

# ENERGY DEMAND

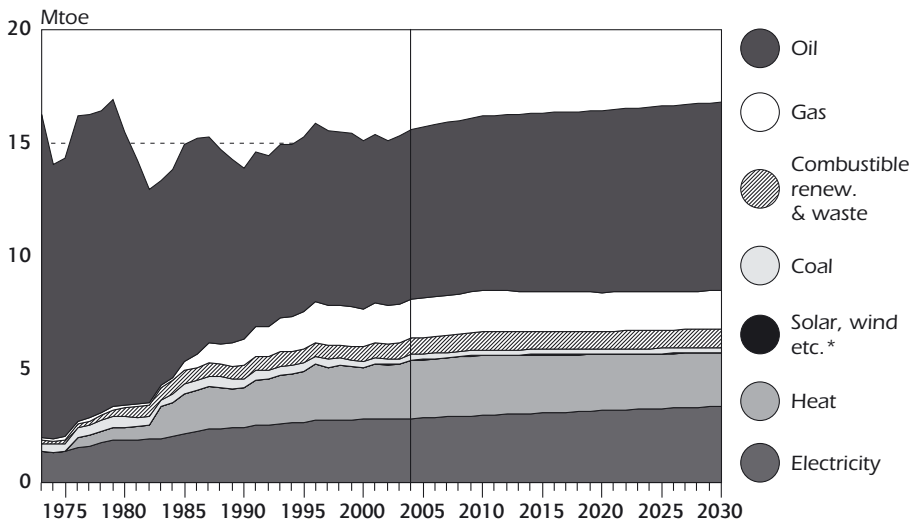
In 2003, Danish total final consumption (TFC) of energy was 15.3 Mtoe. From 1999 to 2003, TFC shrank by an average annual rate of 0.2% and from 1973 to 2003, TFC stayed nearly constant, decreasing by a total amount of 6% over 30 years, or at an average annual rate of -0.1%. By way of comparison, TFC for the IEA as a whole rose by 0.9% annually from 1973 to 2003.

In 2003, oil was by far the most important energy source for final consumption, accounting for 48.5% of TFC. This was followed by electricity (18.2%), heat (16.1%), natural gas (11.2%), biomass (4.7%), coal (1.4%) and solar and wind combined (0.1%). This fuel consumption profile is comparable to the IEA as a whole, where in 2002, oil accounted for 52.8% of TFC, followed by gas (20.1%), electricity (19.9%), biomass (3.0%), coal (3.0%) and others (3.3%). The one outstanding feature of the Danish TFC profile is the predominance of heat, which comes as a result of their extensive district heating systems.

The transport sector is the largest final energy user in Denmark, accounting for 32.8% of TFC in 2003; 25.9% of which was used for road transport. The residential sector was the next largest user of energy with 27.9% of the total, followed by industry (18.9%), other sectors (mostly commercial and public sector, 18.8%) and non-energy use (1.7%).

Figure 4

Total Final Consumption by Source, 1973 to 2030



\* negligible.

Sources: *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*, IEA/OECD Paris, 2005 and country submission.