

Energy

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A competitive, reliable and sustainable energy sector is essential for an economy, and this has been put under the spotlight in recent years by a number of issues, including the volatility in oil prices, interruptions to energy supply from non-member countries, blackouts aggravated by inefficient connections between national electricity networks, and the difficulties of market access for suppliers in relation to gas and electricity markets. These issues have pushed energy towards the top of national and European political agendas.

In January 2007 the European Commission adopted a communication (COM(2007) 1) proposing an energy policy for Europe⁽¹⁰⁵⁾, with the goal to combat climate change and boost the EU's energy security and competitiveness. This set out the need for the EU to draw up a new energy path towards a more secure, sustainable and low-carbon economy, for the benefit of all users. One aim is to give energy users greater choice, and another is to spur investment in energy infrastructure.

(105) For more information: http://ec.europa.eu/energy/energy_policy/index_en.htm.

Based on the European Commission's proposal, in March 2007 the Council endorsed the following targets:

- reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20 % (compared with 1990 levels) by 2020;
- improving energy efficiency by 20 % by 2020;
- raising the share of renewable energy to 20 % by 2020;
- increasing the level of biofuels in transport fuel to 10 % by 2020.

The use of renewable energy sources is seen as a key element in energy policy, reducing the dependence on fuel from non-member countries, reducing emissions from carbon sources, and decoupling energy costs from oil prices. The second key element is constraining demand, by promoting energy efficiency both within the energy sector itself and at end-use.

In order to meet the increasing requirements of policy makers for energy monitoring, Eurostat has developed a coherent and harmonised system of energy statistics. Annual data collection covers the 27 Member States of the EU, the candidate countries of Croatia and Turkey, and the European Economic Area countries of Iceland and Norway; time-series run back to 1985 for some countries, but are more generally available from 1990. Although not presented in this yearbook, monthly data are also available.

EUROSTAT DATA IN THIS DOMAIN**Environment and energy**

Energy

- Main indicators – energy statistics
- Energy statistics – quantities
- Energy statistics – prices
- Operation of nuclear power stations

11.1 ENERGY PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS**INTRODUCTION**

Energy commodities extracted or captured directly from natural resources are called primary energy sources. All energy commodities which are produced from primary sources in transformation plants are called derived products. Primary energy production covers the national production of primary energy sources. Whenever consumption exceeds primary production the shortfall is accounted for by imports of primary or derived products. The dependency of the EU on imports, particularly for oil and more recently for gas, has formed the backdrop for policy concerns relating to the security of supply.

DEFINITIONS AND DATA AVAILABILITY

Primary production is the sum of energy extraction, heat produced in reactors as a result of nuclear fission, and the use of renewable energy sources.

Net imports are simply calculated as the quantity of imports minus the equivalent quantity of exports.

The energy dependency rate is defined as net imports divided by gross consumption, expressed as a percentage; gross consumption is equal to gross inland consumption plus the energy (oil) supplied to international marine bunkers. The gross inland consumption covers consumption by the energy branch itself, distribution and transformation losses, and final non-energy and energy consumption. A negative dependency rate indicates a net exporter of energy. A dependency rate in excess of 100 % indicates that energy products have been stocked.

MAIN FINDINGS

Production of primary energy in the EU-27 totalled 890 million tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) in 2005. Production was dominated by the United Kingdom with a 23 % share of the EU-27 total, while France and Germany were the only other Member States to report production in excess of 100 million toe.

Primary energy production in the EU-27 in 2005 was concentrated among nuclear energy, solid fuels (mainly coal) and natural gas, with crude oil and renewable energies playing a less important role. However, the pace at which the primary production of renewable energy was growing exceeded that of all the other energy types, with particularly strong growth since 2002.

Among renewable energies, the most important source was biomass and waste, representing almost 81 million toe of primary production in the EU-27 in 2005. Hydropower was the only other significant contributor to the renewable energy mix (26 million toe). Although production still remains small, there has been a particularly rapid expansion in the production of wind energy, reaching 6 million toe in the EU-27 in 2005.

The EU-27's imports of primary energy exceeded exports by some 975 million toe in 2005. The largest net importers of primary energy were usually the largest Member States, with the exception of the United Kingdom and Poland (both of whom have significant primary production, mainly oil, natural gas and coal). Since 2004 the only net exporter among the Member States has been Denmark.

In 2004 the EU-27's net imports of energy were greater than its primary production of energy, witnessed by its dependency rate just exceeding 50 %. In 2005 the dependency rate increased again to reach 52 %. Energy dependency ratios were highest for crude oil and petroleum (82 %), although the dependency on non-member countries for supplies of solid fuels and natural gas grew at a faster pace in the last decade than the EU's dependency on oil (which was already at a high rate). Net imports exceeded primary production of natural gas in 2002, while the same situation occurred for hard coal in 2004. Among the Member States, energy dependency in 2005 varied from the only net exporter among the Member States Denmark (which recorded a negative dependency ratio) and low ratios in the United Kingdom and Poland, to ratios of upwards of 80 % in Spain, Italy, Portugal, Ireland, Luxembourg, Cyprus and Malta.

The sources of EU energy imports have changed rapidly in recent years. In 2005 the EU-27's imports of crude oil from Russia were nearly double those from Norway, whereas five years earlier these two countries deliveries to the EU-27 had been almost equal. For natural gas the same two countries were also the biggest suppliers to the EU-27 market in 2005. In contrast to crude oil, the combined share of Russian gas among the EU-27's imports fell, from close to half the total in 2000 to just over two fifths by 2005.

SOURCES**Statistical books**

Panorama of energy: energy statistics to support EU policies and solutions

Energy – yearly statistics

Energy balance sheets

Website data**Energy**

Energy statistics – quantities

Energy statistics – supply, transformation, consumption

Energy statistics – imports (by country of origin)

Energy statistics – exports (by country of destination)

Table 11.1: Total production of primary energy

(million tonnes of oil equivalent)

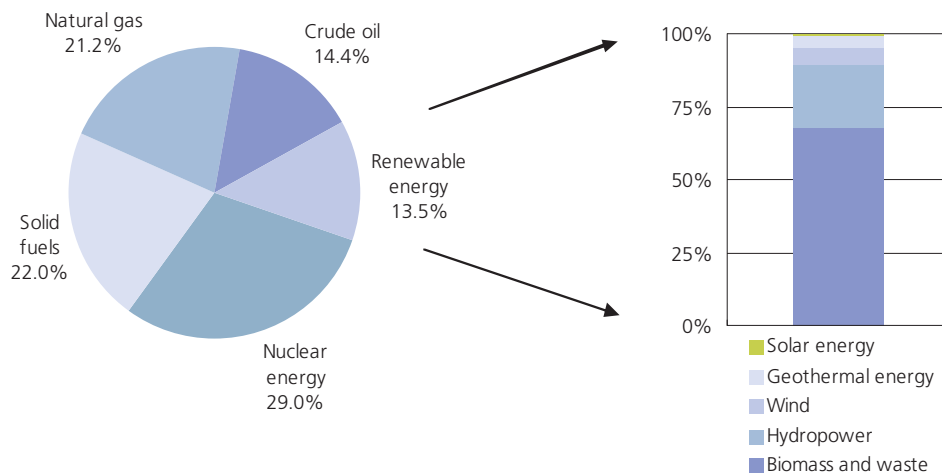
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Share in EU-27, 2005 (%)
EU-27	939.8	969.4	960.3	938.1	940.5	931.2	932.3	932.8	924.6	921.0	890.0	100.0
Euro area	445.1	457.7	446.8	432.9	434.7	433.8	440.0	442.8	445.1	457.0	448.3	50.4
Belgium	10.9	11.3	12.6	12.0	13.3	13.1	12.7	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.9	1.6
Bulgaria	10.2	10.6	9.8	10.2	9.0	9.8	10.3	10.5	10.1	10.2	10.6	1.2
Czech Republic	31.4	32.2	32.3	30.4	27.6	29.4	30.1	30.3	32.8	32.7	32.4	3.6
Denmark	15.5	17.6	20.2	20.3	23.7	27.6	27.0	28.5	28.4	31.0	31.2	3.5
Germany	140.8	138.8	138.5	131.6	134.6	132.0	133.0	133.9	134.4	135.5	134.9	15.2
Estonia	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.2	0.5
Ireland	4.0	3.5	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.7	0.2
Greece	9.7	10.1	9.9	10.0	9.4	9.9	9.9	10.5	9.9	10.3	10.3	1.2
Spain	31.2	32.0	30.7	32.0	30.3	31.2	32.9	31.6	32.8	32.6	30.1	3.4
France	126.0	130.3	127.3	124.2	126.3	131.1	132.2	133.7	134.8	135.5	135.2	15.2
Italy	29.2	30.1	30.2	30.1	29.0	26.8	25.7	26.3	27.2	28.0	27.6	3.1
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Latvia	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	0.3
Lithuania	3.7	4.3	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.2	4.1	4.8	5.1	5.0	3.7	0.4
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Hungary	13.5	13.1	12.8	11.9	11.5	11.2	10.8	11.1	10.6	10.1	10.3	1.2
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	65.9	73.7	65.5	62.7	59.2	56.9	60.6	60.1	58.4	67.6	61.8	6.9
Austria	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.6	9.3	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.4	1.1
Poland	97.9	97.8	99.1	86.8	82.8	78.4	79.4	79.1	78.7	77.9	77.7	8.7
Portugal	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.1	3.9	3.6	4.3	3.9	3.6	0.4
Romania	32.1	32.9	31.6	29.1	28.0	28.6	27.6	28.0	28.2	28.4	27.5	3.1
Slovenia	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.5	0.4
Slovakia	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.2	6.0	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.5	0.7
Finland	13.2	13.4	14.8	13.1	15.2	14.8	14.7	15.6	15.5	15.4	16.2	1.8
Sweden	31.5	31.6	32.2	33.2	32.7	30.1	33.4	31.3	30.5	33.9	34.3	3.9
United Kingdom	248.9	261.3	261.5	268.8	276.9	268.2	258.0	254.3	242.5	222.3	201.0	22.6
Croatia	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	-
Turkey	26.5	27.2	28.0	29.1	27.5	26.7	25.1	24.6	23.9	24.2	23.6	-
Iceland	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	-
Norway	181.6	207.6	212.2	206.1	209.1	224.5	228.4	233.1	235.5	238.0	233.6	-

Source: Eurostat (ten00076)

Any kind of extraction of energy products from natural sources to a usable form is called primary production. Primary production takes place when the natural sources are exploited, for example in coal mines, crude oil fields, hydro power plants or fabrication of biofuels. Transformation of energy from one form to another, like electricity or heat generation in thermal power plants or coke production in coke ovens is not primary production.

Figure 11.1: Production of primary energy, EU-27, 2005

(% of total, based on tonnes of oil equivalent)

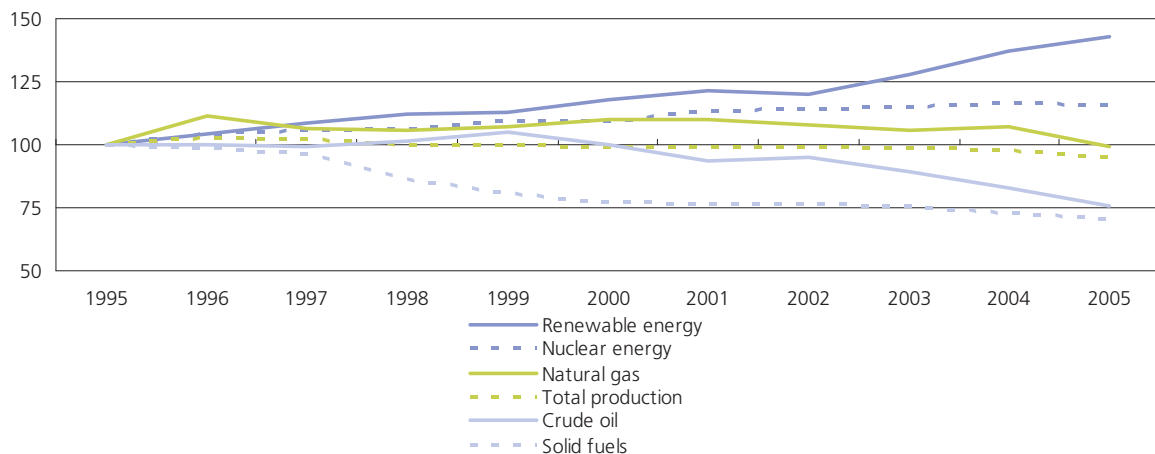


Source: Eurostat (ten00080, ten00077, ten00079, ten00078, ten00081, ten00082 and ten00076)

The heat produced in a reactor as a result of nuclear fission is regarded as primary production of nuclear heat, or in other words nuclear energy. It is either the actual heat produced or calculated on the basis of reported gross electricity generation and the thermal efficiency of the nuclear plant. Primary production of coal and lignite consists of quantities of fuels extracted or produced, calculated after any operation for removal of inert matter. In general, primary production includes the quantities consumed by the producer in the production process (e.g. for heating or operation of equipment and auxiliaries) as well as supplies to other on-site producers of energy for transformation or other uses. Dry marketable production, measured after purification and extraction of NGLs (natural gas liquids) and sulphur is considered as primary production. It does not include quantities re-injected, extraction losses, or quantities vented and flared. It includes quantities used within the natural gas industry, in gas extraction, pipeline systems and processing plants. Primary production within national boundaries including offshore production is covered. Production should only include marketable production, excluding volumes returned to formation. Such production should include all crude oil, NGLs, condensates and oil from shale and tar sands, etc. Primary production of biomass, hydropower, geothermal energy, wind and solar energy are included in renewable energies. Primary production: biomass (heat content of the produced biofuels or biogas; heat produced after combustion during incineration of renewable wastes); hydropower covers potential and kinetic energy of water converted into electricity in hydroelectric plants (the electricity generated in pumped storage plants is not included); geothermal energy comprises energy available as heat emitted from within the earth's crust, usually in the form of hot water or steam; wind energy covers the kinetic energy of wind converted into electricity in wind turbines; solar energy covers the solar radiation exploited for solar heat (hot water) and electricity production.

Figure 11.2: Evolution of the production of primary energy (by fuel type), EU-27

(1995=100, based on tonnes of oil equivalent)



Source: Eurostat (ten00081, ten00080, ten00079, ten00076, ten00078 and ten00077)

Table 11.2: Net imports of primary energy

(million tonnes of oil equivalent)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Share in EU-27, 2005 (%)
EU-27	730.7	767.1	777.7	806.4	782.8	818.9	849.4	848.1	894.0	929.8	974.7	100.0
Euro area	664.6	689.2	706.4	741.9	741.5	772.6	781.4	787.5	809.7	820.8	840.1	86.2
Belgium	43.8	47.1	47.2	50.1	46.9	48.7	48.7	45.3	49.4	49.3	49.0	5.0
Bulgaria	13.5	13.1	10.8	10.0	8.9	8.7	9.0	8.9	9.2	9.1	9.4	1.0
Czech Republic	8.4	10.3	10.3	10.4	9.5	9.3	10.6	10.9	10.9	11.0	12.3	1.3
Denmark	7.5	5.6	3.9	1.6	-3.3	-7.1	-5.7	-8.5	-6.8	-9.9	-10.5	-1.1
Germany	195.1	207.7	208.3	212.7	202.5	204.7	215.7	208.3	212.1	214.7	214.4	22.0
Estonia	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	0.2
Ireland	7.6	8.4	9.5	10.6	11.7	12.2	13.6	13.7	13.5	13.8	13.6	1.4
Greece	18.2	18.8	19.2	21.1	19.7	22.0	22.3	23.2	22.5	24.6	23.3	2.4
Spain	75.4	73.9	80.2	87.6	94.4	98.4	98.8	107.0	107.8	114.1	122.8	12.6
France	116.0	124.3	122.1	131.6	131.5	133.5	135.9	136.8	138.0	140.6	143.6	14.7
Italy	134.7	134.4	134.4	140.2	143.6	153.0	147.7	152.6	155.9	159.1	160.5	16.5
Cyprus	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.8	0.3
Latvia	3.4	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.8	0.3
Lithuania	5.6	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.4	5.1	0.5
Luxembourg	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.6	0.5
Hungary	12.6	13.8	13.6	14.3	13.9	14.0	13.9	14.7	16.3	15.9	17.6	1.8
Malta	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.1
Netherlands	16.4	14.1	22.7	23.5	25.9	34.3	31.5	31.4	35.4	30.1	36.9	3.8
Austria	17.8	19.8	19.0	20.2	18.9	18.9	19.7	20.6	22.9	23.1	24.4	2.5
Poland	-0.2	5.4	6.5	8.0	9.5	10.1	9.4	10.0	11.9	13.6	17.0	1.7
Portugal	17.9	16.7	18.4	19.4	22.1	21.6	21.5	22.3	22.1	22.4	24.0	2.5
Romania	14.5	14.9	14.8	11.6	8.0	8.1	9.5	9.1	10.2	12.0	10.7	1.1
Slovenia	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.8	0.4
Slovakia	12.5	13.4	13.2	12.6	11.7	11.6	12.2	12.6	12.6	13.2	12.5	1.3
Finland	15.5	17.3	18.5	18.3	17.2	18.5	18.9	18.8	22.3	20.8	19.2	2.0
Sweden	19.3	21.2	19.7	19.8	18.1	19.2	19.1	19.7	22.7	20.2	19.9	2.0
United Kingdom	-36.0	-33.3	-34.4	-36.4	-46.9	-39.0	-21.3	-27.9	-14.4	11.4	32.6	3.3
Croatia	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.2	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	-
Turkey	36.8	40.9	42.7	43.4	43.3	50.9	46.1	51.0	56.7	58.6	62.0	-
Iceland	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	-
Norway	-156.8	-182.1	-186.9	-180.2	-181.6	-197.8	-202.8	-208.2	-206.7	-209.6	-200.3	-

Source: Eurostat (ten00083)

Net imports are calculated as imports minus exports. Imports represent all entries into the national territory excluding transit quantities (notably via gas and oil pipelines); electrical energy is an exception and its transit is always recorded under foreign trade. Exports similarly cover all quantities exported from the national territory.

Table 11.3: Main origin of primary energy imports, EU-27

(% of extra EU-27 imports)

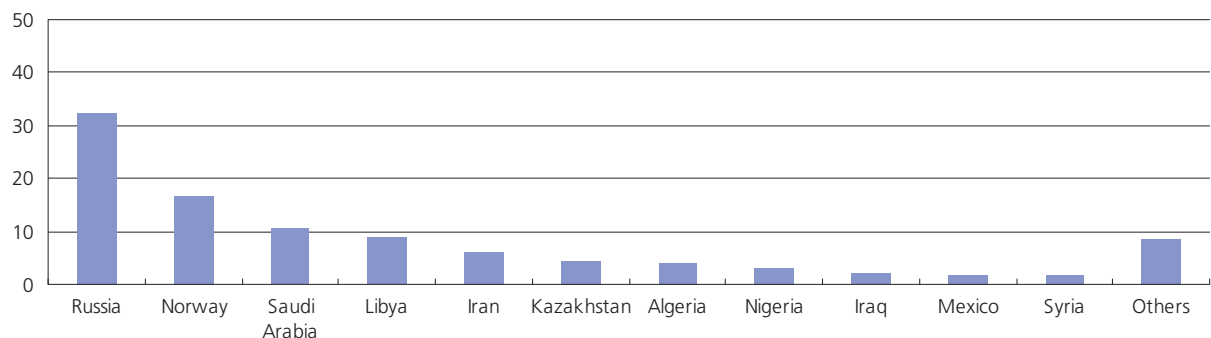
	Crude oil					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	21.7	25.3	29.0	30.8	32.8	32.4
Norway	21.2	20.0	19.3	19.2	18.9	16.8
Saudi Arabia	12.0	10.6	10.0	11.1	11.2	10.5
Libya	8.4	8.1	7.3	8.3	8.7	8.7
Iran	6.5	5.8	4.9	6.3	6.2	6.1
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	3.9	4.5
Algeria	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.9
Nigeria	4.1	4.7	3.5	4.2	2.6	3.2
Iraq	5.8	3.8	3.0	1.5	2.2	2.1
Mexico	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.8
Syria	-	-	3.9	2.3	1.6	1.6
Others	14.5	16.5	14.1	11.3	6.6	8.3

	Natural gas					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	49.6	48.8	46.1	46.1	44.5	41.9
Norway	21.7	23.6	26.3	25.4	25.2	22.3
Algeria	24.1	21.6	21.6	20.3	18.4	19.1
Nigeria	1.9	2.4	2.2	3.2	3.7	3.7
Qatar	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.7
Oman	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6
Libya	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.8
Trinidad and Tobago	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
United Arab Emirates	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Egypt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Malaysia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Others	1.8	2.3	1.7	3.5	5.7	6.8

Source: Eurostat (nrg_123a and nrg_124a)

Figure 11.3: Main origin of primary imports of crude oil, EU-27, 2005

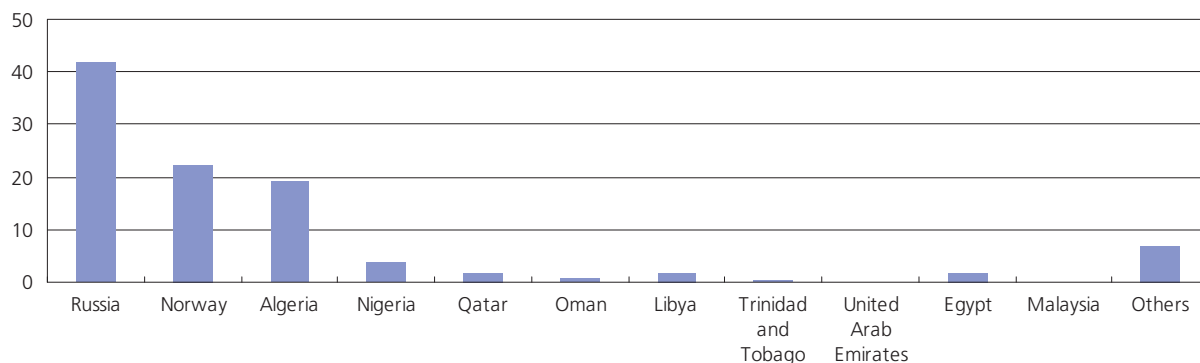
(% of extra EU-27 imports, based on tonnes)



Source: Eurostat (nrg_123a)

Figure 11.4: Main origin of primary imports of natural gas, EU-27, 2005

(% of extra EU-27 imports, based on Terajoules)



Source: Eurostat (nrg_124a)

Table 11.4: Energy dependency rate, EU-27

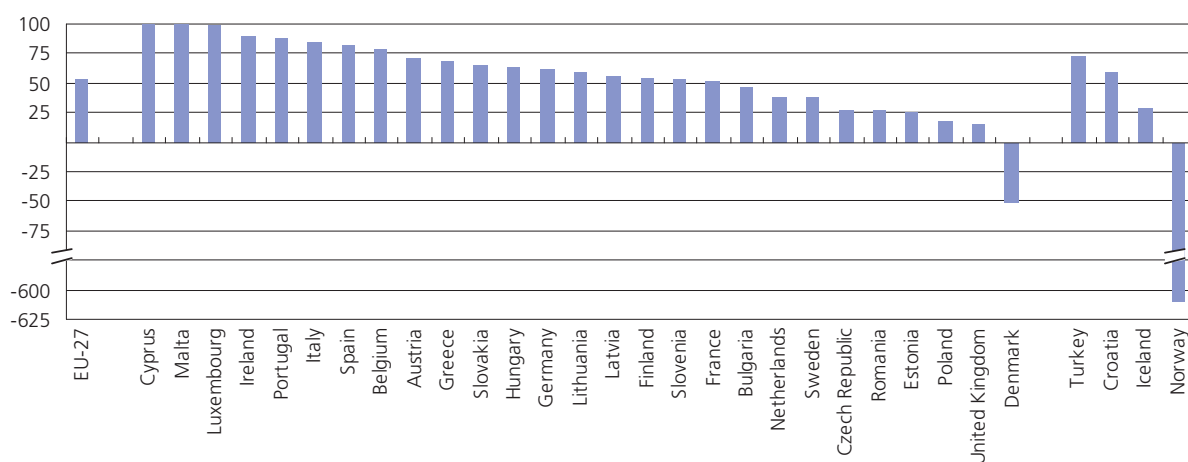
(% of net imports in gross inland consumption and bunkers, based on tonnes of oil equivalent)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All products	43.3	43.9	44.9	46.0	45.0	46.7	47.3	47.4	48.8	50.1	52.3
Hard coal	28.2	29.9	32.5	34.5	36.3	40.3	44.9	44.8	47.0	51.2	53.0
Crude oil	74.4	75.5	75.8	77.0	72.9	75.8	77.2	75.9	78.3	79.7	82.2
Natural gas	43.6	43.5	45.2	45.7	47.9	48.9	47.3	51.1	52.5	54.0	57.7

Source: Eurostat (nrg_100a, nrg_101a, nrg_102a and nrg_103a)

Figure 11.5: Energy dependency rate – all products, 2005

(% of net imports in gross inland consumption and bunkers, based on tonnes of oil equivalent)



Source: Eurostat (nrg_100a)

11.2 ELECTRICITY GENERATION

INTRODUCTION

One of the reasons for the increased dependency rate for natural gas is the shift in fuels used for electricity generation: among the main sources for generation, natural gas has increased at the expense of coal, lignite and oil, probably as a result of lower emissions from gas. Over the same period there has been an increase in the use of renewables, particularly wind turbines, although their contribution remains relatively small.

The use of nuclear power for electricity generation has received renewed attention against a background of increasing dependency on imported primary energy, rising oil and gas prices, and commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, balanced against long-standing concerns about safety and waste from nuclear power plants. Some Member States have recently started construction or have planned new nuclear reactors.

Renewable energy can have an important role to play in reducing CO₂ emissions. A sustainable energy policy is, in part, reliant upon increasing the share of renewable energy, which may at the same time help improve the security of energy supply by reducing the Community's growing dependence on imported energy sources. The European Parliament and Council set indicative targets in 2001 for the promotion of electricity from renewable energy sources, whereby 22 % of the EU-15's gross electricity consumption should be electricity produced from renewables by 2010; the target for the EU-25 is 21 %.

DEFINITIONS AND DATA AVAILABILITY

Gross electricity generation at the plant level is defined as the electricity measured at the outlet of the main transformers, in other words, the consumption of electricity in the plant auxiliaries and in transformers is included.

The indicator of electricity from renewable energy sources is the ratio between the electricity produced from renewable energy sources and the gross national electricity consumption. Electricity produced from renewable energy sources comprises the electricity generation from hydropower plants (excluding pumping), wind, solar, geothermal and electricity from biomass/wastes.

The indicator on the market share of the largest electricity generator is based on net electricity production, and as such the electricity used by generators for their own consumption is not taken into account.

MAIN FINDINGS

Total gross electricity generation in the EU-27 was 3.3 million GWh in 2005. Germany and France were the principal electricity generators in the EU-27, with shares of 19 % and 17 % respectively, while the United Kingdom was the only other Member State to report a proportion above 10 %.

The EU-27 has recorded average growth of 1.9 % per annum in its level of electricity generation between 1995 and 2005. Among the Member States, Ireland, Greece, Spain, Luxembourg and Portugal all recorded large increases in electricity generation during this period, as did the Czech Republic, Cyprus and Malta.

The largest share of the EU-27's electricity is generated within nuclear power stations, which accounted for 30 % of the total in 2005. The gradual switch to gas among the fuels used for electricity generation led to a 20 % share of the total for this fuel by 2005, slightly more than that for coal (19 %), and far ahead of lignite (9 %) and oil (4 %). Among the renewable energy sources, by far the most significant is hydropower, which was the source for 10 % of electricity generated in the EU-27 in 2005. The overall share of EU-27 electricity generated from all renewable sources relative to gross national electricity consumption stood at 14 % in 2005.

Several of the Member States had much higher ratios concerning the relative importance of renewables, in particular Austria (58 %), Sweden (54 %), Latvia (48 %), Romania (36 %), Finland (27 %) and Slovenia (24 %), which all generated large proportions of their electricity from hydropower, as well as (in some cases) from biomass. In contrast, the relatively high share of renewables in Denmark (28 %) was mainly due to wind power and to a lesser extent biomass.

One measure that can be used to monitor the success of liberalisation within electricity markets is the market share of the largest generator. While the small island nations of Cyprus and Malta continued to report a complete monopoly, with 100 % of their electricity being generated by the largest generator, the proportion fell to below 25 % in Finland, the United Kingdom and Poland.

SOURCES**Statistical books**

Panorama of energy: energy statistics to support EU policies and solutions

Energy – yearly statistics

Energy balance sheets

Website data**Energy**

Main indicators – energy statistics

Energy statistics – structural indicators in energy – annual data

Market share of the largest generator in the electricity market

Share of renewable energy

Energy statistics – euro-indicators in energy – monthly data

Supply of electricity – monthly data

Energy statistics – quantities

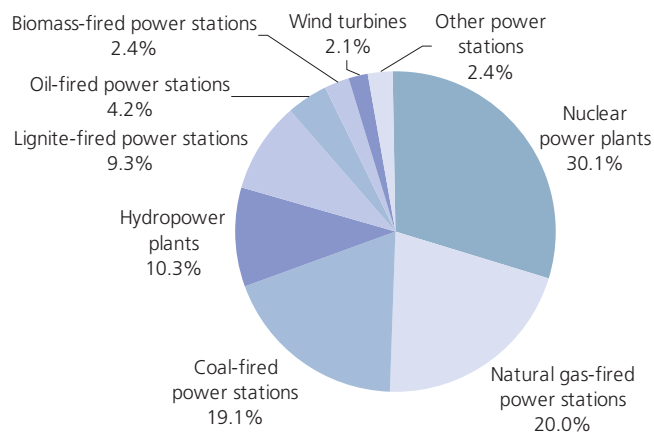
Energy statistics – supply, transformation, consumption

Supply, transformation, consumption – electricity – annual data

Supply – electricity – monthly data

Figure 11.6: Electricity generation by fuel used in power stations, EU-27, 2005

(% of total, based on GWh)



Source: Eurostat (nrg_105a)

Table 11.5: Total gross electricity generation

(1 000 GWh)

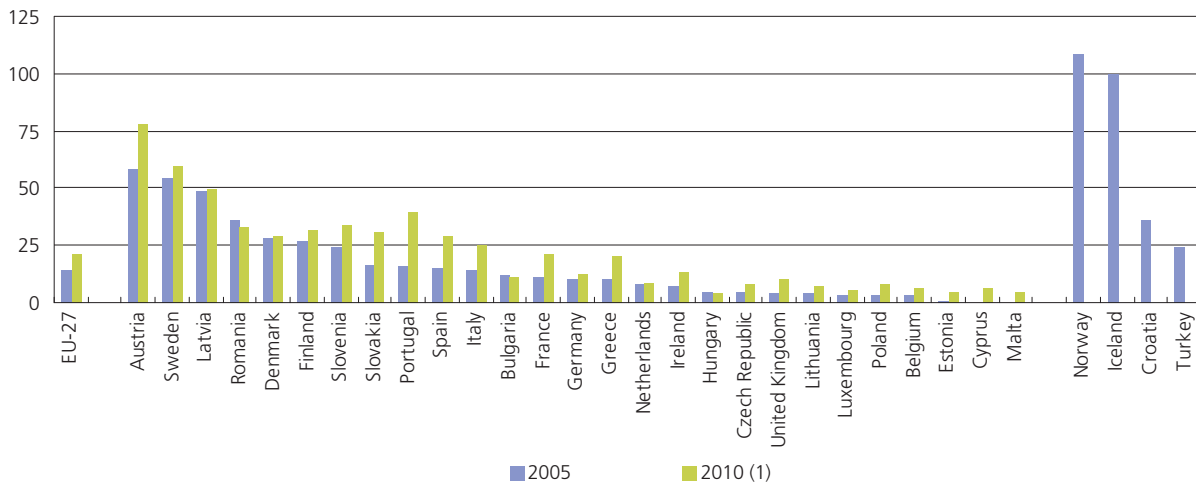
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Share in EU-27, 2005 (%)
EU-27	2 733	2 830	2 841	2 910	2 939	3 022	3 108	3 117	3 216	3 289	3 310	100.0
Euro area	1 822	1 883	1 902	1 946	1 985	2 056	2 105	2 121	2 197	2 260	2 268	68.5
Belgium	74	76	79	83	85	84	80	82	85	85	87	2.6
Bulgaria	42	43	43	42	38	41	44	43	43	42	44	1.3
Czech Republic	61	64	65	65	65	73	75	76	83	84	83	2.5
Denmark	37	54	44	41	39	36	38	39	46	40	36	1.1
Germany	536	555	552	557	555	572	586	572	599	617	620	18.7
Estonia	9	9	9	9	8	9	8	9	10	10	10	0.3
Ireland	18	19	20	21	22	24	25	25	25	26	25	0.8
Greece	42	43	44	46	50	54	54	55	58	59	60	1.8
Spain	167	174	190	195	209	225	238	246	263	280	294	8.9
France	494	513	505	511	524	541	550	559	567	574	575	17.4
Italy	241	244	251	260	266	277	279	284	294	303	304	9.2
Cyprus	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	0.1
Latvia	4	3	5	6	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	0.1
Lithuania	14	17	15	18	14	11	15	18	19	19	15	0.4
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	0.1
Hungary	34	35	35	37	38	35	36	36	34	34	36	1.1
Malta	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0.1
Netherlands	81	85	87	91	87	90	94	96	97	101	100	3.0
Austria	57	55	57	57	61	62	62	62	60	64	66	2.0
Poland	139	143	143	143	142	145	146	144	152	154	157	4.7
Portugal	33	35	34	39	43	44	47	46	47	45	47	1.4
Romania	59	61	57	53	51	52	54	55	57	56	59	1.8
Slovenia	13	13	13	14	13	14	14	15	14	15	15	0.5
Slovakia	26	25	25	25	28	31	32	32	31	31	31	1.0
Finland	64	69	69	70	69	70	74	75	84	86	71	2.1
Sweden	148	141	149	158	155	146	162	147	135	152	158	4.8
United Kingdom	334	347	345	362	368	377	385	387	398	395	401	12.1
Croatia	9	11	10	11	12	11	12	12	13	13	12	-
Turkey	86	95	103	111	116	125	123	129	141	151	162	-
Iceland	5	5	6	6	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	-
Norway	123	105	112	117	123	143	122	131	107	111	138	-

Source: Eurostat (ten00087)

Total gross electricity generation covers gross electricity generation in all types of power plants. The gross electricity generation at the plant level is defined as the electricity measured at the outlet of the main transformers, i.e. the consumption of electricity in the plant auxiliaries and in transformers are included.

Figure 11.7: Proportion of electricity generated from renewable energy sources

(% of gross electricity consumption)



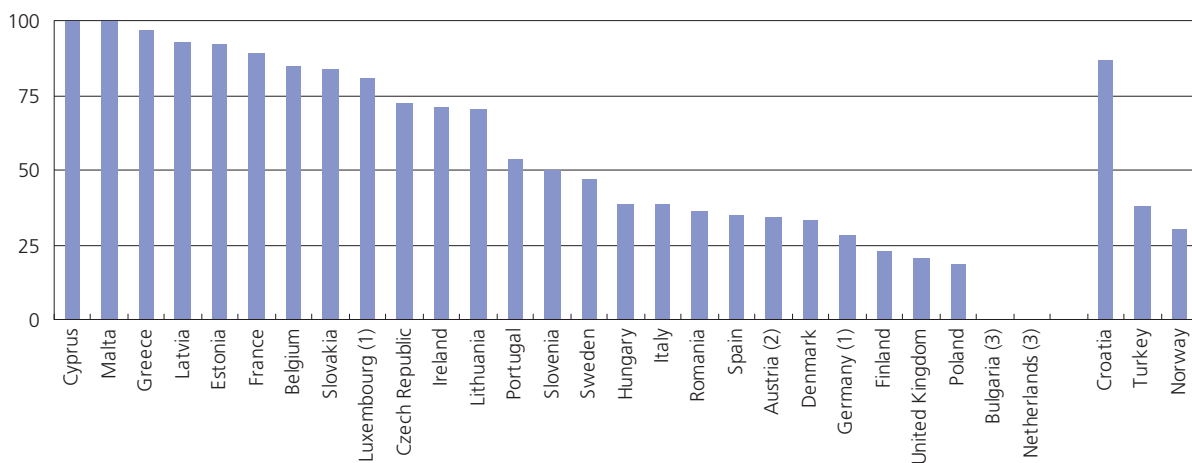
(1) Indicative targets for 2010 are not available for Croatia, Turkey, Iceland and Norway.

Source: Eurostat (tsien024)

This indicator is the ratio between the electricity produced from renewable energy sources and the gross national electricity consumption for a given calendar year. It measures the contribution of electricity produced from renewable energy sources to the national electricity consumption. Electricity produced from renewable energy sources comprises the electricity generation from hydro plants (excluding pumping), wind, solar, geothermal and electricity from biomass/wastes. Gross national electricity consumption comprises the total gross national electricity generation from all fuels (including autoproduction), plus electricity imports, minus exports.

Figure 11.8: Market share of the largest generator in the electricity market, 2005

(% of total generation)



(1) 2004.

(2) 2001.

(3) Not available.

Source: Eurostat (tsier031)

The indicator shows the market share of the largest electricity generator in each country. To calculate this indicator, the total net electricity production during each reference year is taken into account. It means that the electricity used by generators for their own consumption is not taken into account. Then, the net production of each generator during the same year is considered in order to calculate the corresponding market shares. Only the largest market share is reported under this indicator.

11.3 CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY

INTRODUCTION

As well as supply-side policies, a number of EU initiatives have been aimed at reducing energy demand, in an attempt to decouple it from the growth in economic activity. Several instruments and implementing measures exist in this field, including the promotion of co-generation, the energy performance of buildings (whether private or public buildings), and energy labelling of domestic appliances.

In October 2006 the European Commission adopted an action plan for energy efficiency (COM(2006) 545)⁽¹⁰⁶⁾ which was supported by the Council in November 2006. The plan proposes to cut energy consumption by 20 % by 2020, and in so doing simultaneously address the issues of import dependency, energy-related emissions, and energy costs.

Providing transport for goods and passengers, whether for own-use or for hire and reward, consumes significant amounts of energy. There are many factors that impact on energy use and emissions in transport, for example, overall economic growth, the efficiency of individual transport modes, the combination of different transport modes, alternative fuels, and lifestyle choices.

In 2001 the European Commission adopted a policy to promote biofuels for transport, and a number of targets were set. In March 2007 the Council supported increasing the level of biofuels in transport fuel to 10 % by 2020.

DEFINITIONS AND DATA AVAILABILITY

Gross inland consumption expresses the total energy needs of a country. It covers consumption by the energy branch itself, distribution and transformation losses, and final energy consumption.

Energy available for final consumption is the energy placed at the disposal of consumers including non-energy consumption, for example, the use of some energy products as raw materials by the chemical industry.

Final energy consumption includes the consumption by all users except the energy branch itself, and includes, for example, energy consumption by agriculture, industry, services and households, as well as energy consumption for transport.

Energy intensity is measured as the ratio between gross inland consumption of energy and gross domestic product (GDP) at constant prices (1995). The ratio is expressed as kgoe (kilogram of oil equivalent) per thousand euro. Note that if an economy becomes more efficient in its use of energy, and its GDP remains constant, then the ratio for this indicator should fall; this energy intensity ratio is also considered as an indicator of energy efficiency.

(106) For more information: http://ec.europa.eu/energy/action_plan_energy_efficiency/index_en.htm.

MAIN FINDINGS

Gross inland consumption of energy within the EU-27 in 2005 was 1 811 million toe. The gross inland consumption of each Member State depends on the structure of its energy system and the availability of natural resources. This is true not only for conventional fuels and nuclear power, but also for renewables. For example, the use of solar power is particularly high in the Mediterranean countries such as Cyprus, while the use of biomass is high in countries with large forest areas, for example, Slovenia, Sweden and Latvia. In the same vein, hydropower is particularly important in mountainous countries with ample water supplies, such as Austria or Sweden.

Final energy consumption in the EU-27 remained roughly stable at 1 169 million toe in 2005. As such, over the ten years from 1995 final energy consumption increased on average by just 0.9 % per annum. However, an analysis by main type of energy shows greater rates of change, most notably a fall in the consumption of solid fuels (-4.4 % per annum) and an increase in the consumption of renewables (2.8 % per annum), electricity (2.1 %), gas (1.6 %) and crude oil and petroleum products (0.8 %).

The most important end-use of energy is for transport (private and public use), with 31 % of final energy consumption, just ahead of industry (28 %) and households (27 %). The vast majority of energy consumption for transport purposes is for road (82 % of the total) and air transport (14 %). Whereas energy consumption for inland waterways fell between 1995 and 2005 (mainly between 1998 and 2001), and remained stable for rail transport, road transport recorded an average increase in energy consumption of 1.8 % per annum, while energy consumption for air transport increased on average by 3.9 % per annum, despite the downturn in air transport activities in 2001 and 2002.

In 2007 a minimum target was set that biofuels should account for 10 % of transport petrol and diesel by 2020. Data for 2005 show that biofuels made the biggest contribution to transport consumption of fuels in Germany (3.1 %) and Sweden (2.4 %), and these were the only Member States (for which data are available) where the share of biofuels was above the EU-27 average of 0.9 %.

The most energy-efficient countries in the EU-27 in 2005, according to the indicator of energy intensity, were Denmark, Ireland and Austria. The most energy-intensive countries were Bulgaria and Romania, both using more than ten times as much energy as Denmark to produce a unit of GDP. It should be noted that the economic structure of an economy plays an important role in determining energy intensity, as post-industrial economies with large service sectors will, a priori, display low levels of energy intensity compared with economies that have a considerable proportion of their economic activity within industrial activities.

SOURCES**Statistical books**

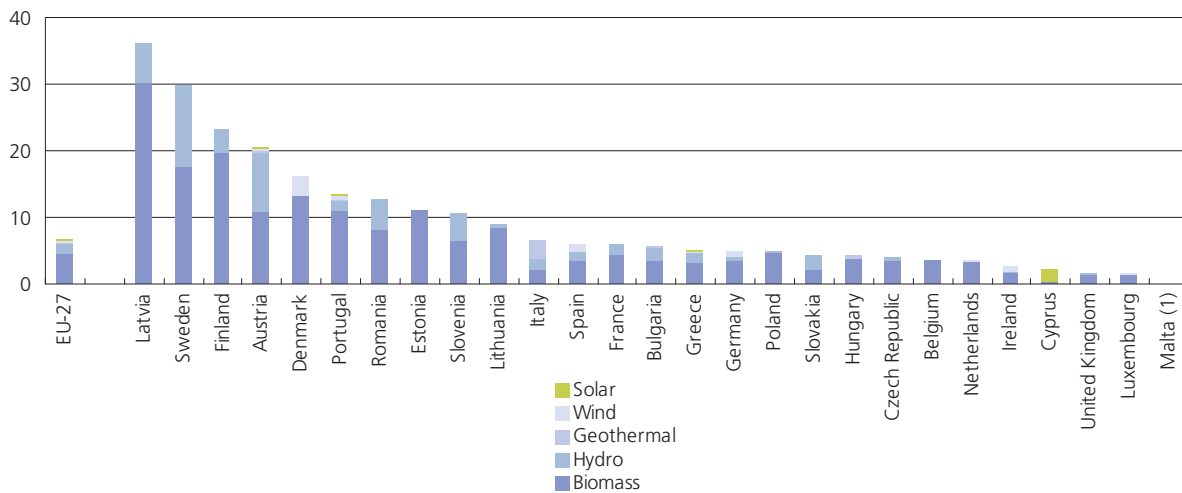
Panorama of energy: energy statistics to support EU policies and solutions
 Energy – yearly statistics
 Energy balance sheets

Website data**Energy**

Main indicators – energy statistics
 Energy statistics – structural indicators in energy – annual data
 Energy intensity of the economy
 Energy statistics – quantities
 Energy statistics – supply, transformation, consumption

Figure 11.9: Share of renewables in gross inland energy consumption, 2005

(%)



(1) Not available.

Source: Eurostat (tsdcc110)

This indicator is defined as the percentage share of renewables in gross inland energy consumption. It is split into the major energy sources.

Table 11.6: Gross inland consumption of energy

(million tonnes of oil equivalent)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Share in EU-27, 2005 (%)
EU-27	1 650	1 708	1 693	1 710	1 698	1 712	1 752	1 745	1 787	1 808	1 811	100.0
Euro area	1 085	1 121	1 122	1 144	1 149	1 165	1 194	1 193	1 222	1 239	1 241	68.5
Belgium	50	54	55	56	57	57	56	53	56	55	55	3.0
Bulgaria	23	23	20	20	18	19	19	19	19	19	20	1.1
Czech Republic	41	42	43	41	38	40	41	41	44	45	45	2.5
Denmark	20	23	21	21	20	20	20	20	21	20	20	1.1
Germany	338	349	346	344	338	340	352	345	347	348	345	19.1
Estonia	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	0.3
Ireland	11	12	12	13	14	14	15	15	15	16	15	0.8
Greece	24	25	26	27	27	28	29	30	30	31	31	1.7
Spain	102	101	106	112	118	123	126	130	134	140	143	7.9
France	240	254	247	255	254	259	267	267	271	274	275	15.2
Italy	161	161	164	168	171	173	173	173	183	185	187	10.3
Cyprus	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	0.1
Latvia	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	0.3
Lithuania	9	9	9	9	8	7	8	9	9	9	9	0.5
Luxembourg	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	0.3
Hungary	26	26	26	26	25	25	25	26	27	26	28	1.5
Malta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.1
Netherlands	73	76	75	75	75	76	78	78	81	82	81	4.5
Austria	27	28	28	29	29	29	30	30	33	33	34	1.9
Poland	100	104	102	96	94	91	91	89	92	93	94	5.2
Portugal	20	20	21	22	24	24	25	26	25	26	27	1.5
Romania	47	48	45	41	37	37	37	38	40	40	39	2.2
Slovenia	6	6	7	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	0.4
Slovakia	18	18	18	18	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	1.1
Finland	29	31	33	33	33	32	33	35	37	37	35	1.9
Sweden	50	52	50	51	50	48	51	51	50	53	52	2.8
United Kingdom	218	228	223	230	229	231	232	226	230	232	232	12.8
Croatia	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	-
Turkey	62	67	71	72	71	77	71	75	79	82	85	-
Iceland	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	-
Norway	24	23	24	26	27	26	27	24	27	28	32	-

Source: Eurostat (ten00086)

Gross inland consumption is defined as primary production plus imports, recovered products and stock change, less exports and fuel supply to maritime bunkers (for seagoing ships of all flags). It therefore reflects the energy necessary to satisfy inland consumption within the limits of national territory.

Table 11.7: Final energy consumption

(million tonnes of oil equivalent)

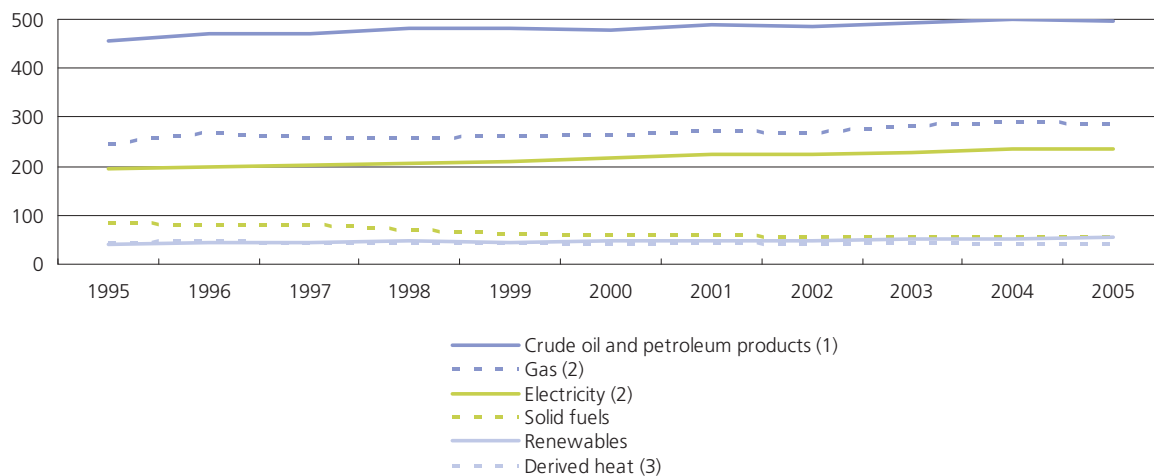
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Share in EU-27, 2005 (%)
EU-27	1 066	1 112	1 100	1 107	1 102	1 108	1 135	1 123	1 156	1 171	1 169	100.0
Euro area	710	739	735	750	753	761	785	777	801	811	809	69.2
Belgium	34	36	37	37	37	37	37	36	38	37	36	3.1
Bulgaria	11	12	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	0.8
Czech Republic	24	26	26	24	22	22	23	23	25	26	26	2.2
Denmark	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	1.3
Germany	222	231	226	224	220	218	224	219	223	222	218	18.6
Estonia	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	0.2
Ireland	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	1.1
Greece	16	17	17	18	18	19	19	19	20	20	21	1.8
Spain	64	65	68	72	74	79	83	85	90	94	97	8.3
France	141	149	146	151	151	152	158	154	158	159	158	13.5
Italy	114	114	115	119	123	123	126	125	130	133	134	11.5
Cyprus	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0.1
Latvia	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	0.3
Lithuania	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0.4
Luxembourg	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	0.4
Hungary	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	18	17	18	1.5
Malta	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0
Netherlands	48	52	49	50	49	50	51	51	52	53	52	4.4
Austria	21	23	22	23	23	23	25	25	26	26	27	2.3
Poland	63	66	65	60	58	55	56	54	56	57	57	4.9
Portugal	13	14	15	15	16	17	18	18	18	20	19	1.6
Romania	27	30	29	26	22	22	23	23	24	26	25	2.1
Slovenia	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	0.4
Slovakia	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	0.9
Finland	22	22	24	24	25	24	24	25	26	26	25	2.2
Sweden	34	35	34	34	34	34	33	33	34	34	34	2.9
United Kingdom	142	150	147	148	151	152	153	148	150	152	152	13.0
Croatia	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	-
Turkey	45	49	50	50	49	55	50	54	58	59	62	-
Iceland	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-
Norway	17	18	17	18	19	18	19	18	18	18	19	-

Source: Eurostat (ten00095)

Final energy consumption includes all energy delivered to the final consumer's door (in industry, transport, households and other sectors) for all energy uses. It excludes deliveries for transformation and/or own use of the energy producing industries, as well as network losses.

Figure 11.10: Final energy consumption, EU-27

(million tonnes of oil equivalent)



(1) Provisional, 2002.

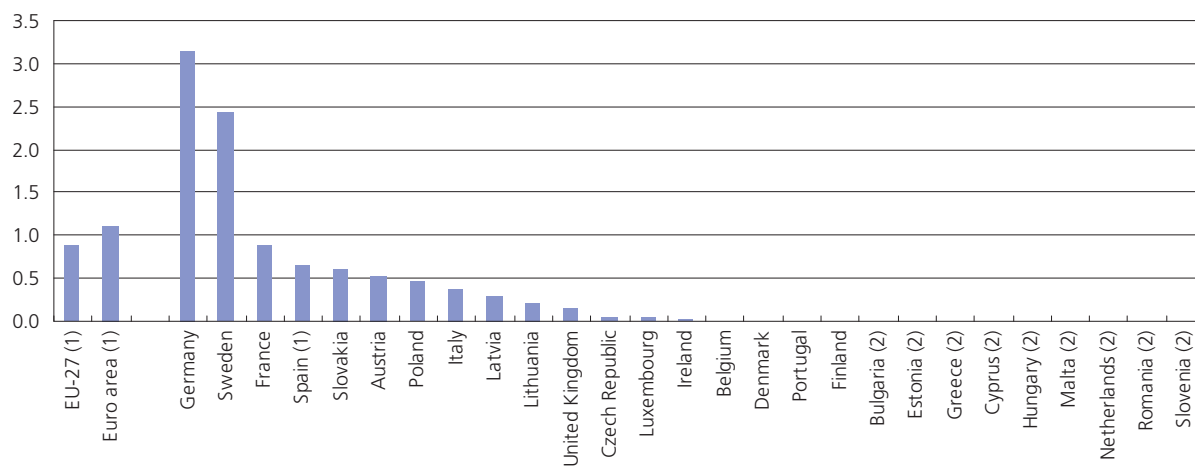
(2) Provisional, 2005.

(3) Provisional, 2000 to 2005.

Source: Eurostat (nrg_102a, nrg_103a, nrg_105a, nrg_101a, nrg_1071a and nrg_1072a)

Figure 11.11: Share of biofuels in total fuel consumption of transport, 2005

(%)



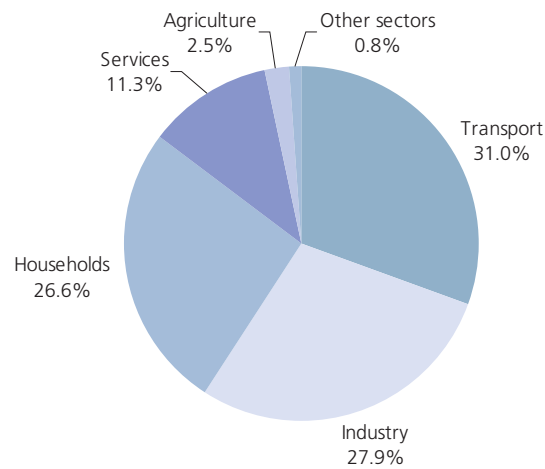
(1) Provisional.

(2) Not available.

Source: Eurostat (nrg_1073a and nrg_100a)

Figure 11.12: Final energy consumption, EU-27, 2005 (1)

(% of total, based on tonnes of oil equivalent)



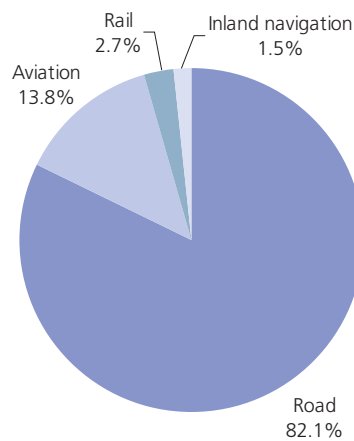
(1) Provisional; figures do not sum to 100 % due to rounding.

Source: Eurostat (tsdpc320)

This indicator expresses the sum of the energy supplied to the final consumer's door for all energy uses. It is the sum of final energy consumption in industry, transport, households, services, agriculture, etc. Final energy consumption in industry covers the consumption in all industrial sectors with the exception of the energy sector. The fuel quantities transformed in the electrical power stations of industrial autoproducers and the quantities of coke transformed into blast-furnace gas are not part of the overall industrial consumption but of the transformation sector. Final energy consumption in transport covers the consumption in all types of transportation, i.e., rail, road, air transport and inland navigation. Final energy consumption in households, services, etc. covers quantities consumed by private households, commerce, public administration, services, agriculture and fisheries.

Figure 11.13: Energy consumption by transport mode, EU-27, 2005 (1)

(%)



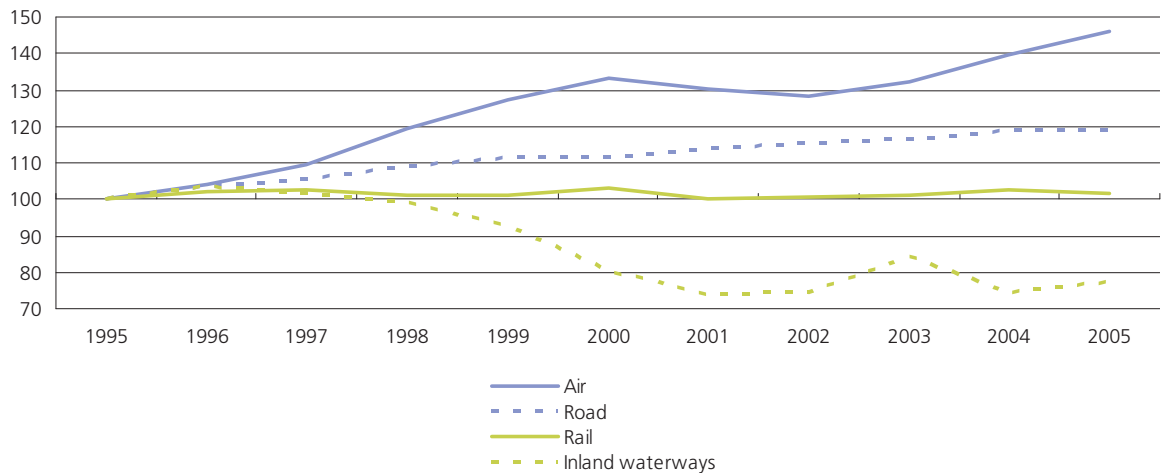
(1) Figures do not sum to 100 % due to rounding.

Source: Eurostat (tsdtr100)

This indicator covers the consumption of energy in all modes of transport, with the exception of maritime and pipelines.

Figure 11.14: Energy consumption by transport mode, EU-27

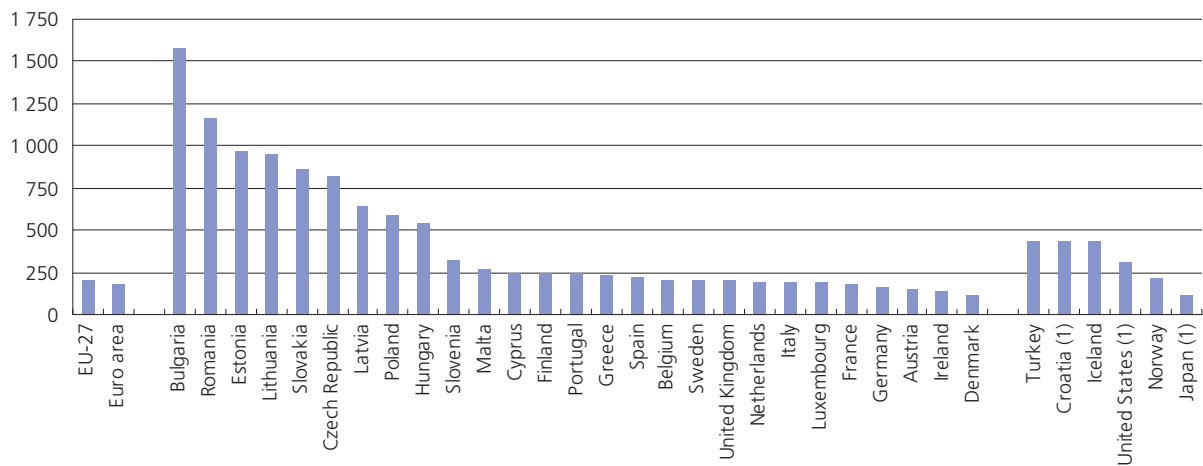
(1995=100)



Source: Eurostat (tsdtr100)

Figure 11.15: Energy intensity of the economy, 2005

(kgoe per EUR 1 000 of GDP)



(1) 2004.

Source: Eurostat (tsien021)

This indicator is the ratio between the gross inland consumption of energy and the gross domestic product (GDP) for a given calendar year. It measures the energy consumption of an economy and its overall energy efficiency. The gross inland consumption of energy is calculated as the sum of the gross inland consumption of five energy types: coal, electricity, oil, natural gas and renewable energy sources. The GDP figures are taken at constant prices to avoid the impact of the inflation, base year 1995 (ESA95). The energy intensity ratio is determined by dividing the gross inland consumption by the GDP. Since gross inland consumption is measured in kgoe (kilogram of oil equivalent) and GDP in EUR 1 000, this ratio is measured in kgoe per EUR 1 000.

11.4 ENERGY PRICES

INTRODUCTION

Ever increasing energy demand, the global geopolitical situation and severe weather conditions have induced rapid increases in energy prices. Crude oil prices have increased significantly since 2004. High oil prices have an impact on the price of substitutes, notably natural gas, and also feed into the prices of products from other sectors that are heavy users of energy or of energy products as raw materials.

The price and reliability of energy supplies, and of electricity in particular, is a key element of a country's energy supply, and particularly important with respect to international competitiveness, as electricity usually represents a high proportion of total energy costs to households and businesses. In contrast to the price of fossil fuels, which are usually traded on global markets with relatively uniform prices, there is a particularly wide range of prices within the EU for electricity. The price of electricity is, to some degree, influenced by the price of primary fuels and more recently also by the cost of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emission certificates – in the context of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to prevent global warming, and it is likely that resulting higher prices for electricity will provide an incentive for greater energy efficiency and lower levels of carbon emissions.

There have been moves within the EU to liberalise the electricity and gas market since the second half of the 1990s. Directives of the European Parliament and the Council adopted in 2003 established common rules for the internal markets in electricity and natural gas, and set deadlines for market opening, allowing customers to choose their supplier: 1 July 2004 for all business customers and 1 July 2007 for all consumers including households. Certain countries anticipated the liberalisation process, while others were slower in adopting the necessary measures. Nevertheless, significant barriers to entry remain in electricity and natural gas markets, as witnessed in many Member States, which are still dominated by (near) monopoly suppliers. In September 2007, the European Commission adopted a third package of legislative proposals⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ aimed at ensuring a real and effective choice of supplier and benefits for customers.

(107) For more information: http://ec.europa.eu/energy/electricity/package_2007/index_en.htm.

DEFINITIONS AND DATA AVAILABILITY

Eurostat collects a number of price statistics, of which a selection is presented here. Energy prices are currently collected at a national level, whereas in the past they were collected at a regional level or, in some cases, even for individual cities. The reporting countries are generally the 27 Member States, Croatia, as well as Norway (only electricity prices). Time-series for prices start in 1985, with data for the Member States that joined the EU in 2004 and 2007 generally available from 2004 onwards.

Statistics on electricity and natural gas prices are collected on a half-yearly basis – they are shown here as a snapshot as of 1 January of each year. Electricity prices for households are normally shown including taxes and value added tax (VAT), as these are generally the end price paid by the consumer at point of use. For the purposes of comparison industrial gas and electricity prices are also shown here including all taxes, although in practise enterprises can deduct VAT paid.

For automotive fuels the prices shown are at the pump prices of premium unleaded gasoline (petrol) 95 RON and diesel oil. Eurostat also publishes price information on heating oil and residual fuel oil.

MAIN FINDINGS

Electricity and gas tariffs vary from one supplier to another. They may be the result of negotiated contracts, especially for large industrial consumers. For smaller consumers they are generally set according to the amount of electricity or gas consumed, and a number of other characteristics that vary from one country to another; most tariffs also include some form of fixed charge. Therefore, there is no single price for electricity or gas in any EU country. In order to compare prices over time and between countries, two 'standard consumers' are presented, one representing domestic consumers and the other industrial consumers. All electricity price data are given in euro per 100 kWh and correspond to prices applicable on 1 January of the reference year; a similar set of criteria are used for gas prices, except the unit changes to euro per GJ.

Electricity and gas prices have increased strongly in recent years, particularly gas prices. Between 2005 and 2007 prices increased for households and industrial users in nearly all Member States for both types of energy, with only Latvia recording significantly lower electricity prices for households. In percentage terms, price increases for households were particularly high in Romania and the United Kingdom. In 2007, the price of electricity for households was nearly four times higher in the most expensive Member State, Denmark, than in the cheapest Member States, namely Bulgaria and Latvia. The range of household prices for gas was even greater, with the highest prices again in Denmark, more than five times the lowest, in Estonia; household gas prices were also significantly higher in Sweden than in other Member States. A large part of the price differences between the Member States can be attributed to taxes, as the range in prices excluding taxes is less than the range when including taxes.

As with electricity and gas prices, petrol and diesel prices have also risen. The highest prices for unleaded petrol in the EU during the first half of 2007 were recorded in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, while the United Kingdom had by some margin the most expensive pump price for diesel. The lowest prices for petrol and diesel were generally in the Baltic Member States and Cyprus, while Luxembourg also recorded low diesel prices.

The contribution of taxes to petrol prices was considerable in all of the Member States, accounting for more than 70 % of the total price in both the United Kingdom and Germany, and the same two Member States also recorded the highest percentage of tax on diesel, more than 60 % of the price. The only Member States where taxes accounted for less than half the price of petrol were Cyprus and Malta and these Member States also had the lowest percentage tax rates on diesel.

SOURCES

Statistical books

Gas and electricity market statistics

Panorama of energy: energy statistics to support EU policies and solutions

Methodologies and working papers

Electricity prices – price systems 2006

Gas prices – price systems 2006

Website data

Energy

Main indicators – energy statistics

Energy statistics – structural indicators in energy – annual data

Electricity prices – industrial users

Electricity prices – households

Gas prices- industrial users

Gas prices – households

Energy statistics – euro-indicators in energy – monthly data

Energy prices – monthly data

Energy statistics – prices

Energy statistics: gas and electricity prices – new methodology from 2007 onwards

Energy statistics: gas and electricity prices – old methodology until 2007

Table 11.8: Electricity and gas prices (including taxes), as of 1 January

(EUR)

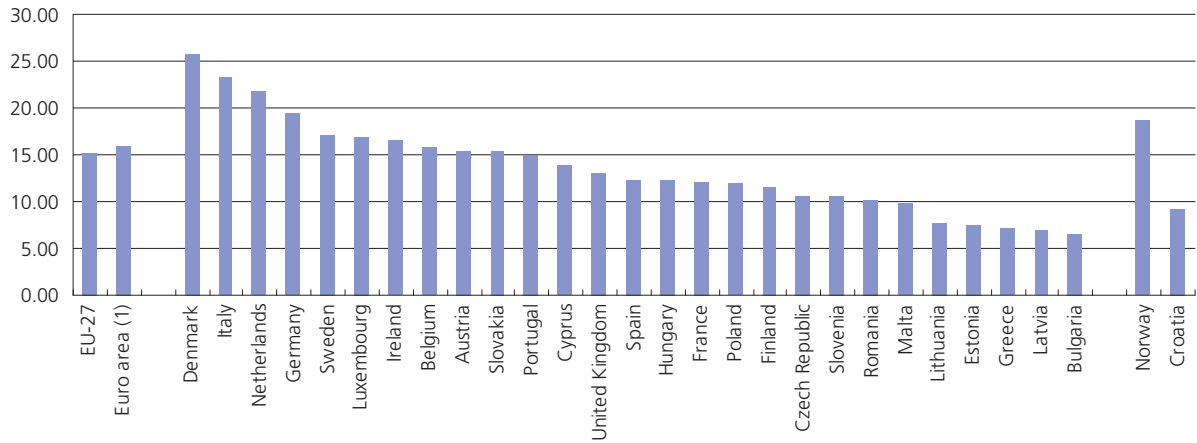
	Electricity prices (per 100 kWh)						Gas prices (per GJ)					
	Households			Industry			Households			Industry		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
EU-27	13.36	13.97	15.28	8.75	9.75	10.70	11.21	12.92	14.95	7.54	10.03	10.99
Euro area (1)	14.70	15.10	16.05	9.49	10.27	11.23	13.36	15.33	16.98	7.93	10.28	11.13
Belgium	14.81	14.42	15.81	9.38	11.72	11.73	11.16	13.50	12.89	6.43	8.61	8.47
Bulgaria	6.44	6.60	6.60	5.16	5.52	5.62	6.73	7.70	8.83	4.53	5.40	6.26
Czech Republic	8.68	9.85	10.67	7.13	8.70	9.30	7.49	10.03	9.45	6.08	8.74	7.81
Denmark	22.78	23.62	25.79	10.86	12.06	10.74	28.44	29.82	30.84	8.49	8.58	8.16
Germany	17.85	18.32	19.49	10.47	11.53	12.72	13.56	15.98	18.45	10.29	13.44	15.79
Estonia	6.78	7.31	7.50	5.57	6.02	6.30	4.63	4.63	5.89	3.25	3.36	4.36
Ireland	14.36	14.90	16.62	10.56	11.48	12.77	9.98	12.51	16.73	:	:	:
Greece	6.88	7.01	7.20	6.97	7.28	7.61	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	10.97	11.47	12.25	8.36	8.79	9.87	11.90	13.63	14.23	5.43	8.40	8.21
France	11.94	11.94	12.11	6.91	6.91	7.01	10.57	12.72	13.46	7.58	9.78	9.26
Italy	19.70	21.08	23.29	12.02	13.29	15.26	15.34	16.50	18.34	7.30	8.41	9.88
Cyprus	10.74	14.31	13.76	9.27	13.04	12.26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	8.28	8.29	6.88	4.82	4.82	5.23	4.54	5.34	7.50	4.11	4.77	6.24
Lithuania	7.18	7.18	7.76	5.88	5.88	6.46	5.41	6.24	7.04	4.25	5.26	7.10
Luxembourg	14.78	16.03	16.84	9.02	9.49	10.54	8.14	10.33	11.52	7.36	9.55	10.45
Hungary	10.64	10.75	12.22	8.86	9.13	9.84	5.10	5.28	7.16	6.94	9.40	11.64
Malta	7.64	9.49	9.87	7.41	7.46	9.42	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	19.55	20.87	21.80	10.70	11.38	12.25	15.17	16.92	18.42	8.90	11.15	11.59
Austria	14.13	13.40	15.45	9.92	10.35	11.43	13.36	15.65	15.99	9.83	12.99	13.27
Poland	10.64	11.90	11.84	6.78	7.27	7.23	7.55	9.46	10.69	6.47	8.25	9.20
Portugal	13.81	14.10	15.00	7.49	8.58	9.03	12.34	14.52	13.88	6.33	8.01	8.15
Romania	7.79	9.43	10.17	9.15	9.20	10.02	4.79	7.66	9.05	4.38	7.42	8.71
Slovenia	10.33	10.49	10.64	7.33	7.81	8.90	10.33	12.99	13.86	7.07	9.55	9.75
Slovakia	13.38	14.48	15.37	8.37	9.20	11.11	8.14	10.88	11.48	6.04	9.12	9.52
Finland	10.57	10.78	11.60	6.99	6.86	6.89	:	:	:	8.43	9.51	9.87
Sweden	13.97	14.35	17.14	4.68	5.93	6.31	22.18	25.95	26.58	9.20	12.26	12.21
United Kingdom	8.77	10.20	13.16	6.96	9.66	11.44	7.26	8.24	11.76	7.17	10.82	12.75
Croatia	8.48	9.22	9.23	6.76	7.32	7.33	7.99	8.18	8.18	8.10	8.29	8.30
Norway	15.71	15.33	18.56	8.12	8.06	10.58	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) EA-12.

Source: Eurostat (nrg_pc_204, nrg_pc_205, nrg_pc_202 and nrg_pc_203)

Figure 11.16: Electricity prices (including taxes) for households, as of 1 January 2007

(EUR per 100 kWh)

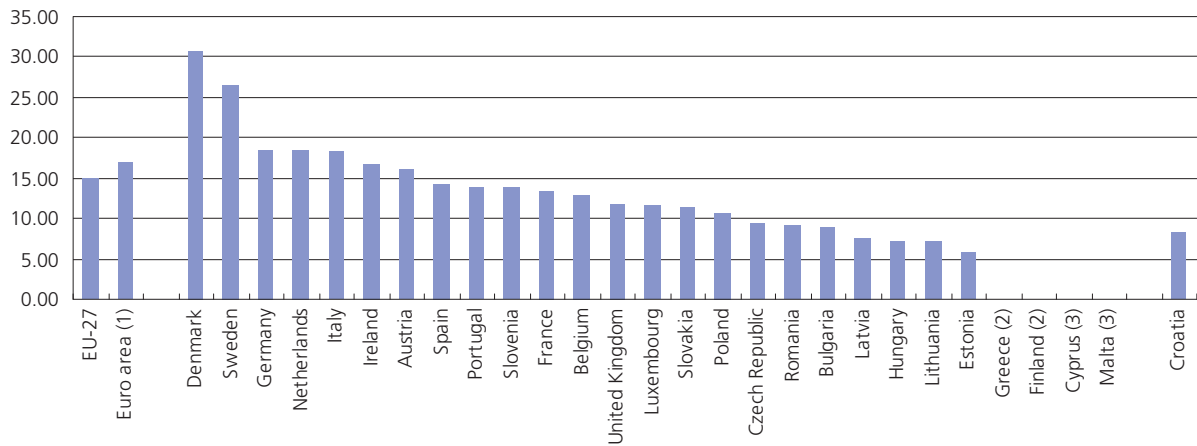


(1) EA-12.

Source: Eurostat (nrg_pc_204)

Figure 11.17: Gas prices (including taxes) for households, as of 1 January 2007

(EUR per GJ)



(1) EA-12.

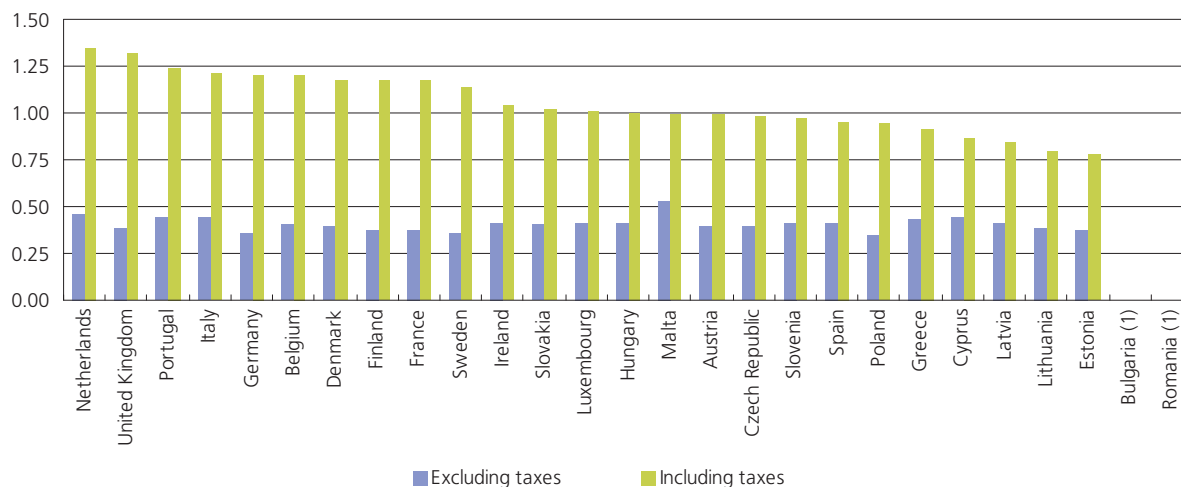
(2) Not available.

(3) Not applicable.

Source: Eurostat (nrg_pc_202)

Figure 11.18: Price of premium unleaded gasoline 95 RON, first half of 2007

(EUR per litre)



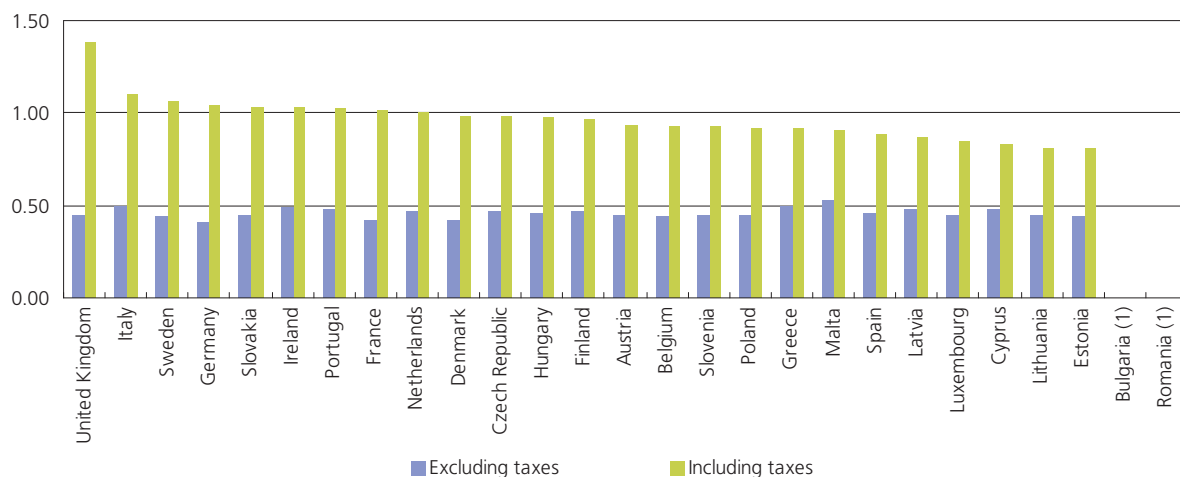
(1) Not available.

Source: Eurostat (ten00102) and Directorate-General for Energy and Transport

This indicator presents the average unleaded gasoline (Euro-super 95) consumer prices at the pump. The prices are supplied to the Directorate-General for Energy and Transport of the European Commission by the Member States as being the most frequently encountered at the 15th of each month.

Figure 11.19: Price of diesel oil, first half of 2007

(EUR per litre)



(1) Not available.

Source: Eurostat (ten00103) and Directorate-General for Energy and Transport

This indicator presents the average automotive diesel oil consumer prices at the pump. The prices are supplied to the Directorate-General for Energy and Transport of the European Commission by the Member States as being the most frequently encountered at the 15th of each month.