

# Statistical aspects of the energy economy in 2004

## EU-25 energy dependence on the increase

### Statistics in focus

#### ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

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#### Energy

##### Authors

Antigone GIKAS  
Rita KEENAN

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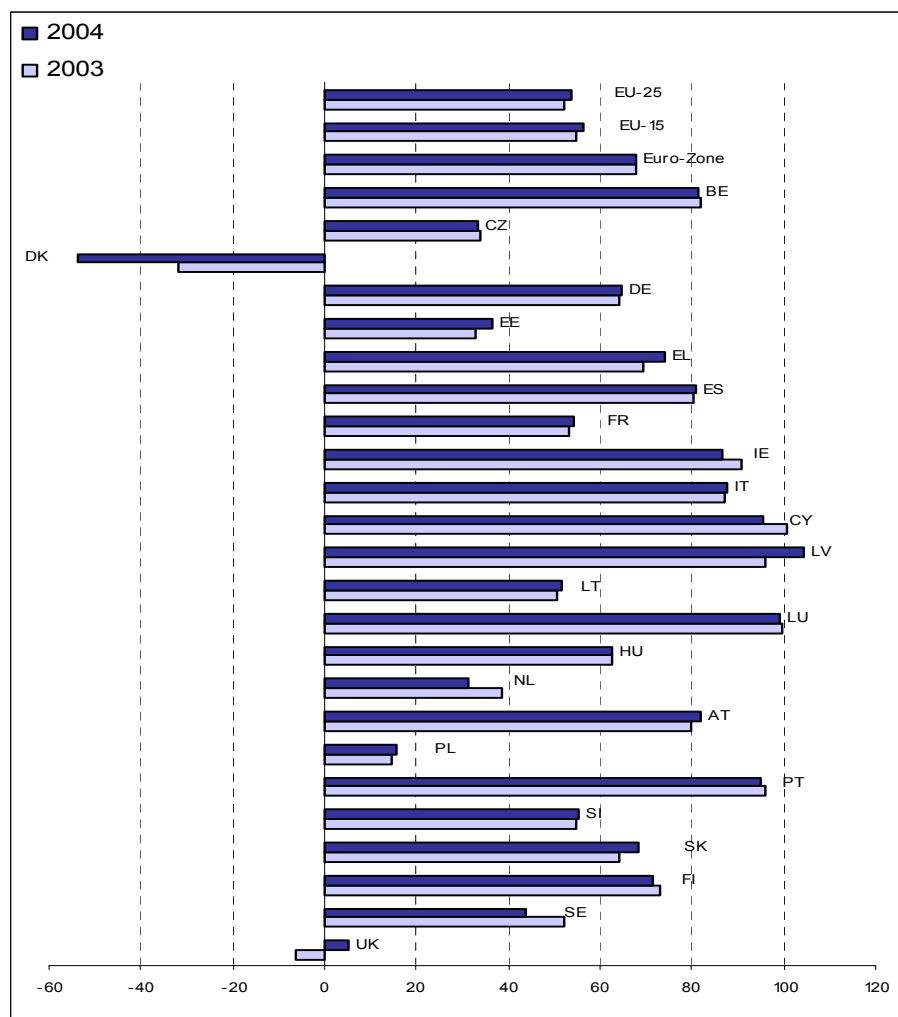


Figure 1: Energy dependence rate

When compared to 2003 EU-25 net imports (imports minus exports) increased by 4.3% to reach 908 million toe. Net imports of energy as a percentage of gross consumption show national energy dependence. The EU-25 energy dependence rate (EDR) continued to rise going from 52.4% in 2003 to 53.8% in 2004. This was largely due to the United Kingdom who, for the first time in over a decade, went from being a net exporter in 2003, with an EDR of -6.2% to being a net importer in 2004 with an EDR of 5.2%. On the other hand, with an EDR of -53.5% in 2004, Denmark confirmed the trend set in 1999 as a net energy exporter.

All the other Member States were overall net importers of energy, including the largest energy consumers with the following energy dependence rates: Germany (64.6%), France (54.3%), Italy (87.7%) and Spain (81%).

On closer examination it can be seen that in 2004 the Czech Republic and Poland are net exporters of hard coal, the Netherlands is a net exporter of natural gas, while the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Lithuania, Hungary, Finland, Sweden and United Kingdom are net exporters of petroleum products.

**SUMMARY ENERGY BALANCE-SHEET  
MILLION TONNES OF OIL EQUIVALENT**

**January - December  
2003**

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-Zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY
Primary Production (1)	787.7	663.4	378.5	11.4	22.5	25.9	118.4	3.1	9.4	26.5	118.3	1.4	21.5	-
Total Imports (2)	1294.9	1188.1	1043.3	75.7	19.5	15.0	243.3	1.7	28.9	118.0	161.6	14.4	176.1	2.5
Change in Stocks (3)	2.4	2.8	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	-	0.6	0.5	-1.4	-0.1	1.2	0.0
Total Exports (2)	424.3	384.2	241.2	24.7	7.9	21.3	31.6	0.2	5.9	8.2	27.4	1.5	22.8	-
Gross Consumption	1660.7	1470.1	1182.4	62.4	34.3	19.9	331.1	4.6	33.0	136.9	251.1	14.2	176.1	2.5
Bunkers	45.7	45.2	40.8	7.1	-	1.0	2.5	-	3.3	7.2	2.9	0.2	3.2	0.1
Gross Inland Consumption	1615.0	1424.9	1141.6	55.2	34.3	18.9	328.6	4.6	29.7	129.7	248.2	14.1	172.8	2.4

	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Primary Production (1)	0.2	4.4	0.0	9.6	-	56.4	5.9	75.4	1.3	2.7	6.3	8.0	21.7	237.3
Total Imports (2)	2.9	10.0	4.3	19.1	-	143.1	26.2	31.2	24.7	3.8	16.2	26.9	33.2	96.4
Change in Stocks (3)	-0.1	-0.5	0.0	-0.2	-	0.6	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.4	-0.2	-1.3	2.1
Total Exports (2)	0.0	5.9	0.2	3.2	-	107.5	3.4	18.2	1.9	0.6	4.2	6.1	11.1	110.5
Gross Consumption	3.0	8.0	4.1	25.3	-	92.7	28.6	88.3	23.6	5.9	18.7	28.6	42.5	225.3
Bunkers	-	0.1	-	-	-	14.0	-	0.3	0.4	-	-	-	1.6	1.8
Gross Inland Consumption	3.0	7.9	4.1	25.3	-	78.7	28.6	88.0	23.2	5.9	18.7	28.6	40.9	223.5

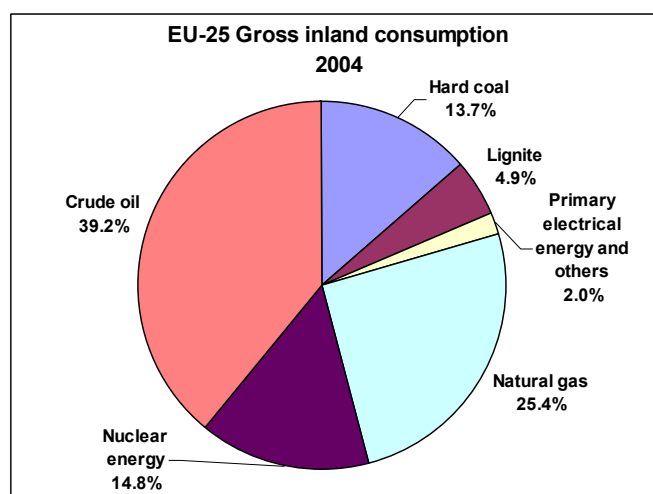
**2004**

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-Zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY
Primary Production (1)	780.6	658.2	388.1	11.3	22.2	28.3	118.5	2.9	9.6	26.8	119.0	2.0	22.4	-
Total Imports (2)	1353.2	1241.0	1081.9	76.4	19.1	14.1	250.1	1.9	30.4	126.2	172.2	14.2	183.9	2.3
Change in Stocks (3)	-1.9	-1.6	-2.4	0.1	0.6	-0.1	-1.7	0.0	-1.1	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total Exports (2)	445.2	401.7	264.1	26.7	7.6	23.9	36.5	0.2	5.8	9.6	29.8	1.2	24.9	-
Gross Consumption	1686.7	1495.9	1203.5	61.1	34.3	18.4	330.5	4.6	33.1	144.1	262.1	14.9	181.3	2.4
Bunkers	49.1	48.7	44.0	8.0	-	0.8	2.7	-	3.3	7.4	3.2	0.1	3.5	0.1
Gross Inland Consumption	1637.6	1447.2	1159.5	53.1	34.3	17.6	327.8	4.6	29.8	136.7	258.9	14.7	177.8	2.3

	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Primary Production (1)	0.3	4.3	0.0	9.3	-	64.3	5.6	74.3	0.9	2.9	6.1	7.6	24.8	217.0
Total Imports (2)	3.6	12.1	4.8	18.9	-	146.6	26.8	33.2	25.0	4.1	17.1	25.3	32.2	112.8
Change in Stocks (3)	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-	-0.8	-0.6	0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3
Total Exports (2)	0.1	7.7	0.3	3.4	-	117.5	3.8	19.1	2.1	0.7	4.7	6.0	12.6	101.0
Gross Consumption	3.4	8.5	4.6	24.9	-	92.6	28.0	88.6	24.1	6.1	18.1	27.1	44.8	229.1
Bunkers	-	0.1	-	-	-	15.2	-	0.3	0.5	-	-	-	1.9	2.0
Gross Inland Consumption	3.4	8.4	4.6	24.9	-	77.5	28.0	88.4	23.6	6.1	18.1	27.1	42.9	227.1

- (1) Including hard coal recovered  
(2) Including intra-EU trade  
(3) + Decrease in stocks  
- Increase in stocks

## Energy consumption trends



When comparing 2003 with 2004, of the five biggest energy-consuming Member States gross inland consumption (GIC) increased in Spain (+5.3%), France (+4.3%), Italy (+2.9%), United Kingdom (+1.6%) and decreased slightly in Germany (-0.2%). Of the remaining Member States, ten observed an increase in GIC ranging from 13.6% in Latvia to 0.1% in the Czech Republic while in nine, decreases were recorded varying from 6.6% in Denmark to 0.2% in Estonia.

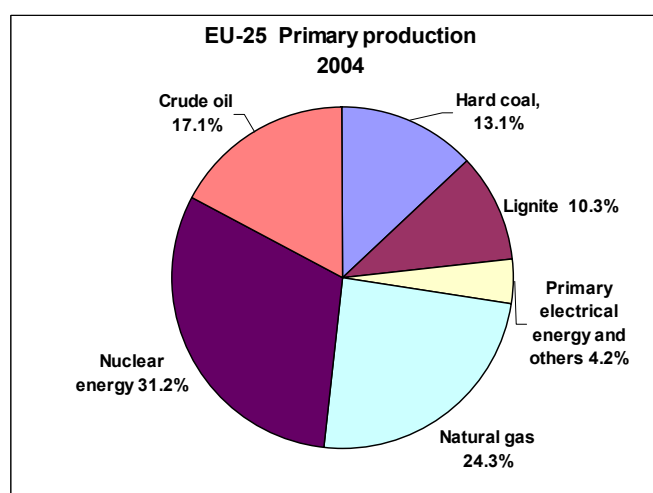
The following trends in energy consumption were observed in EU-25 between 2003 and 2004:

- a decrease in hard coal consumption (-1.6%), confirming the downwards trend over the past decade
- a decrease in lignite consumption (-1.5%)
- an increase in oil consumption (+1.6%)
- an increase in natural gas consumption (+3.1%), confirming the upwards trend observed over the past decade
- an increase in nuclear energy consumption (+1.3%)

EU-15 and the Euro zone both showed similar trends to EU-25.

In 2004 the biggest share in EU-25 GIC remains that of oil (39.2%), rising from 39.1% in 2003, followed by natural gas (25.4%), rising from 25% in 2003, with nuclear energy remaining practically stable at 14.8%. The shares of hard coal and lignite dropped from 14.1% and 5% in 2003 to 13.7% and 4.9% respectively in 2004.

## Energy production trends



Compared with 2003, primary production in EU-25 fell by 0.9% in 2004. Some of the most significant changes were:

- a drop in hard coal production (-3.8%). In Poland, the biggest producer, production fell by 2.8% and by 11.2% in the United Kingdom.
- a drop in lignite production (-1.0%) despite a production rise by the two main producers: Poland (+0.9%) and Germany (+1.6%)

- a drop in crude oil production (-6.2%). Production fell by 9.8% in the United Kingdom, the largest producer
- an increase in natural gas production (+0.9%). Of the two major gas producers, production fell in the United Kingdom (-6.6%) and rose in the Netherlands (+15.4%)
- an increase in nuclear energy production (+1.3%). France, who remains the largest producer of nuclear energy, increased output by 1.4% while the United Kingdom, the fourth largest producer, registered a decrease of 10.1%.

Except for lignite production which rose slightly (+0.2%) EU-15 followed a similar trend over the same period. In the Euro zone, however, crude oil production showed an increase of 3.6% and natural gas production experienced a more significant increase (+7.4%) than EU-25.

In 2004, nuclear energy continued to hold the largest share in total primary energy production (31.2%) followed by natural gas (24.3%) and crude oil (17.1%); in 2003 the shares were 30.5%, 23.9% and 18.1% respectively.

## Climate profile – heating degree days

Heating degree days express the severity of the cold in a specific time period taking into consideration outdoor temperature and room temperature.

To establish a common and comparable basis, Eurostat uses the following method for the calculation of heating degree days

**$(18\text{ °C} - T_m) \times d$  if  $T_m$  is lower than or equal to  $15\text{ °C}$  (heating threshold)**

**and are nil if  $T_m$  is greater than  $15\text{ °C}$**

where  $T_m$  is the mean  $((T_{\min} + T_{\max}) / 2)$  outdoor temperature over a period of  $d$  days.

Calculations are executed on a daily basis ( $d=1$ ), added up to a calendar month - and subsequently to a year - and published for each Member State separately.

Actual heating degree days based on the Eurostat methodology are calculated by the Joint Research Centre at regional (NUTS 2), national and European level.

Respectively, relative heating degree days ( $d_r$ ) are defined as the ratio of

**Actual degree days**

**Long-term average degree days**

The external temperature directly affects energy consumption for space heating, primarily within the domestic sector. From 1980 to 2004, there were on average 3386 heating degree-days in EU-25. The number varies considerably between Member States; by far the highest number of degree-days is found in Finland with 5823 on average between 1980 and 2004, followed by Sweden and Estonia. The lowest number is experienced in Malta with 564, followed by Cyprus and Portugal.

*\* Long-term average degree days. These figures are based on the period 1980-2004 as a relatively long term base period is desirable to avoid the influence of short term changes in mean temperatures.*

	Actual heating degree days		Long-term average*
	2003	2004	
EU-25	3247	3239	3386
EU-15	3195	3201	3358
BE	2711	2798	2882
CZ	3455	3472	3559
DK	3287	3274	3479
DE	3135	3186	3244
EE	4421	4306	4420
EL	1732	1567	1698
ES	1770	1915	1856
FR	2361	2480	2494
IE	2665	2730	2916
IT	1971	2010	2085
CY	728	763	787
LV	4245	4213	4243
LT	4076	4047	4071
LU	2953	3172	3216
HU	3078	2872	2917
MT	583	500	564
NL	2766	2774	2905
AT	3474	3561	3569
PL	3602	3518	3605
PT	1261	1368	1302
SI	3039	3049	3044
SK	3458	3387	3440
FI	5658	5536	5823
SE	5227	5268	5423
UK	3084	3075	3354

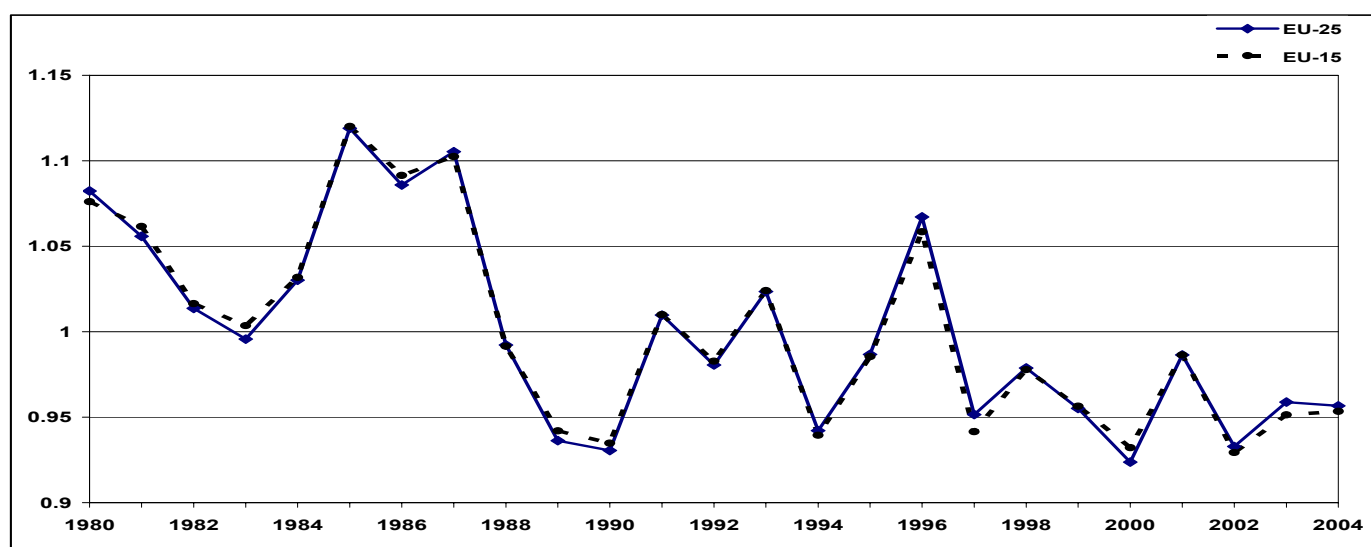


Figure 2: relative heating degree days

## Gross inland consumption

At 1615.0 million tonnes of oil equivalent (mio toe) in 2003, EU-25 gross inland consumption (GIC) experienced an increase of 2.3% compared to 2002, slowing to 1637.6 mio toe (+1.4%) in 2004. This trend was repeated in EU-15 and the Euro zone with increases of 2.3% and 2.6% respectively between 2002 and 2003 while in 2004 EU-15 and Euro zone

both showed an increase of 1.6% reaching 1447.2 mio toe and 1159.5 mio toe respectively. Between 2003 and 2004 EU-25 (+3.1%), EU-15 (+3.4%) and the Euro zone (+4.1%) all showed a significant increase in the consumption of natural gas. During the period 1995 to 2004 gross inland consumption increased by 10.9% in EU-25, 10% in EU-15 and 14.6% in the Euro zone.

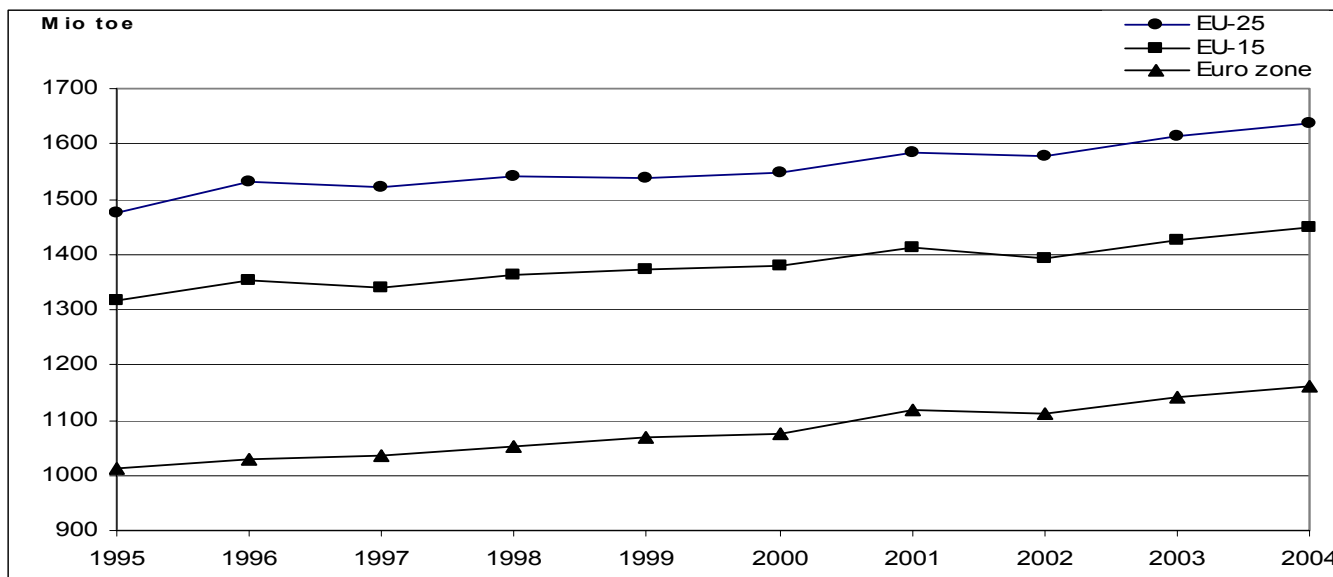


Figure 3: Gross inland consumption

## Energy intensity

Over the same period energy intensity (gross inland consumption divided by gross domestic product) continued to drop in general: EU-25 (-9.3%), EU-15 (-9.5%) and Euro zone (-6.3%). Exceptionally cold weather conditions may account for years registering high energy consumption (see also relative heating degree days graph on page 4). GDP continued a

general upwards trend over the decade 1995-2004. Energy intensity is a measure of how much energy is used to produce a unit of economic output. The decoupling of increasing economic activity from increasing energy consumption is often quoted as a goal for sustainable development.

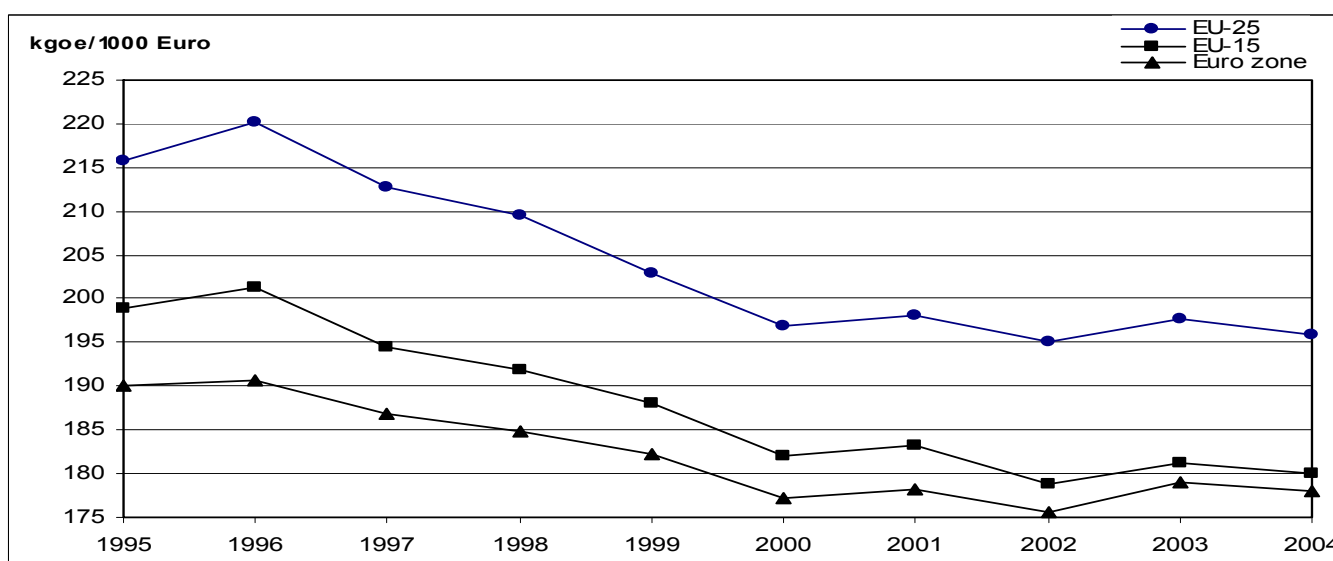


Figure 4: Energy intensity (GIC/GDP)

SUBDIVISION OF PRINCIPAL AGGREGATES  
OF THE ENERGY BALANCE SHEET

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	EU-25			EU-15			Euro-Zone		
	2003	2004	2004/2003	2003	2004	2004/2003	2003	2004	2004/2003
<b>1. Gross Inland Consumption</b>	1615.0	1637.6	<b>1.4%</b>	1424.9	1447.2	<b>1.6%</b>	1141.6	1159.5	<b>1.6%</b>
of which:									
Hard coal (1)	228.0	224.4	<b>-1.6%</b>	175.6	173.7	<b>-1.1%</b>	128.5	128.2	<b>-0.2%</b>
Lignite (1)	81.3	80.1	<b>-1.5%</b>	50.6	50.2	<b>-0.8%</b>	50.6	50.2	<b>-0.8%</b>
Crude oil (1)	631.7	642.1	<b>1.6%</b>	585.0	593.3	<b>1.4%</b>	485.8	490.1	<b>0.9%</b>
Natural gas	402.9	415.4	<b>3.1%</b>	361.1	373.4	<b>3.4%</b>	269.9	281.1	<b>4.1%</b>
Nuclear energy	240.0	243.2	<b>1.3%</b>	220.2	223.2	<b>1.3%</b>	181.1	183.8	<b>1.5%</b>
Primary electrical energy and others	31.0	32.4	<b>4.6%</b>	32.3	33.3	<b>3.1%</b>	25.7	26.2	<b>1.7%</b>
<b>2. Net Imports (2)</b>	870.5	908.0	<b>4.3%</b>	803.9	839.3	<b>4.4%</b>	802.1	817.7	<b>1.9%</b>
of which:									
Hard coal	112.9	119.3	<b>5.7%</b>	121.0	127.5	<b>5.4%</b>	92.5	97.9	<b>5.8%</b>
Crude oil	509.3	535.7	<b>5.2%</b>	467.3	492.0	<b>5.3%</b>	478.6	488.6	<b>2.1%</b>
Natural gas	214.1	227.1	<b>6.1%</b>	178.3	191.4	<b>7.3%</b>	186.7	192.9	<b>3.3%</b>
Petroleum products	15.6	9.3	<b>-40.5%</b>	13.3	6.8	<b>-48.7%</b>	24.7	22.5	<b>-9.0%</b>
<b>3. Production of Primary Energy</b>	786.6	779.6	<b>-0.9%</b>	663.0	657.6	<b>-0.8%</b>	378.3	387.8	<b>2.5%</b>
of which:									
Hard coal (3)	105.9	101.9	<b>-3.8%</b>	42.2	40.0	<b>-5.2%</b>	25.7	25.3	<b>-1.4%</b>
Lignite	80.8	80.0	<b>-1.0%</b>	50.6	50.7	<b>0.2%</b>	50.6	50.7	<b>0.2%</b>
Crude oil and condensates	142.3	133.4	<b>-6.2%</b>	138.9	130.1	<b>-6.3%</b>	14.9	15.5	<b>3.6%</b>
Natural gas	188.1	189.8	<b>0.9%</b>	181.9	183.2	<b>0.8%</b>	82.6	88.7	<b>7.4%</b>
Nuclear energy	240.0	243.2	<b>1.3%</b>	220.2	223.2	<b>1.3%</b>	181.1	183.8	<b>1.5%</b>
Primary electrical energy and others	30.7	32.4	<b>5.5%</b>	29.7	31.0	<b>4.5%</b>	23.6	24.1	<b>2.0%</b>
<b>4. Net Imports (2)</b>									
<b>Gross Consumption</b>									
Total	52.4%	53.8%		54.7%	56.1%		67.8%	67.9%	
of which:									
Crude oil & petroleum products	32.5%	33.2%		33.7%	34.3%		43.5%	43.2%	
<b>5. Gross Inland Consumption</b>	3552.7	3584.4		3746.0	3781.2		3722.0	3756.5	
<b>Per Capita in kgoe</b>									
(1) Including the balance of foreign trade and stock changes of derived products									
(2) Imports minus exports									
(3) Including recovered products									

## Energy consumption per capita


Within the European Union in 2004 gross inland consumption per capita ranged from 5.2 toe/capita in Finland to 1.5 toe/capita in Latvia.

Luxembourg, with 10.1 toe/capita in 2004 constitutes a special case given the share of industrial sectors as

well as that of foreign consumers (transport sector). The development over recent years (8.5 toe/capita in 2001, 8.7 toe/capita in 2002, 9.1 toe/capita in 2003) reflects prices at the pump which were significantly lower than in the bordering countries, Belgium, France and Germany.

SUBDIVISION OF PRINCIPAL AGGREGATES  
 OF THE ENERGY BALANCE SHEET

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	BE			CZ			DK			DE			EE		
	2003	2004	2004/2003	2003	2004	2004/2003	2003	2004	2004/2003	2003	2004	2004/2003	2003	2004	2004/2003
<b>1. Gross Inland Consumption</b>	55.2	53.1	-3.9%	34.3	34.3	0.1%	18.9	17.6	-6.6%	328.6	327.8	-0.2%	4.6	4.6	-0.2%
of which:															
Hard coal (1)	6.0	5.9	-0.1%	2.3	2.2	-7.0%	6.1	4.5	-26.1%	48.7	46.8	-3.9%	0.0	0.0	-26.8%
Lignite (1)	0.0	0.0		9.8	9.4	-4.2%	-	-		37.6	38.0	1.0%	3.3	3.2	-4.3%
Crude oil (1)	24.2	22.4	-7.3%	8.8	9.2	4.1%	8.3	8.1	-2.4%	121.0	121.0	0.0%	0.8	1.0	19.4%
Natural gas	13.2	12.8	-3.3%	7.8	7.8	-0.4%	4.7	4.6	-0.6%	79.2	79.1	-0.1%	0.6	0.6	-0.7%
Nuclear energy	11.0	10.9	-0.5%	6.7	6.8	2.6%	-	-		39.7	40.3	1.4%	-	-	
Primary electrical energy and others	0.9	1.0	14.3%	-1.3	-1.2	7.4%	-0.2	0.3		2.3	2.6	13.8%	-0.1	-0.2	-7.9%
<b>2. Net Imports (2)</b>	51.0	49.7	-2.5%	11.6	11.5	-0.7%	-6.3	-9.8	-56.0%	211.8	213.6	0.9%	1.5	1.7	11.8%
among which:															
Hard coal	5.7	5.7	0.8%	-2.7	-2.7	-0.2%	6.0	4.5	-24.5%	24.1	26.0	7.9%	0.0	0.0	-26.8%
Crude oil	36.2	34.4	-5.1%	6.3	6.4	1.8%	-9.9	-11.2	-13.7%	105.9	109.0	3.0%	-	-	
Natural gas	13.1	12.8	-2.3%	7.8	7.1	-8.2%	-2.6	-3.7	-42.3%	62.3	65.2	4.5%	0.6	0.6	-0.7%
Petroleum products	-4.6	-4.7	-2.3%	2.0	2.4	19.4%	0.8	0.9	5.3%	15.5	11.5	-25.5%	0.8	1.0	22.7%
<b>3. Production of Primary Energy</b>	11.3	11.3	-0.4%	22.5	22.2	-1.3%	25.9	28.3	9.3%	118.4	118.5	0.1%	3.1	2.9	-5.2%
of which:															
Hard coal (3)	0.0	0.1	38.5%	5.2	5.0	-2.8%	-	-		18.7	19.0	1.4%	-	-	
Lignite	-	-		10.1	9.7	-4.3%	-	-		37.6	38.2	1.6%	3.1	2.9	-5.2%
Crude oil and condensates	-	-		0.4	0.3	-3.4%	18.2	19.2	5.6%	3.7	3.5	-6.2%	-	-	
Natural gas	-	-		0.1	0.2	94.9%	7.2	8.5	17.9%	15.9	14.7	-7.5%	-	-	
Nuclear energy	11.0	10.9	-0.5%	6.7	6.8	2.6%	-	-		39.7	40.3	1.4%	-	-	
Primary electrical energy and others	0.4	0.4	3.3%	0.1	0.2	39.8%	0.5	0.6	17.7%	2.7	2.9	6.3%	0.0	0.0	
<b>4. Net Imports (2)</b>															
<b>Gross Consumption</b>															
Total	81.8%	81.3%		33.8%	33.6%		-31.8%	-53.5%		64.0%	64.6%		32.7%	36.6%	
among which:															
Crude oil & petroleum products	50.7%	49.7%		24.3%	25.8%		-45.4%	-56.9%		36.7%	36.5%		17.6%	21.6%	
<b>5. Gross Inland Consumption</b>															
<b>Per Capita in kgoe</b>	5333.1	5106.9		3360.3	3359.7		3506.9	3265.3		3981.2	3971.9		3401.5	3406.5	


(1) Including the balance of foreign trade and stock changes of derived products

(2) Imports minus exports

(3) Including recovered products

**SUBDIVISION OF PRINCIPAL AGGREGATES  
OF THE ENERGY BALANCE SHEET**

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	EL			ES			FR			IE			IT		
	2003	2004	2004/2003	2003	2004	2004/2003	2003	2004	2004/2003	2003	2004	2004/2003	2003	2004	2004/2003
<b>1. Gross Inland Consumption</b>	29.7	29.8	0.3%	129.7	136.7	5.3%	248.2	258.9	4.3%	14.1	14.7	4.8%	172.8	177.8	2.9%
of which:															
Hard coal (1)	0.4	0.4	12.8%	19.8	21.9	10.6%	14.0	14.9	5.9%	2.0	1.6	-18.4%	14.8	17.3	17.0%
Lignite (1)	8.9	9.1	2.6%	1.4	1.5	1.9%	0.0	0.0	4.3%	0.8	1.2	44.6%	-	-	-
Crude oil (1)	17.9	17.5	-1.9%	68.3	70.0	2.4%	88.7	91.9	3.6%	7.7	8.2	7.3%	85.1	84.9	-0.2%
Natural gas	2.0	2.2	9.0%	21.2	24.8	16.8%	37.2	41.7	12.3%	3.5	3.5	-0.1%	62.9	65.2	3.8%
Nuclear energy	-	-	-	14.9	15.5	3.9%	108.8	110.4	1.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary electrical energy and others	0.6	0.5	-6.8%	4.0	3.1	-24.5%	-0.5	0.0		0.1	0.2		10.0	10.3	3.1%
<b>2. Net Imports (2)</b>	23.0	24.6	7.0%	109.8	116.7	6.2%	134.2	142.4	6.1%	12.9	12.9	0.0%	153.3	159.0	3.7%
among which:															
Hard coal	0.4	0.4	22.3%	14.0	15.9	13.6%	10.6	12.7	19.5%	2.0	1.6	-18.4%	13.9	16.7	19.9%
Crude oil	18.7	19.5	4.3%	57.3	59.2	3.3%	85.0	85.2	0.2%	3.2	2.9	-8.7%	84.0	86.7	3.3%
Natural gas	2.0	2.2	9.3%	21.1	24.6	16.8%	37.3	40.3	8.0%	2.9	2.8	-6.0%	50.8	55.0	8.2%
Petroleum products	0.5	1.0		17.2	17.5	1.7%	5.8	8.0	36.9%	4.8	5.5	15.2%	-7.8	-9.8	-26.3%
<b>3. Production of Primary Energy</b>	9.4	9.6	2.1%	26.5	26.8	1.0%	118.1	118.7	0.5%	1.4	2.0	40.3%	21.5	22.4	4.0%
of which:															
Hard coal (3)	-	-	-	5.7	5.9	4.5%	1.3	0.4		-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite	8.9	9.1	2.6%	1.4	1.5	1.9%	-	-	-	0.8	1.2	44.6%	-	-	-
Crude oil and condensates	0.1	0.1	-2.9%	0.3	0.3		1.9	1.9	-0.7%	-	-	-	4.8	5.9	21.9%
Natural gas	0.0	0.0		0.2	0.3	44.1%	1.2	1.0	-9.3%	0.5	0.7	32.6%	11.0	10.3	-7.1%
Nuclear energy	-	-	-	14.9	15.5	3.9%	108.8	110.4	1.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary electrical energy and others	0.4	0.4	-5.5%	3.9	3.3	-15.8%	5.2	5.3	2.5%	0.1	0.1		5.6	6.2	10.5%
<b>4. Net Imports (2)</b>															
<b>Gross Consumption</b>															
Total	69.6%	74.3%		80.2%	81.0%		53.4%	54.3%		90.7%	86.8%		87.1%	87.7%	
among which:															
Crude oil & petroleum products	62.0%	65.9%		54.9%	53.4%		36.3%	35.6%		55.7%	56.4%		47.3%	45.6%	
<b>5. Gross Inland Consumption</b>															
<b>Per Capita in kgoe</b>	2700.6	2699.1		3121.9	3227.1		4162.6	4322.3		3548.9	3659.9		3015.0	3071.9	

(1) Including the balance of foreign trade and stock changes of derived products


(2) Imports minus exports

(3) Including recovered products



**SUBDIVISION OF PRINCIPAL AGGREGATES  
OF THE ENERGY BALANCE SHEET**

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	CY			LV			LT			LU			HU		
	2003	2004	2004/2003	2003	2004	2004/2003	2003	2004	2004/2003	2003	2004	2004/2003	2003	2004	2004/2003
<b>1. Gross Inland Consumption</b>	2.4	2.3	-4.4%	3.0	3.4	13.6%	7.9	8.4	6.6%	4.1	4.6	11.1%	25.3	24.9	-1.6%
of which:															
Hard coal (1)	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.1		0.2	0.2	-9.4%	0.1	0.1		0.8	0.9	12.0%
Lignite (1)	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		-	-	-	2.8	2.5	-11.9%
Crude oil (1)	2.4	2.3	-4.1%	1.1	1.5	39.3%	1.9	2.5	28.6%	2.6	3.0	12.9%	6.4	6.2	-4.4%
Natural gas	-	-		1.3	1.3	-0.9%	2.4	2.4	-0.5%	1.1	1.2	12.7%	11.8	11.6	-2.0%
Nuclear energy	-	-		-	-		4.0	3.9	-1.4%	-	-		2.8	3.1	8.1%
Primary electrical energy and others	-	-		0.4	0.4	5.3%	-0.6	-0.6	5.9%	0.3	0.3	-10.1%	0.6	0.7	18.0%
<b>2. Net Imports (2)</b>	2.5	2.3	-11.1%	2.8	3.5	23.2%	4.0	4.4	8.4%	4.1	4.5	10.7%	15.9	15.6	-2.2%
among which:															
Hard coal	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.1		0.2	0.2	-10.3%	0.1	0.1		0.7	0.8	24.2%
Crude oil	1.0	0.2		0.0	0.0	0.0%	6.8	8.5	25.7%	-	-		5.4	5.4	0.7%
Natural gas	-	-		1.4	1.7	23.9%	2.4	2.4	-0.5%	1.1	1.2	12.7%	9.8	9.2	-5.7%
Petroleum products	1.5	2.0	29.5%	1.1	1.5	36.1%	-4.7	-6.1	-30.0%	2.6	2.9	12.3%	-0.8	-0.8	-9.9%
<b>3. Production of Primary Energy</b>	-	-		0.2	0.3	42.3%	4.4	4.3	-1.9%	0.0	0.0		9.6	9.3	-2.8%
of which:															
Hard coal (3)	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Lignite	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		2.7	2.3	-14.9%
Crude oil and condensates	-	-		-	-		0.4	0.4	-12.2%	-	-		1.7	1.6	-5.6%
Natural gas	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		2.3	2.3	-0.5%
Nuclear energy	-	-		-	-		4.0	3.9	-1.4%	-	-		2.8	3.1	8.1%
Primary electrical energy and others	-	-		0.2	0.3	42.3%	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
<b>4. Net Imports (2)</b>															
<b>Gross Consumption</b>															
Total	100.5%	95.5%		96.0%	104.1%		50.6%	51.5%		99.5%	99.1%		62.8%	62.5%	
among which:															
Crude oil & petroleum products	99.0%	94.3%		38.1%	45.6%		26.5%	28.8%		64.0%	64.7%		18.5%	18.7%	
<b>5. Gross Inland Consumption</b>															
<b>Per Capita in kgoe</b>	3367.4	3152.0		1273.0	1454.0		2267.4	2427.8		9145.1	10089.0		2498.8	2464.3	


(1) Including the balance of foreign trade and stock changes of derived products

(2) Imports minus exports

(3) Including recovered products

**SUBDIVISION OF PRINCIPAL AGGREGATES  
OF THE ENERGY BALANCE SHEET**

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	MT			NL			AT			PL			PT		
	2003	2004	2004/2003	2003	2004	2004/2003	2003	2004	2004/2003	2003	2004	2004/2003	2003	2004	2004/2003
<b>1. Gross Inland Consumption</b>				78.7	77.5	-1.5%	28.6	28.0	-2.3%	88.0	88.4	0.4%	23.2	23.6	1.8%
of which:															
Hard coal (1)				10.0	8.0	-19.6%	3.5	3.5	-0.3%	45.3	43.8	-3.3%	3.7	3.5	-6.8%
Lignite (1)				-	-	-	0.3	-0.2		12.3	12.5	0.9%	-	-	-
Crude oil (1)				30.5	31.0	1.6%	13.9	13.9	0.0%	19.8	20.8	5.1%	15.3	15.4	0.9%
Natural gas				35.4	35.6	0.8%	7.6	7.7	0.8%	11.3	11.9	5.5%	2.6	3.3	25.4%
Nuclear energy				1.0	1.0	2.8%	-	-		-	-		-	-	
Primary electrical energy and others				1.9	1.8	-1.0%	3.3	3.1	-4.9%	-0.7	-0.6	18.1%	1.6	1.4	-9.3%
<b>2. Net Imports (2)</b>				35.6	29.2	-18.1%	22.8	23.0	0.9%	13.0	14.1	8.7%	22.8	22.9	0.6%
among which:															
Hard coal				9.9	8.1	-18.6%	2.6	2.9	10.4%	-9.8	-10.0	-2.7%	3.7	3.4	-8.2%
Crude oil				56.0	59.2	5.7%	7.8	7.6	-3.3%	17.0	17.4	2.3%	12.7	12.9	1.6%
Natural gas				-16.6	-24.3	-46.7%	6.0	6.0	1.0%	7.5	8.1	8.3%	2.6	3.3	25.0%
Petroleum products				-15.1	-15.1	0.3%	4.8	5.4	11.7%	2.5	2.7	6.5%	2.2	1.8	-18.0%
<b>3. Production of Primary Energy</b>				56.4	64.3	14.0%	5.9	5.6	-3.8%	74.7	73.9	-1.1%	1.3	0.9	-33.3%
of which:															
Hard coal (3)				-	-	-	-	-		58.5	56.9	-2.8%	-	-	
Lignite				-	-	-	0.3	0.1		12.4	12.5	0.9%	-	-	
Crude oil and condensates				3.1	2.9	-6.0%	1.0	1.0	-2.3%	0.8	0.9	10.7%	-	-	
Natural gas				52.0	60.0	15.4%	1.7	1.7	-3.4%	3.6	3.9	8.7%	-	-	
Nuclear energy				1.0	1.0	2.8%	-	-		-	-		-	-	
Primary electrical energy and others				0.4	0.4	12.4%	2.8	2.9	3.5%	0.2	0.2		1.3	0.9	-33.3%
<b>4. <u>Net Imports</u> (2) Gross Consumption</b>															
Total				38.4%	31.5%		79.6%	82.2%		14.7%	15.9%		96.3%	94.9%	
among which:															
Crude oil & petroleum products				44.1%	47.6%		45.4%	47.0%		22.2%	23.1%		68.5%	64.9%	
<b>5. Gross Inland Consumption Per Capita in kgoe</b>				4858.3	4766.0		3532.6	3436.7		2303.2	2314.4		2228.7	2253.4	


(1) Including the balance of foreign trade and stock changes of derived products

(2) Imports minus exports

(3) Including recovered products

SUBDIVISION OF PRINCIPAL AGGREGATES  
OF THE ENERGY BALANCE SHEET

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	SI			SK			FI			SE			UK		
	2003	2004	2004/2003	2003	2004	2004/2003	2003	2004	2004/2003	2003	2004	2004/2003	2003	2004	2004/2003
<b>1. Gross Inland Consumption</b>	5.9	6.1	3.4%	18.7	18.1	-3.3%	28.6	27.1	-5.5%	40.9	42.9	5.0%	223.5	227.1	1.6%
of which:															
Hard coal (1)	0.0	0.0		3.5	3.5	-0.8%	5.6	4.2	-23.9%	2.2	2.4	5.8%	38.8	38.6	-0.5%
Lignite (1)	1.3	1.3	-3.2%	1.1	1.0	-2.4%	1.5	0.7	-56.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crude oil (1)	2.2	2.3	4.5%	3.3	3.2	-3.8%	10.6	10.9	2.8%	15.1	15.2	0.7%	75.8	79.9	5.4%
Natural gas	0.8	0.9	8.9%	5.7	5.5	-4.1%	4.1	3.9	-3.2%	0.8	0.8	1.8%	85.8	87.0	1.4%
Nuclear energy	1.3	1.3	4.6%	5.0	4.8	-4.5%	5.7	5.7	-0.5%	17.1	19.6	14.6%	22.0	19.8	-10.1%
Primary electrical energy and others	0.3	0.3	4.3%	0.1	0.1	14.6%	1.2	1.7	38.6%	5.8	5.0	-12.3%	1.1	1.8	66.5%
<b>2. Net Imports (2)</b>	3.2	3.4	3.9%	12.0	12.4	3.0%	20.9	19.3	-7.5%	22.1	19.5	-11.6%	-14.0	11.8	184.2%
among which:															
Hard coal	-	-	-	3.3	3.4	3.1%	5.5	4.3	-21.5%	2.1	2.0	-3.9%	20.4	23.1	13.2%
Crude oil	-	-	-	5.6	5.7	3.1%	11.9	12.1	1.3%	20.3	20.7	2.0%	-21.9	-6.2	71.8%
Natural gas	0.8	0.9	8.9%	5.6	5.7	2.0%	4.1	3.9	-3.2%	0.8	0.8	1.8%	-6.5	1.4	122.1%
Petroleum products	2.3	2.4	4.7%	-2.6	-2.6	-0.5%	-1.1	-1.5	-35.8%	-2.4	-4.1	-69.3%	-9.8	-12.5	-26.9%
<b>3. Production of Primary Energy</b>	2.7	2.9	5.5%	6.3	6.1	-3.9%	8.0	7.6	-5.1%	21.7	24.8	14.2%	237.0	216.7	-8.6%
of which:															
Hard coal (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.5	14.6	-11.2%
Lignite	1.2	1.2	-0.5%	0.8	0.8	-4.4%	1.5	0.7	-56.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crude oil and condensates	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	-21.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	105.8	95.4	-9.8%
Natural gas	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	-14.7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	92.1	86.0	-6.6%
Nuclear energy	1.3	1.3	4.6%	5.0	4.8	-4.5%	5.7	5.7	-0.5%	17.1	19.6	14.6%	22.0	19.8	-10.1%
Primary electrical energy and others	0.3	0.4	35.9%	0.3	0.4	17.3%	0.8	1.3	58.1%	4.7	5.2	12.4%	0.9	1.1	21.2%
<b>4. Net Imports (2)</b>															
<b>Gross Consumption</b>															
Total	54.9%	55.2%		64.3%	68.5%		72.8%	71.3%		52.0%	43.6%		-6.2%	5.2%	
among which:															
Crude oil & petroleum products	38.6%	39.1%		16.1%	17.6%		37.8%	39.1%		42.0%	37.1%		-12.6%	-6.1%	
<b>5. Gross Inland Consumption</b>															
<b>Per Capita in kgoe</b>	2946.2	3043.2		3475.6	3358.7		5502.5	5188.2		4571.2	4779.9		3767.8	3805.8	

(1) Including the balance of foreign trade and stock changes of derived products

(2) Imports minus exports

(3) Including recovered products

## ➤ ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

N.B.1: The tonne of oil equivalent is a standardised conventional unit defined on the basis of one tonne of oil having a net calorific value of 41 868 kilojoules per kilogramme.

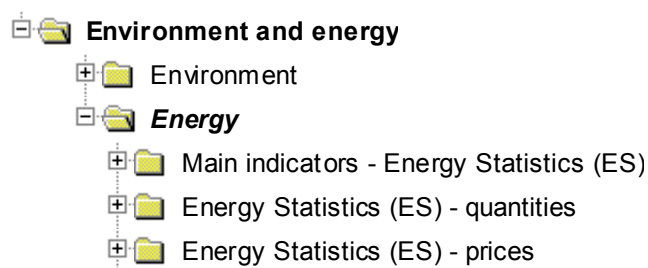
N.B.2: Euro-Zone is EU-11 (BE, DE, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI) up to 31.12.2000 and EU-12 (EU-11 plus EL) from 1.1.2001.

N.B.3: The EU-25 aggregate does not include Malta for whom data are not available.

N.B.4: All data in this report represent the cumulative monthly figures and may differ from annual data. In addition, figures for certain renewable energy sources (solar, biomass except the part used in power stations) are not included. For this reason, the total for the different kinds of energy also differs from the total published in the Energy Balances, which now include all forms of renewable energy.

## *Further information:*

Data: [EUROSTAT Website/Home page/Environment and energy/Data](#)



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