the Faroe Islands) — DENMARK

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
	(kt)																									%
Emissions of HFCs and PFCs - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	3.69	102.43	146.83	242.76	383.89	384.08	487.83	599.12	725.68	764.50	808.90	836.88	894.50	951.48	978.82	1,010.22	1,011.15	1,002.78	968.56	901.15	811.04	793.00	
Emissions of HFCs - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	3.69	102.43	146.76	242.13	381.80	378.88	476.36	583.37	703.11	736.59	780.89	812.29	873.96	932.72	957.67	989.03	992.71	982.80	949.90	885.47	798.86	782.16	
HFC-23	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA,NO	
HFC-32	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
HFC-41	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
HFC-43-10mee	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
HFC-125	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	
HFC-134	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
HFC-134a	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.00	0.07	0.10	0.15	0.21	0.18	0.22	0.23	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.26	0.22	0.23	
HFC-143	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
HFC-143a	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	
HFC-152	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
HFC-152a	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	
HFC-161	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
HFC-227ea	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
HFC-236cb	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
HFC-236ea	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
HFC-236fa	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
HFC-245ca	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
HFC-245fa	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
HFC-365mfc	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
Unspecified mix of HFCs[4] - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.44	3.50	7.20	9.79	12.38	17.04	20.10	21.21	20.83	21.50	22.32	23.06	24.17	28.98	31.18	30.87	32.09	34.47	36.33	
Emissions of PFCs - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.07	0.63	2.09	5.20	11.47	15.74	22.57	27.91	28.01	24.59	20.53	18.77	21.15	21.19	18.44	19.98	18.66	15.68	12.18	10.84	
CF_4	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
C_2F_6	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
C_3F_8	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
C_4F_{10}	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
c-C_4F_8	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA,NO	
C_5F_{12}	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
C_6F_{14}	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
$C_{10}F_{18}$	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
c-C_3F_6	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
Unspecified mix of PFCs[4] - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
Emissions of SF_6 - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	43.43	43.43	60.58	85.05	96.51	116.44	102.40	58.15	69.70	56.69	61.92	56.07	28.12	23.44	29.52	30.76	19.90	33.49	28.11	29.31	34.17	35.76	69.39	112.00	130.58	200.65
SF_6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	200.65
Emissions of NF_3 - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
NF_3	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	

TABLE 1(GL): EMISSION TRENDS (SUMMARY) IN GREENLAND (I.E NOT EU TERRITORY)

Table 1
Emission trends: summary
CRF - TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS — Inventory 2013
SUMMARY — Submission 2015 v1
Greenland — Greenland

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
	CO_2 equivalent (kt)																									(%)
CO_2 emissions without net CO_2 from LULUCF	623.65	623.65	608.95	594.84	544.94	495.00	533.42	596.07	616.89	596.16	594.12	667.08	617.65	579.38	649.45	637.39	641.56	659.66	650.64	675.13	590.68	676.24	722.56	578.50	561.28	-10.00
CO_2 emissions with net CO_2 from LULUCF	623.86	623.86	609.22	595.15	545.27	495.36	533.81	596.48	617.33	596.63	594.61	667.60	618.26	579.46	650.16	638.22	642.19	660.27	651.59	675.98	590.82	677.66	723.76	579.82	562.40	-9.85
CH_4 emissions without CH_4 from LULUCF	16.06	16.06	16.19	15.45	14.59	15.16	15.86	16.22	17.01	16.49	15.66	15.31	15.34	14.91	15.03	15.31	15.56	15.37	15.42	15.26	14.92	15.15	15.05	14.85	14.79	-7.89
CH_4 emissions with CH_4 from LULUCF	16.06	16.06	16.19	15.45	14.59	15.16	15.86	16.22	17.01	16.49	15.66	15.31	15.34	14.91	15.03	15.31	15.56	15.37	15.42	15.26	14.92	15.15	15.05	14.85	14.79	-7.89
N_2O emissions without N_2O from LULUCF	11.99	11.99	11.97	11.75	11.44	11.41	11.69	12.49	12.33	12.77	12.86	12.72	12.62	12.36	12.63	12.82	12.96	13.19	12.87	14.36	11.88	11.78	12.25	11.30	10.07	-16.03
N_2O emissions with N_2O from LULUCF	11.99	11.99	11.97	11.75	11.44	11.41	11.69	12.49	12.33	12.77	12.86	12.72	12.62	12.36	12.63	12.82	12.96	13.19	12.87	14.36	11.88	11.78	12.25	11.30	10.07	-16.03
HFCs	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	0.02	0.03	0.09	0.45	0.83	1.50	2.19	3.47	4.57	5.57	6.35	6.41	6.45	7.00	7.50	7.55	7.77	8.18	8.21	8.30	
PFCs	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
SF_6	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
NF_3	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Total (without LULUCF)	651.70	651.70	637.11	622.05	570.96	521.59	561.04	624.87	646.70	626.26	624.14	697.31	649.09	611.23	682.68	671.88	676.49	694.67	685.93	712.25	625.02	710.94	758.04	612.87	594.45	-8.79
Total (with LULUCF)	651.91	651.91	637.38	622.35	571.29	521.95	561.42	625.28	647.14	626.73	624.63	697.83	649.70	611.30	683.40	672.71	677.12	695.29	686.87	713.10	625.17	712.36	759.25	614.18	595.57	-8.64
Total (without LULUCF, with indirect)	651.70	651.70	637.11	622.05	570.96	521.59	561.04	624.87	646.70	626.26	624.14	697.31	649.09	611.23	682.68	671.88	676.49	694.67	685.93	712.25	625.02	710.94	758.04	612.87	594.45	-8.79
Total (with LULUCF, with indirect)	651.91	651.91	637.38	622.35	571.29	521.95	561.42	625.28	647.14	626.73	624.63	697.83	649.70	611.30	683.40	672.71	677.12	695.29	686.87	713.10	625.17	712.36	759.25	614.18	595.57	-8.64

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
	CO_2 equivalent (kt)																									(%)
1. Energy	624.37	624.37	609.58	595.39	545.19	494.94	533.55	596.35	617.09	595.81	593.90	667.55	617.81	579.38	649.81	637.99	642.09	660.54	651.36	676.05	591.05	676.97	723.49	578.86	561.62	-10.05
2. Industrial processes and product use	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.38	0.33	0.77	1.18	1.89	2.50	3.76	4.89	6.05	6.78	6.90	6.80	7.36	7.86	8.00	8.11	8.52	8.59	8.62	2,716.95
3. Agriculture	9.56	9.56	9.64	8.67	7.65	8.34	8.95	9.78	10.23	10.32	9.67	9.18	9.37	8.95	9.08	9.58	9.99	9.78	9.65	10.52	9.51	9.65	9.71	9.53	9.46	-1.09
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry[5]	0.21	0.21	0.27	0.30	0.33	0.36	0.38	0.41	0.44	0.47	0.50	0.52	0.60	0.08	0.71	0.83	0.63	0.61	0.95	0.85	0.15	1.42	1.21	1.32	1.12	444.26
5. Waste	17.47	17.47	17.59	17.69	17.81	17.98	18.16	18.40	18.61	18.95	18.67	18.07	18.15	18.00	17.75	17.53	17.52	17.55	17.56	17.81	16.47	16.22	16.32	15.88	14.75	-15.56
6. Other																										
Total (including LULUCF)[5]	651.91	651.91	637.38	622.35	571.29	521.95	561.42	625.28	647.14	626.73	624.63	697.83	649.70	611.30	683.40	672.71	677.12	695.29	686.87	713.10	625.17	712.36	759.25	614.18	595.57	-8.64

TABLE 1(0, GL): EMISSION TRENDS (GHGS) IN GREENLAND (I.E NOT EU TERRITORY)

Table 1
(cont.) Emission trends (GHG)
CRF - TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS — Inventory 2013
SUMMARY — Submission 2015 v3
Greenland — Greenland

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
	(kt CO_2 eq)																									%
Total (net emissions)[2]	651.91	651.91	637.38	622.35	571.29	521.95	561.42	625.28	647.14	626.73	624.63	697.83	649.70	611.30	683.40	672.71	677.12	695.29	686.87	713.10	625.17	712.36	759.25	614.18	595.57	-8.64
1. Energy	624.37	624.37	609.58	595.39	545.19	494.94	533.55	596.35	617.09	595.81	593.90	667.55	617.81	579.38	649.81	637.99	642.09	660.54	651.36	676.05	591.05	676.97	723.49	578.86	561.62	-10.05
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	624.37	624.37	609.58	595.39	545.19	494.94	533.55	596.35	617.09	595.81	593.90	667.55	617.81	579.38	649.81	637.99	642.09	660.54	651.36	676.05	591.05	676.97	723.49	578.86	561.62	-10.05
1. Energy industries	182.91	182.91	177.65	173.50	157.02	140.49	121.30	122.18	129.14	127.06	129.25	132.78	133.92	134.61	135.19	138.62	137.25	142.51	135.28	144.12	126.24	226.57	251.84	111.40	95.11	-48.00
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	26.32	26.32	25.55	24.91	22.49	20.07	43.76	44.43	46.08	39.93	45.83	48.16	45.69	43.19	49.81	50.67	54.98	55.57	57.34	59.28	43.12	38.68	47.21	36.66	39.44	49.86
3. Transport	97.18	97.18	96.68	94.66	88.21	81.75	89.86	93.81	97.86	102.35	105.77	107.18	97.29	93.60	102.61	114.69	113.09	122.45	111.64	118.46	107.18	109.70	116.84	112.16	111.53	14.76
4. Other sectors	309.70	309.70	301.68	294.50	270.40	246.31	271.99	329.29	337.36	319.83	306.40	372.78	334.27	301.33	355.55	326.53	329.47	330.36	339.44	344.16	298.53	277.64	286.27	302.94	310.63	0.30
5. Other	8.26	8.26	8.02	7.82	7.07	6.31	6.64	6.64	6.64	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65	7.48	7.30	9.65	7.66	10.03	15.98	24.38	21.32	15.70	4.92	-40.44
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NO	NO	
1. Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NO	NO	
C. CO_2 transport and storage	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
2. Industrial Processes	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.38	0.33	0.77	1.18	1.89	2.50	3.76	4.89	6.05	6.78	6.90	6.80	7.36	7.86	8.00	8.11	8.52	8.59	8.62	2,716.95
A. Mineral industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	
B. Chemical industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C. Metal industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.24	0.31	0.34	0.39	0.30	0.28	0.32	0.47	0.42	0.49	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.45	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.32	2.94
E. Electronic industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	0.02	0.03	0.09	0.45	0.83	1.50	2.19	3.47	4.57	5.57	6.35	6.41	6.45	7.00	7.50	7.55	7.77	8.18	8.21	8.30	
G. Other product manufacture and use	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3. Agriculture	9.56	9.56	9.64	8.67	7.65	8.34	8.95	9.78	10.23	10.32	9.67	9.18	9.37	8.95	9.08	9.58	9.99	9.78	9.65	10.52	9.51	9.65	9.71	9.53	9.46	-1.09
A. Enteric fermentation	7.63	7.63	7.69	6.91	6.06	6.61	7.11	7.32	8.01	7.63	6.91	6.71	6.83	6.56	6.65	6.99	7.27	7.05	7.21	7.04	6.89	7.07	6.92	6.88	6.84	-10.25
B. Manure management	1.04	1.04	1.05	0.93	0.84	0.92	0.99	1.03	1.16	1.04	1.03	1.00	1.01	0.95	0.96	1.02	1.06	1.05	1.07	1.04	1.00	1.03	1.01	1.00	1.00	-3.81
C. Rice cultivation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
D. Agricultural soils	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.82	0.74	0.80	0.83	1.42	1.06	1.64	1.72	1.46	1.52	1.43	1.46	1.56	1.64	1.67	1.36	2.44	1.61	1.54	1.78	1.65	1.61	81.01
E. Prescribed burning of savannas																										
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
G. Liming	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-50.00
H. Urea application	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
J. Other																										
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry[2]	0.21	0.21	0.27	0.30	0.33	0.36	0.38	0.41	0.44	0.47	0.50	0.52	0.60	0.08	0.71	0.83	0.63	0.61	0.95	0.85	0.15	1.42	1.21	1.32	1.12	444.26
A. Forest land	IE,NO	IE,NO	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.06	-0.03	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.05	
B. Cropland	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	
C. Grassland	0.21	0.21	0.29	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.41	0.44	0.47	0.50	0.53	0.55	0.62	0.09	0.73	0.85	0.66	0.64	0.98	0.88	0.15	1.42	1.20	1.31	1.12	442.75
D. Wetlands	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
E. Settlements	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
G. Harvested wood products	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
H. Other																										
5. Waste	17.47	17.47	17.59	17.69	17.81	17.98	18.16	18.40	18.61	18.95	18.67	18.07	18.15	18.00	17.75	17.53	17.52	17.55	17.56	17.81	16.47	16.22	16.32	15.88	14.75	-15.56
A. Solid waste disposal	4.33	4.33	4.40	4.47	4.55	4.62	4.69	4.76	4.82	4.88	4.93	4.95	4.94	4.92	4.90	4.87	4.83	4.79	4.76	4.72	4.69	4.67	4.64	4.62	4.60	6.27
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	5.98	5.98	6.04	6.07	6.12	6.21	6.31	6.48	6.62	6.90	6.58	5.95	6.04	5.89	5.66	5.47	5.51	5.52	5.52	5.50	5.52	5.57	5.59	5.59	5.59	-6.51
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.16	7.16	7.17	7.17	7.17	7.17	7.17	7.18	7.18	7.19	7.18	7.23	7.28	7.59	6.25	5.98	6.09	5.67	4.55	-36.35
E. Other																										
6. Other ***(as specified in summary 1.A)***																										
Memo items:																										
International bunkers	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	41.77	34.94	21.07	32.26	45.19	35.62	124.91	147.56	69.96	50.08	
Aviation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Navigation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	41.77	34.94	21.07	32.26	45.19	35.62	124.91	147.56	69.96	50.08	
Multilateral operations	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
CO_2 emissions from biomass	3.40	3.40	3.44	3.80	4.05	4.18	4.56	4.87	4.95	5.05	6.47	8.89	9.09	9.98	11.11	12.07	12.28	12.45	12.66	12.91	13.16	13.47	13.80	14.08	14.30	320.71
CO_2 captured	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Indirect N_2O	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	
Indirect CO_2 [5]	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions without land use, land-use change and forestry	651.70	651.70	637.11	622.05	570.96	521.59	561.04	624.87	646.70	626.26	624.14	697.31	649.09	611.23	682.68	671.88	676.49	694.67	685.93	712.25	625.02	710.94	758.04	612.87	594.45	-8.79
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions with land use, land-use change and forestry	651.91	651.91	637.38	622.35	571.29	521.95	561.42	625.28	647.14	626.73	624.63	697.83	649.70	611.30	683.40	672.71	677.12	695.29	686.87	713.10	625.17	712.36	759.25	614.18	595.57	-8.64
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, without land use, land-use change and forestry	651.70	651.70	637.11	622.05	570.96	521.59	561.04	624.87	646.70	626.26	624.14	697.31	649.09	611.23	682.68	671.88	676.49	694.67	685.93	712.25	625.02	710.94	758.04	612.87	594.45	-8.79
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, with land use, land-use change and forestry	651.91	651.91	637.38	622.35	571.29	521.95	561.42	625.28	647.14	626.73	624.63	697.83	649.70	611.30	683.40	672.71	677.12	695.29	686.87	713.10	625.17	712.36	759.25	614.18	595.57	-8.64

TABLE 1(A, GL): EMISSION TRENDS (CO_2) IN GREENLAND (I.E NOT EU TERRITORY)

Table 1
(cont.) Emission trends (CO2)
CRF - TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS Inventory 2013
SUMMARY Submission 2015 v1
Greenland Greenland

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
													(kt)													%
1. Energy	620.79	620.79	606.07	591.95	542.01	492.02	530.36	592.88	613.49	592.30	590.29	663.55	614.08	575.81	645.82	633.89	637.97	656.19	647.18	671.68	587.12	672.78	719.09	574.99	557.83	-10.14
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	620.79	620.79	606.07	591.95	542.01	492.02	530.36	592.88	613.49	592.30	590.29	663.55	614.08	575.81	645.82	633.89	637.97	656.19	647.18	671.68	587.12	672.78	719.09	574.99	557.83	-10.14
1. Energy industries	182.19	182.19	176.95	172.80	156.38	139.91	120.77	121.64	128.58	126.50	128.65	132.11	133.24	133.90	134.45	137.85	136.48	141.72	134.51	143.31	125.49	225.46	250.63	110.67	94.44	-48.17
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	26.23	26.23	25.47	24.84	22.42	20.01	43.62	44.29	45.94	39.81	45.69	48.01	45.55	43.06	49.65	50.51	54.81	55.40	57.16	59.09	42.98	38.56	47.07	36.54	39.31	49.86
3. Transport	96.07	96.07	95.58	93.58	87.19	80.81	88.80	92.73	96.72	101.16	104.53	105.91	96.10	92.45	101.35	113.30	111.69	120.90	110.20	116.91	105.75	108.27	115.36	110.74	110.13	14.64
4. Other sectors	308.06	308.06	300.08	292.94	268.98	245.01	270.55	327.62	335.64	318.22	304.81	370.90	332.57	299.78	353.74	324.78	327.72	328.57	337.69	342.37	296.99	276.21	284.80	301.39	309.04	0.32
5. Other	8.23	8.23	7.99	7.79	7.04	6.29	6.61	6.61	6.61	6.62	6.62	6.62	6.62	6.62	6.63	7.45	7.27	9.61	7.63	9.99	15.92	24.28	21.23	15.64	4.90	-40.44
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NO	NO	
1. Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NO	NO	
C. CO_2 transport and storage	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
2. Industrial processes	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.24	0.31	0.34	0.39	0.31	0.29	0.32	0.48	0.42	0.49	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.45	0.33	0.33	0.37	0.32	2.94
A. Mineral industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	
B. Chemical industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C. Metal industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.24	0.31	0.34	0.39	0.30	0.28	0.32	0.47	0.42	0.49	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.45	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.32	2.94
E. Electronic industry																										
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes																										
G. Other product manufacture and use																										
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3. Agriculture	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-50.00
A. Enteric fermentation																										
B. Manure management																										
C. Rice cultivation																										
D. Agricultural soils																										
E. Prescribed burning of savannas																										
F. Field burning of agricultural residues																										
G. Liming	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-50.00
H. Urea application	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
J. Other																										
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry [2]	0.21	0.21	0.27	0.30	0.33	0.36	0.38	0.41	0.44	0.47	0.50	0.52	0.60	0.08	0.71	0.83	0.63	0.61	0.95	0.85	0.15	1.42	1.21	1.32	1.12	444.26
A. Forest land	IE,NO	IE,NO	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.06	-0.03	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.05	
B. Cropland	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	
C. Grassland	0.21	0.21	0.29	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.41	0.44	0.47	0.50	0.53	0.55	0.62	0.09	0.73	0.85	0.66	0.64	0.98	0.88	0.15	1.42	1.20	1.31	1.12	442.75
D. Wetlands	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
E. Settlements	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
F. Other land																										
G. Harvested wood products	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
H. Other																										
5. Waste	2.55	2.55	2.57	2.59	2.61	2.66	2.74	2.93	3.09	3.51	3.42	3.21	3.28	3.24	3.14	3.07	3.09	3.10	3.10	3.08	3.10	3.12	3.13	3.13	3.14	23.08
A. Solid waste disposal	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	
B. Biological treatment of solid waste																										
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	2.55	2.55	2.57	2.59	2.61	2.66	2.74	2.93	3.09	3.51	3.42	3.21	3.28	3.24	3.14	3.07	3.09	3.10	3.10	3.08	3.10	3.12	3.13	3.13	3.14	23.08
D. Waste water treatment and discharge																										
E. Other																										
6. Other *(as specified in summary 1.A)*																										
Memo items:																										
International bunkers	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	41.59	34.79	20.98	32.12	45.00	35.47	124.39	146.96	69.68	49.88	
Aviation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Navigation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	41.59	34.79	20.98	32.12	45.00	35.47	124.39	146.96	69.68	49.88	
Multilateral operations	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
CO_2 emissions from biomass	3.40	3.40	3.44	3.80	4.05	4.18	4.56	4.87	4.95	5.05	6.47	8.89	9.09	9.98	11.11	12.07	12.28	12.45	12.66	12.91	13.16	13.47	13.80	14.08	14.30	320.71
CO_2 captured	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Indirect N_2O																										
Indirect CO_2 [3]	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions without land use, land-use change and forestry	651.70	651.70	637.11	622.05	570.96	521.59	561.04	624.87	646.70	626.26	624.14	697.31	649.09	611.23	682.68	671.88	676.49	694.67	685.93	712.25	625.02	710.94	758.04	612.87	594.45	-8.79
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions with land use, land-use change and forestry	651.91	651.91	637.38	622.35	571.29	521.95	561.42	625.28	647.14	626.73	624.63	697.83	649.70	611.30	683.40	672.71	677.12	695.29	686.87	713.10	625.17	712.36	759.25	614.18	595.57	-8.64
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, without land use, land-use change and forestry	623.65	623.65	608.95	594.84	544.94	495.00	533.42	596.07	616.89	596.16	594.12	667.08	617.65	579.38	649.45	637.39	641.56	659.66	650.64	675.13	590.68	676.24	722.56	578.50	561.28	-10.00
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, with land use, land-use change and forestry	623.86	623.86	609.22	595.15	545.27	495.36	533.81	596.48	617.33	596.63	594.61	667.60	618.26	579.46	650.16	638.22	642.19	660.27	651.59	675.98	590.82	677.66	723.76	579.82	562.40	-9.85

TABLE 1(B, GL): EMISSION TRENDS (CH_4) IN GREENLAND (I.E NOT EU TERRITORY)

Table 1
(cont.) Emission trends (CH4)

CRF - TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS — Inventory 2013
SUMMARY — Submission 2015 v1
Greenland — Greenland

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
	(kt)																									%
1. Energy	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	4.63
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	4.63
1. Energy industries	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	5.99
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.95
3. Transport	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	83.96
4. Other sectors	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	-5.93
5. Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-40.16
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NO	NO	
1. Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NO	NO	
C. CO_2 transport and storage																										
2. Industrial processes	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
A. Mineral industry																										
B. Chemical industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C. Metal industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
E. Electronic industry																										
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes																										
G. Other product manufacture and use																										
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3. Agriculture	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.28	0.25	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.33	0.31	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.28	-10.27
A. Enteric fermentation	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.28	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.32	0.31	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.27	-10.25
B. Manure management	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-10.97
C. Rice cultivation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
D. Agricultural soils	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
E. Prescribed burning of savannas																										
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
G. Liming																										
H. Urea application																										
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers																										
J. Other																										
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
A. Forest land																										
B. Cropland	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C. Grassland																										
D. Wetlands																										
E. Settlements																										
F. Other land																										
G. Harvested wood products																										
H. Other																										
5. Waste	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	-7.47
A. Solid waste disposal	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18	6.27
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	-29.55
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
E. Other																										
6. Other ***(as specified in summary 1.A)***																										
Total CH_4 emissions without CH_4 from LULUCF	0.64	0.64	0.65	0.62	0.58	0.61	0.63	0.65	0.68	0.66	0.63	0.61	0.61	0.60	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.61	0.62	0.61	0.60	0.61	0.60	0.59	0.59	-7.89
Total CH_4 emissions with CH_4 from LULUCF	0.64	0.64	0.65	0.62	0.58	0.61	0.63	0.65	0.68	0.66	0.63	0.61	0.61	0.60	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.61	0.62	0.61	0.60	0.61	0.60	0.59	0.59	-7.89
Memo items:																										
International bunkers	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
Aviation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Navigation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
Multilateral operations	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
CO_2 emissions from biomass																										
CO_2 captured																										
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites																										
Indirect N_2O																										
Indirect CO_2 [3]																										

TABLE 1(C, GL): EMISSION TRENDS (N_2O) IN GREENLAND (I.E NOT EU TERRITORY)

Table 1
(cont.) Emission trends (N2O)
CRF - TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS
SUMMARY
Greenland

Inventory 2013
Submission 2015 v1
Greenland

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
	(kt)																									%
1. Energy	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	6.81
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	6.81
1. Energy industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-11.12
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.72
3. Transport	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.81
4. Other sectors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29
5. Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-40.16
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NO	NO	
1. Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NO	NO	
C. CO_2 transport and storage																										
2. Industrial processes	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
A. Mineral industry																										
B. Chemical industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C. Metal industry																										
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	
E. Electronic industry																										
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes																										
G. Other product manufacture and use	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3. Agriculture	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	39.81
A. Enteric fermentation																										
B. Manure management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-2.43
C. Rice cultivation																										
D. Agricultural soils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	81.01
E. Prescribed burning of savannas																										
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
G. Liming																										
H. Urea application																										
I. Other carbon containing fertlizers																										
J. Other																										
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
A. Forest land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
B. Cropland																										
C. Grassland	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
D. Wetlands	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
E. Settlements	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
G. Harvested wood products																										
H. Other																										
5. Waste	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	-35.25
A. Solid waste disposal																										
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-24.63
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	-36.35
E. Other																										
6. Other ***(as specified in summary 1.A)***																										
Total direct N_2O emissions without N_2O from LULUCF	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	-16.03
Total direct N_2O emissions with N_2O from LULUCF	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	-16.03
Memo items:																										
International bunkers	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Aviation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Navigation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Multilateral operations	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
CO_2 emissions from biomass																										
CO_2 captured																										
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites																										
Indirect N_2O	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	
Indirect CO_2 [3]																										

TABLE 1(D, GL): EMISSION TRENDS (HFCS, PFCS, SF_6 AND NF_3) IN GREENLAND (I.E NOT EU TERRITORY)

Table 1																										
(cont.) Emission trends (HFCs, PFCs and SF6)																										
CRF - TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS																										Inventory 2013
SUMMARY																										Submission 2015 v1
Greenland																										Greenland
GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
	(kt)																									%
Emissions of HFCs and PFCs - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	0.02	0.03	0.09	0.45	0.83	1.50	2.19	3.47	4.57	5.57	6.35	6.41	6.45	7.00	7.50	7.55	7.77	8.18	8.21	8.30	
Emissions of HFCs - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	0.02	0.03	0.09	0.45	0.83	1.50	2.19	3.47	4.57	5.57	6.35	6.41	6.45	7.00	7.50	7.55	7.77	8.18	8.21	8.30	
HFC-23	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-32	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
HFC-41																											
HFC-43-10mee																											
HFC-125	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
HFC-134																											
HFC-134a	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
HFC-143																											
HFC-143a	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
HFC-152																											
HFC-152a	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-161																											
HFC-227ea	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-236cb																											
HFC-236ea																											
HFC-236fa																											
HFC-245ca																											
HFC-245fa																											
HFC-365mfc																											
Unspecified mix of HFCs[4] - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Emissions of PFCs - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
CF_4	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C_2F_6	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C_3F_8	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C_4F_{10}																											
c-C_4F_8	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C_5F_{12}																											
C_6F_{14}	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
$C_{10}F_{18}$																											
c-C_3F_6																											
Unspecified mix of PFCs[4] - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Emissions of SF_6 - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
SF_6	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Emissions of NF_3 - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
NF_3	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	

TABLE 1(FO): EMISSION TRENDS (SUMMARY) IN FAROE ISLANDS (I.E NOT EU TERRITORY)

Table 1
Emission trends: summary
CRF - TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS — Inventory 2013
SUMMARY — Submission 2015 v1
Faroe Islands — Faroe Islands

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
	CO_2 equivalent (kt)																									(%)
CO_2 emissions without net CO_2 from LULUCF	667.21	667.21	647.99	637.78	528.16	533.20	539.24	559.37	555.06	598.48	627.82	664.33	819.49	767.95	772.59	773.55	773.89	767.20	796.40	731.94	764.33	839.23	723.53	810.23	780.64	17.00
CO_2 emissions with net CO_2 from LULUCF	667.21	667.21	647.99	637.78	528.16	533.20	539.24	559.37	555.06	598.48	627.82	664.33	819.49	767.95	772.59	773.55	773.89	767.20	796.40	731.94	764.33	839.23	723.53	810.23	780.64	17.00
CH_4 emissions without CH_4 from LULUCF	22.68	22.68	21.69	21.93	22.04	23.29	23.39	23.23	23.24	23.03	23.08	23.26	23.67	23.80	23.73	23.93	24.82	24.39	24.29	23.95	23.73	23.52	23.45	22.47	6.24	-72.49
CH_4 emissions with CH_4 from LULUCF	22.68	22.68	21.69	21.93	22.04	23.29	23.39	23.23	23.24	23.03	23.08	23.26	23.67	23.80	23.73	23.93	24.82	24.39	24.29	23.95	23.73	23.52	23.45	22.47	6.24	-72.49
N_2O emissions without N_2O from LULUCF	13.33	13.33	12.72	12.91	11.61	11.97	12.12	12.16	12.17	12.59	12.73	13.06	15.31	14.73	14.87	14.90	14.95	14.87	15.10	13.70	14.68	15.43	13.90	15.22	15.03	12.72
N_2O emissions with N_2O from LULUCF	13.33	13.33	12.72	12.91	11.61	11.97	12.12	12.16	12.17	12.59	12.73	13.06	15.31	14.73	14.87	14.90	14.95	14.87	15.10	13.70	14.68	15.43	13.90	15.22	15.03	12.72
HFCs	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.74	1.41	3.76	5.01	8.08	10.15	11.92	13.30	13.03	13.54	14.00	14.31	13.34	13.90	13.97	16.95	20.95	
PFCs	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
SF_6	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.18	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.20	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.20	
NF_3	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Total (without LULUCF)	703.23	703.23	682.40	672.73	561.93	568.60	574.89	594.95	591.38	635.68	667.48	705.73	866.63	816.72	823.19	825.85	826.84	820.14	849.92	784.05	816.28	892.24	775.01	865.05	823.06	17.04
Total (with LULUCF)	703.23	703.23	682.40	672.73	561.93	568.60	574.89	594.95	591.38	635.68	667.48	705.73	866.63	816.72	823.19	825.85	826.84	820.14	849.92	784.05	816.28	892.24	775.01	865.05	823.06	17.04
Total (without LULUCF, with indirect)	703.23	703.23	682.40	672.73	561.93	568.60	574.89	594.95	591.38	635.68	667.48	705.73	866.63	816.72	823.19	825.85	826.84	820.14	849.92	784.05	816.28	892.24	775.01	865.05	823.06	17.04
Total (with LULUCF, with indirect)	703.23	703.23	682.40	672.73	561.93	568.60	574.89	594.95	591.38	635.68	667.48	705.73	866.63	816.72	823.19	825.85	826.84	820.14	849.92	784.05	816.28	892.24	775.01	865.05	823.06	17.04

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
	CO_2 equivalent (kt)																									(%)
1. Energy	675.47	675.47	655.80	645.73	534.72	539.89	546.17	566.42	562.16	606.08	635.54	672.32	829.88	777.83	782.58	783.94	785.76	778.92	808.16	742.30	775.21	850.82	733.54	820.28	790.07	16.97
2. Industrial processes and product use	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.19	0.91	1.58	3.85	5.08	8.15	10.24	11.99	13.48	13.18	13.68	14.13	14.46	13.54	14.07	14.12	17.13	21.15	
3. Agriculture	27.76	27.76	26.60	26.88	27.09	28.57	28.58	28.34	28.32	28.01	28.09	28.33	28.59	28.65	28.62	28.43	27.90	27.55	27.64	27.29	27.53	27.36	27.35	27.64	11.84	-57.33
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry[5]	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
5. Waste	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	
6. Other	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Total (including LULUCF)[5]	703.23	703.23	682.40	672.73	561.93	568.60	574.89	594.95	591.38	635.68	667.48	705.73	866.63	816.72	823.19	825.85	826.84	820.14	849.92	784.05	816.28	892.24	775.01	865.05	823.06	17.04

TABLE 1(0, FO): EMISSION TRENDS (GHGS) IN FAROE ISLANDS (I.E NOT EU TERRITORY)

Table 1
(cont.) Emission trends (GHG)
CRF - TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS Inventory 2013
SUMMARY Submission 2015 v1
Faroe Islands **Faroe Islands**

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
	(kt CO_2 eq)																									%
Total (net emissions)[2]	703.23	703.23	682.40	672.73	561.93	568.60	574.89	594.95	591.38	635.68	667.48	705.73	866.63	816.72	823.19	825.85	826.84	820.14	849.92	784.05	816.28	892.24	775.01	865.05	823.06	17.04
1. Energy	675.47	675.47	655.80	645.73	534.72	539.89	546.17	566.42	562.16	606.08	635.54	672.32	829.88	777.83	782.58	783.94	785.76	778.92	808.16	742.30	775.21	850.82	733.54	820.28	790.07	16.97
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	675.47	675.47	655.80	645.73	534.72	539.89	546.17	566.42	562.16	606.08	635.54	672.32	829.88	777.83	782.58	783.94	785.76	778.92	808.16	742.30	775.21	850.82	733.54	820.28	790.07	16.97
1. Energy industries	97.11	97.11	93.61	93.22	86.41	82.27	79.41	94.05	88.10	98.89	100.98	119.55	163.81	127.11	133.75	123.09	112.52	122.22	128.75	137.23	131.88	164.47	134.64	150.52	137.37	41.46
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	62.66	62.66	73.97	43.79	39.77	38.84	32.26	38.37	38.11	54.63	53.10	59.93	69.19	68.32	79.02	74.30	66.11	60.47	61.37	56.38	43.34	43.69	43.33	48.86	49.71	-20.66
3. Transport	107.21	107.21	105.29	116.48	101.76	93.14	100.34	95.56	105.03	98.16	100.28	101.64	96.47	100.53	97.00	102.18	111.56	112.92	134.64	140.13	135.23	129.34	133.65	128.18	119.29	11.27
4. Other sectors	408.50	408.50	382.93	392.24	306.78	325.64	334.15	338.43	330.91	354.41	381.19	391.21	500.42	481.87	472.80	484.39	495.57	483.31	483.40	408.55	464.75	513.32	421.92	492.72	483.70	18.41
5. Other	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
1. Solid fuels	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
C. CO_2 transport and storage	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
2. Industrial Processes	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.19	0.91	1.58	3.85	5.08	8.15	10.24	11.99	13.48	13.18	13.68	14.13	14.46	13.54	14.07	14.12	17.13	21.15	
A. Mineral industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
B. Chemical industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C. Metal industry	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
E. Electronic industry	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.74	1.41	3.76	5.01	8.08	10.15	11.92	13.30	13.03	13.54	14.00	14.31	13.34	13.90	13.97	16.95	20.95	
G. Other product manufacture and use	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.18	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.20	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.20	
H. Other	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
3. Agriculture	27.76	27.76	26.60	26.88	27.09	28.57	28.58	28.34	28.32	28.01	28.09	28.33	28.59	28.65	28.62	28.43	27.90	27.55	27.64	27.29	27.53	27.36	27.35	27.64	11.84	-57.33
A. Enteric fermentation	20.30	20.30	19.42	19.63	19.78	20.90	20.91	20.73	20.71	20.49	20.55	20.73	20.92	20.96	20.94	20.80	20.40	20.14	20.21	19.95	20.13	20.00	19.99	20.20	4.41	-78.27
B. Manure management	3.19	3.19	3.06	3.11	3.15	3.33	3.32	3.28	3.27	3.23	3.24	3.27	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.29	3.21	3.14	3.15	3.10	3.14	3.11	3.12	3.20	3.19	-0.07
C. Rice cultivation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
D. Agricultural soils	4.27	4.27	4.12	4.14	4.16	4.34	4.35	4.32	4.33	4.30	4.31	4.33	4.35	4.36	4.36	4.34	4.29	4.26	4.27	4.24	4.26	4.24	4.24	4.24	4.25	-0.57
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
G. Liming	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
H. Urea application	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
J. Other	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry[2]	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
A. Forest land	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
B. Cropland	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
C. Grassland	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
D. Wetlands	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
E. Settlements	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
F. Other land	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
G. Harvested wood products	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
H. Other	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
5. Waste	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	
A. Solid waste disposal	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
E. Other	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
6. Other *(as specified in summary 1.A)*	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Memo items:																										
International bunkers	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	1.88	109.12	147.23	144.60	136.02	148.79	144.78	120.45	132.02	150.53	169.31	115.10	106.09	115.08	102.88	55.87	46.55	42.33	81.65	54.26	67.29	79.06	42.45	
Aviation	NA,NO	NA,NO	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	4.01	4.14	6.22	8.33	12.31	20.78	16.18	17.58	16.25	17.08	18.22	14.81	14.15	10.56	10.95	16.99	18.23	15.94	
Navigation	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	107.25	145.36	142.72	134.14	144.78	140.63	114.23	123.69	138.22	148.54	98.92	88.51	98.83	85.80	37.65	31.74	28.18	71.09	43.31	50.30	60.83	26.52	
Multilateral operations	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
CO_2 emissions from biomass	15.90	15.90	15.92	17.18	16.41	15.83	16.65	18.46	21.21	25.71	27.56	28.18	28.99	29.53	27.24	25.48	24.88	24.86	28.86	27.51	24.74	27.91	28.93	30.51	30.92	94.44
CO_2 captured	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Indirect N_2O	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Indirect CO_2[3]	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions without land use, land-use change and forestry	703.23	703.23	682.40	672.73	561.93	568.60	574.89	594.95	591.38	635.68	667.48	705.73	866.63	816.72	823.19	825.85	826.84	820.14	849.92	784.05	816.28	892.24	775.01	865.05	823.06	17.04
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions with land use, land-use change and forestry	703.23	703.23	682.40	672.73	561.93	568.60	574.89	594.95	591.38	635.68	667.48	705.73	866.63	816.72	823.19	825.85	826.84	820.14	849.92	784.05	816.28	892.24	775.01	865.05	823.06	17.04
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO_2, without land use, land-use change and forestry	703.23	703.23	682.40	672.73	561.93	568.60	574.89	594.95	591.38	635.68	667.48	705.73	866.63	816.72	823.19	825.85	826.84	820.14	849.92	784.05	816.28	892.24	775.01	865.05	823.06	17.04
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO_2, with land use, land-use change and forestry	703.23	703.23	682.40	672.73	561.93	568.60	574.89	594.95	591.38	635.68	667.48	705.73	866.63	816.72	823.19	825.85	826.84	820.14	849.92	784.05	816.28	892.24	775.01	865.05	823.06	17.04

TABLE 1(A, FO): EMISSION TRENDS (CO_2) IN FAROE ISLANDS (I.E NOT EU TERRITORY)

Table 1
(cont.) Emission trends (CO2)
CRF - TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS — Inventory 2015
SUMMARY — Submission 2015 v1
Faroe Islands — Faroe Islands

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[3]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
	(kt)																									%
1. Energy	667.21	667.21	647.99	637.78	528.16	533.20	539.24	559.37	555.06	598.48	627.82	664.33	819.49	767.95	772.59	773.55	773.89	767.20	796.40	731.94	764.33	839.23	723.53	810.23	780.64	17.00
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	667.21	667.21	647.99	637.78	528.16	533.20	539.24	559.37	555.06	598.48	627.82	664.33	819.49	767.95	772.59	773.55	773.89	767.20	796.40	731.94	764.33	839.23	723.53	810.23	780.64	17.00
1. Energy industries	96.90	96.90	93.42	93.02	86.22	82.09	79.23	93.84	87.89	98.64	100.72	119.26	163.31	126.80	133.40	122.80	112.26	121.86	128.42	136.88	131.60	163.99	134.35	150.08	137.08	41.47
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	61.86	61.86	73.18	43.32	39.27	38.35	31.89	37.91	37.70	53.97	52.54	59.30	68.45	67.57	78.02	73.31	65.26	59.68	60.64	55.75	42.92	43.28	42.97	48.54	49.17	-20.51
3. Transport	104.67	104.67	102.81	113.82	99.32	90.83	97.82	93.10	102.38	95.61	97.77	99.17	94.08	98.00	94.58	99.35	107.30	108.83	130.36	135.78	131.38	125.71	129.93	125.81	117.43	12.19
4. Other sectors	403.78	403.78	378.59	387.63	303.34	321.93	330.29	334.52	327.09	350.26	376.80	386.60	493.65	475.57	466.59	478.09	489.08	476.84	476.98	403.53	458.43	506.25	416.28	485.79	476.96	18.12
5. Other	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
1. Solid fuels	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
C. CO_2 transport and storage	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
2. Industrial processes	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
A. Mineral industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
B. Chemical industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C. Metal industry	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
E. Electronic industry																										
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes																										
G. Other product manufacture and use	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
H. Other	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
3. Agriculture	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	
A. Enteric fermentation																										
B. Manure management																										
C. Rice cultivation																										
D. Agricultural soils																										
E. Prescribed burning of savannas																										
F. Field burning of agricultural residues																										
G. Liming	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
H. Urea application	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
J. Other	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry [2]	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
A. Forest land	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
B. Cropland	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
C. Grassland	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
D. Wetlands	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
E. Settlements	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
F. Other land	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
G. Harvested wood products	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
H. Other	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
5. Waste	IE,NA,NE	IE,NA,NE	IE,NA,NE	IE,NA,NE	IE,NA,NE	IE,NA,NE	IE,NA,NE	IE,NA,NE	IE,NA,NE	IE,NA,NE	IE,NA,NE	IE,NA,NE	IE,NA,NE	IE,NA,NE	IE,NA,NE	IE,NA,NE	IE,NA,NE	IE,NA,NE	IE,NA,NE	IE,NA,NE	IE,NA,NE	IE,NA,NE	IE,NA,NE	IE,NA,NE	IE,NA,NE	
A. Solid waste disposal	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
B. Biological treatment of solid waste																										
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	
D. Waste water treatment and discharge																										
E. Other	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
6. Other ***(as specified in summary 1.A)***	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Memo items:																										
International bunkers	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	1.85	107.07	144.45	141.86	133.44	145.98	142.05	118.20	129.56	147.74	166.22	113.01	104.18	112.97	100.92	54.80	45.66	41.52	80.10	53.23	66.01	77.63	41.71	
Aviation	NA,NO	NA,NO	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	3.96	4.09	6.14	8.22	12.16	20.51	15.97	17.35	16.02	16.75	17.87	14.52	13.88	10.35	10.74	16.66	17.97	15.70	
Navigation	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	105.21	142.60	140.01	131.59	142.02	137.96	112.06	121.34	135.59	145.71	97.04	86.82	96.95	84.17	36.93	31.14	27.64	69.74	42.48	49.35	59.67	26.01	
Multilateral operations	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
CO_2 emissions from biomass	15.90	15.90	15.92	17.18	16.41	15.83	16.65	18.46	21.21	25.71	27.56	28.18	28.99	29.53	27.24	25.48	24.88	24.86	28.86	27.51	24.74	27.91	28.93	30.51	30.92	94.44
CO_2 captured	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Indirect N_2O	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Indirect CO_2 [9]	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions without land use, land-use change and forestry	703.23	703.23	682.40	672.73	561.93	568.60	574.89	594.95	591.38	635.68	667.48	705.73	866.63	816.72	823.19	825.85	826.84	820.14	849.92	784.05	816.28	892.24	775.01	865.05	823.06	17.04
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions with land use, land-use change and forestry	703.23	703.23	682.40	672.73	561.93	568.60	574.89	594.95	591.38	635.68	667.48	705.73	866.63	816.72	823.19	825.85	826.84	820.14	849.92	784.05	816.28	892.24	775.01	865.05	823.06	17.04
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, without land use, land-use change and forestry	667.21	667.21	647.99	637.78	528.16	533.20	539.24	559.37	555.06	598.48	627.82	664.33	819.49	767.95	772.59	773.55	773.89	767.20	796.40	731.94	764.33	839.23	723.53	810.23	780.64	17.00
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, with land use, land-use change and forestry	667.21	667.21	647.99	637.78	528.16	533.20	539.24	559.37	555.06	598.48	627.82	664.33	819.49	767.95	772.59	773.55	773.89	767.20	796.40	731.94	764.33	839.23	723.53	810.23	780.64	17.00

TABLE 1(B, FO): EMISSION TRENDS (CH_4) IN FAROE ISLANDS (I.E NOT EU TERRITORY)

Table 1
(cont.) Emission trends (CH4)
CRF - TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS — Inventory 2013
SUMMARY — Submission 2015 v1
Faroe Islands — Faroe Islands

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
													(kt)													%
1. Energy	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.03	-42.50
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.03	-42.50
1. Energy industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.79
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-30.56
3. Transport	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.04	0.02	-57.66
4. Other sectors	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	47.81
5. Other	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels																										
1. Solid fuels	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
C. CO_2 transport and storage																										
2. Industrial processes	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
A. Mineral industry																										
B. Chemical industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C. Metal industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
E. Electronic industry																										
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes																										
G. Other product manufacture and use	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
H. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
3. Agriculture	0.85	0.85	0.82	0.83	0.83	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.87	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.88	0.88	0.86	0.85	0.85	0.84	0.85	0.84	0.84	0.85	0.22	-74.32
A. Enteric fermentation	0.81	0.81	0.78	0.79	0.79	0.84	0.84	0.83	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.83	0.82	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.81	0.18	-78.27
B. Manure management	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.15
C. Rice cultivation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
D. Agricultural soils	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
G. Liming																										
H. Urea application																										
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers																										
J. Other	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
A. Forest land	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
B. Cropland	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
C. Grassland	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
D. Wetlands	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
E. Settlements	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
F. Other land	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
G. Harvested wood products	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
H. Other	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
5. Waste	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	
A. Solid waste disposal	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
E. Other	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
6. Other ***(as specified in summary 1.A)***	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Total CH_4 emissions without CH_4 from LULUCF	0.91	0.91	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.90	0.25	-72.49
Total CH_4 emissions with CH_4 from LULUCF	0.91	0.91	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.90	0.25	-72.49
Memo items:																										
International bunkers	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Aviation	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Navigation	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Multilateral operations	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
CO_2 emissions from biomass																										
CO_2 captured																										
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites																										
Indirect N_2O																										
Indirect CO_2 [2]																										

TABLE 1(C, FO): EMISSION TRENDS (N_2O) IN FAROE ISLANDS (I.E NOT EU TERRITORY)

Table 1
(cont.) Emission trends (N2O)
CRF - TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS — Inventory 2013
SUMMARY — Submission 2015 v1
Faroe Islands — Faroe Islands

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
	(kt)																									%
1. Energy	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	24.81
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	24.81
1. Energy industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.73
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-31.97
3. Transport	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	-2.92
4. Other sectors	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	42.68
5. Other	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
1. Solid fuels	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
C. CO_2 transport and storage																										
2. Industrial processes	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	NO, NE	
A. Mineral industry																										
B. Chemical industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C. Metal industry	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
E. Electronic industry																										
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes																										
G. Other product manufacture and use	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
H. Other	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
3. Agriculture	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	-0.44
A. Enteric fermentation																										
B. Manure management	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.18
C. Rice cultivation																										
D. Agricultural soils	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.57
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
G. Liming	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
H. Urea application	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
I. Other carbon containing fertlizers	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
J. Other	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
A. Forest land	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
B. Cropland	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
C. Grassland	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
D. Wetlands	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
E. Settlements	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
F. Other land	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
G. Harvested wood products	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
H. Other	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
5. Waste	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	IE,NE,NA	
A. Solid waste disposal	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	IE,NA	
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
E. Other	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
6. Other *(as specified in summary 1.A)*	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Total direct N_2O emissions without N_2O from LULUCF	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	12.72
Total direct N_2O emissions with N_2O from LULUCF	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	12.72
Memo items:																										
International bunkers	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aviation	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Navigation	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Multilateral operations	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
CO_2 emissions from biomass																										
CO_2 captured																										
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites																										
Indirect N_2O	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Indirect CO_2 [3]																										

TABLE 1(D, FO): EMISSION TRENDS (HFCS, PFCS, SF_6 AND NF_3) IN FAROE ISLANDS (I.E NOT EU TERRITORY)

Table 1																										
(cont.) Emission trends (HFCs, PFCs and SF6)																										
CRF - TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS																										Inventory 2013
SUMMARY																										Submission 2015 v1
Faroe Islands																										Faroe Islands
GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
	(kt)																									%
Emissions of HFCs and PFCs - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.74	1.41	3.76	5.01	8.08	10.15	11.92	13.30	13.03	13.54	14.00	14.31	13.34	13.90	13.97	16.95	20.95	
Emissions of HFCs - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.74	1.41	3.76	5.01	8.08	10.15	11.92	13.30	13.03	13.54	14.00	14.31	13.34	13.90	13.97	16.95	20.95	
HFC-23	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-32	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
HFC-41	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-43-10mee	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-125	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
HFC-134	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-134a	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
HFC-143	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-143a	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
HFC-152	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-152a	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-161	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-227ea	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-236cb	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-236ea	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-236fa	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-245ca	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-245fa	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-365mfc	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Unspecified mix of HFCs[4] - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Emissions of PFCs - (kt CO_2 equivalent)																											
CF_4	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C_2F_6	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C_3F_8	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C_4F_{10}	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
c-C_4F_8	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C_5F_{12}	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C_6F_{14}	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
$C_{10}F_{18}$	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
c-C_5F_6	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Unspecified mix of PFCs[4] - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs - (kt CO_2 equivalent)																											
Emissions of SF_6 - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.18	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.20	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.20	
SF_6	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Emissions of NF_3 - (kt CO_2 equivalent)																											
NF_3	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	

TABLE 2(A): DESCRIPTION OF QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET: BASE YEAR

Table 2(a)		
Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: base year [a]		
Party	Denmark*	
Base year /base period	1990*	
	% of base year/base period	% of 1990 [b]
Emission reduction target	20 *	20 *
Period for reaching target	Base year - 2020*	

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] Optional.

* Under the assumption that Denmark's quantified economy-wide emission reduction target is Denmark's commitment as part of the joint target for the EU and its 28 Member States. As the Faroe Islands and Greenland are not included in the EU territory, the commitments of Denmark as a member of the EU do not apply to the Faroe Island and Greenland.

Legally binding target trajectories for the period 2013-2020 are enshrined in both the EU-ETS Directive (Directive 2003/87/EC and respective amendments) and the Effort Sharing Decision (Decision No 406/2009/EC). These legally binding trajectories not only result in a 20% GHG reduction in 2020 compared to 1990 but also define the EU's annual target pathway to reduce EU GHG emissions from 2013 to 2020. The Effort Sharing Decision sets annual national emission targets for all Member States for the period 2013-2020 for those sectors not covered by the EU emissions trading system (ETS), expressed as percentage changes from 2005 levels. In March 2013, the Commission formally adopted the national annual limits throughout the period for each Member State. By 2020, the national targets will collectively deliver a reduction of around 10% in total EU emissions from the sectors covered compared with 2005 levels. The emission reduction to be achieved from the sectors covered by the EU ETS will be 21% below 2005 emission levels.

TABLE 2(B): DESCRIPTION OF QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET: GASES AND SECTORS COVERED

Table 2(b)		
Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: gases and sectors covered [a]		
Gases covered		Base year for each gas (year):
CO2	Yes	1990
CH4	Yes	1990
N2O	Yes	1990
HFCs	Yes	1990
PFCs	Yes	1990
SF6	Yes	1990
NF3	No	NA
Other gases	No	NA
Sectors covered [b]		
Energy	Yes	
Transport [c]	Yes	
Industrial processes [d]	Yes	
Agriculture	Yes	
LULUCF	No	
Waste	Yes	
Other (specify)	Aviation: Yes*	

Abbreviations: LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] More than one selection will be allowed. If Parties use sectors other than those indicated above, the explanation of how these sectors relate to the sectors defined by the IPCC should be provided.

[c] Transport is reported as a subsector of the energy sector.

[d] Industrial processes refer to the industrial processes and solvent and other product use sectors.

* In principle, the EU ETS should cover CO2 emissions of all flights arriving at, and departing from, airports in all EU Member States, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein and closely related territories. However, since 2012, flights to and from aerodromes from other countries have not been included in the EU ETS.This exclusion was taken in order to facilitate negotiation of a global agreement to address aviation emissions in the forum of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO). The EU has decided on a reduced scope in the 2013–2016 period (Regulation (EU) No 421/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014).

It should be noted that only CO2 from aviation is included, and that it is only relevant to include these emissions reported by aviation entities on the level of EU total CO2 emissions from aviation under the EU ETS as CO2-emissions from aviation entities registered in the Danish quota register (based on fuel used by these entities) are different from CO2 emissions from domestic and international aviation reported by Denmark under the UNFCCC (based on fuel sold to aircrafts starting from Danish airports). However, in accordance with guidance from the European Commission, the latter is included in table 4 as a proxy for the former.

TABLE 2(C): DESCRIPTION OF QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET: GLOBAL WARMING POTENTIAL VALUES (GWP)

Table 2(c)	
Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: global warming potential values (GWP) [a]	
Gases	GWP values [b]
CO2	AR4*
CH4	AR4*
N2O	AR4*
HFCs	AR4*
PFCs	AR4*
SF6	AR4*
NF3	AR4*
Other gases [c]	NA

Abbreviations: GWP = global warming potential

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] Please specify the reference for the GWP: Second Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) or the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC.

[c] Specify.

* as adopted in UNFCCC reporting guidelines for national GHG inventories of Annex I Parties and as adopted under the EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation.

TABLE 2(D): DESCRIPTION OF QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET: APPROACH TO COUNTING EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS FROM THE LULUCF SECTOR

Table 2(d)			
Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: approach to counting emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector [a]			
Role of LULUCF	LULUCF in base year level and target	Included	
		Excluded	Excluded
	Contribution of LULUCF is calculated using	Land-based approach	NA
		Activity-based approach	NA
		Other (specify)	NA
Abbreviation: LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.			
[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.			

TABLE 2(E)I: DESCRIPTION OF QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET: MARKET-BASED MECHANISMS UNDER THE CONVENTION

Table 2(e)I	
Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: market-based mechanisms under the Convention [a]	
	Possible scale of contributions (estimated kt CO2 eq)
CERs	0*
ERUs	0**
AAUs [b]	0***
Carry-over units [c]	0****
Other mechanism units under the Convention (specify) [d]	0*****

Abbreviations: AAU = assigned amount unit, CER = certified emission reduction, ERU = emission reduction unit.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] AAUs issued to or purchased by a Party.

[c] Units carried over from the first to the second commitment periods of the Kyoto Protocol, as described in decision 13/CMP.1 and consistent with decision XX /CMP.8.

[d] As indicated in paragraph 5(e) of the guidelines contained in annex I of decision 2/CP.17.

* The use of these units under the ETS Directive and the Effort Sharing Decision is subject to the limits specified above which do not separate between CERs and ERUs, but include additional criteria for the use of CERs.

** The use of these units under the ETS Directive and the Effort Sharing Decision is subject to the limits specified above which do not separate between CERs and ERUs, but include additional criteria for the use of CERs.

*** AAUs for the period 2013-2020 have not yet been determined. The EU expects to achieve its 20% target for the period 2013-2020 with the implementation of the ETS Directive and the ESD Decision in the non-ETS sectors which do not allow the use of AAUs from non-EU Parties.

**** The time-period of the Convention target is from 1990-2020, no carry-over units will be used to achieve the 2020 target.

***** There are general provisions in place in the EU legislation that allow for the use of such units provided that the necessary legal arrangements for the creation of such units have been put in place in the EU which is not the case at the point in time of the provision of this report.

TABLE 2(E)II: DESCRIPTION OF QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET: OTHER MARKET-BASED MECHANISMS

Table 2(e)II	
Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: other market-based mechanisms [a]	
	Possible scale of contributions
(Specify)	(estimated kt CO2 eq)
NA	NA

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

TABLE 2(F): DESCRIPTION OF QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET: ANY OTHER INFORMATION

Table 2(f)
Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: any other information [a,b]
In December 2009, the European Council reiterated the conditional offer of the EU to move to a 30% reduction by 2020 compared to 1990 levels as part of a global and comprehensive agreement for the period beyond 2012, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and that developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities.*
[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. [b] This information could include information on the domestic legal status of the target or the total assigned amount of emission units for the period for reaching a target. Some of this information is presented in the narrative part of the biennial report.

TABLE 3: PROGRESS IN ACHIEVEMENT OF QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET: INFORMATION ON MITIGATION ACTIONS AND THEIR EFFECTS

Table 3

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

* Name of mitigation action [a]	Sector(s) affected [b]	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/ or activity affected	Type of instrument [c]	Status of implementation [d]	Brief description [e]	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO2 eq)		
									20XX [f] = 2001	20XX [f] = 2010 or annual average 2008-2012	2020
TD-1b: Mineral-oil Tax Act	Energy, Transport	CO2, CH4, N2O	Demand management/reduction (Energy consumption);	Economic / fiscal	Implemented	Tax on mineral oil products in Denmark. The Mineral-oil Tax Act entered into force on 1 January 1993. Before this, the tax on petrol was regulated via the Petrol Tax Act, which entered into force on 1 January 1983, and the Act on Taxation of Gas Oil and Diesel Oil, Heating Oil, Heating Tar, and Crude Oil was regulated via the Act on Taxation of certain Oil Products, which entered into force on 3 October 1977.	1 January 1993	Government: Ministry of Taxation	1,200	1,200	NE
TD-2: Gas Tax Act	Energy	CO2, CH4, N2O	Demand management/reduction (Energy consumption);	Economic / fiscal	Implemented	Tax on consumption of natural gas and town gas in Denmark. The gas tax on natural and town gas was introduced in its current form on 1 January 1996 with a rate for both natural and town gas at DKK 0.01/Nm3. There has been taxation on gas, however, since 1 January 1979, when the tax on town gas and LPG was introduced. The tax on town gas was cancelled again in June 1983 and regulation of the tax on LPG was transferred to the Mineral-gas Tax Act when this Act entered into force. From 1st of January 2015 a tax on biogas was introduced.	1 January 1996	Ministry of Taxation	NE	NE	NE
TD-3: Coal Tax Act	Energy	CO2, CH4, N2O	Demand management/reduction (Energy consumption);	Economic / fiscal	Implemented	Tax rated after the calorific value of coal, coke, furnace coke, coke gravel, crude coke, lignite briquettes and lignite, tall oil, wood tar, vegetable pitch etc. The coal tax was introduced on 1 July 1982 and constituted DKK 127/tonne for hard coal and DKK 91/tonne for lignite and lignite briquettes on the day of entry into force. In the period 1 January 1997 - 31 December 2015 the tax increased from DKK 950/tonne to DKK 1526/tonne for hard coal and from DKK 700/tonne to DKK 1036/tonne for lignite. With effect from 1 January 1999, the so-called waste heat tax introduced (see Law no. 437 of 26 June 1998) as part of the Coal Tax Act. The waste heat tax was introduced in connection with increases in general taxes on fossil fuels to avoid giving too much incentive in favour of waste-based heat production, and to counteract the increased incentive for incineration of waste instead of recycling. From 1 January 2010 the tax was by burning waste converted from an amount of tax to a tax on energy and CO2. Restructuring the waste incineration tax is no longer collected by Waste Tax Act, but is transferred to the Coal Tax and carbon dioxide tax law (see Law no. 461 of 12 June 2009 and the entry into force of Executive Order no. 1125 of 1 December 2009). Content of the proposal was especially that the then tax structure for waste fuels and fossil fuels taken together could result in waste streams are affected, so waste is not disposed of where it was most effective with regard to utilization of the waste energy. The purpose of the change was to make waste more cost-efficient, which means a welfare economic gain. The change improves the tax structure, because the waste now ordered virtually the same charges as fossil fuels. The restructuring charges will then be more neutral with respect to where the waste is burned. From 1 January 2010, energy from waste incineration imposed waste heat tax, surcharge and the CO2 tax. CO2 tax only if the waste is not biodegradable.	1 July 1982	Government: Ministry of Taxation	NE	NE	NE
TD-4: Electricity Tax	Energy	CO2, CH4, N2O	Demand management/reduction (Energy consumption);	Economic / fiscal	Implemented	Tax on consumption of electricity. The electricity tax was introduced on 1 April 1977. With effect from 1 January 2013, the tax on electricity used for heating was reduced considerably, to take into account, that an increasing amount of renewable energy was being used in electricity production. It has been estimated that this will lead to an emission reduction outside the emissions trading scheme of 0.15 million tonnes CO2 in 2015 and 0.29 million tonnes in 2018.	1 April 1977	Government: Ministry of Taxation	NE	NE	NE
TD-5: CO2 tax on energy products	Energy, Transport	CO2	Demand management/reduction (Energy consumption);	Economic / fiscal	Implemented	Tax on energy products depending on their contribution to CO2 emissions. The CO2 tax on energy products was introduced on 1 March 1992 and was imposed on different types of energy products relative to their CO2 emissions. A tax reduction was given to light and heavy industrial processes. From 1 January 2010 a structural change in the CO2 tax was implemented as an adaption to the EU Emissions Trading Scheme. The tax rate was increased to DKK 150 /tonne of CO2 indexed by 1.8%/year. In total, this structural change in the CO2 tax was estimated to lead to a reduction in the CO2 emissions of 0.69 million tonnes. Large waste incineration facilities are from 1 January 2013 included in the emissions trading scheme, which means that in order to avoid double taxation they are exempted from the CO2 tax. This will lead to a reduction of CO2 emissions outside the ETS of approximately 8.9 million tonnes. In addition to this, there are CO2 taxes on heating tar, crude oil, coke, crude oil coke, lignite briquettes and lignite, LPG, and other gases. As of 1 January 2008 the CO2 taxes follow a yearly regulation of 1.8% in the period 2008-2015, similar to the energy taxes. From 2016 the tax will be regulated with the consumer price index two years prior, as the energy taxes.	1 March 1992	Government: Ministry of Taxation	NE	410	NE
TD-6: Green Owner Tax - a fuel-efficiency-dependent annual tax on motor vehicles	Transport	CO2, CH4, N2O	Demand management/reduction (Energy consumption), Low carbon fuels/electric cars (Transport);	Economic / fiscal	Implemented	Car owners have to pay half-yearly taxes which are differentiated in accordance with the fuel efficiency of the cars, expressed in kilometres per litre. Electric cars are exempted until 31 December 2015.	1 July 1997	Government: Ministry of Taxation	200	600	NE
TD-7: Registration Tax - a fuel-efficiency-dependant registration tax on passenger cars and vans	Transport	CO2, CH4, N2O	Demand management/reduction (Energy consumption), Low carbon fuels/electric cars (Transport);	Economic / fiscal	Implemented	Registration tax on motorised vehicles. The registration tax is calculated on basis of the value of the vehicle. It is furthermore integrated in the design of the registration tax that cars are granted deductions in the registration tax with reference to their specific energy efficiency and safety equipment. Electric vehicles are exempted until 31 December 2015.	1 January 2000	Government: Ministry of Taxation	IE (TD-6)	IE (TD-6)	NE
TD-8: Tax on HFCs, PFCs and SF6 - equivalent to the CO2 tax	Industry/Industrial Processes	HFCs, PFCs and SF6	Reduction of emissions of fluorinated gases (Industrial processes);	Economic / fiscal	Implemented	Tax on HFC, SF6 and PFC. The tax is differentiated in accordance with the global warming potential of the substance with DKK 0.15 per kilogramme of CO2 equivalents as the general principle and with DKK 600 per kilogramme of CO2 equivalents as a general upper limit.	1 March 2001	Government: Ministry of Taxation	50	400	20 (in 2015)
TD-9: Tax on methane from natural gas fired power plants - equivalent to the CO2 tax	Energy	CH4	Reduction of losses (Energy supply), Control of fugitive emissions from energy production (Energy supply); Methane reduction	Economic / fiscal	Implemented	Tax on methane emissions from natural gas fired power plants - equal in terms of CO2 equivalents to the CO2 tax. As of 1 January 2011 a tax on methane emissions - equal in terms of CO2 equivalents to the CO2 tax - from natural gas fired power plants was introduced. This is expected to reduce methane emissions from gas engines through behavioural changes such as changing from motor operation to boiler operation and establishing mitigation measures. Consumption is also expected to fall as the price of heat will increase. These behavioural changes will result in falls in the emissions of unburned methane from power stations. In addition, CO2 emissions will fall and consumption of natural gas will fall. In total, a decline of 0.06 million tonnes CO2 equivalent emissions in 2 out of 5 years is expected, corresponding to an average annual reduction effect of approximately 0.02 million tonnes CO2 equivalent per year in 2008-12.	1 January 2011	Government: Ministry of Taxation	NA	20	NE

Table 3

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

[a] Name of mitigation action	[b] Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/ or activity affected	[c] Type of instrument	[d] Status of implementation	[e] Brief description	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO2 eq)		
									[f] 20XX - 2013	[f] 20XX - 2020 on annual average 2008-2012	2020
EN-1: EU-CO2-allowances for electricity and district heat production and certain industrial processes (incl. Business)	Energy	CO2	Increase in renewable energy (Energy supply), Switch to less carbon-intensive fuels (Energy supply), Efficiency improvement in the energy and transformation sector (Energy supply), Control of fugitive emissions from energy production (Energy supply);	Regulatory (allowances) and economic (financial)	Implemented	A key instrument for reaching the goals for emission reductions is the EU Emission Trading Scheme (EU ETS), which is a CO2 allowance scheme for energy production and energy-intensive industries as described in section 4.3.1 of Denmark's NC6. The EU Member States have devised this trading scheme for greenhouse gas emissions in order to fulfil the international climate commitments set out in the Kyoto Protocol, in particular with the aim of reducing CO2 emissions from energy production and energy-intensive industries. The allowances scheme entered into force on 1 January 2005. The 2005-2007 period was used as a testing phase. The EU ETS Directive has been revised a number of times. The allowance allocation for 2008-2012 was determined on the basis of the national allocation plan from July 2006, submitted the European Commission. The EU ETS 2008-2012 has been an important measure in Denmark's fulfilment of its climate obligations under the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. The scheme aligns well with government policy for the energy area on liberalisation of the energy markets and management of environment efforts by the market. The installations subject to the allowance regulations account for a little less than half of Danish emissions of greenhouse gases. Almost all major Danish installations with considerable emissions are covered by the ETS. Most of these are generators of power and heat, the rest are industrial enterprises plus a few production units within the offshore sector. Both the statutory and the administrative basis for the scheme have been established. The necessary legal basis was adopted by the Danish Folketing in June 2004 and the 2008-2012 national allocation plan was approved by the European Commission on 31 August 2007. The new EU Climate and Energy Agreement from December 2008 extended the ETS system to 2013-2020 in order for the EU to reduce CO2 emissions by 20% in 2020. At the same time allocation was centralised and auctioning is to be used more extensively from 2013. The allowances have been calculated for this period in accordance with the EU benchmarking decision 2011/278/EU. Developments in allowances prices have particular significance for Danish emissions.	1 January 2005	Government: Danish Energy Agency and entities uner the EU ETS	NA	NE	NE
EN-2: Biomass Agreement (Agreement on the use of biomass in electricity production)	Energy	CO2	Increase in renewable energy (Energy supply);	Economic (financial, subsidies)	Implemented	In 1993 it was agreed to increase the use of biomass in the energy supply. The agreement has been adjusted several times. In 2013, biomass accounted for approximately 62% of renewable-energy production (wind accounted for 29% with the remaining 6% from heat pumps, photo voltaic power, geothermal and hydro power) and 69% of renewable energy consumption, mostly in the form of straw, wood and biodegradable waste for incineration. In 2013, 32% of the biomass was imported in the form of wood pellets (32.2 PJ), biofuels (6.4 PJ), wood chips (6.0 PJ) and fire wood (3.0 PJ). The energy production from biomass has more than doubled since 1990 - primarily due to the policy agreement from 1993 (the Biomass Agreement: requires power plants to use 1.4 million tonnes of straw and wood, equivalent to almost 20 PJ per year) and the policy agreement from February 2008 on the increased use of straw and chips at the large co-generation plants (up to 700,000 tonnes in 2011). At the same time, the consumption of biomass continues to rise as a source of energy for the supply of heat in district-heating plants and in smaller installations for households, enterprises and institutions. Although it was demonstrated in Denmark in the mid-1990s that biogas plants can be established with reliable operation and with an acceptable economy biogas still only accounted for 3.3% of renewable-energy production in 2013.	1993	Government: The electricity producers	200	1,100	NE
EN-3: Price supplement and subsidies for renewable energy production	Energy	CO2	Increase in renewable energy (Energy supply);	Economic (financial, subsidies, price supplement)	Implemented	Increasing the share of renewable energy of the total energy consumption. Reduction of the impact on the environment, including CO2 emissions. Support for technology development	21 February 2008	Government: Danish Energy Agency and entities responsible for energy production	NA	NE	NE
EN-4: Tenders for offshore wind turbines	Energy	CO2	Increase in renewable energy (Energy supply);	Regulatory (administrative, tender), Economic (financial, tender)	Implemented	In accordance with the energy policy agreement from February 2008 an additional offshore wind farm has been built at Anholt. This 400 MW wind farm started to operate in September 2013. In accordance with the energy policy agreement from March 2012 tenders have been put out in 2013-15 for two additional offshore wind farms, one at Horns Rev (Horns Rev 3: 400 MW) in the North Sea and one at Krieger's Flak in the Baltic Sea (600 MW, the final tender was announced on 8 December 2015), with expected commissioning in the period 2017-22 beginning with the expansion at Horns Rev. A Pre-Qualification Questionnaire for a tender for an additional 350 MW near-shore capacity was announced on 27 February 2015.	Adopted 21 February 2008 Implemented September 2013	Government: Danish Energy Agency and entities responsible for energy production	NA	NE	NE
EN-5: Scrapping scheme for old wind turbines	Energy	CO2	Increase in renewable energy (Energy supply);	Economic (financial, price supplement)	Implemented	The scrapping scheme has supported the taking down of old and unfavourable placed wind turbines and has supported the expansion of wind power.	21 February 2008	Government: Danish Energy Agency	NA	NE	NE
EN-6: Energy development and demonstration	Energy, Transport	CO2, CH4, N2O	Other energy supply, Other energy consumption, Other transport, Research and development	Research	Implemented	Danish support for new energy technologies has been comprehensive and relatively stable. A long list of direct and indirect support schemes and policies have, in combination, created a domestic market which has given Danish companies a boost. This boost has enabled many companies to become international market leaders. Danish companies continue to enjoy commercial success within the energy-related marketplace. R&D activities include energy savings, more efficient energy conversion and renewable energy technologies. Research and development activities in the field of energy are not motivated solely by climate issues, but are relevant to climate issues, since they contribute to determining the overall framework for the CO2 intensity of energy production and consumption in the future. In 2006 the government suggested that public programmes supporting RD&D in energy technologies should be doubled from approx. DKK 500 million to DKK 1 billion per year in 2010. This goal has been reached and the government has continued the increased effort in the years after 2010. However, the financial bill for 2016 reduces public funding of energy R&D activities due to savings on public budgets. If expected funds from EU to Danish projects are realised the overall public energy effort will be approx. DKK 800 mill. in 2016. The funding is being administrated by several programmes, including the Energy Technology Development and Demonstration Programme (EUDP), three different PSO funds (Public Service Obligation) programmes and from 2014 Danmarks Innovationsfond. Danmarks Innovationsfond replaced the former programme committee on energy and environment under the Strategic Research Council under the Ministry of Education and the Advanced Technology Foundation in 2014. The EUDP focuses on development and demonstration of new energy technologies. A board, nominated by the Minister, is responsible for the allocation of funds. The Board is served by a secretariat established in the Danish Energy Agency. The overall objective of the EUDP is to support the government's energy policy objective of providing cost-effective, environmentally friendly and safe energy supply, and to contribute to promoting the competitiveness of Danish enterprises in the field of energy. The activities focus on new efficient energy technologies. The EUDP was established in 2008. Available funds in recent years have been approx. DKK 400 million including some minor funds targeting specific technologies, the funds being agreed when negotiating the Financial Budget. On average, 45-50% of the activities under the Programme are financed by the EUDP. Energy research, development and demonstration are supported by PSO funds (Public Service Obligation). One of these is administrated by the transmission system operator Energinet.dk. The programme is aiming at research and development in environmentally friendly power production technology. Annually funds available for support in 2015 and 2016 are DKK 130 million. Under this scheme support is given to activities relating to fuel cells and renewable energy, for instance solar cells, biomass, hydropower and wave energy. The activities are tending to focus more on energy system questions as increased amounts of renewable energy is fed into the grid. Another programme administrated by Energinet.dk of annually DKK 25 million supports the deployment of new technologies. This programme started in 2008 and will terminate at the end of 2015. The third PSO programme is administrated on behalf of the power distribution companies by the Danish power association Dansk Energi. The objective is to support research and development within energy-efficient use of electricity. Annually funding available in 2015 and 2016 is DKK 25 million aiming at the development of energy-efficient products and processes in buildings, industry etc. Activities relating to strategic energy research and innovation are administered by Danmarks Innovationsfond. This innovation foundation was established in April 2014 by amalgamating the Danish Council for Strategic Research under the Ministry of Science, Innovation and Higher Education, the Danish National Advanced Technology Foundation and The Council for Technology and Innovation. The new Fund had an annual budget of the size of the three former funding institutions of approx. DKK 1.5 billion. However, reduction of energy funding is expected in 2016. The Fund covers all sorts of research and innovation projects and is not limited to energy matters. The funding of projects is decided by an independent board with its own secretariat. The set-up of the innovation foundation will be fully operational as from 2015. For the EUDP and other energy research programmes it is not possible to quantify a direct effect on GHG emissions. However, the EUDP is supporting the development of new technologies - both within energy consumption, energy supply and transport - which will reduce GHG emissions in the future. Therefore it has been included in the list of climate relevant policies and measures in Denmark.	2008	Government: EUDP Secretariat c/o Danish Energy Agency	NA	NE	NE

Table 3

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

* Name of mitigation action [a]	Sector(s) affected [b]	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/ or activity affected	Type of instrument [c]	Status of implementation [d]	Brief description [e]	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO2 eq)		
									20XX [f] - 2003	20XX [f] - 2010 or annual average 2008-2012	2020
BU-1 (expired): Agreements on energy efficiency with business	Energy	CO2	Efficiency improvement in industrial end-use sectors (Energy consumption);	Voluntary agreements, economic	Implemented 1993, Expired 2009	In connection with the implementation of the CO2 tax also a subsidy for CO2 tax descount for energy intensive industries was introduced. However, a condition for getting the CO2 tax discount is an agreement on improvements in energy efficiency.	1993	Government: Danish Energy Agency	1,100	900	NE
BU-2: Savings activities by elec. grid, gas, oil and district heating companies (consumption of final energy excluding Transport)	Energy	CO2	Demand management/reduction (Energy consumption);	Information	Implemented	The energy companies carry out campaigns and energy saving activities aimed at energy consumers. And the energy companies are obliged to realise savings in final consumption. In there efforts there are no geographical or sector limitations the target for the savings is 2.95 PJ/year. The effort is financed by the consumers via the consumers' price.	2006	Government: Danish Energy Agency	NA	60	NE
BU-6: Circular on energy-efficiency in state institutions	Energy	CO2	Efficiency improvement in services/ tertiary sector (Energy consumption);	Regulatory	Implemented	The circular require state institutions to: □ Focus on energy efficiency in their behaviour □ Buy energy efficient products □ Oprerate state buildings in an energy efficient manner □ Report on, and make public, figures on consumption of energy and water and energy labelling of buildings	2005	Government: The Danish Energy Agency is responsible for the circular. The individual ministries and state institutions are responsible for the implementation of the circular.	NA	NE	NE
BU-7 (expired): Campaigns and promotion of efficient appliances (including elec. heating, conversion and efficient appliances in households)	Energy	CO2	Efficiency improvement of appliances (Energy consumption);	Information	Implemented 1997, Expired 2012	The task of the Electricity Saving Trust includes th promotion of efficient electric appliances etc. and electric heating conversion in households and the public sector. The Trust are making use of measures such as national campaigns, efforts to influence the market, voluntary agreements and efforts to raise awareness on the consumption. The budget is approx. DKK 90-100 mill. annually. In the period 2007-2010 the annual electricity savings is expected to reach an average of approx. 150 GWh.	1997	Government: The Minister for Climate and Energy / The Danish Energy Authority	NE	NE	NE
BU-8: Renewables for the industry	Energy	CO2	Increase in renewable energy (Energy supply);	Economic	Implemented	Businesses will be able to get support from a DKK 3.75 billion fund to convert to renewable energy sources or district heating in accordance with the following objectives: • Support businesses to replace fossil fuels with renewable energy – such as wind, solar, biogas or biomass – to power manufacturing, • Support businesses to replace fossil fuels by district heating. E.g. horticulture will be able to change from coal-fired boilers to district heating, • Support businesses to invest in energy-efficiency measures.	2013	Government: Danish Energy Agency, other state authorities, enterprises	NA	NA	1
BU-9 (new): Mandatory Energy Audit for large Enterprises	Energy	CO2	Efficiency improvement in industrial end-use sectors (Energy consumption);	Regulatory	Implemented	Large enterprises in Denmark are by law required to have a mandatory energy audit every fourth year. The law is no. 345 of 8th of april 2014 "Lov om ændring af lov om fremme af besparelser i energiforbruget, lov om varmeforsyning, lov om kommunal fjernkoelig og forskellige andre love". The law transposes the energy efficiency directive article 8. Denmark has defined large enterprise in accordance with the EU definitions saying there should be more than 250 employees and an annual turnover over 50 m€ or balance over 43 m€. Enterprises with ISO 50,001 or ISO 14,001 are exempt. The Energy Audit must be carried out before the 5th of December 2015 and afterwards every fourth year. The scope of the energy audit is buildings, processes and transport. There are no requirement of the use and implementation of the results from the energy audit.	2014	Government: Danish Energy Agency	NA	NA	NE
BU-10 (new): The center for energy savings in enterprises	Energy	CO2	Efficiency improvement in industrial end-use sectors (Energy consumption);	Information	Implemented	The Center for Energy savings in enterprises: As part of a new political agreement from June 2014 on growth 40 million DKK (5.4 mio. EURO) was allocated to run a new centre for energy savings in enterprises. The money was given for the period 2014-2017. The Centre is in the process of being fully established. However the aim of the centre is to identify and exploit the energy efficiency potential already existing within primarily small and medium sized companies. The large companies are covered by the mandatory energy audit. Various programmes promoting energy-efficiency measures for businesses have been completed over the last 30 years. The present energy-saving programme on development and implementation of campaigns, market impact activities, etc., focussed on private enterprises, and since 2012 this has been run by the Danish Energy Agency. Energy savings in businesses have been intensified since 2006, due to the energy-saving efforts by energy companies. Around 40% of the energy savings under the initiative were realised by businesses in the period 2006-2009. This share has increased to almost 50% in 2013. Finally, the programme aims to consolidate and strengthen the Minister's and the Danish Energy Agency's regulatory assignments concerning energy savings. As an element in the implementation of the 2012 energy policy agreement, a DKK 3.75 billion (€500m) fund has been established to subsidise industries to convert to renewable energy. As of August 2013, businesses will be able to get support from this fund to convert to renewable energy sources or district heating in accordance with the following objectives: •Support businesses to replace fossil fuels with renewable energy – such as wind, solar, biogas or biomass – to power manufacturing •Support businesses to replace fossil fuels by district heating. E.g. horticulture will be able to change from coal-fired boilers to district heating •Support businesses to invest in energy-efficiency measures. The estimated effect of this "Renewables for industry" initiative is a reduction of 1 million tonnes of CO2 per year from 2020 and onwards. Targeted work to improve energy efficiency specifically in the public sector has been going on for many years, and considerable savings have been achieved. However, there are still economically viable possibilities for savings. This is illustrated by the fact that there is a very big difference in consumption (per m2) between comparable institutions. Data on energy consumption in the public sector have been collected for some years as a means of rendering the sector's energy consumption visible. There are complete inventories of energy consumption in municipalities and state institutions. The action plan for a renewed energy saving effort from 2005 also contains a number of initiatives to save energy in the public sector. The main initiatives in this respect are: •A circular on energy efficiency in state institutions (including implementation of profitable energy savings, energy-efficient behaviour and operation and energy-efficient procurement). •Guidelines for procurement in the public sector, e.g. through preparation of environmental guidelines for large buyers in the public sector. •Energy labelling and energy-checking of large properties. •Information activities and tools in relation to energy-efficient lighting, ventilation and office equipment, etc. •Consultancy by supply companies for institutions. As mentioned above, the action plan was evaluated in December 2008. New political measures were adopted in 2009 and in 2014 the circular on energy efficiency in state institutions was reviewed in line with the requirements in the EU Energy Efficiency Directive.	2014	Government: Danish Energy Agency	NA	NA	NE

Table 3

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

[a] Name of mitigation action	[b] Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/ or activity affected	[c] Type of instrument	[d] Status of implementation	[e] Brief description	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO2 eq)		
									[f] 20XX > 2005	[f] 20XX < 2010 or annual average 2008-2012	2020
TR-1a: EU demands on vehicle manufactures to deliver fuel efficient cars and vans	Transport	CO2	Efficiency improvements of vehicles (Transport);	Regulatory	Implemented	The EU's requirements on average CO2 emissions for passenger cars and vans, i.e. the mechanism imposing fines on manufacturers if they fail to comply with the CO2 targets.	2000	Other: European Commission	IE (TD-6)	IE (TD-6)	NE
TR-3 (revised): Initiative on enforcing speed limits	Transport	CO2	Improved behaviour (Transport);	Information, Economic	Implemented	As of February 1, 2015 the number of mobile speed enforcement devices (mobile cameras) was increased from 25 to 100 nationwide. The effect on GHG emissions is uncertain, but it has previously been estimated that increased enforcement of speed limits could result in a reduction of approximately 55.000 tonnes CO2 annually.	2014	Government: Ministry of Justice	NA	NA	55
TR-4 (revised): Establishment of intermodal installations	Transport	CO2	Modal shift to public transport or non-motorized transport (Transport), Improved behaviour (Transport);	Economic	Ongoing implementation	Promotion of the establishment of intermodal installations has been a general transport policy for many years. In 2009, as a result of a broad political agreement regarding transport policy in Denmark, funds were allocated to several activities in the transport sector. This includes: • DKK 200 million for projects on energy-efficient transport, where the following project has focus on the promotion of the establishment of intermodal installations: o Rail-truck container transfer systems to promote multi-modal transport	2014	Government: Ministry of Transport and Energy, municipalities, Danish State Railways (DSB)	NA	NA	NE
TR-5 (revised): Promotion of environmentally friendly goods transport	Transport	CO2	Modal shift to public transport or non-motorized transport (Transport), Demand management/reduction (Transport), Improved behaviour (Transport);	Economic, Information	Implemented	Promotion of environmentally friendly goods transport has been a general transport policy for many years. In 2009, as a result of a broad political agreement regarding transport policy in Denmark, funds were allocated to several activities in the transport sector. This includes: • DKK 200 million for projects on energy-efficient transport, where the following projects have focus on promotion of environmentally friendly goods transport - solely or partly: o Off-peak delivery scheme for goods using low-noise equipment o City logistics for goods transport o Lightweight materials for pressurized equipment, containers etc. o Mobility Management o Intelligent Transport Systems	2014	Government: Danish Environmental Protection Agency, Haulage contractors	NA	NA	NE
TR-6 (revised): Reduced travel times for public transport	Transport	CO2	Modal shift to public transport or non-motorized transport (Transport), Demand management/reduction (Transport);	Regulatory	Adopted	In 2013, the Danish government decided to allocate DKK 27.5 billion to improve the rail infrastructure in Denmark substantially. The upgrade is expected to be finalized by 2025 and will reduce travel times substantially. A CO2 reduction of around 100,000 tonnes per year is expected.	2014	Government: Ministry of Transport and Energy and Danish State Railways (DSB)	NA	NA	NE
TR-7 (revised): Spatial planning	Transport	CO2	Low carbon fuels/electric cars (Transport), Demand management/reduction (Transport), Improved transport infrastructure (Transport);	Regulatory	Adopted	Spatial planning on state, regional and local level is also taking into account the objective to limit the growth in demand for passenger and freight transport and thereby reduce the number of vehicle kilometres driven and GHGs emitted. For example, spatial planning, in terms of urbanization and increased focus on minimising distances between residential areas/city centres and stations, help to reduce the need for transport.	2014	Local: Municipalities	NA	NA	NE
TR-8: EU requirements regarding biofuels	Transport	CO2	Low carbon fuels/electric cars (Transport);	Regulatory	Implemented	From 2012 all petrol and diesel for transport sold in Denmark must contain an average of 5.75% of biofuels, which must live up to the EU sustainability criteria. According to the Energy Agreement of March 2012 a 10 percent target is foreseen by 2020, however pending analyses of alternative instruments carried out by 2015.	2012	Government: Danish Energy Agency	NA	290	NE
TR-9 (new): Transport infrastructure projects in the fields of electric vehicles, gas and hydrogen	Transport	CO2	Low carbon fuels/electric cars (Transport), Improved transport infrastructure (Transport);	Economic	Adopted	In the agreement DKK 70 million has been allocated to transport infrastructure projects in the fields of electric vehicles, gas and hydrogen. An ongoing pilot scheme for electric vehicles has been prolonged until 2015 with an additional funding of DKK 15 million on top of the DKK 35 million from the former Energy Agreement.	2014	Government: Ministry of Transport	NA	NA	NE
TR-10 (new): Electrification of parts of the rail infrastructure	Transport	CO2	Improved transport infrastructure (Transport);	Economic	Adopted	Furthermore the Danish government has allocated funds to several larger projects, which will result in emission reductions. The largest fund allocations are DKK 1.2 billion to the electrification of parts of the rail infrastructure;	2014	Government: Ministry of Transport	NA	NA	NE
TR-11 (new): Investments in a new metro line and bicycle transport facilities.	Transport	CO2	Improved transport infrastructure (Transport);	Economic	Adopted	DKK 328 million to the establishment of a metro line to the new Nordhavn area in Copenhagen – and DKK 1 billion to improve and promote Danish cycle transport facilities.	2014	Government: Ministry of Transport, Local:- Municipality of Copenhagen	NA	NA	NE
TR-12 (new): Investment in a tunnel under the Femern Belt	Transport	CO2	Improved transport infrastructure (Transport);	Economic	Adopted	The tunnel under the Femern Belt will reduce CO2-emissions by potentially 200.000 tonnes per year. This is mainly because of the following effects: 1.Goods will shift from road to rail. 2. The travel distance from Copenhagen to Hamburg will be shortened. 3.The ferries between Denmark and Germany will cease to operate.	2014	Government: Ministry of Transport	NA	NA	NE

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[a] Name of mitigation action	Sector(s) affected [b]	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/ or activity affected	Type of instrument [c]	Status of implementation [d]	Brief description [e]	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO2 eq)		
									20XX [f] = 2005	20XX [f] = 2010 or annual average 2008-2012	2020
HO-1: Energy labelling of small and large buildings (incl. public sector and business)	Energy	CO2, CH4, N2O	Efficiency improvements of buildings (Energy consumption);	Information, Regulatory	Implemented	Energy labelling of buildings Denmark has long experience with energy efficiency and energy savings in buildings. Since 1980 energy consumption for heating has been reduced by 27% per m2. The goal is to reduce energy consumption in new buildings by 75% by 2020 relative to 2006. The benefits of reducing energy consumption are tangible: less fossil fuel is consumed and the environment has improved substantially. Strict and progressively tightened building regulations since 1977 have ensured a stable demand for energy-efficient building technologies. Energy labelling of buildings when built, sold or rented Energy labelling of buildings must be implemented after finishing the construction of a building and on the sale or rental of the building - primarily heating consumption. This applies in principle for all buildings, irrespective of size, apart from production facilities, factories etc. Regular energy labelling of large buildings and public buildings Energy labels and an energy plan must be prepared regularly every seven to ten years for all large buildings over 1,000 m2 and for all public buildings over 250 m2.	1997	Government: Danish Energy Agency	200	400	NE
HO-2: Energy labelling of electric appliances	Energy	CO2	Efficiency improvement of appliances (Energy consumption);	Information	Implemented	Minimum energy requirements and energy labelling of appliances Energy labelling (A-G) of white goods, lighting, air con etc. is compulsory within the EU. The European Community also has mandatory energy requirements for some 20 energy-consuming products, such as electric motors, circulators, white goods etc. There are also voluntary labelling schemes (Energy Star, Energy Arrow, windows, boilers) for a number of products. Danish authorities play an active role both in negotiation of the requirements and in securing compliance with the compulsory requirements. The Danish Energy Agency offers advice on its website to end-users in order to promote energy-efficient appliances and products. Information initiative towards private households In March 2012 the Centre for Energy Savings was replaced by an information initiative placed at the Energy Agency. The main target of this initiative is to promote energy-efficient products and solutions. The measures of the initiative will be information campaigns, web-based information for private households etc.	1992	Government: Danish Energy Agency	NE	NE	NE
HO-3: Substitution of individual oil-based furnaces	Energy	CO2	Switch to less carbon-intensive fuels (Energy supply), Efficiency improvements of buildings (Energy consumption),	2010-2012: Economic (subsidies) From 2013: Information	Implemented	In 2010-2012 DKK 400 mill. have been allocated to support the substitution of individual oil based furnaces for modern, low emitting heating solutions, including systems based on renewable energy such as heat pumps and solar heating. As of September 2013 the measure has been continued as an information effort without subsidies.	2010/2013	Government: Danish Energy Agency	NA	20	NE
HO-4 (new): Better Homes	Energy	CO2	Efficiency improvements of buildings (Energy consumption);	Information	Implemented	"Better Homes" "Better Home" is a new scheme from the Danish Energy Agency focusing on energy renovation of private homes. The aim is to make it easier for homeowners to energy renovate their homes by creating a "one stop shop" for energy renovation for private home owners, where the owner only has to contact one certified building contractor and to get an overall counselling on energy renovation of the entire building. Skilled workmen are educated under the Better Home program to be advisors on energy renovation in private homes. The Danish Energy agency educates and approves professionals like architects, engineers, craftsmen, energy consultants and building designers to advisors. A Better Home advisor can manage the process and can follow the project all the way from plan to completed renovation.	2014	Government: Danish Energy Agency	NA	NA	NE
HO-5 (new): Strategy for Energy renovation of buildings	Energy	CO2	Efficiency improvements of buildings (Energy consumption);	Information	Implemented	Strategy for energy renovation of buildings The Government adopted in May 2014 a strategy for energy renovation of buildings. The strategy contains 21 initiatives which will promote the renovation of the Danish building stocks and insures that energy efficiency measures are implemented on the buildings. It is expected, that the effect of the strategy on energy consumption will be a reduction of net energy consumption for heating and hot water with 35 pct. in 2050 compared with today. The strategy includes following initiatives: •Revision and upgrade of building regulations and energy requirements that applies to renovation and retrofitting of existing buildings •New requirements to the energy efficiency of windows. These requirements will be tightened in 2015 and 2020. Furthermore new requirements will be defined for windows, which are installed in buildings after 2020. •Information to building owners, construction companies, financial institutions etc. on energy how to improve energy efficiency •Revision of the energy certificates scheme to improve the efficiency of the scheme •Promotion of the ESCO-concept •Promotion of energy efficiency in public buildings •Measures to improve professional training to craftsmen and engineers in the building sector •Development and demonstration of new technologies.	2014	Government: Danish Energy Agency	NA	NA	NE
IP-1: Regulation of use of HFCs, PFCs and SF6 (phasing out most of the uses)	Industry /Industrial Processes	HFCs, PFCs and SF6	Reduction of emissions of fluorinated gases (Industrial processes);	Regulatory	Implemented	Import, sale and use of the substances or new products containing the substances is forbidden from 1 January 2006 with some exceptions.	2006	Government: Danish Environmental Protection Agency	IE(TD-8)	IE(TD-8)	NE

Table 3

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

[a] Name of mitigation action	Sector(s) affected [b]	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/ or activity affected	Type of instrument [c]	Status of implementation [d]	Brief description [e]	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO2 eq)		
									20XX [f] – 2001	20XX [f] – 2010 or annual average 2008-2012	2020
AG-1: Action Plan for the Aquatic Environment I+II and Action Plan for Sustainable Agriculture	Agriculture, Forestry/LULUCF	N2O	Reduction of fertilizer/manure use on cropland (Agriculture);	Regulatory	Implemented	The action plans contain several measures e.g. with the objective to increase the area with winter green fields and better utilisation of manure.	1987	Government: State, Local: Municipalities	1,600	2,200	NE
AG-2: Action Plan for the Aquatic Environment III	Agriculture	N2O	Reduction of fertilizer/manure use on cropland (Agriculture);	Regulatory, economic	Implemented	The plan contain several measures, where the most import in relation to greenhouse gas emissions are: □ Establishment of 4000 ha wetlands in 2004 and 2005. □ Making the rules on catch crops more rigorous. □ Making the rules on exploitation of N in animal manure more rigorous. □ Additional environmentally friendly measures in crop farming.	2004	Government: State, Local: Municipalities	NA	200	NE
AG-4a/4b/4c/4d/4e: Reduced emissions of ammonia	Agriculture	N2O	Reduction of fertilizer/manure use on cropland (Agriculture), Improved animal waste management systems (Agriculture);	Regulatory	Implemented	1) Optimisation of manure handling in sheds for cattle, pigs, poultry and fur animals. 2) Rules on covering storage facilities for solid manure and slurry tanks. 3) Ban on overall surface spreading and reduction of the time from field application of manure to incorporation. 4) Ban on ammonia treatment of straw.	2001	Government: State, Local: Municipalities	NE	30	NE
AG-4f: Environmental Approval Act for Livestock Holdings	Agriculture	N2O	Reduction of fertilizer/manure use on cropland (Agriculture), Improved livestock management (Agriculture), Improved animal waste management systems (Agriculture);	Regulatory	Implemented	The measures covered by the Environmental Approval Act for Livestock Holdings are: • 300 m buffer zones around ammonia sensistive areas where no extension of livestock farms can take place if such an extension would lead to increased ammonia deposition in natural areas vulnerable to ammonia. • Demand for reduction of ammonia emissions relative to production facility with lowest ammonia emission norm: 2007: 15%, 2008: 20%, 2009: 25% • Demands for injection of animal slurry on black soil and grass within buffer zones (1 km from vulnerable natural areas). • Demand for fixed cover on most new containers for solid manure and slurry tanks (depending on distance to neighbours and vulnerable natural areas). • Reduced number of LU/ha when in Nitrate vulnerable areas with low denitrification capacity • Regulation of phosphorous surplus on manure spreading areas	2007	Government: State, Local: Municipalities	NA	NE	NE
AG-6: Biogas plants	Agriculture, Energy	CO2, N2O og CH4	Increase in renewable energy (Energy supply), Switch to less carbon-intensive fuels (Energy supply), Improved animal waste management systems (Agriculture);	Economic	Implemented	The Energy Policy Agreement continued funding biogas for CHP and introduced subsidy equality so that biogas sold to the natural gas grid receives the same subsidy as biogas used at CHP plants. In addition the agreement also introduced a new subsidy when biogas is used in industrial processes or as a fuel for transport. Implementation of the latter awaits approval by the European Commission under the EU state aid legislation.	1987	Government: State	200	17 to 36	240
AG-9: Agreement on Green Growth	Agriculture	N2O, CO2, CH4	Increase in renewable energy (Energy supply), Switch to less carbon-intensive fuels (Energy supply), Reduction of fertilizer/manure use on cropland (Agriculture);	Regulatory, economic	Implemented	The Green Growth Agreement contains targets with respect to discharges of nitrogen and phosphorus to the aquatic environment, protection of nature and biodiversity, development of renewable energy in the agricultural sector including biogas plant, reduction of harmful pesticides, development of the organic sector and strengthened initiatives within R&D within the agricultural and food sectors.	2010	Government: State	NA	NE	800
LU-1 (former AG-3): Ban on burning straw on fields	Agriculture, Forestry / LULUCF	CO2	Other LULUCF;	Regulatory	Implemented	One of the measures with an effect on return of carbon to the soil has been the ban on burning of straw residues on fields. The ban has resulted in greater return of carbon to the soil, and therefore increased carbon storage in the soil, as well as increased use of straw as a fuel. Both uses will result in a net reduction in CO2 emissions. Not burning straw prevents the methane and nitrous oxide emissions associated with the burning. On the other hand, there are some emissions of nitrous oxide in connection with the return of nitrogen to the soil when the straw is mulched. The measure works by regulating behaviour, and the ban was introduced from 1990. The measure was implemented in the form of a statutory order under the Environmental Protection Act, and compliance is monitored by the local authorities. The objectives are conservation of carbon in agricultural soils and reduction of air pollution.	1989	Government: State, Local: Municipalities	NE	NE	NE
LU-2 (former AG-5): Planting of windbreaks	Agriculture, Forestry / LULUCF	CO2	Other LULUCF;	Economic	Implemented	Planting of windbreaks is another measure which will increase sequestration in woody biomass. The objective of planting windbreaks is primarily to reduce wind erosion and ensure greater biodiversity. Planting of windbreaks is supported under conditions described in the Statutory Order on Subsidies for Planting Windbreaks and Biotope-improving Measures (Statutory Order no. 1101 of 12/12/2002). Support is granted under the EU Rural Districts Programme. Since the end of the 1960s about 1,000 km of tree-lined windbreaks have been planted with government subsidies. It is also estimated that about 30% more has been planted without subsidies. Estimates indicate that planting of windbreaks leads to CO2 sequestration in woody biomass of about 130,000 tonnes CO2/year	1960	Government: State	NE	140	NE
LU-3 (fomer AG-7): Subsidies scheme for private afforestation on agricultural land (increase the forest area in Denmark)	Forestry / LULUCF	CO2	Afforestation and reforestation (LULUCF), Strengthening protection against natural disturbances (LULUCF);	Economic	Implemented	Private owners of agricultural land can get grants for establishment of broadleaves or conifer forests, nursing of these in the first 3 years, establishment of fences, mapping and or accounting of the area - if the forest will be established in an area planned for afforestation.	1991	Government: Danish Nature Agency	21	120	280
LU-4 (fomer AG-8): Public afforestation (state, counties and municipalities)	Forestry / LULUCF	CO2	Afforestation and reforestation (LULUCF), Strengthening protection against natural disturbances (LULUCF);	Regulatory, Voluntary agreements	Implemented	State forests are established with resilient tree-spiecis as a voluntary collaboration between state, municipalities and (often) waterworks. Ongoing implementation through annual targets and budgets.	1989	Government: Danish Nature Agency, Local:- Municipalities	27	68	123
LU-5 (new): Subsidy for conversion of arable land on organic soils to nature	Agriculture, Forestry / LULUCF	CO2, N2O	Reduction of fertilizer/manure use on cropland (Agriculture), Prevention of drainage or rewetting of wetlands (LULUCF);	Economic	Implemented	Payment of farmers to rewet organic soils. From 2014 to 2017 is planned to give economic subsides to convert 2500 hectares of organic lowland areas into rewetted natural habitats and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. The organic soils will be registrered with no tillage, no fertilisation and no pesticide application. Ongoing implementation.	2015	Government: State	NA	NA	30

Table 3

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

* Name of mitigation action [a]	Sector(s) affected [b]	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/ or activity affected	Type of instrument [c]	Status of implementation [d]	Brief description [e]	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO2 eq)		
									20XX [f] = 2003	20XX [f] = 2010 or annual average 2008-2012	2020
WA-1: A ban of landfill of combustible waste.	Waste	CH4	Enhanced recycling (Waste), Waste incineration with energy use (Waste), Reduced landfilling (Waste);	Regulatory	Implemented	In 1996 the Statutory Order on Waste was amended to introduce an obligation for municipalities to assign combustible waste to incineration (corresponding to a stop for disposal of combustible waste at landfills) from 1 January 1997. As a result of this, large quantities of combustible waste that used to be disposed of at landfills are now either recycled or incinerated in Danish waste incineration plants.	1997	Local: Municipalities	21	333	NE
WA-2: The waste tax	Waste	CH4	Reduced landfilling (Waste);	Economic, Fiscal	Implemented	A tax is imposed on waste for incineration or landfilling. The taxes are DKK 475 per tonne for landfilling and DKK 60,9/GJ for incineration	1987	Government: Ministry of Taxation	NE	NE	NE
WA-3: Weight-and-volume-based packaging taxes	Waste	CO2, CH4	Demand management / reduction (Waste);	Economic, Fiscal	Implemented	Weight-and-volume-based taxes (e.g. on various packaging, carrier bags and PVC film) encourage a reduction in packaging consumption and thus the quantities of waste. The weight-based tax is based on an index that reflects the environmental burden of the materials used.	2014	Government: Ministry of Taxation	NE	NE	NE
WA-4: Subsidy programme – Enterprise Scheme (special scheme for businesses)	Waste	CH4	Demand management / reduction (Waste);	Economic	Implemented	In 2005 the Programme for Cleaner Products etc. was replaced by the Danish government's "Enterprise Scheme" which refunds CO2 taxes to business. The waste part of this programme was aimed exclusively at enterprises. A total of DKK 33 million for the five-year period 2004 to 2008 was earmarked for the waste part of the scheme. The subsidies were to be used to reduce the environmental impact of waste. Two projects with reduction of methane emissions were supported: a. To address the obstacles and to improve the method, another biocover-project was initiated in 2007 as part of the Enterprise Scheme. The project was performed on another landfill (i.e. not the landfill in the biocover-pilotproject 2005-2006 carried out with support from Danish EPA and the EU LIFE programme), and was taking the identified difficulties into account. A reduction of the methane emission of 79-93 % was reported in the project. b. In 2007 subsidies from the enterprise scheme were also given for establishing methane recovery and test pumping at 11 landfill sites. The results were reported in 2011 and showed a reduction of the emission of methane over a five year period equalling 84,435 tonnes of CO2 equivalents. In 2015 no money is assigned to the Entreprise Scheme, and it is expected, that this will also be the case in 2016.	2004	Government: Ministry for the Environment	NE	NE	NE
WA-5: Increased recycling of waste plastic packaging	Waste	CO2	Enhanced recycling (Waste);	Regulatory	Implemented	The goal in the EU Packaging Directive of increasing the collection of plastic packaging waste for recycling to 22.5% was met in 2008 through an amendment to the Statutory Order on Waste requiring municipalities to improve the possibilities of people and enterprises to separate and deliver plastic packaging waste for recycling. This meant an increase in recycling of about 12,000 tonnes in 2012 compared to 2008.	1994	Government: Danish Environmental Protection Agency	NE	5	NE
WA-6: Implementation of the EU landfill directive	Waste	CH4	Improved landfill management (Waste);	Regulatory	Implemented	On the basis of the EU Landfill Directive, demands on the establishment and operation of landfills in Denmark have been tightened with Statutory Orders No. 650 of 29 June 2001, No. 252 of 31 March 2009, No. 719 of 24 June 2011 and No. 1049 of 28th of August 2013 on landfills. According to the Statutory Orders on landfills, methane in landfills for mixed waste must be monitored. From landfills where significant amounts of biodegradable waste are disposed of, methane gas must be managed in an environmentally-sound way.	1999	Government: Danish Environmental Protection Agency, Local:-Municipalities	NE	NE	NE
WA-7 (expired): Support for (construction of facilities for) gas recovery at landfill sites	Waste	CO2, CH4	Enhanced CH4 collection and use (Waste);	Economic	Expired	Methane is recovered at landfills. The methane collected acts as fuel in CHP production. Waste, measures no longer in place, but replaced with the general price supplement (EN-3).	1984	Government: Danish Energy Authority	See the Effort Analysis(1)	See the Effort Analysis(1)	NE
WA-8 (expired): Subsidy programme for cleaner products	Waste	CH4	Demand management / reduction (Waste);	Economic	Expired	Under the subsidy programme for cleaner products 1999-2003 it was possible to get grants for projects targetted at reducing the environmental impact from management of waste generated throughout the life cycle of products as well as for projects with the objective to limit environmental problems in connection with waste management. In 2004 this programme was replaced by the Danish government's "Enterprise Scheme" (see WA-4).	1999	Government: Ministry for the Environment	NE	NE	NE
WA-9 (new): Subsidy programme for biocovers on landfills	Waste	CH4	Improved landfill management (Waste);	Economic	Adopted	Biocovers is a technique that uses compost as a cover om landfills. The microorganisms in the compost increases the oxidation of methane in the top layer. A proper method to measure the emission of methane before and after the installation of the biocover is crucial.	2015	Government:Danish Environmetal Protection Agency	NA	NA	300
WA-10/IP-2/EN-7 (new): Environmental Technology Development and Demonstration Programme (MUDP)	Waste (waste water) / Energy / Industrial Processes	CH4, CO2, HFCs, PFCs and SF6	Other energy supply, Other energy consumption; Research and development	Research	Adopted	• Development of waste water treatment plants to become "energy and resource factories". • Energy optimization of the water supply. • Recycling of society's resources in particular contributes to energy recovery and lower energy consumption for extraction and processing of natural resources. • Development of solutions that reduce the use of industrial greenhouse gases.	2015	Government:Danish Environmetal Protection Agency	NA	NA	NE

Table 3

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

* Name of mitigation action [a]	Sector(s) affected [b]	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/ or activity affected	Type of instrument [c]	Status of Implementation [d]	Brief description [e]	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)		
									20XX [f] = 2001	20XX [f] = 2010 or annual average 2008-2012	2020
G1: All mitigation actions	Energy, Transport, Industry/industrial processes, Agriculture, Forestry/LULUCF, Waste management/waste	CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6	The objective of this grouping of all mitigation actions is to show the estimated total effects.	Economic, Fiscal, Information, Regulatory, Research, Voluntary Agreement	Implemented	The total effects shown for 2001 and 2010, where the latter is the effects in 2008-2012 as annual average, are from the Effort Analysis carried out in 2005 for mitigation actions implemented 1990-2001 (i.e. the estimate for 2001 is an ex-post estimate and the estimate for 2010 is an ex-ante estimate). As mentioned in the Effort Analysis some of the reductions from the mitigation actions will not appear in Denmark's GHG inventories due to increase in electricity production capacity, which will partly increase Denmark's electricity export. This effect has been subtracted so only the estimated effect on Denmark's GHG emissions is shown.	1990	The Effort Analysis from 2005 was coordinated and published by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency.	11,700	15,600	NE
G2(former TD-1a): Energy taxes	Energy, Transport	CO2, CH4, N2O	Demand management/reduction (Energy consumption);	Economic / fiscal	Implemented	Tax on energy use in Denmark. Denmark has had taxes on energy for many years. Since the first oil crisis in the early 1970s, the rates of the taxes have been aimed at reducing consumption and promoting the instigation of more energy-saving measures. Lower energy consumption will reduce emissions of CO2, methane (CH4), and nitrous oxide (N2O) associated with combustion of fossil fuels. Danish energy taxes are laid down in the four Danish tax acts on mineral-oil, gas, coal, and electricity, respectively (Mineralolieafgiftsloven, Gasafgiftsloven, Kulafgiftsloven, and Elafgiftsloven). As from 1 January 2016 the tax rates set in these four tax acts follow a yearly regulation based on the consumer price index of two years prior. Besides the energy taxes there is also a tax on CO2, NOx and sulphur. A tax on NOx (nitrogen oxides) was introduced 1 January 2010 with a rate was 5 DKK per kg NOx. From 1 January 2012, a considerable increase in the taxation of NOx was implemented. The tax was originally introduced as part of a 2008 energy agreement with effect from 1 January 2010. It has been estimated that the increase in 2012 will lead to a 10 million kg reduction in the emissions of NOx with a side effect on CO2 emissions. A tax on sulphur in fuels was introduced 1 January 1996 with a rate of 20 DKK for per kg sulphur in fuels and a rate of 10 DKK for SO2 emitted to the air. One of the side effects of this tax is assumed to be a reduction in CO2 emissions. In March 2012 a general agreement on Danish energy policy from 2012-2020 was made. The agreement seeks to ensure the transition from an energy supply based on fossil fuels to one based on renewable energy. In addition, a change in the structure of the taxation of solar panels was passed in November 2012; a change estimated to keep the incentive to install solar panels, and expected to lead to a 0.2 million tonne reduction in CO2 emissions. As the first part of an increased tax level on heating (tax on security of energy supply), the taxes on fossil fuels were increased from 1 February 2013. From the first part, a reduction in CO2 emissions of 0.08 million tonnes in 2013 increasing to 0.48 million tonnes in 2020 was expected. This second part has never been passed as the tax on security of energy supply was undone in 2014, including the increase in the taxes on fossil fuels from 1st of February 2013. The estimated CO2 emission accumulated from 2014 to 2020 from undoing this tax was 1.83 million tonnes, which however is planned to be offset completely by compensating measures such as for instance the establishment of biocovers. With the undoing of the tax on security of energy supply, the PSO tariff was reduced, which was estimated to cause an increase in CO2 emissions with 0.15 million tonnes in 2020.	1 January 1973	Government: Ministry of Taxation	1,500	1,000	NE
G3: All RE mitigation actions (Renewable Energy) since 1990	Energy	CO2	The objective of this grouping of all RE mitigation actions is to show the estimated total effects of renewable energy in Denmark since 1990.	Economic, Fiscal, Information, Regulatory, Research	Implemented	The calculation of the annual total CO2 reducing effect of renewable energy mitigation actions follows the EU methodology for calculating this effect under the EU Renewable Enery Directive. For the period 1990-2014 the calculations are based on energy statistics. For the years 2020 and 2030 (= 2025 in practice) the calculations are based on the latest energy projection from December 2015.	1990	Government: State	4,500	10,900	22,300
G4: All EE mitigation actions (Energy Efficiency) since 1990	Energy	CO2	The objective of this grouping of all EE mitigation actions is to show the estimated total effects of energy efficiency in Denmark since 1990.	Economic, Fiscal, Information, Regulatory, Research, Voluntary Agreement	Implemented	The calculation of the annual total CO2 reducing effect of energy effciency mitigation actions follows the the empirically deduced assumption that the increase in Gross Energy Consumption - on average over several years - will follow the economic growth less 0.5 percentage point as 0.5 percentage point is assumed to be the avoided increase in energy consumption due to energy effciency actions in businesses and households not related to any mitigation action (i.e. due to economic optimisation or other incentives). For the period 1990-2014 the calculations are based on energy statistics. For the years 2020 and 2030 (= 2025 in practice) the calculations are based on the latest energy projection from December 2015. The calculations of CO2 reductions effects are based on annual CO2 intensity and therefore takes into account the increasing amount of renewable energy in energy supply in Denmark (e.g. if Denmark will have no use of fossil fuels in 2050, the effects of energy efficiency mitigation actions on CO2 emissions will be zero).	1990	Government: State	15,300	19,000	24,000

Note: The two final columns specify the year identified by the Party for estimating impacts (based on the status of the measure and whether an ex post or ex ante estimation is available).

Abbreviations: GHG = greenhouse gas; LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] Parties should use an asterisk (*) to indicate that a mitigation action is included in the 'with measures' projection.

[b] To the extent possible, the following

[c] To the extent possible, the following types of instrument should be used: economic, fiscal, voluntary agreement, regulatory, information, education, research, other.

[d] To the extent possible, the following descriptive terms should be used to report on the status of implementation: implemented, adopted, planned.

[e] Additional information may be provided on the cost of the mitigation actions and the relevant timescale.

[f] Optional year or years deemed relevant by the Party.

* All mitigation actions reported are included in the 'with measures' projection.

TABLE 4: REPORTING ON PROGRESS

Table 4				
Reporting on progress [a, b]				
Year [c]	**Total emissions excluding LULUCF (kt CO2 eq)**	**Contribution from LULUCF** [d] **(kt CO2 eq)**	**Quantity of units from market based mechanisms under the Convention (number of units and kt CO2 eq)**	**Quantity of units from other market based mechanisms (number of units and kt CO2 eq)**
	*(a) total GHG emissions, excluding emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector; **	*(b) emissions and/or removals from the LULUCF sector based on the accounting approach applied taking into consideration any relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the activities and/or land that will be accounted for;*	*(c) total GHG emissions, including emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector.*	
Base year/base period (specify) 1990	71,006.48	NA	NA	NA
2010	64,845.23	NA	NA	NA
2011	59,872.27	NA	NA	NA
2012	55,095.28	NA	NA	NA
2013	57,057.24	NA	NA	NA

Abbreviation: GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] For the base year, information reported on the emission reduction target shall include the following: (a) total GHG emissions, excluding emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector; (b) emissions and/or removals from the LULUCF sector based on the accounting approach applied taking into consideration any relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the activities and/or land that will be accounted for; (c) total GHG emissions, including emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector. For each reported year, information reported on progress made towards the emission reduction targets shall include, in addition to the information noted in paragraphs 9(a–c) of the UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties, information on the use of units from market-based mechanisms.

[c] Parties may add additional rows for years other than those specified below.

[d] Information in this column should be consistent with the information reported in table 4(a)I or 4(a)II, as appropriate. The Parties for which all relevant information on the LULUCF contribution is reported in table 1 of this common tabular format can refer to table 1.

* To be seen as Denmark's contribution to progress towards the joint EU28 target for 2020. The estimates shown are therefore Denmark's (i.e. without Greenland and the Faroe Islands) total GHG emissions (without LULUCF and without indirect CO2 emissions) including CO2 from international aviation. On guidance from the European Commission the latter ("inventory CO2 from international aviation" based on fuel sold to aircrafts starting from Danish airports) is included in this table 4 as a proxy for CO2 from international aviation activities reported by aviation entities registered in the Danish quota register ("entity CO2 from international and domestic aviation" based on fuel used by Danish entities). The data without CO2 from international aviation is in kt CO2eq.: 69,268.08(1990)/62,440.63(2010)/57,397.41(2011)/52,598.91(2012)/54,583.81(2013).

TABLE 4(A)I: REPORTING ON PROGRESS - IN ACHIEVING THE QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGETS – FURTHER INFORMATION ON MITIGATION ACTIONS RELEVANT TO THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY SECTOR IN 2013

Table 4(a)I

Progress in achieving the quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets – further information on mitigation actions relevant to the contribution of the land use, land-use change and forestry sector in 20XX-3 = 2016-3 = 2013 [a, b]

	Net GHG emissions/removals from LULUCF categories [c] (kt CO2 eq)	Base year/period or reference level value [d] (kt CO2 eq)	Contribution from LULUCF for reported year (kt CO2 eq)	Cumulative contribution from LULUCF [e] (kt CO2 eq)	Accounting approach [f]
Total LULUCF	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
A: Forest land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1. Forest land remaining forest land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Land converted to forest land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Other (please specify) [g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
B. Cropland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1. Cropland remaining cropland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Land converted to cropland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Other (please specify) [g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C. Grassland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1. Grassland remaining grassland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Land converted to grassland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Other (please specify) [g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
D. Wetlands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1. Wetlands remaining wetlands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Land converted to wetlands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Other (please specify) [g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
E. Settlements	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1. Settlements remaining settlements	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Land converted to settlements	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Other (please specify) [g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
F. Other land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1. Other land remaining other land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Land converted to other land	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Other [g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
G. Other (please specify) [g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Harvested wood products	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Abbreviations: GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] Parties that use the LULUCF approach that is based on table 1 do not need to complete this table, but should indicate the approach in table 2. Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[c] For each category, enter the net emissions or removals reported in the most recent inventory submission for the corresponding inventory year. If a category differs from that used for

[d] Enter one reference level or base year/period value for each category. Explain in the biennial report how these values have been calculated.

[e] If applicable to the accounting approach chosen. Explain in this biennial report to which years or period the cumulative contribution refers to.

[f] Label each accounting approach and indicate where additional information is provided within this biennial report explaining how it was implemented, including all relevant accounting parameters (i.e. natural disturbances, caps).

[g] Specify what was used for the category "other". Explain in this biennial report how each was defined and how it relates to the categories used for reporting under the Convention or its Kyoto Protocol.

* Not Applicable as LULUCF is excluded from the joint EU28 2020-target under the UNFCCC.

TABLE 4(A)I: REPORTING ON PROGRESS - IN ACHIEVING THE QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGETS – FURTHER INFORMATION ON MITIGATION ACTIONS RELEVANT TO THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY SECTOR IN 2014

Table 4(a)I

Progress in achieving the quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets – further information on mitigation actions relevant to the contribution of the land use, land-use change and forestry sector in 20XX-2 = 2016-2 = 2014 [a, b]

	Net GHG emissions/removals from LULUCF categories [c] (kt CO2 eq)	Base year/period or reference level value [d] (kt CO2 eq)	Contribution from LULUCF for reported year (kt CO2 eq)	Cumulative contribution from LULUCF [e] (kt CO2 eq)	Accounting approach [f]
Total LULUCF	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
A: Forest land	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
1. Forest land remaining forest land	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
2. Land converted to forest land	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
3. Other (please specify) [g]	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
B. Cropland	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
1. Cropland remaining cropland	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
2. Land converted to cropland	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
3. Other (please specify) [g]	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
C. Grassland	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
1. Grassland remaining grassland	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
2. Land converted to grassland	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
3. Other (please specify) [g]	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
D. Wetlands	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
1. Wetlands remaining wetlands	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
2. Land converted to wetlands	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
3. Other (please specify) [g]	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
E. Settlements	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
1. Settlements remaining settlements	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
2. Land converted to settlements	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
3. Other (please specify) [g]	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
F. Other land	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
1. Other land remaining other land	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
2. Land converted to other land	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
3. Other [g]	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
G. Other (please specify) [g]	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
Harvested wood products	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*

Abbreviations: GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of

[b] Parties that use the LULUCF approach that is based on table 1 do not need to complete this table, but should indicate the approach in table 2. Parties should fill in a separate table for

[c] For each category, enter the net emissions or removals reported in the most recent inventory submission for the corresponding inventory year. If a category differs from that used for

[d] Enter one reference level or base year/period value for each category. Explain in the biennial report how these values have been calculated.

[e] If applicable to the accounting approach chosen. Explain in this biennial report to which years or period the cumulative contribution refers to.

[f] Label each accounting approach and indicate where additional information is provided within this biennial report explaining how it was implemented, including all relevant

[g] Specify what was used for the category "other". Explain in this biennial report how each was defined and how it relates to the categories used for reporting under the Convention or

* Not Applicable as LULUCF is excluded from the joint EU28 2020-target under the UNFCCC.

TABLE 4(A)II: REPORTING ON PROGRESS - IN ACHIEVEMENT OF THE QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGETS – FURTHER INFORMATION ON MITIGATION ACTIONS RELEVANT TO THE COUNTING OF EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS FROM THE LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY SECTOR IN RELATION TO ACTIVITIES UNDER ARTICLE 3, PARAGRAPHS 3 AND 4, OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

Table 4(a)II

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets – further information on mitigation actions relevant to the counting of emissions and removals from the land use, land-use change and forestry sector in relation to activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol [a,b,c]

INFORMATION TABLE ON ACCOUNTING FOR ACTIVITIES UNDER ARTICLES 3.3 AND 3.4 OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL: 2013-2020

Commitment period accounting: NA
Annual accounting: NA
Number of the reported year in the commitment period: 0

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK ACTIVITIES	Base year[d]	Net emissions/removals[e]									Accounting Parameters[h]	Accounting Quantity[i]
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020[f]	Total[g]		
	(kt CO2 eq)											
A. Article 3.3 activities												
A.1. Afforestation and Reforestation												
A.1.1. Units of land not harvested since the beginning of the commitment period[j]		NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*			
A.1.2. Units of land harvested since the beginning of the commitment period[j]												
A.2. Deforestation		NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*			
B. Article 3.4 activities												
B.1. Forest Management (if elected)		NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*			
3.3 offset[k]												
Forest management cap[l]											NA*	
B.2. Cropland Management (if elected)	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*			
B.3. Grazing Land Management (if elected)	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*			
B.4. Revegetation (if elected)	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*			

Note: 1 kt CO2 eq equals 1 Gg CO2 eq.

Abbreviations: CRF = common reporting format, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

a Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

b Developed country Parties with a quantified economy-wide emission reduction target as communicated to the secretariat and contained in document FCCC/SB/2011/INF.1/Rev.1 or any update to that document, that are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, may use table 4(a)II for reporting of accounting quantities if LULUCF is contributing to the attainment of that target.

c Parties can include references to the relevant parts of the national inventory report, where accounting methodologies regarding LULUCF are further described in the documentation box or in the biennial reports.

d Net emissions and removals in the Party's base year, as established by decision 9/CP.2.

e All values are reported in the information table on accounting for activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol, of the CRF for the relevant inventory year as reported in the current submission and are automatically entered in this table.

f Additional columns for relevant years should be added, if applicable.

g Cumulative net emissions and removals for all years of the commitment period reported in the current submission.

h The values in the cells "3.3 offset" and "Forest management cap" are absolute values.

i The accounting quantity is the total quantity of units to be added to or subtracted from a Party's assigned amount for a particular activity in accordance with the provisions of Article 7, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol.

j In accordance with paragraph 4 of the annex to decision 16/CMP.1, debits resulting from harvesting during the first commitment period following afforestation and reforestation since 1990 shall not be greater than the credits accounted for on that unit of land.

k In accordance with paragraph 10 of the annex to decision 16/CMP.1, for the first commitment period a Party included in Annex I that incurs a net source of emissions under the provisions of Article 3 paragraph 3, may account for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks in areas under forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, up to a level that is equal to the net source of emissions under the provisions of Article 3, paragraph 3, but not greater than 9.0 megatonnes of carbon times five, if the total anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks in the managed forest since 1990 is equal to, or larger than, the net source of emissions incurred under Article 3, paragraph 3.

l In accordance with paragraph 11 of the annex to decision 16/CMP.1, for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol only, additions to and subtractions from the assigned amount of a Party resulting from Forest management under Article 3, paragraph 4, after the application of paragraph 10 of the annex to decision 16/CMP.1 and resulting from forest management project activities undertaken under Article 6, shall not exceed the value inscribed in the appendix of the annex to decision 16/CMP.1, times five.

Documentation box:

* Not Applicable as LULUCF is excluded from the joint EU28 2020-target under the UNFCCC.

TABLE 4(B): REPORTING ON PROGRESS - IN ACHIEVEMENT OF THE QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGETS – FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE USE (I.E: RETIREMENT) OF KYOTO PROTOCOL UNITS (AAUS, ERUS, CERS TCERS AND LCERS) AND OTHER UNITS

Table 4(b)				
Reporting on progress [a, b, c]				
Units of market based mechanisms			*Year*	
			20XX-3 = 2013	20XX-2 = 2014
Kyoto Protocol units [d]	***Kyoto Protocol units***	*(number of units)*	NA*	NA*
		(kt CO2 eq)	NA*	NA*
	AAUs	*(number of units)*	NA*	NA*
		(kt CO2 eq)	NA*	NA*
	ERUs	*(number of units)*	NA*	NA*
		(kt CO2 eq)	NA*	NA*
	CERs	*(number of units)*	NA*	NA*
		(kt CO2 eq)	NA*	NA*
	tCERs	*(number of units)*	NA*	NA*
		(kt CO2 eq)	NA*	NA*
	lCERs	*(number of units)*	NA*	NA*
		(kt CO2 eq)	NA*	NA*
Other units [d,e]	***Units from market-based mechanisms***	*(number of units)*	NA*	NA*
		(kt CO2 eq)	NA*	NA*
	Units from other market-based	*(number of units)*	NA*	NA*
		(kt CO2 eq)	NA*	NA*
Total		*(number of units)*	NA*	NA*
		(kt CO2 eq)	NA*	NA*

Note: 20XX is the latest reporting year.
Abbreviations: AAUs = assigned amount units, CERs = certified emission reductions, ERUs = emission reduction units, lCERs = long-term certified emission reductions, tCERs = temporary certified emission reductions.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] For each reported year, information reported on progress made towards the emission reduction target shall include, in addition to the information noted in paragraphs 9(a-c) of the reporting guidelines, on the use of units from market-based mechanisms.

[c] Parties may include this information, as appropriate and if relevant to their target.

[d] Units surrendered by that Party for that year that have not been previously surrendered by that or any other Party.

[e] Additional columns for each market-based mechanism should be added, if applicable.

* Not Applicable as the use of CERs and ERUs cannot be quantified at the time of reporting.

TABLE 5: SUMMARY OF KEY VARIABLES AND ASSUMPTIONS USED IN THE PROJECTIONS ANALYSIS

Table 5												
Summary of key variables and assumptions used in the projections analysis [a]												
		Historical [b]*							Projected**			
Key underlying assumptions		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2015	2015	2020	2025	2030
Activity	**Unit**								Scenario 'with existing measures'			
General economic parameters												
1b. Gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate	Annual GDP growth rate (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.76%	1.07%	1.07%
3. International coal prices	2010 prices, €/GJ	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17.35	22.32	22.32
4. International oil prices	2010 prices, €/GJ	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	71.19	95.71	95.71
5. International gas prices	2010 prices, €/GJ	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45.54	57.68	57.68
Buildings (in residential and commercial or tertiary sector)												
31a. The number of dwellings	Thousands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	343,412	360,612	360,612

[a] Parties should include key underlying assumptions as appropriate.

[b] Parties should include historical data used to develop the greenhouse gas projections reported.

* In general the starting point for the GHG projection is the latest historic GHG inventory with the future delevelopment projected on the basis of the projected parameters only - such as projected GDP, projected fuel prices etc. (i.e. not historical parameters).

** The assumptions shown for 2030 are the same as for 2025 in order to be consistent with the projection results shown in table 6(a).

TABLE 6(A): INFORMATION ON UPDATED GREENHOUSE GAS PROJECTIONS UNDER A 'WITH MEASURES' SCENARIO

Table 6(a)

Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a 'with measures' scenario [a] *

	GHG emissions and removals [b] (kt CO2 eq)							GHG emission projections (kt CO2 eq)	
	Base year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	20XX[c]-3 =2013	2020#	2030 ##
Sector [d,e]									
Energy**	41648	41648	48477	41248	37537	35917	29066	18040	18742
Transport	10749	10749	12107	12281	13245	13121	11939	12520	12401
Industry/industrial processes***	2341	2341	2878	3630	2790	2033	2133	1872	1711
Agriculture	12489	12489	11892	10897	10452	10082	10148	10094	10209
Forestry/LULUCF****	NA	6772	5046	4765	6109	3046	2390	3966	3679
Waste management/waste	2041	2041	1853	1725	1454	1288	1298	1097	1017
Other (specify)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Gas									
CO2 emissions including net CO2 from LULUCF****	NA	60295	66567	58984	57550	52038	43933	35094	35405
CO2 emissions excluding net CO2 from LULUCF	53569	53569	61594	54268	51505	49086	41622	31387	32023
CH4 emissions including CH4 from LULUCF****	NA	7816	8156	7865	7582	7219	6913	6994	7121
CH4 emissions excluding CH4 from LULUCF	7806	7806	8147	7857	7575	7212	6906	6767	6858
N2O emissions including N2O from LULUCF****	NA	7886	7186	6915	5482	5225	5204	4999	4967
N2O emissions excluding N2O from LULUCF	7850	7850	7121	6874	5426	5138	5132	4967	4933
HFCs	NA,NO	NA,NO	242	703	933	950	782	439	232
PFCs	NA,NO	NA,NO	1	23	19	19	11	6	5
SF6	43	43	102	56	20	36	131	57	31
Other (specify, e.g. NF3)	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO
Total with LULUCF [f] ****	**NA**	**76040**	**82254**	**74546**	**71586**	**65486**	**56974**	**47589**	**47760**
Total without LULUCF	**69268**	**69268**	**77207**	**69781**	**65477**	**62441**	**54584**	**43623**	**44081**

Abbreviations: GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] In accordance with the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications", at a minimum Parties shall report a 'with measures' scenario, and may report 'without measures' and 'with additional measures' scenarios. If a Party chooses to report 'without measures' and/or 'with additional measures' scenarios they are to use tables 6(b) and/or 6(c), respectively. If a Party does not choose to report 'without measures' or 'with additional measures' scenarios then it should not include tables 6(b) or 6(c) in the biennial report.

[b] Emissions and removals reported in these columns should be as reported in the latest GHG inventory and consistent with the emissions and removals reported in the table on GHG emissions and trends provided in this biennial report. Where the sectoral breakdown differs from that reported in the GHG inventory Parties should explain in their biennial report how the inventory sectors relate to the sectors reported in this table.

[c] 20XX is the reporting due-date year (i.e. 2014 for the first biennial report).

[d] In accordance with paragraph 34 of the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting

[e] To the extent possible, the following sectors should be used: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF, waste management/waste, other sectors (i.e. cross-cutting), as appropriate.

[f] Parties may choose to report total emissions with or without LULUCF, as appropriate.

* Denmark without Greenland and the Faroe Islands.

** The IPCC category "Energy" excluding the subcategory "Transport".

*** The IPCC category "Industrial processes and product use".

**** Not Applicable for the assessment of Denmark's contribution to progress towards the joint EU28 2020 under the UNFCCC as LULUCF is excluded from this target.

To be seen as Denmark's projected contribution to the joint EU28 target for 2020 (i.e. without Greenland and the Faroe Islands and without LULUCF and indirect CO2 emissions), however without CO2 from international aviation. When including "inventory CO2 from international aviation" (based on fuel sold to aircrafts starting from Danish airports) as a proxy for CO2 from international aviation activities reported by aviation entities registered in the Danish quota register ("entity CO2 from international and domestic aviation" based on fuel used by Danish entities) in accordance with guidance from the European Commission, the "Total without LULUCF(with CO2 from international aviation)" is in kt CO2eq.: 46,351.19(2020).

As the December 2015 "with measures" projection is a projection for the period until 2025, the projection result reported for 2030 in Table 6(a) is – as a reasonable approximation due to the uncertainties related to greenhouse gas emissions projections – assumed to be the same as the projection result for 2025.

TABLE 6(B): INFORMATION ON UPDATED GREENHOUSE GAS PROJECTIONS UNDER A 'WITHOUT MEASURES' SCENARIO

Table 6(b)

Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a 'without measures' scenario [a] *:

	GHG emissions and removals [b] (kt CO2 eq)							GHG emission projections (kt CO2 eq)	
	Base year	1990	1995	2000 #	2005	2010 ##	20XX[c]-3 =2013	2020	2030
Sector [d,e]									
Energy**	NE#	NE#	NE#	56800	NE#	64100	NE#	NE#	NE#
Transport	NE#	NE#	NE#	13900	NE#	16300	NE#	NE#	NE#
Industry/industrial processes***	NE#	NE#	NE#	700	NE#	1100	NE#	NE#	NE#
Agriculture	NE#	NE#	NE#	13300	NE#	12700	NE#	NE#	NE#
Forestry/LULUCF	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#
Waste management/waste	NE#	NE#	NE#	1500	NE#	1400	NE#	NE#	NE#
Other (specify)	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#
Gas									
CO2 emissions including net CO2 from LULUCF	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#
CO2 emissions excluding net CO2 from LULUCF	NE#	NE#	NE#	69200	NE#	78500	NE#	NE#	NE#
CH4 emissions including CH4 from LULUCF	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#
CH4 emissions excluding CH4 from LULUCF	NE#	NE#	NE#	5800	NE#	5500	NE#	NE#	NE#
N2O emissions including N2O from LULUCF	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#
N2O emissions excluding N2O from LULUCF	NE#	NE#	NE#	10400	NE#	10600	NE#	NE#	NE#
HFCs	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#
PFCs	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#
SF6	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#
Other (specify, e.g. NF3)****	NE#	NE#	NE#	800	NE#	1000	NE#	NE#	NE#
Total with LULUCF [f]	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#	NE#
Total without LULUCF	NE#	NE#	NE#	**86200**	NE#	**95600**	NE#	NE#	NE#

Abbreviations: GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] In accordance with the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications", at a minimum Parties shall report a 'with measures' scenario, and may report 'without measures' and 'with additional measures' scenarios. If a Party chooses to report 'without measures' and/or 'with additional measures' scenarios they are to use tables 6(b) and/or 6(c), respectively. If a Party does not choose to report 'without measures' or 'with additional measures' scenarios then it should not include tables 6(b) or 6(c) in the biennial report.

[b] Emissions and removals reported in these columns should be as reported in the latest GHG inventory and consistent with the emissions and removals reported in the table on GHG emissions and trends provided in this biennial report. Where the sectoral breakdown differs from that reported in the GHG inventory Parties should explain in their biennial report how the inventory sectors relate to the sectors reported in this table.

[c] 20XX is the reporting due-date year (i.e. 2014 for the first biennial report).

[d] In accordance with paragraph 34 of the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications", projections shall be presented on a sectoral basis, to the extent possible, using the same sectoral categories used in the policies and measures section. This table should follow, to the extent possible, the same sectoral categories as those listed in paragraph 17 of those guidelines, namely, to the extent appropriate, the following sectors should be considered: energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management.

[e] To the extent possible, the following sectors should be used: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF, waste management/waste, other sectors (i.e. cross-cutting), as appropriate.

[f] Parties may choose to report total emissions with or without LULUCF, as appropriate.

* Denmark without Greenland and the Faroe Islands
** The IPCC category "Energy" excluding the subcategory "Transport".
*** The IPCC category "Industrial processes and product use".
**** Total F-gases under KP/CP1 (HFCs, PFCs and SF6)

[#] The ex-post estimates in the Effort Analysis carried out in 2003-2005 are made for 2001. (Inventory estimate for 2001 in 2003: 69,4 MtCO2eq without LULUCF)

[##] The ex-ante estimates in the Effort Analysis carried out in 2003-2005 are made for the average of projected annual emissions in 2008-2012. (Projection estimate for 2008-2012 in 2003: 80,1 MtCO2eq/year without LULUCF)

TABLE 6(C): INFORMATION ON UPDATED GREENHOUSE GAS PROJECTIONS UNDER A 'WITH ADDITIONAL MEASURES' SCENARIO

Table 6(c)									
Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a 'with additional measures' scenario [a] *									
	GHG emissions and removals [b] (kt CO2 eq)							GHG emission projections (kt CO2 eq)	
	Base year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	20XX[c]-3 =2013	2020	2030
Sector [d,e]									
Energy**	42948	42948	49556	42588	38965	37444	30418	NE#	NE#
Transport	10749	10749	12107	12281	13245	13121	11939	NE#	NE#
Industry/industrial processes***	2342	2342	2879	3637	2810	2055	2163	NE#	NE#
Agriculture	12526	12526	11930	10934	10490	10119	10169	NE#	NE#
Forestry/LULUCF	6772	6772	5047	4766	6109	3047	2392	NE#	NE#
Waste management/waste	2059	2059	1871	1743	1472	1304	1312	NE#	NE#
Other (specify)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NE#	NE#
Gas									
CO2 emissions including net CO2 from LULUCF	61586	61586	67640	60316	58966	53555	45276	NE#	NE#
CO2 emissions excluding net CO2 from LULUCF	54859	54859	62666	55600	52921	50602	42964	NE#	NE#
CH4 emissions including CH4 from LULUCF	7855	7855	8195	7904	7623	7257	6934	NE#	NE#
CH4 emissions excluding CH4 from LULUCF	7845	7845	8186	7895	7615	7250	6927	NE#	NE#
N2O emissions including N2O from LULUCF	7911	7911	7209	6941	5510	5253	5229	NE#	NE#
N2O emissions excluding N2O from LULUCF	7875	7875	7145	6899	5454	5166	5157	NE#	NE#
HFCs	NE,NA,NO	NE,NA,NO	242	710	952	972	811	NE#	NE#
PFCs	NA,NO	NA,NO	1	23	19	19	11	NE#	NE#
SF6	43	43	103	56	20	36	131	NE#	NE#
Other (specify, e.g. NF3)	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NE#	NE#
Total with LULUCF [f]	**77395**	**77395**	**83390**	**75949**	**73090**	**67091**	**58393**	NE#	NE#
Total without LULUCF	**70623**	**70623**	**78343**	**71184**	**66981**	**64044**	**56001**	NE#	NE#

Abbreviations: GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] In accordance with the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications", at a minimum Parties shall report a 'with measures' scenario, and may report 'without measures' and 'with additional measures' scenarios. If a Party chooses to report 'without measures' and/or 'with additional measures' scenarios they are to use tables 6(b) and/or 6(c), respectively. If a Party does not choose to report 'without measures' or 'with additional measures' scenarios then it should not include tables 6(b) or 6(c) in the biennial report.

[b] Emissions and removals reported in these columns should be as reported in the latest GHG inventory and consistent with the emissions and removals reported in the table on GHG emissions and trends provided in this biennial report. Where the sectoral breakdown differs from that reported in the GHG inventory Parties should explain in their biennial report how the inventory sectors relate to the sectors reported in this table.

[c] 20XX is the reporting due-date year (i.e. 2014 for the first biennial report).

[d] In accordance with paragraph 34 of the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications", projections shall be presented on a sectoral basis, to the extent possible, using the same sectoral categories used in the policies and measures section. This table should follow, to the extent possible, the same sectoral categories as those listed in paragraph 17 of those guidelines, namely, to the extent appropriate, the following sectors should be considered: energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management.

[e] To the extent possible, the following sectors should be used: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF, waste management/waste, other sectors (i.e. cross-cutting), as appropriate.

[f] Parties may choose to report total emissions with or without LULUCF, as appropriate.

* Denmark without Greenland and the Faroe Islands.

** The IPCC category "Energy" excluding the subcategory "Transport".

*** Including the IPCC category "Solvent and Other Product Use".

The overall climate and energy objective of the Danish Government is to implement measures to ensure that Denmark can meet its greenhouse gas reduction obligations under the EU's Climate and Energy Package and thereby contribute to the acheivement of the EU28 joint target for 2020 under the UNFCCC and to the achievement of the EU28+Iceland joint target under the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. As the overall result of the latest "with measures" projection - with the effect of all adopted and implemented policies and measures - is that Denmark will achieve its greenhouse gas emission reduction target under the EU Climate and Energy Package, there has not been a need for adopting additional measures and prepare a "with additional measures" projection.

TABLE 7: PROVISION OF PUBLIC FINANCIAL SUPPORT: SUMMARY INFORMATION IN 2013 AND 2014

Table 7

Provision of public financial support: summary information in 20XX-3 [a]

Year: 2013

Allocation channels	Domestic currency					USD [b]				
	Core/ general [c]	Climate-specific [d]				Core/ general [c]	Climate-specific [d]			
		Mitigation	Adaptation	Cross-cutting [e]	Other [f]		Mitigation	Adaptation	Cross-cutting [e]	Other [f]
Total contributions through multilateral channels:	1,567,214.5	53,317.4	57,500.0	75,166.5	0.0	279,017.5	9,492.2	10,237.0	13,382.2	0.0
Multilateral climate change funds [g]	150,000.0	0.0	0.0	3,167.5	0.0	26,705.1	0.0	0.0	563.9	0.0
Other multilateral climate change funds [h]	30,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,341.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	834,904.6	36,903.0	46,000.0	30,799.0	0.0	148,641.4	6,569.9	8,189.6	5,483.3	0.0
Specialized United Nations bodies	552,309.9	16,414.4	11,500.0	41,200.0	0.0	98,330.0	2,922.3	2,047.4	7,335.0	0.0
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels	0.0	248,605.5	85,034.8	687,708.7	0.0	0.0	44,260.3	15,139.1	122,435.6	0.0
Total	**1,567,214.5**	**301,922.9**	**142,534.8**	**762,875.2**	**0.0**	**279,017.5**	**53,752.5**	**25,376.1**	**135,817.8**	**0.0**

Abbreviation: USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should provide an explanation on methodology used for currency exchange for the information provided in table 7, 7(a) and 7(b) in the box below.

[c] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as climate-specific.

[d] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

[e] This refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

[f] Please specify.

[g] Multilateral climate change funds listed in paragraph 17(a) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.

[h] Other multilateral climate change funds as referred in paragraph 17(b) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.

Each Party shall provide an indication of what new and additional financial resources they have provided, and clarify how they have determined that such resources are new and additional. Please provide this information in relation to table 7(a) and table 7(b).

Documentation box:

Methodology used for currency exchange for the information provided in table 7, 7(a) and 7(b): OECD Annual Exchange Rate. Rates used: 2013: 1 USD = 5,6169 DKK; 2014: 1 USD = 5,6187 DKK.

Table 7

Provision of public financial support: summary information in 20XX-2 [a]

Year: 2014

Allocation channels	Domestic currency					USD [b]				
	Core/ general [c]	Climate-specific [d]				Core/ general [c]	Climate-specific [d]			
		Mitigation	Adaptation	Cross-cutting [e]	Other [f]		Mitigation	Adaptation	Cross-cutting [e]	Other [f]
Total contributions through multilateral channels:	1412523.0	52175.5	40000.0	97455.5	0.0	251396.8	9286.1	7119.1	17344.9	0.0
Multilateral climate change funds [g]	235000.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	41824.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Other multilateral climate change funds [h]	28000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4983.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	524729.0	37925.5	40000.0	50813.0	0.0	93389.8	6749.9	7119.1	9043.6	0.0
Specialized United Nations bodies	624794.0	14250.0	0.0	46631.0	0.0	111199.0	2536.2	0.0	8299.3	0.0
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels	0.0	303127.5	110223.0	766454.5	0.0	0.0	53949.8	19617.2	136411.3	0.0
Total	**1412523.0**	**355303.0**	**150223.0**	**863910.0**	**0.0**	**251396.8**	**63235.9**	**26736.3**	**153756.2**	**0.0**

Abbreviation: USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should provide an explanation on methodology used for currency exchange for the information provided in table 7, 7(a) and 7(b) in the box below.

[c] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as climate-specific.

[d] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

[e] This refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

[f] Please specify.

[g] Multilateral climate change funds listed in paragraph 17(a) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.

[h] Other multilateral climate change funds as referred in paragraph 17(b) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.

Each Party shall provide an indication of what new and additional financial resources they have provided, and clarify how they have determined that such resources are new and additional. Please provide this information in relation to table 7(a) and table 7(b).

Documentation box:

Methodology used for currency exchange for the information provided in table 7, 7(a) and 7(b): OECD Annual Exchange Rate. Rates used: 2013: 1 USD = 5,6169 DKK; 2014: 1 USD = 5,6187 DKK.

TABLE 7(A): PROVISION OF PUBLIC FINANCIAL SUPPORT: CONTRIBUTION THROUGH MULTILATERAL CHANNELS IN 2013 AND 2014

Table 7(a)

Provision of public financial support: contribution through multilateral channels in 20XX-3 = 2013 [a]

Donor funding	Total amount (1000)				Status [b]	Funding source	Financial instrument	Type of support	Sector [c]
	Core /general [d]		Climate-specific [e]		Provided Committed Pledged	ODA OOF Other [f]	Grant Concessional loan Non-concessional loan Equity Other [f]	Mitigation Adaptation Cross-cutting [g] Other [f]	Energy Transport Industry Agriculture Forestry Water and sanitation Cross-cutting Other [f] Not applicable
	DKK	USD	DKK	USD					
Multilateral climate change funds									
1. Global Environment Facility	100,000.00	17,803.40	0	0	Provided	ODA	Grant	NA	NA
2. Least Developed Countries Fund	50,000.00	8,901.70	0	0	Provided	ODA	Grant	NA	NA
3. Special Climate Change Fund	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4. Adaptation Fund	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Green Climate Fund	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6. UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities	0	0	3,167.50	563.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection
7. Other multilateral climate change funds	30,000.00	5,341.00	0	0	Provided	ODA	Grant	NA	NA
Subtotal	**180,000.00**	**32,046.10**	**3,167.50**	**563.90**					
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks									
1. World Bank	423,820.00	75,454.40	0	0	Provided	ODA	Grant	NA	NA
1. World Bank	0	0	41,000.00	7,299.40	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	General environmental protection
1. World Bank	0	0	30,799.00	5,483.30	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection Agriculture
1. World Bank	0	0	239.5	42.7	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection
2. International Finance Corporation	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. African Development Bank	377,776.70	67,257.10	0	0	Provided	ODA	Grant	NA	NA
3. African Development Bank	0	0	17,663.10	3,144.60	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation and supply
3. African Development Bank	0	0	5,000.00	890.20	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Industry
4. Asian Development Bank	33,307.90	5,929.90	0	0	Provided	ODA	Grant	NA	NA
5. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	0	0	19,000.00	3,382.60	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation and supply
6. Inter-American Development Bank	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7. Other	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Subtotal	**834,904.60**	**148,641.40**	**113,702.00**	**20,242.80**					

Table 7(a) (cont.)

Provision of public financial support: contribution through multilateral channels in 20XX-3 = 2013 [a]

Specialized United Nations bodies									
1. United Nations Development Programme	335,912.60	59,803.90	0	0	Provided	ODA	Grant	NA	NA
1. United Nations Development Programme (specific programmes)	0	0	16,414.40	2,922.30	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Conflict prevention and resolution,
1. United Nations Development Programme (specific programmes)	0	0	12,250.00	2,180.90	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection Other multisector
1. United Nations Development Programme (specific programmes)	0	0	11,500.00	2,047.40	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Government and civil society, general
2. United Nations Environment Programme (specific programmes)	25,000.00	4,450.90	28,950.00	5,154.10	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection
3. Other	191,397.30	34,075.20	0	0	Provided	ODA	Grant	NA	NA
Subtotal	**552,309.90**	**98,330.00**	**69,114.40**	**12,304.70**					
Total	**1,567,215**	**279,018**	**185,984**	**33,111**					

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as provided, committed and/or pledged. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as

[c] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under "Other".

[d] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as climate-specific.

[e] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

[f] Please specify.

[g] This refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Notes:

NA: Not Applicable.

New and Additional (cf. CTF note to Table 7): According to the reporting requirements, Annex II parties shall clarify how they have determined if resources are new and additional. When the terminology "new and additional" was used in Article 4.3 of the UNFCCC, the intent was to ensure that no development assistance funds would be diverted by Annex II developed country Parties to meet their obligations under the Convention. There is still not any agreement on a definition of new and additional. Denmark sees climate and development assistance as strongly interdependent and, as climate is mainstreamed in Danish development assistance, climate finance cannot be clearly separated from development finance altogether, except for the earmarked funds in the Climate Envelope.

Table 7(a)

Provision of public financial support: contribution through multilateral channels in 20XX-2 = 2014 [a]

Donor funding	Total amount (1000)				Status [b]	nding sou	ancial instrume	ype of suppor	Sector [c]
	Core /general [d]		Climate-specific [e]		Provided Committed Pledged	ODA OOF Other [f]	Grant Concessional loan Non-concessional loan Equity Other [f]	Mitigation Adaptation Cross-cutting [g] Other [f]	Energy Transport Industry Agriculture Forestry Water and sanitation Cross-cutting Other [f] Not applicable
	DKK	USD	DKK	USD					
Multilateral climate change funds									
1. Global Environment Facility	135,000.00	24,026.90	0	0	Provided	ODA	Grant	?	?
1. Global Environment Facility	0	0	11.5	2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection
2. Least Developed Countries Fund	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Special Climate Change Fund	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4. Adaptation Fund	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Green Climate Fund	100,000.00	17,797.70	0	0	Provided	ODA	Grant	NA	NA
6. UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7. Other multilateral climate change funds	28,000.00	4,983.40	0	0	Provided	ODA	Grant	NA	NA
Subtotal	**263,000.00**	**46,808.00**	**11.50**	**2.00**					
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks									
1. World Bank	436,320.00	77,655.00	0	0	Provided	ODA	Grant	NA	NA
1. World Bank	0	0	43,538.00	7,748.80	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection Agriculture Government and civil society, general
1. World Bank	0	0	40,000.00	7,119.10	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	General environmental protection
1. World Bank	0	0	9,007.00	1,603.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation and supply
2. International Finance Corporation	0	0	7,275.00	1,294.80	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection
3. African Development Bank	55,101.00	9,806.70	0	0	Provided	ODA	Grant	NA	NA
3. African Development Bank	0	0	93	16.6	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation and supply
4. Asian Development Bank	33,308.00	5,928.10	0	0	Provided	ODA	Grant	NA	NA
4. Asian Development Bank	0	0	24,075.50	4,284.90	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Industry
5. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	0	0	4,750.00	845.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation and supply
6. Inter-American Development Bank	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7. Other	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Subtotal	**524,729.00**	**93,389.80**	**128,738.50**	**22,912.60**					

Table 7(a) (cont.)

Provision of public financial support: contribution through multilateral channels in 20XX-2 = 2014 [a]

Specialized United Nations bodies									
1. United Nations Development Programme	346,478.00	61,665.10	0	0	Provided	ODA	Grant	NA	NA
1. United Nations Development Programme (specific programmes)	0	0	14,250.00	2,536.20	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Conflict prevention and
1. United Nations Development Programme (specific programmes)	0	0	6,631.00	1,180.20	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Energy generation and supply
2. United Nations Environment Programme	30,000.00	5,339.30	0	0	Provided	ODA	Grant	NA	NA
2. United Nations Environment Programme (specific programmes)	0	0	40,000.00	7,119.10	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection
3. Other	248,316.00	44,194.60	0	0	Provided	ODA	Grant	NA	NA
Subtotal	**624,794.00**	**111,199.00**	**60,881.00**	**10,835.50**					
Total	**1,412,523**	**251,396.80**	**189,631.00**	**33,750.10**					

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as provided, committed and/or pledged. Parties will provide the information for as many status

[c] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under "Other".

[d] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as climate-specific.

[e] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

[f] Please specify.

[g] This refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Notes:

NA: Not Applicable.

New and Additional (cf. CTF note to Table 7): According to the reporting requirements, Annex II parties shall clarify how they have determined if resources are new and additional. When the terminology "new and additional" was used in Article 4.3 of the UNFCCC, the intent was to ensure that no development assistance funds would be diverted by Annex II developed country Parties to meet their obligations under the Convention. There is still not any agreement on a definition of new and additional. Denmark sees climate and development assistance as strongly interdependent and, as climate is mainstreamed in Danish development assistance, climate finance cannot be clearly separated from development finance altogether, except for the earmarked funds in the Climate Envelope.

TABLE 7(B): PROVISION OF PUBLIC FINANCIAL SUPPORT: CONTRIBUTION THROUGH BILATERAL, REGIONAL AND OTHER CHANNELS IN 2013 AND 2014

Table 7(b)

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 20XX-3 = 2013 [a]

Recipient country/ region/project/ programme [b]	Total amount (1000)		Status [c]	Funding source	Financial instrument	Type of support	Sector [d]	Additional Information [e]
	Climate-specific [f]		Provided, Committed, Pledged	ODA OOF Other [g]	Grant Concessional loan Non-concessional loan Equity Other [g]	Mitigation Adaptation Cross-cutting [h] Other [g]	Energy Transport Industry Agriculture Forestry Water and sanitation Cross-cutting Other [g]	
	DKK	USD						
Africa	14,337.30	2,552.50	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Agriculture	104.Afrika.34-6.
Africa	8,318.20	1,480.90	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Government and civil society, general	104.N.100.b.30.
Africa	6,953.30	1,237.90	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.SydligeAfrika.5
Asia	8,729.10	1,554.10	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.G.15-3.
Asia	2,000.00	356.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.Mekong.21
Asia	5,000.00	890.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Mekong.22
Asia	1,000.00	178	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	General environmental protection	104.Mekong.19
Bangladesh	500	89	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.Bangladesh.125-20-94.DAC.
Bangladesh	1,506.70	268.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Bangladesh.814-300-1
Bangladesh	277.6	49.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Bangladesh.814-300-4
Bangladesh	428.8	76.3	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Government and civil society, general	104.Bangladesh.125-20-93.DAC
Bangladesh	22,376.00	3,983.70	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water supply and sanitation	104.Bangladesh.814-300-2
Bangladesh	4,946.20	880.6	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	General environmental protection	104.Bangladesh.820-1.A.DAC.
Benin	3	0.5	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Government and civil society, general	104.benin.35-4
Benin	17,555.80	3,125.50	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Transport and storage	104.Benin.815-300-1
Benin	1,120.00	199.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Transport and storage	104.Benin.815-300-2
Benin	1,357.90	241.8	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Transport and storage	104.Benin.815-300-3
Bhutan	5,749.60	1,023.60	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Bhutan.806.200-1
Bhutan	10,452.20	1,860.90	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Bhutan.806.200-2
Bhutan	259.8	46.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Other multisector	104.Bhutan.3/77-3
Bolivia	10,524.60	1,873.70	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Agriculture	104.Bolivia.805-301.
Bolivia	5,501.40	979.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Agriculture	104.Bolivia.805-302.
Bolivia	566.6	100.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Agriculture	104.Bolivia.805-304.
Bolivia	451.6	80.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Agriculture	104.Bolivia.805-305.
Burkina Faso	3,572.60	636	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Water supply and sanitation	104.BKF.814-200-2
Burkina Faso	169.4	30.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Water supply and sanitation	104.BKF.814-200-3
Burkina Faso	1,976.50	351.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Water supply and sanitation	104.BKF.814-300-1
Burkina Faso	17,290.50	3,078.30	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agriculture	104.BKF.805-300-1
Burkina Faso	5,434.20	967.5	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agriculture	104.BKF.805-300-2
China	86	15.3	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Industry	104.Kina.9-7.
China	11,517.30	2,050.50	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation and supply	104.Kina.1.MFS.4-1-1.
China	8,785.70	1,564.10	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation and supply	104.Kina.1.MFS.4-1-2.
China	1,045.50	186.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation and supply	104.Kina.1.MFS.4-1-3.
China	961.7	171.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation and supply	104.Kina.1.MFS.4-1-4.
China	204.5	36.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation and supply	104.O.30.Kina.54.
Egypt	3,750.00	667.6	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.G.3-3-1.
Egypt	576.4	102.6	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation and supply	104.O.30.Egypten.10.
Ethiopia	1,511.40	269.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.Etiopien.19-27.ADD
Ethiopia	795.2	141.6	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Other multisector	104.Etiopien.19-30.ADD
Far East Asia	2,500.00	445.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Fishing	104.Mekong.20
Ghana	82.7	14.7	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agriculture	104.Ghana.21-8
Indonesia	15,888.50	2,828.70	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.G.13-6.
Indonesia	7,570.20	1,347.80	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.indonesien.1.mfs.5-1
Indonesia	10,145.70	1,806.30	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.indonesien.1.mfs.5-3
Indonesia	2.7	0.5	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.indonesien.1.mfs.5-4
Indonesia	2,086.20	371.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.indonesien.1.mfs.5-6
Indonesia	1,776.10	316.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Indonesien.1.MFS.4-1.
Indonesia	106.3	18.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.N.265.b.11.
Interregional	500	89	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Other multisector	104.C.100.b.
Interregional	6.8	1.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Unspecified	104.DAN.4-59.j.4.

Table 7(b)								
Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 20XX-3 = 2013 [a]								
Recipient country/ region/project/ programme [b]	Total amount (1000)		Status [c]	Funding source	Financial instrument	Type of support	Sector [d]	Additional Information [e]
	Climate-specific [f]		Provided, Committed, Pledged	ODA OOF Other [g]	Grant Concessional loan Non-concessional loan Equity Other [g]	Mitigation Adaptation Cross-cutting [h] Other [g]	Energy Transport Industry Agriculture Forestry Water and sanitation Cross-cutting Other [g]	
	DKK	USD						
Interregional	2,000.00	356.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Energy generation and supply	104.dan.6-94
Interregional	943.3	167.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Unspecified	104.Dan.7-Udvalgetsegneprojekter
Interregional	1,124.00	200.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Unspecified	104.Dan.7-U-lands-tv-puljen
Interregional	15,075.50	2,684.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Post-secondary education	104.Dan.8.a.3.
Interregional	562.5	100.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.DAN.8.b.77.
Interregional	17,141.50	3,051.80	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Post-secondary education	104.Dan.8.L.2600
Interregional	6,941.60	1,235.80	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.G.15-1.
Interregional	12,500.00	2,225.40	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.G.15-2.
Interregional	5,000.00	890.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.G.15-7.
Interregional	4,000.00	712.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.G.16-11.
Interregional	8,400.00	1,495.50	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.G.16-12.
Interregional	1,000.00	178	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.G.16-13.
Interregional	5,000.00	890.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.G.16-17.
Interregional	1,000.00	178	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.G.16-3.
Interregional	6,000.00	1,068.20	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.G.16-6.
Interregional	700	124.6	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.G.16-8.
Interregional	57,500.00	10,237.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Unspecified	104.N.139.a.
Interregional	7,563.50	1,346.60	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.N.265.b.12.
Interregional	56,500.00	10,058.90	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Unspecified	104.N.266.a.
Interregional	25,000.00	4,450.90	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Unspecified	104.N.80.a.
Interregional	125,000.00	22,254.30	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.O.14-3.
Interregional	750	133.5	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Government and civil society, general	104.X.90-29-11.
Interregional	825	146.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Government and civil society, general	400.E.11-1.c.1.
Interregional	744.9	132.6	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	(tom)
Interregional	367.1	65.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business and other services	104.A.1.e.150.
Interregional	382.7	68.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Water supply and sanitation	104.Dan.8.b.45.
Interregional	3,000.00	534.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.G.12-24.
Interregional	10,922.00	1,944.50	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.G.15-11.
Interregional	13,333.30	2,373.80	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.G.15-15.
Interregional	750	133.5	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Industry	104.X.50-14-1.
Interregional	280	49.8	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	evelopment food aid/Food security assistanc	73.C.27.i.31
Interregional	170.8	30.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agriculture	104.A.1.e.148
Interregional	7,408.50	1,319.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	General environmental protection	104.C.175-1.
Kenya	5,000.00	890.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.G.13-5.
Kenya	1,047.80	186.5	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.G.15-5.
Kenya	250.3	44.6	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Industry	104.Ken.151-113.NBO
Kenya	13,508.30	2,404.90	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Business and other services	104.Kenya.809-200-1.
Kenya	9,012.60	1,604.60	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Business and other services	104.Kenya.809-200-2.
Kenya	19,644.50	3,497.40	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Business and other services	104.Kenya.809-200-3.
Kenya	125.3	22.3	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Industry	104.Kenya.135-287
Kenya	11,060.90	1,969.20	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Kenya.806-20-16
Kenya	14,733.50	2,623.10	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Kenya.806-20-17
Kenya	12,894.10	2,295.60	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Kenya.806-20-18
Kenya	220.2	39.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.N.472.b.6.
Kenya	1,572.70	280	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.N.472.b.7.
Malawi	44.4	7.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.N.339.b.6.
Malawi	141.7	25.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.N.339.b.7.
Mali	44.7	8	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation and supply	104.Mali.5-15
Mali	644.5	114.7	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Mali.5-20
Mali	2,021.40	359.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Agriculture	104.Mali.805-100-1

Table 7(b)

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 20XX-3 = 2013 [a]

Recipient country/ region/project/ programme [b]	Total amount (1000)		Status [c]	Funding source	Financial instrument	Type of support	Sector [d]	Additional Information [e]
	Climate-specific [f]		Provided, Committed, Pledged	ODA OOF Other [g]	Grant Concessional loan Non-concessional loan Equity Other [g]	Mitigation Adaptation Cross-cutting [h] Other [g]	Energy Transport Industry Agriculture Forestry Water and sanitation Cross-cutting Other [g]	
	DKK	USD						
Mali	1,136.70	202.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Agriculture	104.Mali.805-100-3
Mali	546.6	97.3	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Agriculture	104.Mali.805-100-4
Mali	989.8	176.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Agriculture	104.Mali.805-100-5
Mali	12,999.80	2,314.40	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Water supply and sanitation	104.Mali.814-200-1
Middle East	3,101.80	552.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Agriculture	104.Mellemøsten.5.
Mozambique	8,941.00	1,591.80	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.Mozambique.806-200-1
Mozambique	3,750.00	667.6	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.Mozambique.806-200-3
Mozambique	819.8	145.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.Mozambique.806-200-4
Mozambique	1,000.00	178	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.Mozambique.806-200-5
Mozambique	1,100.00	195.8	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Industry	104.Moz.100.240
Mozambique	1,235.20	219.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Industry	104.Moz.100.242
Mozambique	71.3	12.7	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Mozambique.50-174
Mozambique	14.8	2.6	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.N.424.b.3.
Myanmar (Burm	750	133.5	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Government and civil society, general	104.A.1.b.MRD.2.Burma.2-60.RGN
Nepal	102.3	18.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.N.424.b.5.
Nepal	11,123.80	1,980.40	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Energy generation and supply	104.Nepal.802-300-1.KTM.
Nepal	15,597.50	2,776.90	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Energy generation and supply	104.Nepal.802-300-2.KTM.
Nepal	1,254.50	223.3	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Energy generation and supply	104.Nepal.802-300-3.KTM.
Nepal	1,464.00	260.6	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Energy generation and supply	104.Nepal.802-300-4.KTM.
Nepal	260.9	46.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Energy generation and supply	104.Nepal.802-300-5.KTM.
Nepal	633	112.7	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation and supply	104.Nepal.802-200-1.
Niger	9,553.70	1,700.90	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Niger.814-200-1.NIM
Niger	2,388.60	425.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Niger.814-200-2.NIM.
Niger	525	93.5	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Niger.814-200-3.NIM
Niger	4,504.60	802	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Agriculture	104.Niger.805-1.
Niger	13,735.20	2,445.30	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Agriculture	104.Niger.805-2.
Niger	173.3	30.8	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Agriculture	104.Niger.805-4.
North and Centr	3	0.5	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Centralamerika.29-1
North and Centr	8.3	1.5	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Other multisector	104.Centralamerika.29-3-1
North and Centr	4.5	0.8	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Other multisector	104.Centralamerika.29-4.a
North and Centr	9.4	1.7	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Other multisector	104.Centralamerika.29-4.b
Serbia	520.8	92.7	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Agriculture	403.Serbien.1-1-01-02/2014-10158
Serbia	365.9	65.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Agriculture	403.Serbien.1-1-01-03/2014-7428
Serbia	1,696.10	302	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agriculture	403.Serbien.1-1-01-01/2014-11017
Somalia	2,000.00	356.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Agriculture	104.Somalia.20-2.MGQ
South Africa	129.2	23	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Energy generation and supply	104.Sydafrika.4.a.246
South Africa	171.1	30.5	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Sydafrika.4.a.252
South Africa	8,522.00	1,517.20	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.G.15-19.
South Africa	60.1	10.7	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Industry	104.sydafrika.14-242
South Africa	1,512.60	269.3	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation and supply	104.Sydafrika.76
Tanzania	601.6	107.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Tanzania.160-289
Tanzania	25.2	4.5	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.N.265.b.8.
Tanzania	35.7	6.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Tanzania.1.MFS.29-1.
Tanzania	1,394.20	248.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Forestry	104.Tanzania.1.MFS.29-3.
Uganda	355.6	63.3	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Industry	104.Uga.82-001-2
Uganda	507.7	90.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Other social infrastructure and services	104.Uganda.101.10.07.
Uganda	1,526.70	271.8	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.Uganda.101.12.02
Uganda	40,670.00	7,240.60	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Uganda.814.501
Uganda	27,500.00	4,895.90	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Uganda.814.502
Uganda	7,313.70	1,302.10	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Uganda.814-401

Table 7(b)

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 20XX-3 = 2013 [a]

Recipient country/ region/project/ programme [b]	Total amount (1000)		Status [c]	Funding source	Financial instrument	Type of support	Sector [d]	Additional Information [e]
	Climate-specific [f]		Provided, Committed, Pledged	ODA OOF Other [g]	Grant Concessional loan Non-concessional loan Equity Other [g]	Mitigation Adaptation Cross-cutting [h] Other [g]	Energy Transport Industry Agriculture Forestry Water and sanitation Cross-cutting Other [g]	
	DKK	USD						
Uganda	335.9	59.8	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Uganda.814-405
Uganda	780.3	138.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Industry	104.Uganda.62-261
Uganda	12,622.60	2,247.20	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Water supply and sanitation	104.Uganda.814-402
Uganda	18,591.70	3,310.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Agriculture	104.Uganda.821-3.
Uganda	6,809.50	1,212.30	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Agriculture	46.Uganda.5.B.1-5.
Vietnam	219.8	39.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.Vietnam.30.m.131
Vietnam	449.6	80	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Vietnam.30.m-141
Vietnam	20,704.20	3,686.10	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Vietnam.814-300-1
Vietnam	2,257.20	401.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.G.15-18.
Vietnam	457	81.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Agriculture	104.N.308.b.5.
Vietnam	261.9	46.6	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Vietnam.30.m.137.HAN
Vietnam	78.9	14.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Agriculture	104.Vietnam.805-200-1
Vietnam	10,594.10	1,886.10	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Vietnam.820-1
Vietnam	15,337.50	2,730.60	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation and supply	104.Vietnam.820-2
Vietnam	1,068.70	190.3	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Vietnam.820-3
Vietnam	944.5	168.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Government and civil society, general	104.N.424.b.4.
Vietnam	219.4	39.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	General environmental protection	104.Vietnam.30.m.136
Vietnam	40.3	7.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water supply and sanitation	104.Vietnam.814-200.2
Vietnam	203.4	36.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water supply and sanitation	104.Vietnam.814-200.3
Zambia	5,333.90	949.6	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Zambia.814-200-2.
Zambia	5,368.80	955.8	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Zambia.814-200-3.
Zambia	752.3	133.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Zambia.814-200-4.
Zambia	4,579.60	815.3	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Zambia.806-101
Zambia	2,165.10	385.5	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Zambia.806-103
Zambia	11.3	2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Zambia.806-104
Zambia	344.6	61.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	46.B.2.LUN

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows; USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should report, to the extent possible, on details contained in this table.

[c] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as provided, committed and/or pledged. Parties will provide the information for as

[d] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under "Other".

[e] Parties should report, as appropriate, on project details and the implementing agency.

[f] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

[g] Please specify.

[h] This refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Notes:

New and Additional (cf. CTF note to Table 7): According to the reporting requirements, Annex II parties shall clarify how they have determined if resources are new and additional.

Table 7(b)

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 20XX-2 = 2014 [a]

Recipient country/ region/project/ programme [b]	Total amount (1000)		Status [c]	Funding source	Financial instrument	Type of support	Sector [d]	Additional Information [e]
	Climate-specific [f]		Provided, Committed, Pledged	ODA OOF Other [g]	Grant Concessional loan Non-concessional loan Equity Other [g]	Mitigation Adaptation Cross-cutting [h] Other [g]	Energy Transport Industry Agriculture Forestry Water and sanitation Cross-cutting Other [g]	
	DKK	USD						
Afghanistan	9,000.00	1,601.80	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Emergency response	104.Afghanistan.28-3
Afghanistan	41,500.00	7,386.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Agriculture	104.Afghanistan.CP.01.03.
Afghanistan	9,750.00	1,735.30	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Other multisector	104.Afghanistan.28-1
Africa	15,681.50	2,790.90	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Agriculture	104.Afrika.34-6.
Africa	68	12.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Government and civil society, general	104.DAN.6-63-2.
Africa	4,828.00	859.3	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.SydligeAfrika.5
Africa	234	41.6	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Agriculture	104.Afrika.34-6.
Africa South of S	1,285.00	228.7	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Government and civil society, general	104.X.90-29-5.
Africa South of S	1,048.00	186.5	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Trade policy and regulations	104.X.90-29-1.
Asia	14,885.00	2,649.20	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.G.15-3.
Asia	1,250.00	222.5	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	onflict prevention and resolution, peace and securi	104.Indonesien.1.MRD.17-2
Asia	1,000.00	178	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.Mekong.21
Asia	2,402.50	427.6	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Mekong.22
Asia	564.5	100.5	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Government and civil society, general	400.E.11.ASEAN.2-1.
Asia	584.5	104	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Government and civil society, general	104.X.90-29-16.
Bangladesh	1,411.00	251.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Bangladesh.814-300-1
Bangladesh	135	24	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Bangladesh.814-300-3
Bangladesh	4,966.00	883.8	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.Bangladesh.820-1.A.DAC.
Bangladesh	10,818.00	1,925.40	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.Bangladesh.820-2.DAC.
Bangladesh	38,788.50	6,903.50	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water supply and sanitation	104.Bangladesh.814-300-2
Benin	263	46.8	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Transport and storage	104.Benin.815-300-2
Benin	255	45.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Transport and storage	104.Benin.815-300-3
Bolivia	249	44.3	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Other multisector	104.Bolivia.21-100-39.LPB
Bolivia	2,695.50	479.7	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Agriculture	104.Bolivia.805-301.
Bolivia	1,088.00	193.6	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Agriculture	104.Bolivia.805-302.
Bolivia	453	80.6	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Agriculture	104.Bolivia.805-304.
Bolivia	269	47.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Agriculture	104.Bolivia.805-305.
Bolivia	16,294.50	2,900.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Agriculture	104.Bolivia.CP.01-01
Bolivia	42,650.00	7,590.70	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.Bolivia.CP.01-03
Bolivia	191	34	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Industry	104.Bolivia.34.49.
Bolivia	12	2.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Agriculture	104.Bolivia.805-202.
Burkina Faso	5,125.00	912.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Water supply and sanitation	104.BKF.814-300-1
Burkina Faso	17,803.50	3,168.60	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agriculture	104.BKF.805-300-1
Burkina Faso	17,462.00	3,107.80	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agriculture	104.BKF.805-300-2
China	9,880.00	1,758.40	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation and supply	104.Kina.1.MFS.4-1-1.
China	11,940.00	2,125.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation and supply	104.Kina.1.MFS.4-1-2.
China	414	73.7	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation and supply	104.Kina.1.MFS.4-1-3.
China	1,025.00	182.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation and supply	104.Kina.1.MFS.4-1-4.
China	620	110.3	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation and supply	104.Kina.1.MFS.4-1-5.
Ethiopia	640	113.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Other multisector	104.Etiopien.19-30.ADD
Far East Asia	1,000.00	178	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Government and civil society, general	104.X.90-29-15.
Far East Asia	2,628.50	467.8	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Fishing	104.Mekong.20
Ghana	646	115	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation and supply	(tom)
Honduras	61	10.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Forestry	104.N.264.b.14.
Indonesia	3,531.00	628.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.G.13-6.
Indonesia	6,091.00	1,084.10	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.indonesien.1.mfs.5-1
Indonesia	3,682.00	655.3	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.indonesien.1.mfs.5-3
Indonesia	2,898.00	515.8	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.indonesien.1.mfs.5-6
Indonesia	1,500.00	267	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.N.445.b.2.
Indonesia	567.5	101	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Indonesien.1.MFS.4-1.

Table 7(b)								
Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 20XX-2 = 2014 [a]								
Recipient country/ region/project/ programme [b]	Total amount (1000)		Status [c]	Funding source	Financial instrument	Type of support	Sector [d]	Additional Information [e]
	Climate-specific [f]		Provided, Committed, Pledged	ODA OOF Other [g]	Grant Concessional loan Non-concessional loan Equity Other [g]	Mitigation Adaptation Cross-cutting [h] Other [g]	Energy Transport Industry Agriculture Forestry Water and sanitation Cross-cutting Other [g]	
	DKK	USD						
Indonesia	1,203.00	214.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.N.265.b.11.
Indonesia	674.5	120	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Industry	104.X.90-12-2
Indonesia	189.5	33.7	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Industry	104.X.90-12-5
Interregional	1,250.00	222.5	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Government and civil society, general	104.A.1.b.1-3-6.3
Interregional	894.5	159.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Business and other services	104.A.1.e.150.
Interregional	1,604.00	285.5	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.A.1.e.153
Interregional	878	156.3	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Emergency response	104.a.1.e.157
Interregional	689	122.6	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Unspecified	104.A.1.e.2014-FOM
Interregional	3,500.00	622.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Other multisector	104.C.100.b.
Interregional	9,377.50	1,669.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Unspecified	104.Dan.7-Oplysningsprojekter
Interregional	378	67.3	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Unspecified	104.Dan.7-Rejsestipendier
Interregional	2,905.50	517.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Unspecified	104.Dan.7-Udvalgetsegneprojekter
Interregional	156	27.8	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Unspecified	104.Dan.7-U-lands-tv-puljen
Interregional	16,412.50	2,921.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Other multisector	104.Dan.8.a.3.
Interregional	3,202.50	570	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Post-secondary education	104.Dan.8.L.2600
Interregional	8,902.00	1,584.40	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.G.15-1.
Interregional	5,000.00	889.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.G.16-17.
Interregional	6,300.00	1,121.30	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.G.16-6.
Interregional	5,800.00	1,032.30	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.G.16-8.
Interregional	25,000.00	4,449.40	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.G.17-1.
Interregional	14,493.00	2,579.40	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Unspecified	104.N.100.a.
Interregional	61,500.00	10,945.60	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Unspecified	104.N.139.a.
Interregional	7,500.00	1,334.80	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Unspecified	104.N.264.a.
Interregional	7,773.50	1,383.50	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.N.265.b.12.
Interregional	60,500.00	10,767.60	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Unspecified	104.N.266.a.
Interregional	10,000.00	1,779.80	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Government and civil society, general	104.N.453.a.08-10.
Interregional	7,000.00	1,245.80	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Unspecified	104.N.491.a.
Interregional	5,000.00	889.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.N.569-1.
Interregional	28,000.00	4,983.40	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Unspecified	104.N.80.a.
Interregional	987.5	175.8	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Other multisector	104.N.94
Interregional	4,046.50	720.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Unspecified	104.Q.1.PDK-Informationsaktiviteter
Interregional	1,000.00	178	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Industry	104.X.70-7
Interregional	2,550.00	453.8	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Industry	104.X.81.
Interregional	12,500.00	2,224.70	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	2014-12190
Interregional	546	97.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Other multisector	2014-2780
Interregional	5,000.00	889.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	2014-4723
Interregional	3,500.00	622.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	46.B.117.b.12.
Interregional	1,750.00	311.5	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	46.B.117.b.15.
Interregional	6,000.00	1,067.90	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	46.C.52-8.
Interregional	2,628.50	467.8	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	82.B.151-2.
Interregional	20,000.00	3,559.50	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	82.C.67.t.24.
Interregional	751	133.7	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	(tom)
Interregional	3,000.00	533.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.G.12-24.
Interregional	708	126	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.G.15-11.
Interregional	11,380.00	2,025.40	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation and supply	104.G.17-2
Interregional	37	6.6	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.N.264.b.16.
Interregional	5,000.00	889.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Unspecified	104.N.472.a.
Interregional	169	30.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Other multisector	2014-19966
Interregional	280	49.8	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Development food aid/Food security assistance	73.C.27.i.31
Interregional	10,760.00	1,915.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	General environmental protection	104.C.175-1.

Table 7(b)								
Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 20XX-2 = 2014 [a]								
Recipient country/ region/project/ programme [b]	Total amount (1000)		Status [c]	Funding source	Financial instrument	Type of support	Sector [d]	Additional Information [e]
	Climate-specific [f]		Provided, Committed, Pledged	ODA OOF Other [g]	Grant Concessional loan Non-concessional loan Equity Other [g]	Mitigation Adaptation Cross-cutting [h] Other [g]	Energy Transport Industry Agriculture Forestry Water and sanitation Cross-cutting Other [g]	
	DKK	USD						
Interregional	288	51.3	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	General environmental protection	104.C.175-4.
Kenya	20,191.00	3,593.50	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.G.15-5.
Kenya	2,219.00	394.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.kenya.120-158-79.NBO
Kenya	13,547.00	2,411.10	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Business and other services	104.Kenya.809-200-1.
Kenya	8,211.00	1,461.40	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Business and other services	104.Kenya.809-200-2.
Kenya	4,696.00	835.8	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Business and other services	104.Kenya.809-200-3.
Kenya	300	53.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Unspecified	2014-5240
Kenya	129	23	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Industry	104.Ken.151-113.NBO
Kenya	7,483.00	1,331.80	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Kenya.806-20-16
Kenya	7,638.00	1,359.40	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Kenya.806-20-17
Kenya	19,016.50	3,384.50	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Kenya.806-20-18
Kenya	6	1.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Kenya.820/3
Kyrgyzstan	219.5	39.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	403.Centralasien.1-21/2014-10640
Mali	6,292.00	1,119.80	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Business and other services	104.Mali.809-200-2
Mali	92	16.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Business and other services	104.Mali.809-200-4
Mali	302.5	53.8	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Agriculture	104.Mali.805-100-1
Mali	1,323.50	235.6	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Agriculture	104.Mali.805-100-3
Mali	0.5	0.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Agriculture	104.Mali.805-100-4
Mali	378	67.3	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Agriculture	104.Mali.805-100-5
Mali	47,434.50	8,442.30	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Water supply and sanitation	104.Mali.814-200-1
Middle East	402.5	71.6	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Agriculture	104.Mellemøsten.5.
Mozambique	7,737.50	1,377.10	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.Mozambique.806-200-1
Mozambique	3,017.00	537	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.Mozambique.806-200-2
Mozambique	3,750.00	667.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.Mozambique.806-200-3
Mozambique	1,332.00	237.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.Mozambique.806-200-4
Mozambique	48	8.5	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Mozambique.50-174
Myanmar (Burma	400	71.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Government and civil society, general	104.A.1.b.MRD.2.Burma.2-60.RGN
Myanmar (Burma	1,975.00	351.5	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Agriculture	104.A.1.b.MRD.2.Burma.2-79.RGN.
Nepal	294	52.3	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Industry	104.Nepal.62.Biosa&NFS.KTM
Nepal	232.5	41.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Industry	104.Nepal.62.Nilpeter.KTM
Nepal	13,550.00	2,411.60	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Energy generation and supply	104.Nepal.802-300-1.KTM.
Nepal	4,000.00	711.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Energy generation and supply	104.Nepal.802-300-2.KTM.
Nepal	1,000.00	178	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Energy generation and supply	104.Nepal.802-300-3.KTM.
Nepal	1,000.00	178	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Energy generation and supply	104.Nepal.802-300-4.KTM.
Nepal	99	17.6	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Energy generation and supply	104.Nepal.802-300-5.KTM.
Nepal	62.5	11.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Government and civil society, general	104.Nepal.5-88.KTM
Nepal	19	3.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation and supply	104.Nepal.802-200-1.
Nepal	1,322.00	235.3	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation and supply	104.Nepal.802-200-2.
Niger	2,250.00	400.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Agriculture	104.Niger.805.200
Niger	10,211.00	1,817.30	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Niger.814-200-1.NIM
Niger	4,478.00	797	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Niger.814-200-2.NIM.
Niger	591.5	105.3	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Niger.814-200-3.NIM
Niger	1,186.50	211.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Niger.814-200-4.NIM.
Niger	163	29	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Niger.814-200-5.NIM
Niger	489	87	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Agriculture	104.Niger.805-1.
Niger	22	3.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Agriculture	104.Niger.805-4.
North and Centra	1.5	0.3	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Centralamerika.29-1
Serbia	2,604.50	463.5	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Agriculture	403.Serbien.1-1-01-02/2014-10158
Serbia	372	66.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Agriculture	403.Serbien.1-1-01-03/2014-7428
Serbia	79	14.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Agriculture	403.Serbien.1-1-01-04/2014-11021

Table 7(b)

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 20XX-2 = 2014 [a]

Recipient country/ region/project/ programme [b]	Total amount (1000)		Status [c]	Funding source	Financial instrument	Type of support	Sector [d]	Additional Information [e]
	Climate-specific [f]		Provided, Committed, Pledged	ODA OOF Other [g]	Grant Concessional loan Non-concessional loan Equity Other [g]	Mitigation Adaptation Cross-cutting [h] Other [g]	Energy Transport Industry Agriculture Forestry Water and sanitation Cross-cutting Other [g]	
	DKK	USD						
Serbia	1,974.50	351.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agriculture	403.Serbien.1-1-01-01/2014-11017
Somalia	2,000.00	356	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Agriculture	104.Somalia.20-2.MGQ
Somalia	20,000.00	3,559.50	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	General environmental protection	104.C.175-2.
South Africa	370.5	65.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Sydafrika.4.a.252
South Africa	1,283.00	228.3	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.G.15-19.
South Africa	97.5	17.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Sydafrika.1.MFS.81
South Africa	108	19.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Sydafrika.1.MFS.82
South Africa	888	158	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Sydafrika.1.MFS.83
South Africa	2,166.00	385.5	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation and supply	104.Sydafrika.76
Tanzania	635	113	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Tanzania.160-289
Tanzania	32	5.7	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Tanzania.1.MFS.29-1.
Tanzania	10,082.50	1,794.50	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Tanzania.1.MFS.29-2.
Tanzania	188.5	33.5	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Forestry	104.Tanzania.1.MFS.29-3.
Tanzania	224	39.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Tanzania.1.MFS.29-5.
Tanzania	589.5	104.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Transport and storage	104.Tanzania.160-292
Tanzania	1,242.00	221	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Business and other services	104.Tanzania.809-400-1.
Uganda	211.5	37.6	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.N.506.b.2.
Uganda	647	115.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Industry	104.Uga.82-001-2
Uganda	97.5	17.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Other social infrastructure and services	104.Uganda.101.10.07.
Uganda	1,728.00	307.5	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	General environmental protection	104.Uganda.101.12.02
Uganda	577	102.7	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Industry	104.Uganda.62-284
Uganda	58,100.00	10,340.50	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Uganda.814.501
Uganda	27,500.00	4,894.40	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Uganda.814.502
Uganda	1,086.00	193.3	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Uganda.814.503
Uganda	1,024.00	182.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Uganda.814.504
Uganda	355	63.2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Other multisector	104.Uganda.821-203
Uganda	163	29	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Industry	104.Uganda.62-261
Uganda	1,753.50	312.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Agriculture	104.Uganda.79
Uganda	22,251.50	3,960.30	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Agriculture	104.Uganda.821-201
Uganda	6,336.50	1,127.80	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Agriculture	104.Uganda.821-3.
Uganda	96	17.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Agriculture	46.Uganda.5.B.1-5.
Vietnam	617	109.8	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Industry	104.vietnam.49-07/Vidatec
Vietnam	5,347.00	951.6	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Vietnam.814-300-1
Vietnam	1,029.00	183.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Vietnam.814-300-2
Vietnam	120.5	21.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Vietnam.814-300-3
Vietnam	40,435.00	7,196.50	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.G.15-18.
Vietnam	246.5	43.9	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Agriculture	104.N.308.b.5.
Vietnam	8	1.4	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Other multisector	104.N.472.b.2.
Vietnam	1,590.00	283	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Vietnam.30.m.137.HAN
Vietnam	500.5	89.1	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Industry	104.vietnam.49-08/Vestas-Congly
Vietnam	227.5	40.5	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Industry	104.vietnam.49-09
Vietnam	155.5	27.7	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Agriculture	104.Vietnam.805-200-1
Vietnam	43,645.00	7,767.80	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Vietnam.820-1
Vietnam	15,991.00	2,846.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy generation and supply	104.Vietnam.820-2
Vietnam	650	115.7	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Vietnam.820-3
Zambia	1,673.00	297.8	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Zambia.814-200-1.
Zambia	155.5	27.7	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Zambia.814-200-2.
Zambia	94	16.7	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Zambia.814-200-3.
Zambia	234.5	41.7	Provided	ODA	Grant	Crosscutting	Water supply and sanitation	104.Zambia.814-200-4.
Zambia	11.5	2	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	General environmental protection	104.Zambia.806-101

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows; USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should report, to the extent possible, on details contained in this table.

[c] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as provided, committed and/or pledged. Parties will provide the information for as

[d] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under "Other".

[e] Parties should report, as appropriate, on project details and the implementing agency.

[f] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

[g] Please specify.

[h] This refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Notes:

New and Additional (cf. CTF note to Table 7): According to the reporting requirements, Annex II parties shall clarify how they have determined if resources are new and additional. When the terminology "new and additional" was used in Article 4.3 of the UNFCCC, the intent was to ensure that no development assistance funds would be diverted by Annex II developed country Parties to meet their obligations under the Convention. There is still not any agreement on a definition of new and additional. Denmark sees climate and development assistance as strongly interdependent and, as climate is mainstreamed in Danish development assistance, climate finance cannot be clearly separated from development finance altogether, except for the earmarked funds in the Climate Envelope.

Table 8: Provision of technology development and transfer support

Table 8							
Provision of technology development and transfer support [a,b]							
Recipient country and/or region	**Targeted area**	**Measures and activities related to technology transfer**	**Sector [c]**	**Source of the funding for technology transfer**	**Activities undertaken by**	**Status**	**Additional information [d]**
	Mitigation		Energy	Private	Private	Implemented	
	Adaptation		Transport	Public	Public	Planned	
	Mitigation and adaptation		Industry	Private and public	Private and public		
			Agriculture				
			Water and sanitation				
			Other				
China	Mitigation	INA[1]	Energy generation and supply	ODA	INA[1]	Implemented	104.Kina.1.MFS.4-1-1.
China	Mitigation	INA[1]	Energy generation and supply	ODA	INA[1]	Implemented	104.Kina.1.MFS.4-1-2.
China	Mitigation	INA[1]	Energy generation and supply	ODA	INA[1]	Implemented	104.Kina.1.MFS.4-1-3.
China	Mitigation	INA[1]	Energy generation and supply	ODA	INA[1]	Implemented	104.Kina.1.MFS.4-1-4.
China	Mitigation	INA[1]	Energy generation and supply	ODA	INA[1]	Implemented	104.Kina.1.MFS.4-1-5.
Ghana	Mitigation	INA[1]	Energy generation and supply	ODA	INA[1]	Implemented	INA[1]
Kenya	Crosscutting	INA[1]	Business and other services	ODA	INA[1]	Implemented	104.Kenya.809-200-3.
Kenya	Mitigation	INA[1]	General environmental protection	ODA	INA[1]	Implemented	104.Kenya.806-20-16
Kenya	Mitigation	INA[1]	General environmental protection	ODA	INA[1]	Implemented	104.Kenya.806-20-17
Kenya	Mitigation	INA[1]	General environmental protection	ODA	INA[1]	Implemented	104.Kenya.806-20-18
Mozambique	Crosscutting	INA[1]	General environmental protection	ODA	INA[1]	Implemented	104.Mozambique.806-200-1
Mozambique	Crosscutting	INA[1]	General environmental protection	ODA	INA[1]	Implemented	104.Mozambique.806-200-2
Mozambique	Crosscutting	INA[1]	General environmental protection	ODA	INA[1]	Implemented	104.Mozambique.806-200-3

[a] To be reported to the extent possible.

[b] The tables should include measures and activities since the last national communication or biennial report.

[c] Parties may report sectoral disaggregation, as appropriate.

[d] Additional information may include, for example, funding for technology development and transfer provided, a short description of the measure or activity and co-financing arrangements.

Notes:

[1)] Information not available. In this table examples of projects receiving bilateral support are shown. However, this list is not exhaustive since technology transfer is a component in most projects mentioned in Table 7(B). Unfortunately the methodologies for collection of support data does not allow for separate tracking of support for technology transfer. Information on measures and activities related to technology transfer and information on whether the activities undertaken are public, private or both is therefore not available.

TABLE 9: PROVISION OF CAPACITY-BUILDING SUPPORT

Table 9			
Provision of capacity-building support [a]			
Recipient country/ region	**Targeted area**	**Programme or project title**	**Description of programme or project** [b,c]
	Mitigation Adaptation Technology development and transfer Multiple areas		
China	Mitigation	Renewable Energy Programme: Component 1 - institutional development	Energy generation and supply, ODA, Implemented, 104.Kina.1.MFS.4-1-1.
China	Mitigation	Renewable Energy Programme: Component 2 - innovative RE technologies	Energy generation and supply, ODA, Implemented, 104.Kina.1.MFS.4-1-2.
China	Mitigation	Renewable Energy Programme: Programme Administration	Energy generation and supply, ODA, Implemented, 104.Kina.1.MFS.4-1-3.
China	Mitigation	Renewable Energy Programme: International Programme Advisor	Energy generation and supply, ODA, Implemented, 104.Kina.1.MFS.4-1-4.
China	Mitigation	Renewable Energy Programme: Monitoring and Reviews	Energy generation and supply, ODA, Implemented, 104.Kina.1.MFS.4-1-5.
Ghana	Mitigation	INA[2]	Energy generation and supply, ODA, Implemented
Kenya	Crosscutting	BSPSII/Component 3 - Innovation and piloting Green Energy	Business and other services, ODA, Implemented, 104.Kenya.809-200-3.
Kenya	Mitigation	Natural Resource Management Programme - Kenya - Component 1. Environmental Policies and Governance	General environmental protection, ODA, Implemented, 104.Kenya.806-20-16
Kenya	Mitigation	Natural Resource Management Programme - Kenya - Component 2. Support to Arid Lands Resource Management	General environmental protection, ODA, Implemented, 104.Kenya.806-20-17
Kenya	Mitigation	Natural Resource Management Programme - Kenya - Component 3. Civil Society and Private Sector Management of Natural Resources	General environmental protection, ODA, Implemented, 104.Kenya.806-20-18
Mozambique	Crosscutting	Environmental Sector Programme Support Phase II - Component 1	General environmental protection, ODA, Implemented, 104.Mozambique.806-200-1
Mozambique	Crosscutting	Environmental Sector Programme Support Phase II - Component 2	General environmental protection, ODA, Implemented, 104.Mozambique.806-200-2
Mozambique	Crosscutting	Environmental Sector Programme Support Phase II - Component 3	General environmental protection, ODA, Implemented, 104.Mozambique.806-200-3

[a] To be reported to the extent possible.

[b] Each Party included in Annex II to the Convention shall provide information, to the extent possible, on how it has provided capacity-building support that responds to the existing and emerging capacity-building needs identified by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention in the areas of mitigation, adaptation and technology development and transfer.

[c] Additional information may be provided on, for example, the measure or activity and co-financing arrangements.

Notes:

[1] In this table projects receiving bilateral support in 2014 are shown since capacity building is a component in most projects. Unfortunately the methodologies for collection of support data does not allow for separate tracking of support for capacity building. A detailed description of the capacity building element for each project is therefore not available.

[2] INA: Information Not Available

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Danish Ministry of Energy, Utilities and Climate
Stormgade 2-6, DK-1470 Copenhagen K
Phone: +45 3392 2800
efkm@efkm.dk, Internet www.efkm.dk