

## EU-28

- In the second half of 2016, households had to pay 20.5 euro cents per kilowatt-hour for their electricity, including VAT and other taxes. The prices were highest in Denmark (30.8 euro cents), Germany (29.8 euro cents) and Belgium (27.5 euro cents). At the other end of the scale, households in Bulgaria only paid 9.4 euro cents per kWh.
- With 53.9 %, Sweden had by far the highest share of energy from renewable sources in its gross final consumption of energy in 2015. The lowest proportions of renewables were registered in Luxembourg and Malta (both 5.0 %). For the EU-28, the share of renewables was 16.7 % in 2015, still somewhat short of the target of 20 % by 2020. However, 11 Member States had already in 2015 surpassed their national targets for 2020, with Croatia already 45 % above its target.
- The households in the Nordic countries Sweden and Finland had high consumption of electricity in 2015, with 4.410 and 3.823 MWh per capita. This was substantially higher than the EU-28 average of 1.564 MWh per capita. In Romania, the households only consumed 0.609 MWh per capita in 2015.
- Member States on islands had the greatest dependency on imports of energy. The list is topped by Cyprus, where imported energy made up 97.7 % of the energy consumption in 2015, followed by Malta (97.3). However, in comparison the EU-28 as a whole imported only 54.0 % of its energy consumption in 2015.
- In the EU-28, there were 497 passenger cars registered per thousand inhabitants in 2015. The highest number was recorded in Luxembourg, with 661 cars. In Romania there were only 261 passenger cars per thousand inhabitants.
- Despite the relatively low number of passenger cars in Romania, 95 persons per million inhabitants were killed in road accidents in 2015. This put Romania second on the list, together with Latvia, only surpassed by Bulgaria (98 persons killed per million inhabitants). Overall, the number of persons killed in road accidents has been declining steadily in the EU-28, falling to 59 persons killed per million inhabitants in 2015.
- A central pillar of the EU's transport policy is 'greening' the sector by moving freight transport from road to transport modes which emit less CO<sub>2</sub> and greenhouse gases and pollute less. In 2015, 75.3 % of the freight transport in the EU-28 (measured in tonnes-kilometres) was carried out by road. Latvia stood out, with only 20.2 % of freight transport carried out by road. This reflected the importance of rail transport, especially of energy products, in the country.
- Thanks to improved standards and technological progress, newer trucks and road tractors are safer and emit less greenhouse gases than older trucks. In 2015, 53.1 % of freight transport in the EU-28 (measured in tonnes-kilometres) was carried out by trucks younger than 5 years.
- The EU-28 is a world leader in combating climate change. In 2015, the EU-28 emitted 22.1 % less greenhouse gases than in 1990. In particular the Baltic Member States have reduced their emissions, with Lithuania reducing GHG emissions by 58.0 %, Latvia by 55.9 % and Estonia by 55.3 % compared to 1990.
- 46.3 % of municipal waste in the EU-28 was recycled or composted in 2015, strengthening the drive towards a circular economy in the EU. In Germany more than two thirds (67.7 %) of municipal waste was recycled or composted, while more than half was recycled or composted also in Austria (58.2 %), Slovenia (57.7 %), Belgium (54.7 %) and the Netherlands (51.7 %).
- In 2014, 162.9 kg of packaging waste was generated per inhabitant in the EU-28. Croatia and Bulgaria recorded by far the lowest amounts of packaging waste generated, with only 48.3 kg per inhabitant for Croatia and 52.4 kg for Bulgaria.
- Environmental taxes is an important policy tool for guiding society towards more environmental sustainability. In 2015, revenues from environmental taxes made up 6.31 % of total tax revenues in the EU-28 as a whole. Environmental taxes were of particular importance in Croatia, Slovenia, Greece and Bulgaria, where the environmental taxes made up between 10 % and 11 % of total revenue from taxes and social contributions.

### Reading notes:

The data for the EU Member States have been ranked (based on available data) from the highest value for each indicator (rank=1) to the lowest value (rank=28).

It should be noted that for some of the indicators presented, a lower value is better than a high value (e.g. for emission of greenhouse gases or generation of packaging waste).

**Energy**

<b>Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 (EUR/kWh, incl. VAT and other taxes and levies)</b>					
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>0.205</b>				
<b>Top 5</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Bottom 5</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Denmark	0.308	1	Estonia	0.124	24
Germany	0.298	2	Romania	0.123	25
Belgium	0.275	3	Lithuania	0.117	26
Italy	0.234	4	Hungary	0.113	27
Ireland	0.234		Bulgaria	0.094	28

**Notes:**

For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

<b>Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)</b>					
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>54.0</b>				
<b>Top 5</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Bottom 5</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Cyprus	97.7	1	Sweden	30.1	24
Malta	97.3	2	Poland	29.3	25
Luxembourg	95.9	3	Romania	17.1	26
Ireland	88.7	4	Denmark	13.1	27
Belgium	84.3	5	Estonia	7.4	28

**Notes:**

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<b>Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 and 2020 target (%)</b>							
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>(2020 target: 20 %)</b>	<b>16.7</b>					
<b>Top 5</b>		<b>Value</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Bottom 5</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Rank</b>	
Sweden	(2020 target: 49 %)	53.9	1	United Kingdom	(2020 target: 15 %)	8.2	24
Finland	(2020 target: 38 %)	39.3	2	Belgium	(2020 target: 13 %)	7.9	25
Latvia	(2020 target: 40 %)	37.6	3	Netherlands	(2020 target: 14 %)	5.8	26
Austria	(2020 target: 34 %)	33.0	4	Malta	(2020 target: 10 %)	5.0	27
Denmark	(2020 target: 30 %)	30.8	5	Luxembourg	(2020 target: 11 %)	5.0	

**Notes:**

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<b>Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)</b>					
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>1.564</b>				
<b>Top 5</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Bottom 5</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Sweden	4.410	1	Slovakia	0.929	24
Finland	3.823	2	Lithuania	0.911	25
France	2.293	3	Latvia	0.886	26
Austria	1.979	4	Poland	0.744	27
Denmark	1.798	5	Romania	0.609	28

**Notes:**

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## Transport

### Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015

EU-28	497				
Top 5	Value	Rank	Bottom 5	Value	Rank
Luxembourg	661	1	Slovakia	375	24
Malta	634	2	Croatia	358	25
Italy	610	3	Latvia	345	26
Finland	590	4	Hungary	325	27
Cyprus	575	5	Romania	261	28

**Notes:**

2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

### Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 (% of total tonne-kilometres)

EU-28	75.3				
Top 5	Value	Rank	Bottom 5	Value	Rank
Cyprus	100.0	1	Netherlands	48.3	24
Malta	100.0		Estonia	47.6	25
Ireland	99.0	3	Romania	38.0	26
Greece	98.4	4	Lithuania	34.1	27
Spain	94.1	5	Latvia	20.2	28

**Notes:**

Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

### Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 (% of total tonne-kilometres)

EU-28	53.1				
Top 5	Value	Rank	Bottom 5	Value	Rank
Germany	78.3	1	Croatia	31.5	24
Luxembourg	71.0	2	Bulgaria	27.8	25
United Kingdom	66.4	3	Cyprus	19.7	26
Denmark	66.2	4	Ireland	15.0	27
France	65.7	5	Greece	8.2	28

**Notes:**

Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

### Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015

EU-28	59				
Top 5	Value	Rank	Bottom 5	Value	Rank
Bulgaria	98	1	Ireland	35	24
Latvia	95	2	Denmark	31	25
Romania	95		United Kingdom	28	26
Lithuania	83	4	Sweden	27	27
Croatia	82	5	Malta	26	28

**Notes:**

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**Environment****Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)**

EU-28	77.9				
Top 5	Value	Rank	Bottom 5	Value	Rank
Cyprus	144.5	1	Slovakia	55.6	24
Spain	119.4	2	Romania	47.7	25
Portugal	117.9	3	Estonia	44.7	26
Ireland	109.2	4	Latvia	44.1	27
Austria	101.6	5	Lithuania	42.0	28

**Notes:**

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**Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 (% of total municipal waste)**

EU-28	46.3				
Top 5	Value	Rank	Bottom 5	Value	Rank
Germany	67.7	1	Croatia	18.4	24
Austria	58.2	2	Slovakia	15.8	25
Slovenia	57.7	3	Greece	15.3	26
Belgium	54.7	4	Romania	15.0	27
Netherlands	51.7	5	Malta	6.9	28

**Notes:**

Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

**Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 (kg per capita)**

EU-28	162.9				
Top 5	Value	Rank	Bottom 5	Value	Rank
Germany	219.5	1	Slovakia	85.6	24
Italy	196.8	2	Greece	68.3	25
Luxembourg	195.2	3	Romania	62.5	26
Ireland	189.2	4	Bulgaria	52.4	27
France	188.7	5	Croatia	48.3	28

**Notes:**

2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)**

EU-28	6.31				
Top 5	Value	Rank	Bottom 5	Value	Rank
Croatia	10.91	1	Sweden	5.14	24
Slovenia	10.63	2	Germany	4.97	25
Greece	10.26	3	Luxembourg	4.90	26
Bulgaria	10.00	4	France	4.75	27
Latvia	9.28	5	Belgium	4.68	28

**Notes:**

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**BELGIUM**

- In the second half of 2016, Belgian households paid 27.5 euro cents per kilowatt-hour for their electricity. This was the third highest price among the Member States, after Denmark and Germany.
- Belgium is relatively dependent on imports of energy. In 2015, 84.3 % of the energy consumed in Belgium was imported, the fifth highest rate among the Member States. However, only 7.9 % of the energy consumed in Belgium came from renewable sources, the fourth lowest rate in the EU-28.
- There were 497 passenger cars per thousand inhabitants in Belgium in 2015, exactly matching the EU-28 average. However, with 65 persons killed in road accidents per million inhabitants in 2015, Belgian road traffic was slightly more dangerous than the EU-28 average (59 persons killed).
- Belgium was one of the best performing countries with respect to recycling and composting of municipal waste. With 54.7 % of municipal waste recycled and composted in 2015, Belgium ranked fourth, only behind Germany, Austria and Slovenia.

**READING NOTES**

The data for all EU Member States have been ranked from the highest value for each indicator (rank=1) to the lowest value (rank=28); the rank of the Member State for each indicator is given in the tables below. For comparison, the value for the EU-28 as a whole, together with the highest and lowest values among the EU Member States are shown for each indicator. It should be noted that for some of the indicators presented, a lower value is better than a high value (e.g. for emission of greenhouse gases or generation of packaging waste).

Energy								
	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 <sup>(1)</sup> (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
EU-28	0.205	–	54.0	–	16.7	–	1.564	–
Belgium	0.275	Rank: 3	84.3	Rank: 5	7.9	Rank: 25	1.676	Rank: 8
Highest value in Member State	0.308	Denmark	97.7	Cyprus	53.9	Sweden	4.410	Sweden
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	5.0	Luxembourg; Malta	0.609	Romania

**Notes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

## Transport

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 <sup>(3)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 <sup>(4)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>Rank: 11</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>Rank: 14</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>Rank: 12</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>Rank: 10</b>
Highest value in Member State	661	Luxembourg	100.0	Cyprus and Malta	78.3	Germany	98	Bulgaria
Lowest value in Member State	261	Romania	20.2	Latvia	8.2	Greece	26	Malta

## Notes:

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

<sup>(4)</sup> Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

## Environment

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 <sup>(5)</sup> (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 <sup>(6)</sup> (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>Rank: 14</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>Rank: 4</b>	<b>155.4</b>	<b>Rank: 10</b>	<b>4.68</b>	<b>Rank: 28</b>
Highest value in Member State	144.5	Cyprus	67.7	Germany	219.5	Germany	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	42.0	Lithuania	6.9	Malta	48.3	Croatia	<b>4.68</b>	<b>Belgium</b>

## Notes:

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**BULGARIA**

- With only 9.4 euro cents per kilowatt-hour, Bulgarian households paid the lowest price in the EU-28 for their electricity in the second half of 2016. However, the households' consumption of electricity of 1.478 MWh per capita was not far from the EU-28 average (1.564 MWh per capita).
- The number of persons killed in road accidents is higher in Bulgaria than in any other Member State. With 98 persons killed per million inhabitants in 2015, Bulgaria lay far above the EU-28 average of 59 persons killed. Only Romania and Latvia (both with 95 persons killed per million inhabitants) came close to Bulgaria.
- Compared to 1990, Bulgaria's emissions of greenhouse gases had fallen by 40.6 % by 2015, making Bulgaria sixth in the list of Member States with the highest reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.
- Bulgaria had the second lowest generation of packaging waste in the EU-28 in 2014. With 52.4 kg of packaging waste generated per inhabitant, Bulgaria was only behind Croatia with 48.3 kg.
- In 2015, environmental taxes made up 10.00 % of total revenues from taxes and social contributions in Bulgaria. This placed Bulgaria fourth in the list of Member States where environmental taxes play an important role, only a little below Croatia in first place with 10.91 % but well above the EU-28 average of 6.31 %.

**READING NOTES**

The data for all EU Member States have been ranked from the highest value for each indicator (rank=1) to the lowest value (rank=28); the rank of the Member State for each indicator is given in the tables below. For comparison, the value for the EU-28 as a whole, together with the highest and lowest values among the EU Member States are shown for each indicator. It should be noted that for some of the indicators presented, a lower value is better than a high value (e.g. for emission of greenhouse gases or generation of packaging waste).

Energy								
	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 <sup>(1)</sup> (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
EU-28	0.205	–	54.0	–	16.7	–	1.564	–
Bulgaria	0.094	Rank: 28	35.4	Rank: 22	18.2	Rank: 12	1.478	Rank: 16
Highest value in Member State	0.308	Denmark	97.7	Cyprus	53.9	Sweden	4.410	Sweden
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	5.0	Luxembourg; Malta	0.609	Romania

**Notes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

**Transport**

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 <sup>(3)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 <sup>(4)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>Rank: 23</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>Rank: 23</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>Rank: 24</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>Rank: 1</b>
Highest value in Member State	661	Luxembourg	100.0	Cyprus and Malta	78.3	Germany	<b>98</b>	<b>Bulgaria</b>
Lowest value in Member State	261	Romania	20.2	Latvia	8.2	Greece	26	Malta

**Notes:**

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

<sup>(4)</sup> Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

**Environment**

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 <sup>(5)</sup> (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 <sup>(6)</sup> (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>Rank: 23</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>Rank: 21</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>Rank: 27</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>Rank: 4</b>
Highest value in Member State	144.5	Cyprus	67.7	Germany	219.5	Germany	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	42.0	Lithuania	6.9	Malta	48.3	Croatia	4.68	Belgium

**Notes:**

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

- Czech households paid 14.2 euro cents per kilowatt-hour for their electricity in the second half of 2016. This was less than half of the price in Denmark (30.8 euro cents/kWh), the Member State with the most expensive electricity for households.
- The Czech Republic imports a little less than a third of the energy it consumes. In 2015, 31.9 % of the energy consumed in the Czech Republic was imported, the sixth lowest rate among the Member States. Only 15.1 % of the energy consumed in the Czech Republic came from renewable sources in 2015, close to the EU-28 average (16.7 %) but far behind Sweden where 53.9 % of the energy consumed came from renewable sources.
- There were 485 passenger cars per thousand inhabitants in the Czech Republic in 2015, close to the EU-28 average of 497 cars. However, with 70 persons killed in road accidents per million inhabitants in 2015, Czech road traffic was more dangerous than the EU-28 average (59 persons killed).
- Compared to 1990, the Czech Republic's emissions of greenhouse gases had fallen by 35.1 % by 2015, making the Czech republic seventh th in the list of Member States with the highest reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.
- Only 29.7 % of the municipal waste generated in the Czech Republic was recycled or composted in 2015, the seventh lowest rate amongst the Member States. However, with only 96.9 kg of packaging waste generated per inhabitant, the Czech Republic lay well below the EU-28 average of 162.9 kg/inhabitant.

**READING NOTES**

The data for all EU Member States have been ranked from the highest value for each indicator (rank=1) to the lowest value (rank=28); the rank of the Member State for each indicator is given in the tables below. For comparison, the value for the EU-28 as a whole, together with the highest and lowest values among the EU Member States are shown for each indicator. It should be noted that for some of the indicators presented, a lower value is better than a high value (e.g. for emission of greenhouse gases or generation of packaging waste).

Energy								
	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 <sup>(1)</sup> (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>0.205</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1.564</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>0.142</b>	<b>Rank: 20</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>Rank: 23</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>Rank: 17</b>	<b>1.365</b>	<b>Rank: 18</b>
Highest value in Member State	0.308	Denmark	97.7	Cyprus	53.9	Sweden	4.410	Sweden
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	5.0	Luxembourg; Malta	0.609	Romania

**Notes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

**Transport**

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 <sup>(3)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 <sup>(4)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>Rank: 12</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>Rank: 13</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>Rank: 21</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>Rank: 8</b>
Highest value in Member State	661	Luxembourg	100.0	Cyprus and Malta	78.3	Germany	98	Bulgaria
Lowest value in Member State	261	Romania	20.2	Latvia	8.2	Greece	26	Malta

**Notes:**

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

<sup>(4)</sup> Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

**Environment**

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 <sup>(5)</sup> (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 <sup>(6)</sup> (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>Rank: 22</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>Rank: 22</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>Rank: 22</b>	<b>6.09</b>	<b>Rank: 20</b>
Highest value in Member State	144.5	Cyprus	67.7	Germany	219.5	Germany	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	42.0	Lithuania	6.9	Malta	48.3	Croatia	4.68	Belgium

**Notes:**

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**DENMARK**

- Despite the highest electricity price for households amongst the EU Member States, with 30.8 euro cents per kilowatt-hour in the second half of 2016, Danish households still had the fifth highest electricity consumption in the EU with 1.798 MWh per capita in 2015.
- Denmark's dependency on energy imports was only 13.1 % in 2015, the second lowest in the EU-28. Almost a third of the energy consumption came from renewable sources.
- The Danish preference for cycling is reflected in a low number of passenger cars in the country. With 419 passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, Denmark had the seventh lowest number of cars among the Member States in 2015, well below the EU average (497 cars). Road traffic is also safe; with only 31 persons killed per million inhabitants, Denmark was the fourth safest country in the EU-28, far below the EU-28 average of 59 persons killed.
- Denmark's emissions of greenhouse gases were 29.3 % lower in 2015 than in 1990. This reduction was higher than for the EU-28 as a whole (-22.1 %), placing Denmark tenth in the list of Member States with the highest reductions in GHG emissions.

**READING NOTES**

The data for all EU Member States have been ranked from the highest value for each indicator (rank=1) to the lowest value (rank=28); the rank of the Member State for each indicator is given in the tables below. For comparison, the value for the EU-28 as a whole, together with the highest and lowest values among the EU Member States are shown for each indicator. It should be noted that for some of the indicators presented, a lower value is better than a high value (e.g. for emission of greenhouse gases or generation of packaging waste).

Energy								
	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 <sup>(1)</sup> (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>0.205</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1.564</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>0.308</b>	<b>Rank: 1</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>Rank: 27</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>Rank: 5</b>	<b>1.798</b>	<b>Rank: 5</b>
Highest value in Member State	<b>0.308</b>	<b>Denmark</b>	97.7	Cyprus	53.9	Sweden	4.410	Sweden
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	5.0	Luxembourg; Malta	0.609	Romania

**Notes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

## Transport

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 <sup>(3)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 <sup>(4)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>Rank: 22</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>Rank: 6</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>Rank: 4</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>Rank: 25</b>
Highest value in Member State	661	Luxembourg	100.0	Cyprus and Malta	78.3	Germany	98	Bulgaria
Lowest value in Member State	261	Romania	20.2	Latvia	8.2	Greece	26	Malta

## Notes:

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

<sup>(4)</sup> Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

## Environment

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 <sup>(5)</sup> (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 <sup>(6)</sup> (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>Rank: 19</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>Rank: 9</b>	<b>163.6</b>	<b>Rank: 9</b>	<b>8.56</b>	<b>Rank: 10</b>
Highest value in Member State	144.5	Cyprus	67.7	Germany	219.5	Germany	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	42.0	Lithuania	6.9	Malta	48.3	Croatia	4.68	Belgium

## Notes:

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**GERMANY**

- In the second half of 2016, German households paid 29.8 euro cents per kilowatt-hour for their electricity. This was the second highest price among the Member States, only below Denmark (30.8 euro cents/kWh) and well above the EU-28 average of 20.5 euro cents/kWh. Nevertheless, the households' consumption of 1.585 megawatt-hours per capita was close to the EU-28 average of 1.564 MWh/capita in 2015.
- Germany is relatively dependent on imports of energy. In 2015, 61.9 % of the energy consumed in Germany was imported, the eleventh highest rate among the Member States. 14.6 % of the energy consumed in Germany in 2015 came from renewable sources, slightly below the EU-28 average (16.7 %).
- There were 548 passenger cars per thousand inhabitants in Germany in 2015, making Germany the Member State with the sixth highest number of cars per inhabitant. German roads are also relatively safe, with 43 persons killed in road accidents per million inhabitants compared to the EU-28 average of 59 persons killed.
- Trucks and road tractors less than 5 years old carried slightly more than three quarters (78.3 %) of the freight transported by road in Germany in 2015. This was by far the highest rate among the Member States, far ahead of Luxembourg in second place (71.0%).
- A little more than two thirds of municipal waste is recycled or composted in Germany. With 67.7 % in 2015, Germany recycled and composted a substantially larger share of municipal waste than the next Member States on the list, Austria (58.2 %) and Slovenia (57.7 %). However, Germany also generates more packaging waste than any other Member State. In 2014, Germany generated 219.5 kg of packaging waste per inhabitant. In contrast, Croatia only generated 48.3 kg of packaging waste per inhabitant.
- In 2015, environmental taxes made up only 4.97 % of total revenues from taxes and social contributions in Germany, making Germany the Member State with the fourth lowest importance of environmental taxes. This was well below the EU-28 average of 6.31 %.

**READING NOTES**

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

Energy								
	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 <sup>(1)</sup> (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>0.205</b>	–	<b>54.0</b>	–	<b>16.7</b>	–	<b>1.564</b>	–
<b>Germany</b>	<b>0.298</b>	<b>Rank: 2</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>Rank: 11</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>Rank: 18</b>	<b>1.585</b>	<b>Rank: 12</b>
Highest value in Member State	0.308	Denmark	97.7	Cyprus	53.9	Sweden	4.410	Sweden
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	5.0	Luxembourg; Malta	0.609	Romania

**Notes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

## Transport

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 <sup>(3)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 <sup>(4)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Germany</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>Rank: 6</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>Rank: 17</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>Rank: 1</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>Rank: 21</b>
Highest value in Member State	661	Luxembourg	100.0	Cyprus and Malta	<b>78.3</b>	<b>Germany</b>	98	Bulgaria
Lowest value in Member State	261	Romania	20.2	Latvia	8.2	Greece	26	Malta

## Notes:

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

<sup>(4)</sup> Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

## Environment

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 <sup>(5)</sup> (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 <sup>(6)</sup> (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Germany</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>Rank: 18</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>Rank: 1</b>	<b>219.5</b>	<b>Rank: 1</b>	<b>4.97</b>	<b>Rank: 25</b>
Highest value in Member State	144.5	Cyprus	<b>67.7</b>	<b>Germany</b>	<b>219.5</b>	<b>Germany</b>	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	42.0	Lithuania	6.9	Malta	48.3	Croatia	4.68	Belgium

## Notes:

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**ESTONIA**

- With 12.4 euro cents per kilowatt-hour in the second half of 2016, Estonian households paid the fifth lowest price in the EU-28 for their electricity. The Estonian households' consumption of electricity of 1.314 MWh per capita was somewhat lower than the EU-28 average (1.564 MWh per capita).
- Estonia is the least dependent on imports of energy of all Member States. In 2015, only 7.4 % of the energy consumed in Estonia was imported. 28.6 % of the energy consumed in Estonia came from renewable sources in 2015, the seventh highest rate among the Member States and well above the EU-28 average (16.7 %).
- As in its Baltic neighbours Latvia and Lithuania, rail transport plays an important role for freight transport in Estonia. Road transport made up only 47.6 % of total inland freight transport in Estonia in 2015, with only Latvia (20.2 %), Lithuania (34.1 %) and Romania (38.0 %) recording a lower share of road transport.
- Compared to 1990, Estonia's emissions of greenhouse gases had fallen by 55.3 % by 2015, making Estonia third in the list of Member States with the highest reductions in greenhouse gas emissions after its neighbours Lithuania (-58.0 %) and Latvia (-55.9 %).

**READING NOTES**

The data for all EU Member States have been ranked from the highest value for each indicator (rank=1) to the lowest value (rank=28); the rank of the Member State for each indicator is given in the tables below. For comparison, the value for the EU-28 as a whole, together with the highest and lowest values among the EU Member States are shown for each indicator. It should be noted that for some of the indicators presented, a lower value is better than a high value (e.g. for emission of greenhouse gases or generation of packaging waste).

Energy								
	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 <sup>(1)</sup> (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
EU-28	0.205	–	54.0	–	16.7	–	1.564	–
Estonia	0.124	Rank: 24	7.4	Rank: 28	28.6	Rank: 7	1.314	Rank: 20
Highest value in Member State	0.308	Denmark	97.7	Cyprus	53.9	Sweden	4.410	Sweden
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	5.0	Luxembourg; Malta	0.609	Romania

**Notes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

**Transport**

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 <sup>(3)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 <sup>(4)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Estonia</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>Rank: 10</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>Rank: 25</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>Rank: 16</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>Rank: 19</b>
Highest value in Member State	661	Luxembourg	100.0	Cyprus and Malta	78.3	Germany	98	Bulgaria
Lowest value in Member State	261	Romania	20.2	Latvia	8.2	Greece	26	Malta

**Notes:**

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

<sup>(4)</sup> Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

**Environment**

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 <sup>(5)</sup> (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 <sup>(6)</sup> (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Estonia</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>Rank: 26</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>Rank: 17</b>	<b>173.3</b>	<b>Rank: 7</b>	<b>8.13</b>	<b>Rank: 12</b>
Highest value in Member State	144.5	Cyprus	67.7	Germany	219.5	Germany	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	42.0	Lithuania	6.9	Malta	48.3	Croatia	4.68	Belgium

**Notes:**

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**IRELAND**

- Despite having the fourth highest electricity price for households amongst the EU Member States, with 23.4 euro cents per kilowatt-hour in the second half of 2016, Irish households had the seventh highest electricity consumption in the EU with 1.703 MWh per capita in 2015.
- Ireland is relatively dependent on imports of energy. In 2015, 88.7 % of the energy consumed in Ireland was imported, the fourth highest rate among the Member States. However, only 9.2 % of the energy consumed in Ireland came from renewable sources, the sixth lowest rate in the EU-28 and well below the EU-28 average of 16.7 %.
- Road dominates the freight transport in Ireland. With 99.0 % of freight transport carried out by road and only 1.0 % by rail, Ireland is behind only Cyprus and Malta which have no railways or inland waterways and therefore have 100 % of freight transport carried out by road. However, the trucks and road tractors are old in Ireland, with only 15.0 % of the road freight transport carried out by vehicles younger than 5 years. This was the third lowest rate amongst the Member States.
- Road traffic is relatively safe in Ireland. With only 35 persons killed per million inhabitants in 2015, the fifth lowest fatality rate in the EU-28, Ireland was far below the EU-28 average of 59 persons killed.
- Ireland's emissions of greenhouse gases were 9.2 % higher in 2015 than in 1990. This places Ireland 25<sup>th</sup> on the list of Member States with the highest reductions in GHG emissions, with only Cyprus, Spain and Portugal performing worse. In contrast, Lithuania reduced its emissions of greenhouse gases by 58.0 % from 1990 to 2015.
- Ireland generates more packaging waste than most other Member States. In 2013, Ireland generated 189.2 kg of packaging waste per inhabitant, the fourth highest volume among the Member States. In contrast, Croatia only generated 48.3 kg of packaging waste per inhabitant.

**READING NOTES**

The data for all EU Member States have been ranked from the highest value for each indicator (rank=1) to the lowest value (rank=28); the rank of the Member State for each indicator is given in the tables below. For comparison, the value for the EU-28 as a whole, together with the highest and lowest values among the EU Member States are shown for each indicator. It should be noted that for some of the indicators presented, a lower value is better than a high value (e.g. for emission of greenhouse gases or generation of packaging waste).

**Energy**

	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 <sup>(1)</sup> (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>0.205</b>	–	<b>54.0</b>	–	<b>16.7</b>	–	<b>1.564</b>	–
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>0.234</b>	<b>Rank: 4</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>Rank: 4</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>Rank: 23</b>	<b>1.703</b>	<b>Rank: 7</b>
Highest value in Member State	0.308	Denmark	97.7	Cyprus	53.9	Sweden	4.410	Sweden
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	5.0	Luxembourg; Malt	0.609	Romania

**Notes:**

(<sup>1</sup>) For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

**Transport**

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 <sup>(3)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 <sup>(4)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>Rank: 20</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>Rank: 3</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>Rank: 26</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>Rank: 24</b>
Highest value in Member State	661	Luxembourg	100.0	Cyprus and Malta	78.3	Germany	98	Bulgaria
Lowest value in Member State	261	Romania	20.2	Latvia	8.2	Greece	26	Malta

**Notes:**

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

<sup>(4)</sup> Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

**Environment**

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 <sup>(5)</sup> (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 <sup>(6)</sup> (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>Rank: 4</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>Rank: 13</b>	<b>189.2</b>	<b>Rank: 4</b>	<b>8.02</b>	<b>Rank: 13</b>
Highest value in Member State	144.5	Cyprus	67.7	Germany	219.5	Germany	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	42.0	Lithuania	6.9	Malta	48.3	Croatia	4.68	Belgium

**Notes:**

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**GREECE**

- Greece is relatively dependent on imports of energy. In 2015, 71.7 % of the energy consumed in Greece was imported, the tenth highest rate among the Member States. 15.4 % of the energy consumed in Greece in 2015 came from renewable sources. This was slightly lower than the EU-28 average of 16.7 %, but substantially lower than in Sweden (53.9 %).
- Road dominates the freight transport in Greece. With 98.4 % of freight transport carried out by road and only 1.6 % by rail, Greece is behind only Cyprus and Malta (which have no railways or inland waterways) and Ireland. However, the trucks and road tractors in Greece are mainly older. With only 8.2 % of the road freight transport carried out by vehicles younger than 5 years, Greece had the lowest rate of all Member States.
- There were 474 passenger cars per thousand inhabitants in Greece in 2015, close to the EU-28 average of 497 cars. However, with 73 persons killed in road accidents per million inhabitants in 2015, Greek road traffic was somewhat more dangerous than the EU-28 average (59 persons killed).
- Only 15.3 % of the municipal waste generated in Greece was recycled or composted in 2015, the third lowest rate among the Member States. However, with only 68.3 kg of packaging waste generated per inhabitant, the fourth lowest in the EU-28, Greece lay well below the EU-28 average of 162.9 kg/inhabitant.
- In 2015, environmental taxes made up 10.26 % of total revenues from taxes and social contributions in Greece. This placed Greece third in the list of Member States where environmental taxes play an important role, only slightly below Croatia (10.91 %) and Slovenia (10.63 %) but well above the EU-28 average of 6.31 %.

**READING NOTES**

The data for all EU Member States have been ranked from the highest value for each indicator (rank=1) to the lowest value (rank=28); the rank of the Member State for each indicator is given in the tables below. For comparison, the value for the EU-28 as a whole, together with the highest and lowest values among the EU Member States are shown for each indicator. It should be noted that for some of the indicators presented, a lower value is better than a high value (e.g. for emission of greenhouse gases or generation of packaging waste).

Energy								
	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 <sup>(1)</sup> (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
EU-28	0.205	–	54.0	–	16.7	–	1.564	–
Greece	0.172	Rank: 11	71.7	Rank: 10	15.4	Rank: 15	1.615	Rank: 10
Highest value in Member State	0.308	Denmark	97.7	Cyprus	53.9	Sweden	4.410	Sweden
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	5.0	Luxembourg; Malta	0.609	Romania

**Notes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

**Transport**

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 <sup>(3)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 <sup>(4)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Greece</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>Rank: 15</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>Rank: 4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>Rank: 27</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>Rank: 7</b>
Highest value in Member State	661	Luxembourg	100.0	Cyprus and Malta	78.3	Germany	98	Bulgaria
Lowest value in Member State	261	Romania	20.2	Latvia	<b>8.2</b>	<b>Greece</b>	26	Malta

**Notes:**

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

<sup>(4)</sup> Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

**Environment**

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 <sup>(5)</sup> (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 <sup>(6)</sup> (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Greece</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>Rank: 7</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>Rank: 26</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>Rank: 25</b>	<b>10.26</b>	<b>Rank: 3</b>
Highest value in Member State	144.5	Cyprus	67.7	Germany	219.5	Germany	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	42.0	Lithuania	6.9	Malta	48.3	Croatia	4.68	Belgium

**Notes:**

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**SPAIN**

- With 22.8 euro cents per kilowatt-hour in the second half of 2016, Spanish households paid close to the average price in the EU-28 (20.5 euro cent/kWh) for their electricity. The Spanish households' consumption of electricity of 1.508 MWh per capita was also close to the EU-28 average (1.564 MWh per capita).
- Road dominates the freight transport in Spain. With 94.1 % of freight transport carried out by road and only 5.9 % by rail, Spain is fifth in the list of Member States relying heavily on road transport, behind only Cyprus and Malta (which have no railways or inland waterways), Ireland and Greece.
- Road traffic is relatively safe in Spain. With only 36 persons killed per million inhabitants in 2015, the sixth lowest fatality rate in the EU-28, Spain was far below the EU-28 average of 59 persons killed.
- Spain's emissions of greenhouse gases were 19.4 % higher in 2015 than in 1990. This places Spain in 27th place among the Member States when it comes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, with only Cyprus recording a worse balance. In contrast, Lithuania reduced its emissions of greenhouse gases by 58.0 % from 1990 to 2015.

**READING NOTES**

The data for all EU Member States have been ranked from the highest value for each indicator (rank=1) to the lowest value (rank=28); the rank of the Member State for each indicator is given in the tables below. For comparison, the value for the EU-28 as a whole, together with the highest and lowest values among the EU Member States are shown for each indicator. It should be noted that for some of the indicators presented, a lower value is better than a high value (e.g. for emission of greenhouse gases or generation of packaging waste).

Energy								
	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 <sup>(1)</sup> (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>0.205</b>	–	<b>54.0</b>	–	<b>16.7</b>	–	<b>1.564</b>	–
<b>Spain</b>	<b>0.228</b>	<b>Rank: 7</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>Rank: 9</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>Rank: 14</b>	<b>1.508</b>	<b>Rank: 15</b>
Highest value in Member State	0.308	Denmark	97.7	Cyprus	53.9	Sweden	4.410	Sweden
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	5.0	Luxembourg; Malta	0.609	Romania

**Notes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

## Transport

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 <sup>(3)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 <sup>(4)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Spain</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>Rank: 14</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>Rank: 5</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>Rank: 17</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>Rank: 23</b>
Highest value in Member State	661	Luxembourg	100.0	Cyprus and Malta	78.3	Germany	98	Bulgaria
Lowest value in Member State	261	Romania	20.2	Latvia	8.2	Greece	26	Malta

## Notes:

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

<sup>(4)</sup> Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

## Environment

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 <sup>(5)</sup> (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 <sup>(6)</sup> (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Spain</b>	<b>119.4</b>	<b>Rank: 2</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>Rank: 16</b>	<b>147.6</b>	<b>Rank: 13</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>Rank: 21</b>
Highest value in Member State	144.5	Cyprus	67.7	Germany	219.5	Germany	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	42.0	Lithuania	6.9	Malta	48.3	Croatia	4.68	Belgium

## Notes:

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**FRANCE**

- With 2.293 megawatt hours per capita, French households had the third highest electricity consumption in the EU-28 in 2015. Only in the Nordic countries Sweden (4.410 MWh per capita) and Finland (3.823 MWh per capita) did the households consume more electricity.
- Trucks and road tractors less than 5 years old carried close to two thirds of the freight transported by road in France in 2015. This was the fifth highest rate among the Member States, only behind Germany, Luxembourg, United Kingdom and Denmark.
- France is among the Member States that generate the most packaging waste per inhabitant. Although far behind Germany, which generated 219.5 kg of packaging waste per inhabitant in 2014, France was placed fifth on this list with 188.7 kg packaging waste per inhabitant. In contrast, Croatia only generated 48.3 kg of packaging waste per inhabitant.
- In 2015, environmental taxes made up only 4.75 % of total revenues from taxes and social contributions in France. This was second lowest in the EU-28, with only Belgium (4.68 %) recording a lower share. This was well below the EU-28 average of 6.31 %.

**READING NOTES**

The data for all EU Member States have been ranked from the highest value for each indicator (rank=1) to the lowest value (rank=28); the rank of the Member State for each indicator is given in the tables below. For comparison, the value for the EU-28 as a whole, together with the highest and lowest values among the EU Member States are shown for each indicator. It should be noted that for some of the indicators presented, a lower value is better than a high value (e.g. for emission of greenhouse gases or generation of packaging waste).

Energy								
	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 <sup>(1)</sup> (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
EU-28	0.205	–	54.0	–	16.7	–	1.564	–
France	0.171	Rank: 12	46.0	Rank: 20	15.2	Rank: 16	2.293	Rank: 3
Highest value in Member State	0.308	Denmark	97.7	Cyprus	53.9	Sweden	4.410	Sweden
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	5.0	Luxembourg; Malta	0.609	Romania

**Notes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

## Transport

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 <sup>(3)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 <sup>(4)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>France</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>Rank: 13</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>Rank: 11</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>Rank: 5</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>Rank: 18</b>
Highest value in Member State	661	Luxembourg	100.0	Cyprus and Malta	78.3	Germany	98	Bulgaria
Lowest value in Member State	261	Romania	20.2	Latvia	8.2	Greece	26	Malta

## Notes:

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

<sup>(4)</sup> Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

## Environment

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 <sup>(5)</sup> (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 <sup>(6)</sup> (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>France</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>Rank: 11</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>Rank: 14</b>	<b>188.7</b>	<b>Rank: 5</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>Rank: 27</b>
Highest value in Member State	144.5	Cyprus	67.7	Germany	219.5	Germany	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	42.0	Lithuania	6.9	Malta	48.3	Croatia	4.68	Belgium

## Notes:

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**CROATIA**

- 29.0 % of the energy consumed in Croatia in 2015 came from renewable sources, the sixth highest share among the Member States. Although this was well above the EU-28 average (16.7 %), it was still far below the rate in Sweden (53.9 %).
- There were only 358 passenger cars per thousand inhabitants in Croatia in 2015, the fourth lowest in the EU-28 and well below the EU-28 average of 497 cars. However, with 82 persons killed in road accidents per million inhabitants in 2015, Croatian road traffic was the fifth most dangerous in the EU-28.
- Only 18.4 % of the municipal waste generated in Croatia was recycled or composted in 2015, the fifth lowest rate among the Member States. However, with only 48.3 kg of packaging waste generated per inhabitant in 2014, Croatia generated the lowest volume of packaging waste of all Member States.
- In 2015, environmental taxes made up 10.91 % of total revenues from taxes and social contributions in Croatia, the highest in the EU-28 and well above the EU-28 average of 6.31 %.

**READING NOTES**

The data for all EU Member States have been ranked from the highest value for each indicator (rank=1) to the lowest value (rank=28); the rank of the Member State for each indicator is given in the tables below. For comparison, the value for the EU-28 as a whole, together with the highest and lowest values among the EU Member States are shown for each indicator. It should be noted that for some of the indicators presented, a lower value is better than a high value (e.g. for emission of greenhouse gases or generation of packaging waste).

Energy								
	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 <sup>(1)</sup> (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>0.205</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1.564</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Croatia</b>	<b>0.133</b>	<b>Rank: 22</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>Rank: 18</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>Rank: 6</b>	<b>1.468</b>	<b>Rank: 17</b>
Highest value in Member State	0.308	Denmark	97.7	Cyprus	53.9	Sweden	4.410	Sweden
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	5.0	Luxembourg; Malta	0.609	Romania

**Notes:**

(1) For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

**Transport**

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 <sup>(3)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 <sup>(4)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Croatia</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>Rank: 25</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>Rank: 15</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>Rank: 23</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>Rank: 5</b>
Highest value in Member State	661	Luxembourg	100.0	Cyprus and Malta	78.3	Germany	98	Bulgaria
Lowest value in Member State	261	Romania	20.2	Latvia	8.2	Greece	26	Malta

**Notes:**

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

<sup>(4)</sup> Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

**Environment**

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 <sup>(5)</sup> (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 <sup>(6)</sup> (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Croatia</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>Rank: 17</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>Rank: 24</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>Rank: 28</b>	<b>10.91</b>	<b>Rank: 1</b>
Highest value in Member State	144.5	Cyprus	67.7	Germany	219.5	Germany	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	42.0	Lithuania	6.9	Malta	48.3	Croatia	4.68	Belgium

**Notes:**

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**ITALY**

- In the second half of 2016, Italian households paid 23.4 euro cents per kilowatt-hour for their electricity. Although this was the fourth highest price among the Member States, after Denmark, Germany and Belgium, it was only slightly above the EU-28 average of 20.5 euro cents/kWh. However, the Italian households' consumption of 1.089 megawatt-hours per capita was well below to the EU-28 average of 1.564 MWh/capita in 2015.
- Italy is relatively dependent on imports of energy. In 2015, 77.1 % of the energy consumed in Italy was imported, the eighth highest rate among the Member States. 17.5 % of the energy consumed in Italy came from renewable sources in 2015, slightly above the EU-28 average (16.7 %).
- There were 610 passenger cars per thousand inhabitants in Italy in 2015, placing Italy third among the Member States with the highest number of cars per inhabitant, after Luxembourg (661 cars) and Malta (634 cars).
- Italy is one of the better performing countries with respect to recycling and composting of municipal waste. With 49.0 % of municipal waste recycled and composted in 2015, Italy ranked sixth among the Member States.
- Italy is among the Member States that generate the most packaging waste per inhabitant. Although far behind Germany, which generated 219.5 kg of packaging waste per inhabitant in 2014, Italy was second on this list with 196.8 kg packaging waste per inhabitant. In contrast, Croatia only generated 48.3 kg of packaging waste per inhabitant.

**READING NOTES**

The data for all EU Member States have been ranked from the highest value for each indicator (rank=1) to the lowest value (rank=28); the rank of the Member State for each indicator is given in the tables below. For comparison, the value for the EU-28 as a whole, together with the highest and lowest values among the EU Member States are shown for each indicator. It should be noted that for some of the indicators presented, a lower value is better than a high value (e.g. for emission of greenhouse gases or generation of packaging waste).

Energy								
	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 <sup>(1)</sup> (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>0.205</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1.564</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Italy</b>	<b>0.234</b>	<b>Rank: 4</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>Rank: 8</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>Rank: 13</b>	<b>1.089</b>	<b>Rank: 23</b>
Highest value in Member State	0.308	Denmark	97.7	Cyprus	53.9	Sweden	4.410	Sweden
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	5.0	Luxembourg; Malta	0.609	Romania

**Notes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

## Transport

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 <sup>(3)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 <sup>(4)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Italy</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>Rank: 3</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>Rank: 8</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>Rank: 19</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>Rank: 17</b>
Highest value in Member State	661	Luxembourg	100.0	Cyprus and Malta	78.3	Germany	98	Bulgaria
Lowest value in Member State	261	Romania	20.2	Latvia	8.2	Greece	26	Malta

## Notes:

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

<sup>(4)</sup> Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

## Environment

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 <sup>(5)</sup> (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 <sup>(6)</sup> (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Italy</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>Rank: 12</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>Rank: 6</b>	<b>196.8</b>	<b>Rank: 2</b>	<b>7.85</b>	<b>Rank: 14</b>
Highest value in Member State	144.5	Cyprus	67.7	Germany	219.5	Germany	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	42.0	Lithuania	6.9	Malta	48.3	Croatia	4.68	Belgium

## Notes:

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**CYPRUS**

- Cyprus is highly dependent on imports of energy. In 2015, 97.7 % of the energy consumed in Cyprus was imported, the highest rate among the Member States. Only 9.4 % of the energy consumed in Cyprus came from renewable sources in 2015, the seventh lowest rate in the EU-28.
- There were 575 passenger cars per thousand inhabitants in Cyprus in 2015, the fifth highest among the Member States and well above the EU-28 average of 497 cars. However, with 67 persons killed in road accidents per million inhabitants in 2015, the road traffic in Cyprus was somewhat more dangerous than on average in the EU-28 (59 persons killed).
- Cyprus and Malta have no railways and no inland waterways transport. Thus, 100 % of the freight transport is carried by road in both countries, the highest in the EU-28. However, the trucks and road tractors in Cyprus are mainly older. With only 19.2 % of the road freight transport carried out by vehicles younger than 5 years, Cyprus had the third lowest rate among the Member States, only behind Greece (8.2 %) and Ireland (15.0 %).
- Cyprus' emissions of greenhouse gases were 44.5 % higher in 2015 than in 1990. This places Cyprus last among the Member States when it comes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. In contrast, Lithuania reduced its emissions of greenhouse gases by 58.0 % from 1990 to 2015.
- Only 19.4 % of the municipal waste generated in Cyprus was recycled or composted in 2015, the sixth lowest rate among the Member States. However, with only 85.7 kg of packaging waste generated per inhabitant, the sixth lowest in the EU-28, Cyprus lay well below the EU-28 average of 162.9 kg/inhabitant.

**READING NOTES**

The data for all EU Member States have been ranked from the highest value for each indicator (rank=1) to the lowest value (rank=28); the rank of the Member State for each indicator is given in the tables below. For comparison, the value for the EU-28 as a whole, together with the highest and lowest values among the EU Member States are shown for each indicator. It should be noted that for some of the indicators presented, a lower value is better than a high value (e.g. for emission of greenhouse gases or generation of packaging waste).

Energy								
	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 <sup>(1)</sup> (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
EU-28	0.205	–	54.0	–	16.7	–	1.564	–
Cyprus	0.162	Rank: 15	97.7	Rank: 1	9.4	Rank: 22	1.789	Rank: 6
Highest value in Member State	0.308	Denmark	97.7	Cyprus	53.9	Sweden	4.410	Sweden
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	5.0	Luxembourg; Malta	0.609	Romania

**Notes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

## Transport

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 <sup>(3)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 <sup>(4)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Cyprus</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>Rank: 5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Rank: 1</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>Rank: 25</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>Rank: 9</b>
Highest value in Member State	661	Luxembourg	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Cyprus and Malta</b>	78.3	Germany	98	Bulgaria
Lowest value in Member State	261	Romania	20.2	Latvia	8.2	Greece	26	Malta

## Notes:

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

<sup>(4)</sup> Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

## Environment

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 <sup>(5)</sup> (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 <sup>(6)</sup> (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Cyprus</b>	<b>144.5</b>	<b>Rank: 1</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>Rank: 23</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>Rank: 23</b>	<b>9.01</b>	<b>Rank: 7</b>
Highest value in Member State	<b>144.5</b>	<b>Cyprus</b>	67.7	Germany	219.5	Germany	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	42.0	Lithuania	6.9	Malta	48.3	Croatia	4.68	Belgium

## Notes:

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**LATVIA**

- In 2015, 37.6 % of the electricity consumed in Latvia came from renewable sources. This was the third highest in the EU-28, only behind Sweden (53.9 %) and Finland (39.3 %).
- With only 0.886 megawatt hours per capita, Latvian households were among those consuming least electricity in the EU-28 in 2015. Only the households in Romania (0.609 MWh per capita) and Poland (0.744 MWh per capita) consumed less.
- Latvia had the third lowest number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants in the EU-28 in 2015 (345 cars), only Romania (261 cars) and Hungary (325 cars) had less. However, the number of persons killed in road accidents is high. 95 persons killed per million inhabitants in 2015 was the second highest among the Member States, a place shared with Romania. This was only slightly less than in Bulgaria (98 persons killed).
- Freight transport in Latvia relies heavily on rail transport rather than road transport, in particular for the transport of energy products. In 2015, the share of road in the total inland freight transport in Latvia, 20.2 %, was the lowest among the Member States.
- Compared to 1990, Latvia's emissions of greenhouse gases had fallen by 55.9 % by 2015, placing Latvia second in the list of Member States with the highest reductions in greenhouse gas emissions after its neighbour Lithuania (-58.0 %).

**READING NOTES**

The data for all EU Member States have been ranked from the highest value for each indicator (rank=1) to the lowest value (rank=28); the rank of the Member State for each indicator is given in the tables below. For comparison, the value for the EU-28 as a whole, together with the highest and lowest values among the EU Member States are shown for each indicator. It should be noted that for some of the indicators presented, a lower value is better than a high value (e.g. for emission of greenhouse gases or generation of packaging waste).

Energy								
	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 (*) (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
EU-28	0.205	–	54.0	–	16.7	–	1.564	–
Latvia	0.162	Rank: 15	51.2	Rank: 16	37.6	Rank: 3	0.886	Rank: 26
Highest value in Member State	0.308	Denmark	97.7	Cyprus	53.9	Sweden	4.410	Sweden
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	5.0	Luxembourg; Malt	0.609	Romania

**Notes:**

(\*) For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

**Transport**

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 <sup>(3)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 <sup>(4)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Latvia</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>Rank: 26</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>Rank: 28</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>Rank: 10</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>Rank: 2</b>
Highest value in Member State	661	Luxembourg	100.0	Cyprus and Malta	78.3	Germany	98	Bulgaria
Lowest value in Member State	261	Romania	<b>20.2</b>	<b>Latvia</b>	8.2	Greece	26	Malta

**Notes:**

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

<sup>(4)</sup> Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

**Environment**

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 <sup>(5)</sup> (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 <sup>(6)</sup> (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Latvia</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>Rank: 27</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>Rank: 19</b>	<b>111.2</b>	<b>Rank: 19</b>	<b>9.28</b>	<b>Rank: 5</b>
Highest value in Member State	144.5	Cyprus	67.7	Germany	219.5	Germany	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	42.0	Lithuania	6.9	Malta	48.3	Croatia	4.68	Belgium

**Notes:**

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**LITHUANIA**

- With only 11.7 euro cents per kilowatt-hour, Lithuanian households paid the third lowest price in the EU-28 for their electricity in the second half of 2016. Nevertheless, the households' consumption of electricity of 0.911 megawatt hours per capita was the fourth lowest in the EU-28 in 2015, well below the EU-28 average (1.564 MWh per capita).
- Road plays a less important role than rail for the freight transport in Lithuania. The share of road in the total inland freight transport in Lithuania, 34.1 %, was the second lowest among the Member States in 2015. Only Latvia had a lower share of road in the inland freight transport.
- The number of persons killed in road accidents is high in Lithuania. 83 persons killed per million inhabitants in 2015 was the fourth highest among the Member States, only less than in Bulgaria (98 persons killed) and in Romania and Latvia (both with 95 persons killed).
- Compared to 1990, Lithuania's emissions of greenhouse gases had fallen by 58.0 % by 2015, placing Lithuania on top of the list of Member States with the highest reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, just ahead of its neighbours Latvia (-55.9 %) and Estonia (-55.3 %).

**READING NOTES**

The data for all EU Member States have been ranked from the highest value for each indicator (rank=1) to the lowest value (rank=28); the rank of the Member State for each indicator is given in the tables below. For comparison, the value for the EU-28 as a whole, together with the highest and lowest values among the EU Member States are shown for each indicator. It should be noted that for some of the indicators presented, a lower value is better than a high value (e.g. for emission of greenhouse gases or generation of packaging waste).

Energy								
	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 <sup>(1)</sup> (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>0.205</b>	–	<b>54.0</b>	–	<b>16.7</b>	–	<b>1.564</b>	–
<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>0.117</b>	<b>Rank: 26</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>Rank: 6</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>Rank: 9</b>	<b>0.911</b>	<b>Rank: 25</b>
Highest value in Member State	0.308	Denmark	97.7	Cyprus	53.9	Sweden	4.410	Sweden
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	5.0	Luxembourg; Malta	0.609	Romania

**Notes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

## Transport

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 <sup>(3)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 <sup>(4)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>Rank: 21</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>Rank: 27</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>Rank: 9</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>Rank: 4</b>
Highest value in Member State	661	Luxembourg	100.0	Cyprus and Malta	78.3	Germany	98	Bulgaria
Lowest value in Member State	261	Romania	20.2	Latvia	8.2	Greece	26	Malta

## Notes:

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

<sup>(4)</sup> Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

## Environment

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 <sup>(5)</sup> (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 <sup>(6)</sup> (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>Rank: 28</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>Rank: 15</b>	<b>117.6</b>	<b>Rank: 17</b>	<b>6.24</b>	<b>Rank: 19</b>
Highest value in Member State	144.5	Cyprus	67.7	Germany	219.5	Germany	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	<b>42.0</b>	<b>Lithuania</b>	6.9	Malta	48.3	Croatia	4.68	Belgium

## Notes:

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**LUXEMBOURG**

- Luxembourg is highly dependent on imports of energy. In 2015, 95.9 % of the energy consumed in Luxembourg was imported, the third highest rate among the Member States. Only 5.0 % of the energy consumed in Luxembourg came from renewable sources in 2015. Together with Malta, this meant that Luxembourg had the lowest rate in the EU-28.
- There were 661 passenger cars per thousand inhabitants in Luxembourg in 2015, placing Luxembourg top of the list of Member States with the highest number of cars per inhabitant, ahead of Malta (634 cars) and Italy (610 cars).
- Trucks and road tractors less than 5 years old carried 71.0% of the freight transported by road in Luxembourg in 2015. This was the second highest rate among the Member States, only behind Germany (78.3 %).
- Luxembourg is among the Member States that generate the most packaging waste per inhabitant. Although far behind Germany, which generated 219.5 kg of packaging waste per inhabitant in 2014, Luxembourg was placed third on this list with 195.2 kg packaging waste per inhabitant. In contrast, Croatia only generated 48.3 kg of packaging waste per inhabitant.

**READING NOTES**

The data for all EU Member States have been ranked from the highest value for each indicator (rank=1) to the lowest value (rank=28); the rank of the Member State for each indicator is given in the tables below. For comparison, the value for the EU-28 as a whole, together with the highest and lowest values among the EU Member States are shown for each indicator. It should be noted that for some of the indicators presented, a lower value is better than a high value (e.g. for emission of greenhouse gases or generation of packaging waste).

Energy								
	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 <sup>(1)</sup> (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>0.205</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1.564</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<b>0.170</b>	<b>Rank: 13</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>Rank: 3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>Rank: 27</b>	<b>1.599</b>	<b>Rank: 11</b>
Highest value in Member State	0.308	Denmark	97.7	Cyprus	53.9	Sweden	4.410	Sweden
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	<b>5.0</b>	<b>Luxembourg; Mal</b>	0.609	Romania

**Notes:**

(<sup>1</sup>) For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

## Transport

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 <sup>(3)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 <sup>(4)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>Rank: 1</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>Rank: 10</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>Rank: 2</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>Rank: 12</b>
Highest value in Member State	<b>661</b>	<b>Luxembourg</b>	100.0	Cyprus and Malta	78.3	Germany	98	Bulgaria
Lowest value in Member State	261	Romania	20.2	Latvia	8.2	Greece	26	Malta

**Notes:**

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

<sup>(4)</sup> Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

## Environment

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 <sup>(5)</sup> (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 <sup>(6)</sup> (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>Rank: 10</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>Rank: 7</b>	<b>195.2</b>	<b>Rank: 3</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>Rank: 26</b>
Highest value in Member State	144.5	Cyprus	67.7	Germany	219.5	Germany	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	42.0	Lithuania	6.9	Malta	48.3	Croatia	4.68	Belgium

**Notes:**

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**HUNGARY**

- With only 11.3 euro cents per kilowatt-hour, Hungarian households paid the second lowest price in the EU-28 for their electricity in the second half of 2016. The households' consumption of electricity of 1.100 megawatt hours per capita was the seventh lowest in the EU-28 in 2015, well below the EU-28 average (1.564 MWh per capita).
- Hungary had the second lowest number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants in the EU-28 in 2015 (325 cars), only Romania (261 cars) had less. The number of persons killed in road accidents per million inhabitants was 65 in Hungary in 2015, the tenth highest rate among the Member States and somewhat above the EU-28 average (59 persons killed).
- Hungary's emissions of greenhouse gases were 34.7 % lower in 2015 than in 1990. This reduction was higher than for the EU-28 as a whole (-22.1 %), placing Hungary eighth in the list of Member States with the highest reductions in GHG emissions.
- Hungary generates relatively little packaging waste per inhabitant. With 102.6 kg of packaging waste per inhabitant in 2014, Hungary was far behind Germany which generated 219.5 kg, but above Croatia which only generated 48.3 kg.

**READING NOTES**

The data for all EU Member States have been ranked from the highest value for each indicator (rank=1) to the lowest value (rank=28); the rank of the Member State for each indicator is given in the tables below. For comparison, the value for the EU-28 as a whole, together with the highest and lowest values among the EU Member States are shown for each indicator. It should be noted that for some of the indicators presented, a lower value is better than a high value (e.g. for emission of greenhouse gases or generation of packaging waste).

Energy								
	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 <sup>(1)</sup> (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>0.205</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1.564</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Hungary</b>	0.113	<b>Rank: 27</b>	53.4	<b>Rank: 14</b>	14.5	<b>Rank: 19</b>	1.100	<b>Rank: 22</b>
Highest value in Member State	0.308	Denmark	97.7	Cyprus	53.9	Sweden	4.410	Sweden
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	5.0	Luxembourg; Malta	0.609	Romania

**Notes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

## Transport

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 <sup>(3)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 <sup>(4)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Hungary</b>	325	<b>Rank: 27</b>	65.1	<b>Rank: 19</b>	56.8	<b>Rank: 8</b>	65	<b>Rank: 10</b>
Highest value in Member State	661	Luxembourg	100.0	Cyprus and Malta	78.3	Germany	98	Bulgaria
Lowest value in Member State	261	Romania	20.2	Latvia	8.2	Greece	26	Malta

## Notes:

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

<sup>(4)</sup> Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

## Environment

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 <sup>(5)</sup> (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 <sup>(6)</sup> (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Hungary</b>	65.3	<b>Rank: 21</b>	32.2	<b>Rank: 18</b>	102.6	<b>Rank: 20</b>	6.77	<b>Rank: 17</b>
Highest value in Member State	144.5	Cyprus	67.7	Germany	219.5	Germany	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	42.0	Lithuania	6.9	Malta	48.3	Croatia	4.68	Belgium

## Notes:

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**MALTA**

- Malta is highly dependent on imports of energy. In 2015, 97.3 % of the energy consumed in Malta was imported, the second highest rate among the Member States and only slightly less than Cyprus (97.7 %). Only 5.0 % of the energy consumed in Cyprus came from renewable sources in 2015. This was the lowest rate in the EU-28, together with Luxembourg.
- There were 634 passenger cars per thousand inhabitants in Malta in 2015, placing Malta second among the Member States with the highest number of cars per inhabitant, only after Luxembourg (661 cars). However, road traffic is safe in Malta. With only 26 persons killed in road accidents per million inhabitants, Malta had the safest roads in the EU-28 in 2015.
- Cyprus and Malta have no railways and no inland waterways transport. Thus, 100 % of the freight transport is carried by road in both countries, the highest in the EU-28. It should be noted that Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics, thus information on the age of trucks and road tractors is not available for Malta.
- Malta's emissions of greenhouse gases were only 0.8 % lower in 2015 than in 1990. This places Malta 23rd on the list of Member States with the highest reductions in GHG emissions. In contrast, Lithuania reduced its emissions of greenhouse gases by 58.0 % from 1990 to 2015.
- In 2015, environmental taxes made up 9.09 % of total revenues from taxes and social contributions in Malta. This placed Malta sixth in the list of Member States where environmental taxes play an important role, well above the EU-28 average of 6.31 %.

**READING NOTES**

The data for all EU Member States have been ranked from the highest value for each indicator (rank=1) to the lowest value (rank=28); the rank of the Member State for each indicator is given in the tables below. For comparison, the value for the EU-28 as a whole, together with the highest and lowest values among the EU Member States are shown for each indicator. It should be noted that for some of the indicators presented, a lower value is better than a high value (e.g. for emission of greenhouse gases or generation of packaging waste).

Energy								
	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 <sup>(1)</sup> (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>0.205</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1.564</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>0.127</b>	<b>Rank: 23</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>Rank: 2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>Rank: 27</b>	<b>1.528</b>	<b>Rank: 14</b>
Highest value in Member State	0.308	Denmark	97.7	Cyprus	53.9	Sweden	4.410	Sweden
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	<b>5.0</b>	<b>Luxembourg; Malta</b>	0.609	Romania

**Notes:**

(1) For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

## Transport

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 <sup>(3)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 <sup>(4)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>Rank: 2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Rank: 1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>Rank: 28</b>
Highest value in Member State	661	Luxembourg	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Cyprus and Malta</b>	78.3	Germany	98	Bulgaria
Lowest value in Member State	261	Romania	20.2	Latvia	8.2	Greece	<b>26</b>	<b>Malta</b>

**Notes:**

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

<sup>(4)</sup> Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

## Environment

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 <sup>(5)</sup> (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 <sup>(6)</sup> (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>Rank: 6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>Rank: 28</b>	<b>136.0</b>	<b>Rank: 14</b>	<b>9.09</b>	<b>Rank: 6</b>
Highest value in Member State	144.5	Cyprus	67.7	Germany	219.5	Germany	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	42.0	Lithuania	<b>6.9</b>	<b>Malta</b>	48.3	Croatia	4.68	Belgium

**Notes:**

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**NETHERLANDS**

- Only 5.8 % of the energy consumed in the Netherlands came from renewable sources in 2015. This was the third lowest rate among the Member States, with only Luxembourg and Malta using less energy from renewable sources (5.0 % in both countries).
- The importance of inland waterways transport in the Netherlands is reflected in a lower share of road transport in the Netherlands than in most other Member States. In 2015, road stood for only 48.3 % of the freight transport in the Netherlands, while inland waterways stood for 45.5 %. The remaining 6.1 % were carried by rail. The share of road in the Netherlands was the fifth lowest in the EU-28 in 2015.
- Road traffic is relatively safe in the Netherlands. With 37 persons killed per million inhabitants in 2015, the seventh lowest fatality rate in the EU-28, the Netherlands was far below the EU-28 average of 59 persons killed.
- The Netherlands' emissions of greenhouse gases were 8.6 % lower in 2015 than in 1990. This places the Netherlands 21st on the list of Member States with the highest reductions in GHG emissions. In contrast, Lithuania reduced its emissions of greenhouse gases by 58.0 % from 1990 to 2015.
- The Netherlands recycles and composts a large share of municipal waste. With 51.7 % of municipal waste recycled and composted in 2015, the Netherlands ranked fifth, well behind Germany (67.7 %) but above the EU-28 average (46.3 %).

**READING NOTES**

The data for all EU Member States have been ranked from the highest value for each indicator (rank=1) to the lowest value (rank=28); the rank of the Member State for each indicator is given in the tables below. For comparison, the value for the EU-28 as a whole, together with the highest and lowest values among the EU Member States are shown for each indicator. It should be noted that for some of the indicators presented, a lower value is better than a high value (e.g. for emission of greenhouse gases or generation of packaging waste).

Energy								
	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 <sup>(1)</sup> (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>0.205</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1.564</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>0.159</b>	<b>Rank: 17</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>Rank: 15</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>Rank: 26</b>	<b>1.342</b>	<b>Rank: 19</b>
Highest value in Member State	0.308	Denmark	97.7	Cyprus	53.9	Sweden	4.410	Sweden
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	5.0	Luxembourg; Malta	0.609	Romania

**Notes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

## Transport

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 <sup>(3)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 <sup>(4)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>Rank: 17</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>Rank: 24</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>Rank: 13</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>Rank: 22</b>
Highest value in Member State	661	Luxembourg	100.0	Cyprus and Malta	78.3	Germany	98	Bulgaria
Lowest value in Member State	261	Romania	20.2	Latvia	8.2	Greece	26	Malta

## Notes:

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

<sup>(4)</sup> Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

## Environment

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 <sup>(5)</sup> (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 <sup>(6)</sup> (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>Rank: 8</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>Rank: 5</b>	<b>165.3</b>	<b>Rank: 8</b>	<b>8.98</b>	<b>Rank: 8</b>
Highest value in Member State	144.5	Cyprus	67.7	Germany	219.5	Germany	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	42.0	Lithuania	6.9	Malta	48.3	Croatia	4.68	Belgium

## Notes:

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**AUSTRIA**

- In 2015, 33.0 % of the electricity consumed in Austria came from renewable sources. This was the fourth highest in the EU-28, behind Sweden (53.9 %), Finland (39.3 %) and Latvia (37.6 %).
- With 1.979 megawatt hours per capita, Austrian households had the fourth highest electricity consumption in the EU-28 in 2015. Only in the Nordic countries Sweden (4.410 MWh per capita) and Finland (3.823 MWh per capita) and in France (2.293 MWh per capita) did the households consume more electricity.
- There were 546 passenger cars per thousand inhabitants in Austria in 2015, the same as in Poland, making Austria the Member State with the seventh highest number of cars per inhabitant. Austrian roads are relatively safe, with 56 persons killed in road accidents per million inhabitants slightly below the EU-28 average of 59 persons killed.
- Austria's emissions of greenhouse gases were 1.6 % higher in 2015 than in 1990. This places Austria 24<sup>th</sup> on the list of Member States with the highest reductions in GHG emissions. In contrast, Lithuania reduced its emissions of greenhouse gases by 58.0 % from 1990 to 2015.
- Austria recycles or composts a large share of municipal waste. With 58.2 % of municipal waste recycled and composted in 2015, Austria was ranked second, only behind Germany (67.7 %) but well above the EU-28 average (46.3 %).

**READING NOTES**

The data for all EU Member States have been ranked from the highest value for each indicator (rank=1) to the lowest value (rank=28); the rank of the Member State for each indicator is given in the tables below. For comparison, the value for the EU-28 as a whole, together with the highest and lowest values among the EU Member States are shown for each indicator. It should be noted that for some of the indicators presented, a lower value is better than a high value (e.g. for emission of greenhouse gases or generation of packaging waste).

Energy								
	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 <sup>(1)</sup> (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>0.205</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1.564</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Austria</b>	<b>0.201</b>	<b>Rank: 8</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>Rank: 12</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>Rank: 4</b>	<b>1.979</b>	<b>Rank: 4</b>
Highest value in Member State	0.308	Denmark	97.7	Cyprus	53.9	Sweden	4.410	Sweden
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	5.0	Luxembourg; Malta	0.609	Romania

**Notes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

**Transport**

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 <sup>(3)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 <sup>(4)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Austria</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>Rank: 7</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>Rank: 21</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>Rank: 7</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>Rank: 17</b>
Highest value in Member State	661	Luxembourg	100.0	Cyprus and Malta	78.3	Germany	98	Bulgaria
Lowest value in Member State	261	Romania	20.2	Latvia	8.2	Greece	26	Malta

**Notes:**

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

<sup>(4)</sup> Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

**Environment**

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 <sup>(5)</sup> (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 <sup>(6)</sup> (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Austria</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>Rank: 5</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>Rank: 2</b>	<b>152.6</b>	<b>Rank: 11</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>Rank: 22</b>
Highest value in Member State	144.5	Cyprus	67.7	Germany	219.5	Germany	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	42.0	Lithuania	6.9	Malta	48.3	Croatia	4.68	Belgium

**Notes:**

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**POLAND**

- Poland imports somewhat less than a third of the energy it consumes. In 2015, 29.3 % of the energy consumed in Poland was imported, the fourth lowest rate among the Member States.
- With only 0.744 megawatt hours per capita, Polish households were among those consuming least electricity in the EU-28 in 2015. Only the households in Romania (0.609 MWh per capita) consumed less.
- There were 546 passenger cars per thousand inhabitants in Poland in 2015, the same as in Austria, somewhat above the EU-28 average of 497 cars. However, with 77 persons killed in road accidents per million inhabitants in 2015, Polish road traffic was the sixth most dangerous in the EU-28.
- Poland's emissions of greenhouse gases were 17.2 % lower in 2015 than in 1990. This places Poland 16th on the list of Member States with the highest reductions in GHG emissions. In contrast, Lithuania reduced its emissions of greenhouse gases by 58.0 % from 1990 to 2015.

**READING NOTES**

The data for all EU Member States have been ranked from the highest value for each indicator (rank=1) to the lowest value (rank=28); the rank of the Member State for each indicator is given in the tables below. For comparison, the value for the EU-28 as a whole, together with the highest and lowest values among the EU Member States are shown for each indicator. It should be noted that for some of the indicators presented, a lower value is better than a high value (e.g. for emission of greenhouse gases or generation of packaging waste).

Energy								
	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 <sup>(1)</sup> (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>0.205</b>	–	<b>54.0</b>	–	<b>16.7</b>	–	<b>1.564</b>	–
<b>Poland</b>	<b>0.135</b>	<b>Rank: 21</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>Rank: 25</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>Rank: 21</b>	<b>0.744</b>	<b>Rank: 27</b>
Highest value in Member State	0.308	Denmark	97.7	Cyprus	53.9	Sweden	4.410	Sweden
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	5.0	Luxembourg; Malta	0.609	Romania

**Notes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

## Transport

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 <sup>(3)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 <sup>(4)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Poland</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>Rank: 7</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>Rank: 12</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>Rank: 20</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>Rank: 6</b>
Highest value in Member State	661	Luxembourg	100.0	Cyprus and Malta	78.3	Germany	98	Bulgaria
Lowest value in Member State	261	Romania	20.2	Latvia	8.2	Greece	26	Malta

## Notes:

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

<sup>(4)</sup> Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

## Environment

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 <sup>(5)</sup> (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 <sup>(6)</sup> (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Poland</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>Rank: 13</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>Rank: 11</b>	<b>127.5</b>	<b>Rank: 16</b>	<b>8.17</b>	<b>Rank: 11</b>
Highest value in Member State	144.5	Cyprus	67.7	Germany	219.5	Germany	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	42.0	Lithuania	6.9	Malta	48.3	Croatia	4.68	Belgium

## Notes:

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**PORTUGAL**

- In the second half of 2016, Portuguese households paid 23.0 euro cents per kilowatt-hour for their electricity. Although this was the sixth highest price among the Member States, it was only slightly above the EU-28 average of 20.5 euro cents/kWh. However, the Portuguese households' consumption of 1.154 megawatt-hours per capita was well below to the EU-28 average of 1.564 MWh/capita in 2015.
- Portugal is relatively dependent on imports of energy. In 2015, 77.4 % of the energy consumed in Portugal was imported, the seventh highest rate among the Member States. 28.0 % of the energy consumed in Portugal came from renewable sources, the eighth highest rate in the EU-28.
- Trucks and road tractors are mainly old in Portugal, with only a third (33.5 %) of the road freight transport carried out by vehicles younger than 5 years. This was the sixth lowest rate among the Member States.
- Portugal's emissions of greenhouse gases were 17.9 % higher in 2015 than in 1990. This places Portugal in 26th place among the Member States when it comes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, only above Cyprus and Spain. In contrast, Lithuania reduced its emissions of greenhouse gases by 58.0 % from 1990 to 2015.
- Less than a third (30.4 %) of the municipal waste generated in Portugal was recycled or composted in 2015, the ninth lowest rate amongst the Member States.

**READING NOTES**

The data for all EU Member States have been ranked from the highest value for each indicator (rank=1) to the lowest value (rank=28); the rank of the Member State for each indicator is given in the tables below. For comparison, the value for the EU-28 as a whole, together with the highest and lowest values among the EU Member States are shown for each indicator. It should be noted that for some of the indicators presented, a lower value is better than a high value (e.g. for emission of greenhouse gases or generation of packaging waste).

Energy								
	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 (*) (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
EU-28	0.205	–	54.0	–	16.7	–	1.564	–
Portugal	0.230	Rank: 6	77.4	Rank: 7	28.0	Rank: 8	1.154	Rank: 21
Highest value in Member State	0.308	Denmark	97.7	Cyprus	53.9	Sweden	4.410	Sweden
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	5.0	Luxembourg; Malt	0.609	Romania

**Notes:**

(\*) For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

**Transport**

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 <sup>(3)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 <sup>(4)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>Rank: 19</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>Rank: 9</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>Rank: 22</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>Rank: 13</b>
Highest value in Member State	661	Luxembourg	100.0	Cyprus and Malta	78.3	Germany	98	Bulgaria
Lowest value in Member State	261	Romania	20.2	Latvia	8.2	Greece	26	Malta

**Notes:**

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

<sup>(4)</sup> Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

**Environment**

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 <sup>(5)</sup> (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 <sup>(6)</sup> (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>117.9</b>	<b>Rank: 3</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>Rank: 20</b>	<b>151.5</b>	<b>Rank: 12</b>	<b>7.03</b>	<b>Rank: 16</b>
Highest value in Member State	144.5	Cyprus	67.7	Germany	219.5	Germany	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	42.0	Lithuania	6.9	Malta	48.3	Croatia	4.68	Belgium

**Notes:**

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**ROMANIA**

- With only 12.3 euro cents per kilowatt-hour, Romanian households paid the fourth lowest price in the EU-28 for their electricity in the second half of 2016. Despite the low prices, the households' consumption of electricity of 0.609 megawatt hours per capita in 2015 was the lowest in the EU-28.
- Romania's dependency on energy imports was only 17.1 % in 2015, the third lowest in the EU-28. Almost a quarter (24.8 %) of the energy consumption came from renewable sources.
- Romania had the lowest number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants in the EU-28 in 2015 (261 cars). Despite the low number of passenger cars, the number of persons killed in road accidents is higher in Romania than in any other Member State except Bulgaria. With 95 persons killed per million inhabitants in 2015, the same as Latvia, Romanian road traffic was only slightly less dangerous than in Bulgaria (98 persons killed).
- Road, rail and inland waterways are roughly equally important for the freight transport in Romania. In 2015, road accounted 38.0 % of the inland freight transport in Romania, the third lowest in the EU-28. Rail accounted for 31.6 % and inland waterways 30.4 %.
- Compared to 1990, Romania's emissions of greenhouse gases had fallen by 52.3 % by 2015, placing Romania fourth in the list of Member States with the highest reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, after the Baltic Member States Lithuania (-58.0 %), Latvia (-55.9 %) and Estonia (-55.3 %).
- Only 15.0 % of the municipal waste generated in Romania was recycled or composted in 2015, the second lowest rate among the Member States and only higher than the rate in Malta. However, with only 62.5 kg of packaging waste generated per inhabitant, the third lowest in the EU-28, Romania lay well below the EU-28 average of 162.9 kg/inhabitant.

**READING NOTES**

The data for all EU Member States have been ranked from the highest value for each indicator (rank=1) to the lowest value (rank=28); the rank of the Member State for each indicator is given in the tables below. For comparison, the value for the EU-28 as a whole, together with the highest and lowest values among the EU Member States are shown for each indicator. It should be noted that for some of the indicators presented, a lower value is better than a high value (e.g. for emission of greenhouse gases or generation of packaging waste).

Energy								
	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 <sup>(1)</sup> (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>0.205</b>	–	<b>54.0</b>	–	<b>16.7</b>	–	<b>1.564</b>	–
<b>Romania</b>	<b>0.123</b>	<b>Rank: 25</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>Rank: 26</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>Rank: 10</b>	<b>0.609</b>	<b>Rank: 28</b>
Highest value in Member State	0.308	Denmark	97.7	Cyprus	53.9	Sweden	4.410	Sweden
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	5.0	Luxembourg; Malta	<b>0.609</b>	<b>Romania</b>

**Notes:**

(<sup>1</sup>) For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

## Transport

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 <sup>(3)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 <sup>(4)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Romania</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>Rank: 28</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>Rank: 26</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>Rank: 18</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>Rank: 2</b>
Highest value in Member State	661	Luxembourg	100.0	Cyprus and Malta	78.3	Germany	98	Bulgaria
Lowest value in Member State	<b>261</b>	<b>Romania</b>	20.2	Latvia	8.2	Greece	26	Malta

## Notes:

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

<sup>(4)</sup> Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

## Environment

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 <sup>(5)</sup> (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 <sup>(6)</sup> (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Romania</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>Rank: 25</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>Rank: 27</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>Rank: 26</b>	<b>8.65</b>	<b>Rank: 9</b>
Highest value in Member State	144.5	Cyprus	67.7	Germany	219.5	Germany	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	42.0	Lithuania	6.9	Malta	48.3	Croatia	4.68	Belgium

## Notes:

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**SLOVENIA**

- Slovenia imported around half (48.7 %) of the energy it consumed in 2015. 22.0 % of the energy consumed in Slovenia came from renewable sources, the eleventh highest share among the Member States. Although this was above the EU-28 average (16.7 %), it was still far below the rate in Sweden (53.9 %).
- There were 523 passenger cars per thousand inhabitants in Slovenia in 2015, somewhat higher than the EU-28 average (497 cars). With 58 persons killed in road accidents per million inhabitants in 2015, Slovenian road traffic was marginally less dangerous than the EU-28 average (59 persons killed).
- Slovenia recycles or composts a large share of its municipal waste. With 57.7 % of municipal waste recycled or composted in 2015, Slovenia was ranked third, only behind Germany (67.7 %) and Austria (58.2 %) but well above the EU-28 average (46.3 %). At the same time, Slovenia only generated 101.7 kg of packaging waste per inhabitant in 2014, well below the EU-28 average of 162.9 kg/inhabitant.
- In 2015, environmental taxes made up 10.63 % of total revenues from taxes and social contributions in Slovenia. This placed Slovenia second in the list of Member States where environmental taxes play an important role, only below Croatia (10.91 %).

**READING NOTES**

The data for all EU Member States have been ranked from the highest value for each indicator (rank=1) to the lowest value (rank=28); the rank of the Member State for each indicator is given in the tables below. For comparison, the value for the EU-28 as a whole, together with the highest and lowest values among the EU Member States are shown for each indicator. It should be noted that for some of the indicators presented, a lower value is better than a high value (e.g. for emission of greenhouse gases or generation of packaging waste).

Energy								
	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 <sup>(1)</sup> (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
EU-28	0.205	–	54.0	–	16.7	–	1.564	–
Slovenia	0.163	Rank: 14	48.7	Rank: 17	22.0	Rank: 11	1.554	Rank: 13
Highest value in Member State	0.308	Denmark	97.7	Cyprus	53.9	Sweden	4.410	Sweden
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	5.0	Luxembourg; Malta	0.609	Romania

**Notes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

## Transport

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 <sup>(3)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 <sup>(4)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Slovenia</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>Rank: 9</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>Rank: 20</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>Rank: 14</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>Rank: 14</b>
Highest value in Member State	661	Luxembourg	100.0	Cyprus and Malta	78.3	Germany	98	Bulgaria
Lowest value in Member State	261	Romania	20.2	Latvia	8.2	Greece	26	Malta

## Notes:

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

<sup>(4)</sup> Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

## Environment

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 <sup>(5)</sup> (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 <sup>(6)</sup> (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Slovenia</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>Rank: 9</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>Rank: 3</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>Rank: 21</b>	<b>10.63</b>	<b>Rank: 2</b>
Highest value in Member State	144.5	Cyprus	67.7	Germany	219.5	Germany	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	42.0	Lithuania	6.9	Malta	48.3	Croatia	4.68	Belgium

## Notes:

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**SLOVAKIA**

- With only 0.929 megawatt hours per capita, Slovakian households were among those consuming least electricity in the EU-28 in 2015. This was the fifth lowest in the EU-28, well below the EU-28 average of 1.564 MWh/capita.
- There were only 375 passenger cars per thousand inhabitants in Slovakia in 2015, the fifth lowest in the EU-28 and well below the EU-28 average of 497 cars. With 57 persons killed in road accidents per million inhabitants in 2015, Slovakian road traffic was slightly less dangerous than the EU-28 average (59 persons killed).
- Compared to 1990, Slovakia's emissions of greenhouse gases had fallen by 44.4 % by 2015, placing Slovakia fifth in the list of Member States with the highest reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, after Lithuania (-58.0 %), Latvia (-55.9 %), Estonia (-55.3 %) and Romania (-52.3 %).
- Only 15.8 % of the municipal waste generated in Romania was recycled or composted in 2015, the fourth lowest rate among the Member States and only higher than Malta (6.9 %), Romania (15.0 %) and Greece (15.3 %). However, with only 85.6 kg of packaging waste generated per inhabitant, the fifth lowest in the EU-28, Slovakia lay well below the EU-28 average of 162.9 kg/inhabitant.

**READING NOTES**

The data for all EU Member States have been ranked from the highest value for each indicator (rank=1) to the lowest value (rank=28); the rank of the Member State for each indicator is given in the tables below. For comparison, the value for the EU-28 as a whole, together with the highest and lowest values among the EU Member States are shown for each indicator. It should be noted that for some of the indicators presented, a lower value is better than a high value (e.g. for emission of greenhouse gases or generation of packaging waste).

Energy								
	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 <sup>(1)</sup> (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
EU-28	0.205	–	54.0	–	16.7	–	1.564	–
Slovakia	0.154	Rank: 19	58.7	Rank: 13	12.9	Rank: 20	0.929	Rank: 24
Highest value in Member State	0.308	Denmark	97.7	Cyprus	53.9	Sweden	4.410	Sweden
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	5.0	Luxembourg; Malta	0.609	Romania

**Notes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

## Transport

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 <sup>(3)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 <sup>(4)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>Rank: 24</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>Rank: 22</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>Rank: 11</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>Rank: 15</b>
Highest value in Member State	661	Luxembourg	100.0	Cyprus and Malta	78.3	Germany	98	Bulgaria
Lowest value in Member State	261	Romania	20.2	Latvia	8.2	Greece	26	Malta

## Notes:

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

<sup>(4)</sup> Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

## Environment

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 <sup>(5)</sup> (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 <sup>(6)</sup> (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>Rank: 24</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>Rank: 25</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>Rank: 24</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>Rank: 23</b>
Highest value in Member State	144.5	Cyprus	67.7	Germany	219.5	Germany	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	42.0	Lithuania	6.9	Malta	48.3	Croatia	4.68	Belgium

## Notes:

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**FINLAND**

- Together with its Nordic neighbour Sweden, Finland has the highest electricity consumption by households in the EU-28. With 3.823 megawatt hours per capita, the Finnish households consumed somewhat less electricity than their counterparts in Sweden (4.410 MWh per capita) in 2015.
- In 2015, 39.3 % of the electricity consumed in Finland came from renewable sources. This was the second highest rate in the EU-28, only behind Sweden (53.9 %).
- There were 590 passenger cars per thousand inhabitants in Finland in 2015, placing Finland fourth among the Member States with the highest number of cars per inhabitant, after Luxembourg (661 cars), Malta (634 cars) and Italy (610 cars).
- Finland's emissions of greenhouse gases were 20.4 % lower in 2015 than in 1990. This places Finland 14th on the list of Member States with the highest reductions in GHG emissions. In contrast, Lithuania reduced its emissions of greenhouse gases by 58.0 % from 1990 to 2015.

**READING NOTES**

The data for all EU Member States have been ranked from the highest value for each indicator (rank=1) to the lowest value (rank=28); the rank of the Member State for each indicator is given in the tables below. For comparison, the value for the EU-28 as a whole, together with the highest and lowest values among the EU Member States are shown for each indicator. It should be noted that for some of the indicators presented, a lower value is better than a high value (e.g. for emission of greenhouse gases or generation of packaging waste).

Energy								
	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 <sup>(1)</sup> (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>0.205</b>	–	<b>54.0</b>	–	<b>16.7</b>	–	<b>1.564</b>	–
<b>Finland</b>	<b>0.155</b>	<b>Rank: 18</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>Rank: 19</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>Rank: 2</b>	<b>3.823</b>	<b>Rank: 2</b>
Highest value in Member State	0.308	Denmark	97.7	Cyprus	53.9	Sweden	4.410	Sweden
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	5.0	Luxembourg; Malta	0.609	Romania

**Notes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

## Transport

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 <sup>(3)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 <sup>(4)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Finland</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>Rank: 4</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>Rank: 16</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>Rank: 15</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>Rank: 20</b>
Highest value in Member State	661	Luxembourg	100.0	Cyprus and Malta	78.3	Germany	98	Bulgaria
Lowest value in Member State	261	Romania	20.2	Latvia	8.2	Greece	26	Malta

## Notes:

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

<sup>(4)</sup> Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

## Environment

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 <sup>(5)</sup> (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 <sup>(6)</sup> (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Finland</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>Rank: 15</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>Rank: 12</b>	<b>134.0</b>	<b>Rank: 15</b>	<b>6.65</b>	<b>Rank: 18</b>
Highest value in Member State	144.5	Cyprus	67.7	Germany	219.5	Germany	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	42.0	Lithuania	6.9	Malta	48.3	Croatia	4.68	Belgium

## Notes:

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**SWEDEN**

- Sweden has the highest electricity consumption by households in the EU-28. With 4.410 megawatt hours per capita, the Swedish households consumed somewhat more electricity than their counterparts in neighbouring Finland (3.823 MWh per capita) in 2015.
- Sweden imports somewhat less than a third of the energy it consumes. In 2015, only 30.1 % of the energy consumed in Sweden was imported, the fifth lowest rate among the Member States. Sweden has by far the highest rate of electricity from renewable sources in the EU-28. In 2015, 53.9 % of the electricity consumed in Sweden came from renewable sources.
- Road traffic is safe in Sweden. With only 27 persons killed per million inhabitants in 2015, Sweden experienced less persons killed in road accidents per million inhabitants than any other Member State except Malta (26 persons killed).
- Sweden's emissions of greenhouse gases were 23.4 % lower in 2015 than in 1990. This places Sweden 13th on the list of Member States with the highest reductions in GHG emissions. In contrast, Lithuania reduced its emissions of greenhouse gases by 58.0 % from 1990 to 2015.
- In 2015, environmental taxes made up only 5.14 % of total revenues from taxes and social contributions in Sweden, making Sweden the Member State with the fifth lowest importance of environmental taxes. This was well below the EU-28 average of 6.31 %.

**READING NOTES**

The data for all EU Member States have been ranked from the highest value for each indicator (rank=1) to the lowest value (rank=28); the rank of the Member State for each indicator is given in the tables below. For comparison, the value for the EU-28 as a whole, together with the highest and lowest values among the EU Member States are shown for each indicator. It should be noted that for some of the indicators presented, a lower value is better than a high value (e.g. for emission of greenhouse gases or generation of packaging waste).

Energy								
	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 <sup>(1)</sup> (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>0.205</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1.564</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>0.196</b>	<b>Rank: 9</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>Rank: 24</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>Rank: 1</b>	<b>4.410</b>	<b>Rank: 1</b>
Highest value in Member State	0.308	Denmark	97.7	Cyprus	<b>53.9</b>	<b>Sweden</b>	<b>4.410</b>	<b>Sweden</b>
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	5.0	Luxembourg; Malta	0.609	Romania

**Notes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

## Transport

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 <sup>(3)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 <sup>(4)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>Rank: 15</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>Rank: 18</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>Rank: 6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>Rank: 27</b>
Highest value in Member State	661	Luxembourg	100.0	Cyprus and Malta	78.3	Germany	98	Bulgaria
Lowest value in Member State	261	Romania	20.2	Latvia	8.2	Greece	26	Malta

## Notes:

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

<sup>(4)</sup> Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

## Environment

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 <sup>(5)</sup> (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 <sup>(6)</sup> (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>Rank: 16</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>Rank: 7</b>	<b>113.2</b>	<b>Rank: 18</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>Rank: 24</b>
Highest value in Member State	144.5	Cyprus	67.7	Germany	219.5	Germany	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	42.0	Lithuania	6.9	Malta	48.3	Croatia	4.68	Belgium

## Notes:

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**UNITED KINGDOM**

- The United Kingdom imports somewhat more than a third of the energy it consumes. In 2015, 37.4 % of the energy consumed in the United Kingdom was imported, the eighth lowest rate among the Member States. However, only 8.2 % of the electricity consumed in the United Kingdom came from renewable sources in 2015, the fifth lowest in the EU-28.
- Trucks and road tractors less than 5 years old carried almost two thirds (66.4 %) of the freight transported by road in the United Kingdom in 2015. This was the third highest rate among the Member States, behind only Germany (78.3 %) and Luxembourg (71.0 %).
- Road traffic is safe in The United Kingdom. With only 28 persons killed per million inhabitants, the United Kingdom recorded less persons killed in road accidents per million inhabitants in 2015 than any other Member State except Malta (26 persons killed) and Sweden (27 persons killed).
- The United Kingdom's emissions of greenhouse gases were 33.6 % lower in 2015 than in 1990. This reduction was higher than for the EU-28 as a whole (-22.1 %), placing the United Kingdom ninth in the list of Member States with the highest reductions in GHG emissions.
- The United Kingdom is among the Member States that generate the most packaging waste per inhabitant. Although far behind Germany, which generated 219.5 kg of packaging waste per inhabitant in 2014, the United Kingdom was sixth on this list with 177.0 kg packaging waste per inhabitant. In contrast, Croatia only generated 48.3 kg of packaging waste per inhabitant.

**READING NOTES**

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

**Energy**

	Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016 <sup>(1)</sup> (EUR/kWh, including VAT and other taxes and levies)		Energy dependence - all energy products, 2015 (%)		Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 (%)		Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015 (MWh/capita)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>0.205</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1.564</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>0.183</b>	<b>Rank: 10</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>Rank: 21</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>Rank: 24</b>	<b>1.667</b>	<b>Rank: 9</b>
Highest value in Member State	0.308	Denmark	97.7	Cyprus	53.9	Sweden	4.410	Sweden
Lowest value in Member State	0.094	Bulgaria	7.4	Estonia	5.0	Luxembourg; Malta	0.609	Romania

**Notes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> For households with annual consumption between 2 500 kWh and 5 000 kWh.

## Transport

	Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015 <sup>(3)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015 <sup>(4)</sup> (% of total tonne-kilometres)		Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>Rank: 18</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>Rank: 7</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>Rank: 3</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>Rank: 26</b>
Highest value in Member State	661	Luxembourg	100.0	Cyprus and Malta	78.3	Germany	98	Bulgaria
Lowest value in Member State	261	Romania	20.2	Latvia	8.2	Greece	26	Malta

## Notes:

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy; EU-28 aggregate includes 2014 data instead of 2015 for Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria and 2013 data instead of 2015 for the Netherlands.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cyprus and Malta have no railways; Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden have no inland waterways transport.

<sup>(4)</sup> Vehicles of less than 2 years old not specified for Portugal; vehicles of less than 3 years old not specified for Ireland. Provisional data. Malta is excluded from the scope of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 for road freight transport statistics and is not included.

## Environment

	Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015 (index 1990 = 100)		Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015 <sup>(5)</sup> (% of total municipal waste)		Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014 <sup>(6)</sup> (kg per capita)		Environmental tax revenue, 2015 (% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)	
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>Rank: 20</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>Rank: 10</b>	<b>177.0</b>	<b>Rank: 6</b>	<b>7.43</b>	<b>Rank: 15</b>
Highest value in Member State	144.5	Cyprus	67.7	Germany	219.5	Germany	10.91	Croatia
Lowest value in Member State	42.0	Lithuania	6.9	Malta	48.3	Croatia	4.68	Belgium

## Notes:

<sup>(5)</sup> Data are estimated for EU-28, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia and Spain. 2014 data instead of 2015 for Portugal; 2012 data instead of 2015 for Ireland.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2013 data instead of 2014 for Ireland and Greece.

1	Figure 2.1.1: Electricity prices for household consumers, second half 2016
2	Table 2.4.3: Energy dependence - All products, 2015
3	Table 2.6.3: Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2015 and 2020 target
4	Figure 2.8.2: Households consumption of electricity per capita, 2015
5	Figure 3.1.3: Number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants, 2015
6	Figure 3.2.2: Share of road in inland freight transport, 2015
7	Figure 3.2.4: Road goods transport by vehicles of less than 5 years, 2015
8	Figure 3.4.4: Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants, 2015
9	Figure 4.1.2: Total greenhouse gas emissions, 2015
10	Figure 4.3.6: Share of municipal waste treated by recycling or composting, 2015
11	Figure 4.3.10: Volume of overall packaging waste generated per inhabitant, 2014
12	Table 4.9.2: Environmental tax revenue, 2015