



Directorate General for Communication
Direction C - Relations with citizens
Public Opinion Monitoring Unit

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European Parliament Eurobarometer (Standard EB 74.3 on Energy)

ANALYTICAL SYNTHESIS

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Coverage: | EU 27 (26 574 European citizens interviewed) |
| Population: | Europeans aged 15 years and over |
| Methodology: | Face-to-face (CAPI) |
| Fieldwork: | 25 November - 17 December 2010 conducted by TNS Opinion |

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INTRODUCTION

For several years, **the European Parliament** has paid particular attention to the energy situation in the EU. Indeed, it seems essential for the European Union and its Member States **to progress rapidly on the implementation of a common energy policy** able to respond effectively to all challenges in this area.

Everyone still remembers the **crisis caused by Russia during the winter of 2008-2009**, when gas supplies to Ukraine were suspended. Its consequences are still deeply fixed in the mind of Europeans, including millions of them who, in about fifteen Member States, have been directly or indirectly affected in their daily lives. This showed up **the energy dependency of the EU** particularly starkly, as similar events had already occurred during the winter of 2005-2006.

Since that time, during 2006, **the European Parliament has called for a comprehensive energy policy** based on **solidarity between Member States**. In September 2007, it called urgently for the establishment of "a common foreign energy policy".

Besides gas dependency, there is also oil dependency. The EU thus faced several questions: how to ensure energy supply? What relationships should be maintained with supplying countries? What links should be developed with the regional cooperation organizations? How to effectively interconnect the 27 national networks? How to develop alternative energies, and which ones? How to stabilise energy prices?

On the eve of the first European Council, devoted exclusively to energy, on 4 February 2011, it became clear that it would be useful to **measure the perception that Europeans have on the energy issue** and on the respective roles of the European Union and its Member States in this area.

Due to the dates of adoption of the different resolutions, this survey will be divided in two parts, the first one to be published before the European Council and the other one during the month of March. This latter will be focused on more specific questions related to the new EU energy strategy in the run-up to 2020.

As part of this first survey conducted by TNS Opinion, **three general questions**, related to proposals made several times by the European Parliament, **have been asked. The responses of the Europeans are very clear.**

On one hand, **respondents are well aware of the European added value** that a **better coordination of energy policies**, as well as **greater solidarity** between Member States in the event of a supply crisis, would allow.

On the other hand, on **energy priorities**, the results show how **the energy culture and energy situation of each country of the EU, affect the nature of the answers.** That's why we thought it important to include in this note a series of **Eurostat** statistics and maps ("*Panorama of energy / edition 2009*") which illustrate the energy context of each Member State.

⇒ **Europeans rate the coordination of energy policies above national measures**

Thus, to face supply difficulties including disruptions of gas supply, **60% of Europeans** answer that they would **be better protected through coordinated measures with the other EU countries**. **32%** think that they would be better protected if their country would take individual measures.

⇒ **Europeans are in favour of solidarity between Member States in the event of supply difficulties**

79% of the respondents are in favour of such solidarity. Only 15% of them are against it. This is the only question to which the answers in the 27 Member States are above 50%.

It is very interesting to compare this result to that of EP Eurobarometer 74.1 "Europeans and the crisis" published on 14 October 2010. On this occasion, 49% of the respondents declared they were in favour of financial solidarity being granted to a Member State facing important economical or financial difficulties, while 39% were against it.

Since these questions were asked in a totally different context, a quantitative comparison is not relevant. However, reading the table on page 13, there is a **great similarity in the ranking of countries for each type of solidarity**. In other words, respondents from the 27 Member States answer in substantially the same way in both cases, suggesting that the **respondents' attitude in relation to this concept of solidarity remains valid regardless of the type of solidarity tested**.

Among the Member States most favourable to the concept of solidarity, whether economic or energy, we find the same four Member States among the top five. Conversely, still in these two cases, three Member States are among the five members who are least favourable to the concept of solidarity.

The principle of solidarity is the subject of an extensive debate within the EU; it will be interesting to observe it for other policies at European level in future surveys by the European Parliament.

⇒ **On energy cooperation, the priorities of Europeans are strongly influenced by the national energy situation**

In their responses detailed on page 15 of this note, **the respondents set very clear priorities between various fields of energy cooperation**. To better understand these results, the European averages should be analysed in the light of the national results. Indeed, a close examination of a few specific examples comparing the results of the survey and the statistics from Eurostat, shows that there are **close links between the energy culture, the national energy situation and the answers of the citizens**.

➤ **Stability of energy prices: the respondents' first priority (29%)**

In 2006, according to Eurostat, the EU imported 54% of the energy needed for its consumption. This results in volatility in prices due to geopolitical developments as well as speculation on raw materials needed for energy production. During the second half of 2007 and the second half of 2008, the price of electricity for households increased by 9.6% and by 21.1% for gas within the EU 27.

Consequently, it is not astonishing that for 29% of respondents, the stability of energy prices is considered as the first priority in the field of energy cooperation. However, the differences between Member States are very wide: from 8% in Denmark to 45% for the Czech Republic.

To better understand the answers, it is interesting to observe the energy situation in these two countries.

According to Eurostat, the Czech Republic had an import energy dependency in 2005 which ranged between 60 to 80% in 2005. The Czech Republic is one of the countries in which the electricity and mainly gas prices increased the most between 2007 and 2008. Nevertheless, in renewable energy, its target for 2010 was less than 10%.

On the other hand, Denmark was the only net exporter of energy in 2007. This is the country where the price of gas decreased the most (-28%) but it remains, with Sweden, the country where the gas price remains the highest. In renewable energy, Denmark is at the forefront, its target for 2010 being 30%.

➤ **Renewable energy: Europeans' second priority (27%)**

The goal of the EU by 2020 is to reach 20% renewable energy.

Again, **the differences between Member States are very wide:**

The **two countries for which renewable energy is a top priority** are Denmark (53%) and Sweden (51%), even if they are **the least dependent countries in the field of energy** and among the most advanced ones in renewable energy.

On the other hand, **two countries**, Lithuania (12%) and the Czech Republic (13%), where the desire to develop renewable energy is less strong, are **two countries with high energy dependency** and where the price of gas has sharply increased.

➤ **Security of energy supply: the third priority (20%)**

The problem of the context in which security of energy supply should be seen has already been mentioned previously. **The average of 20% at the EU level does not reflect the strong national differences ranging from 6% to 31%, 25 points difference.**

Does this mean that the countries which are the most dependent are those which would most like action on security of energy supply? The results are very different:

- **The two countries whose answers are at opposite ends of the scale are dependent, though in varying degrees:**

- In Cyprus, only 6% of the respondents consider that the security of supply is a priority (27th out of 27 Member States). The country is almost 100% dependent for energy. There has been no supply disruption, oil constituting the major part of its energy resources.
- In Germany, 31% of the respondents believe that the security of supply is a priority. The country is 62% dependent (8 points above the European average) for its imports.

In Poland, a country with a low import dependency (25%), the respondents (28%, EU average 20%) are highly concerned about the security of supply. However, the country is only 25% dependent. Presumably, the Russian-Ukrainian gas crises played a significant role in this high response rate.

➤ **Energy efficiency: Europeans' fourth priority (16 %)**

By contrast with responses on other priorities, the maximum gap for energy efficiency is only 16 percentage points: 9% for Poland and Portugal, 25% for Finland and Sweden. For price stability, which is the respondents' first priority, it is as high as 37%.

This relatively new **concept** has now become **one of the top priorities of the EU**. By 2020, energy savings should be increased by 20%. Energy efficiency is a key factor in reducing CO2 emissions and energy dependency.

In this regard, in December 2010, **the European Parliament has called for ambitious policies** in this area (certificates of energy performance, financial incentives at regional, national and European level).

To expand awareness among Europeans in all Member States, one may wonder whether it would not be advisable to develop a dedicated system for education about energy efficiency.

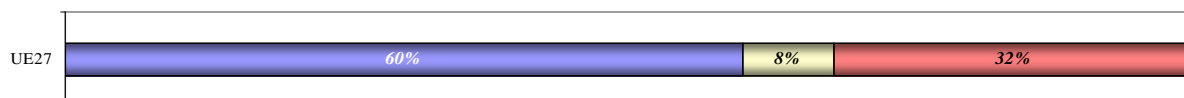
I. HOW TO FACE DIFFICULTIES OF ENERGY SUPPLY?

Q1 In winter 2008, some European Union Member States were faced with significant energy supply problems, in particular an interruption in gas deliveries. As a citizen, would you say that you would be better protected when facing an energy supply risk if...?

1. European average

Coordination of energy policies

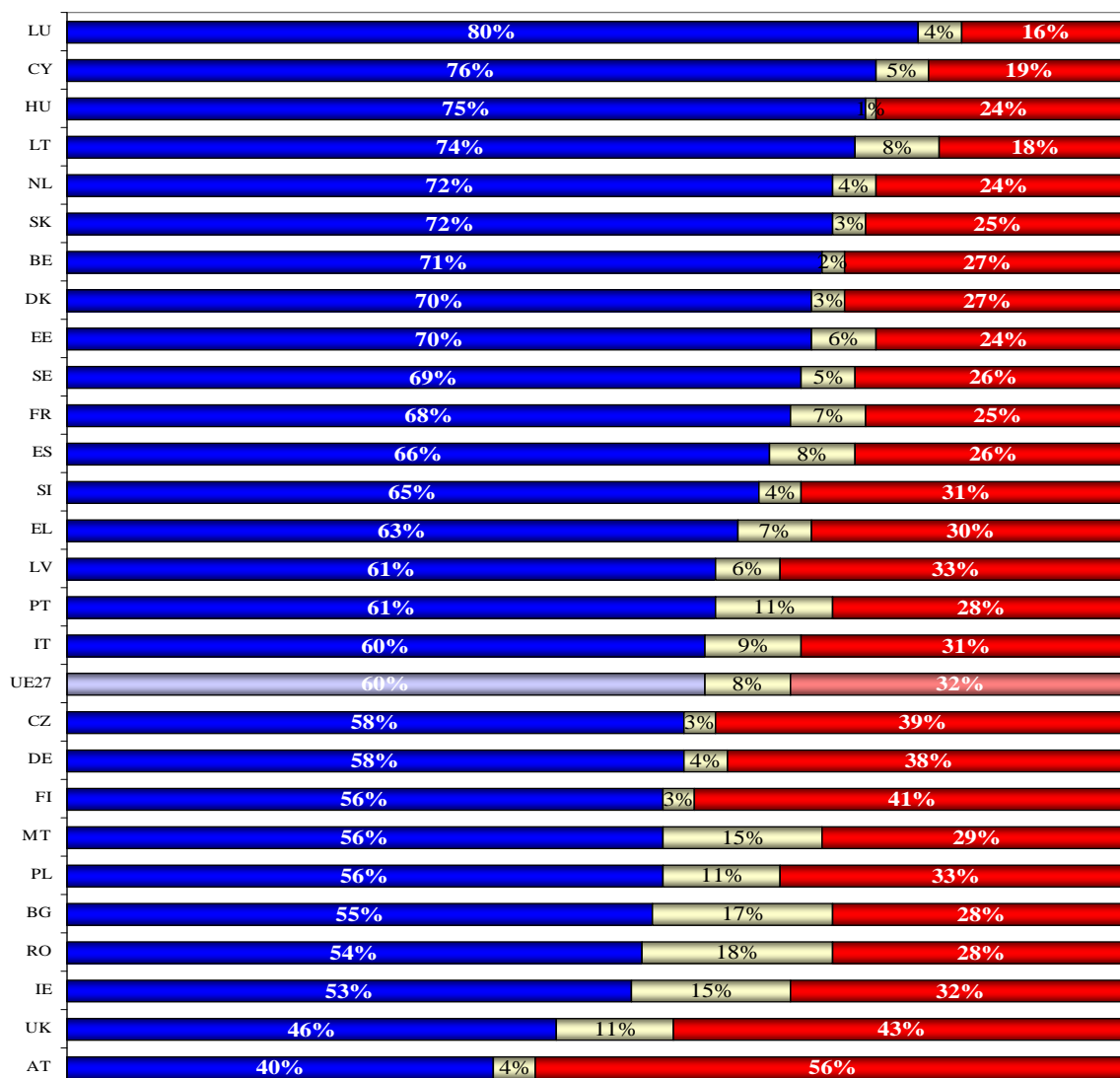
- (OUR COUNTRY) adopted and implemented measures in a coordinated way with the other EU countries
- DK
- (OUR COUNTRY) adopted and implemented measures individually



2. Variations and national trends

Coordination of energy policies

- (OUR COUNTRY) adopted and implemented measures in a coordinated way with the other EU countries
- DK
- (OUR COUNTRY) adopted and implemented measures individually



- Whereas the EU average is 60%, the figures for the two countries situated at the two ends of the scale differ by a factor of 2, that is to say 40 percentage points.
- In the event of major energy supply difficulties, three Luxembourgers (80%), Hungarians (75%) and Cypriots (76%) in four consider that coordination inside the EU should be prioritised.
- In contrast, the Austrians (40%), the Britons (46%) and the Irish (53%) are those who are least in favour of coordination inside the EU.
- It is to be noted that two of the countries (Bulgaria: 55% and Romania: 54%) that were most hit by the gas crisis in the Winter 2008/2009 are situated far below the European average. Besides, those two countries are the ones that have the highest 'don't know' (DK) rate.

II. IN CASE OF ENERGY CRISIS: MUTUAL ASSISTANCE OR NOT?

As we have just seen, the Europeans want a better cooperation between Member States in case of supply crisis. But are they ready to help each other? 'Yes' is the answer they give by an overwhelming majority, either for solidarity or energy security reasons.

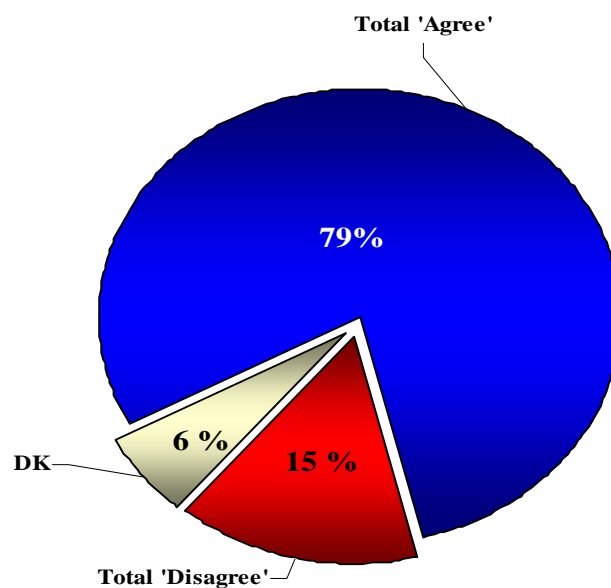
A. In the name of European solidarity

1. European average

Assistance in the name of European solidarity

Q2 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements concerning the question of energy supplies within the EU?

It is desirable that (OUR COUNTRY) provides assistance to another EU Member State facing significant energy supply problems in the name of European solidarity between Member States



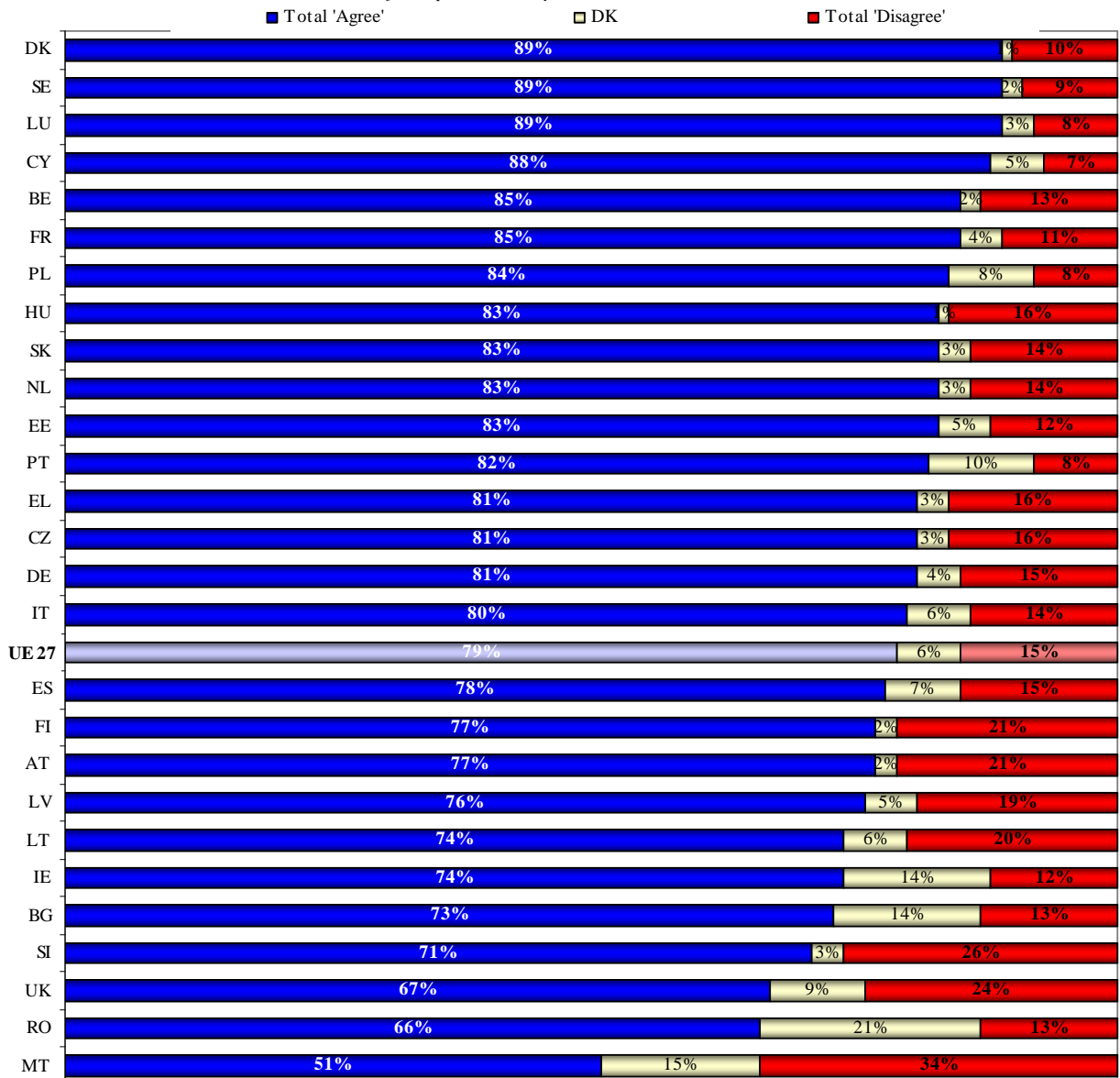
- In case of important difficulties in energy supply, a very large majority of Europeans (79%) is in favour of solidarity between Member States.
- In twenty-six Member States, this demand for solidarity gathers more than two thirds of the answers. However, in Malta, the percentage is just above 50%.
- Nevertheless, 15% of the respondents don't agree.

2. Variations and national trends

Assistance in the name of European solidarity

Q 2 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements concerning the question of energy supplies within the EU?

It is desirable that (OUR COUNTRY) provides assistance to another EU Member State facing significant energy supply problems in the name of European solidarity between Member States



- The differences between the two countries situated at the two ends of the scale reach 38 percentage points.
- Danes (89%), Luxembourgers (89%) and Swedes (89%) have the biggest majorities in wishing to see their country help another one in trouble.
- In contrast, Malta (34%), Slovenia (26%) and the United Kingdom (24%) are the countries that are least in favour of that proposal.

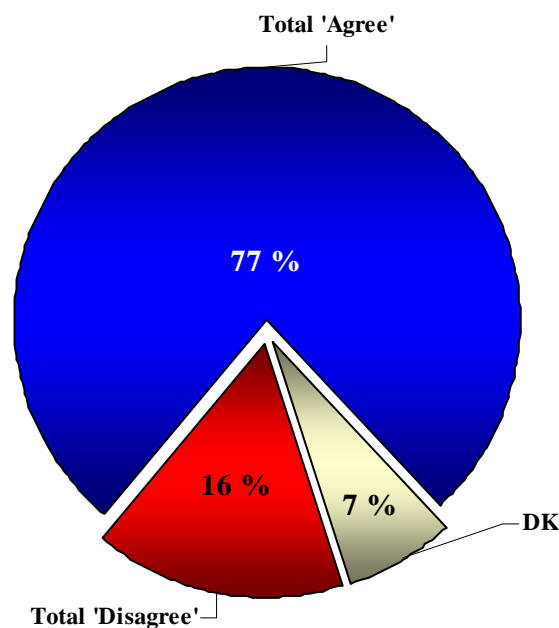
B. In the energy security interest of the country

1. European average

Assistance in the name of energy security

Q2 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements concerning the question of energy supplies within the European Union?

It is in the energy security interest of (OUR COUNTRY) to provide assistance to a Member State facing important difficulties of energy supply.



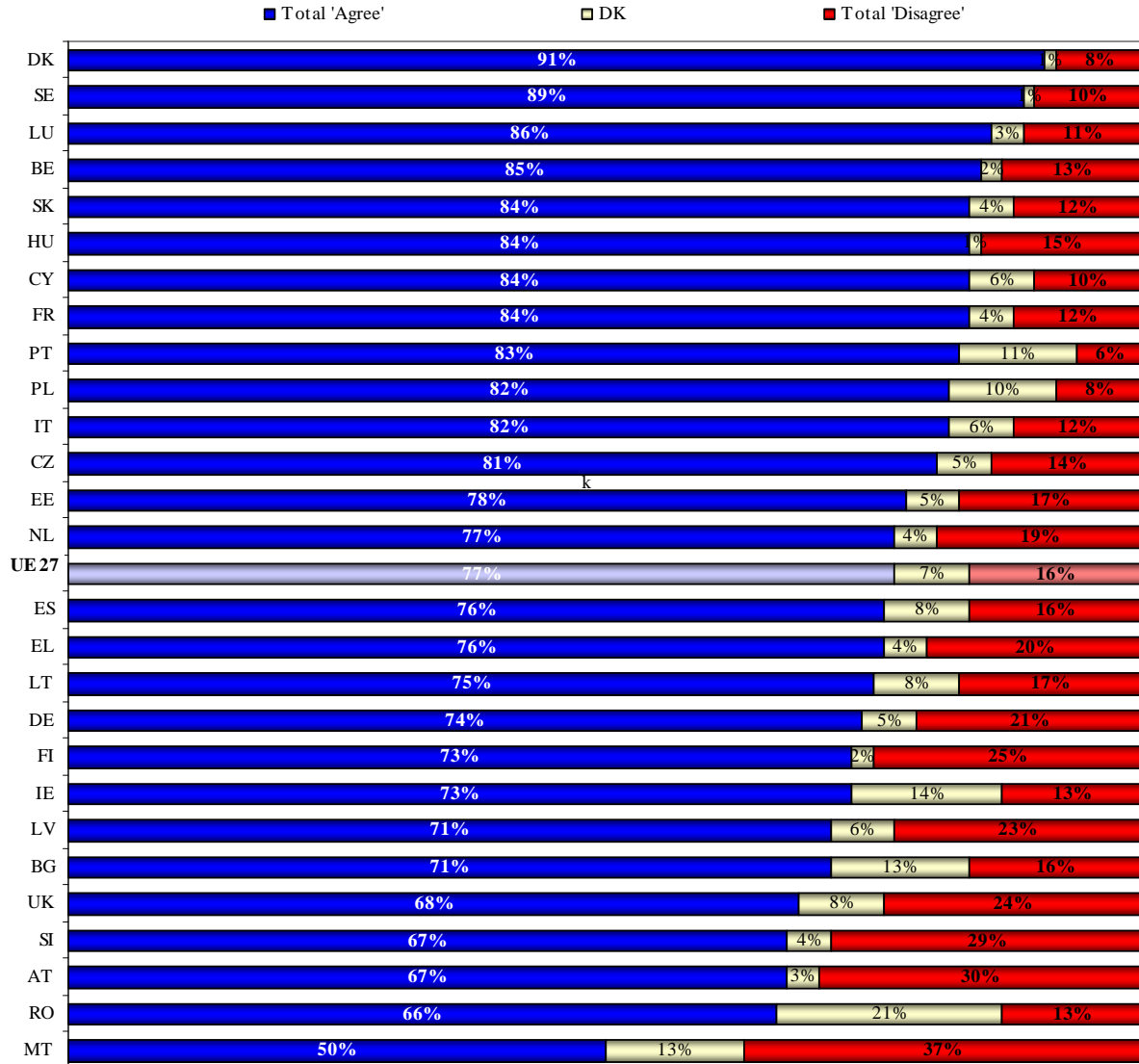
- A very large majority of European respondents (77%) consider that it is in the energy interest of their own country to give assistance to another Member State facing severe difficulties in energy supply.
- However, 16% of the respondents don't agree.

2. Variations and national trends

Assistance in the name of energy security

Q 2 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements concerning the question of energy supplies within the EU?

It is in the interest of the energy security of (OUR COUNTRY) to provide assistance to another EU Member State facing significant energy supply problems



- Danish (91%), Swedish (89%), and Luxembourg (86%) respondents, followed by the Belgians (85%), have the biggest majorities in declaring that it is in the energy security interest of their country.
- In contrast, in Malta (37%), Austria (30%) and Slovenia (29%), the respondents consider that this solidarity is not in the energy security interest of their country.

ADDENDUM

Energy solidarity/financial solidarity: classification per Member State

In October 2010, in the framework of EB/EP (74.1) "*The Europeans and the crisis*", the **notion of financial solidarity between** Member States has been tested on the respondents. 49% of them declared themselves in favour of this notion whereas 39% declared themselves against.

It seemed useful to us to **compare the results per Member State for those two types of solidarity.**

Since these questions were asked in a totally different context, a comparison between the figures is definitely not relevant. However, by observing this table on the next page, it is to be noted that there is a high similarity in the hierarchy of the countries for each type of solidarity. In other words, **the respondents in the 27 Members States give substantially the same answer in the two cases**, which would suggest that the attitude of the respondents towards this solidarity concept remains valid no matter which type of solidarity is tested.

Accordingly, there are four countries which consistently appear among the five most in favour of the solidarity concept, either in economic or energy terms: Luxembourg, Sweden, Denmark and Cyprus.

Conversely, still in those two cases, three Member States are listed among the five that are the least in favour of this solidarity principle: Romania, Slovenia and Bulgaria.

ADDENDUM - Energy solidarity/financial solidarity: classification per Member State

| | <u>"Energy solidarity"</u> <i>EB 74.3</i> <i>Fieldwork: 25 November- 17December 2010</i> | <u>"Financial solidarity"</u> <i>EB 74.1</i> <i>Fieldwork: 26 August - 16 September 2010</i> |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| | To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: It is desirable that (OUR COUNTRY) provides assistance to another EU Member State facing significant energy supply problems in the name of European solidarity between Member States | To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: In times of crisis, it is desirable that (OUR COUNTRY) gives financial help to another EU Member State facing severe economic and financial difficulties. |
| Classification # | <i>Total "agreements" : sum of " totally agree" and "tend to agree"</i> | <i>Total "agreements" : sum of " totally agree" and "tend to agree"</i> |
| 1 | LU* | CY |
| 2 | SE* | DK |
| 3 | DK* | SE |
| 4 | CY | BE |
| 5 | FR* | LU |
| 6 | BE* | FI |
| 7 | PL | PT* |
| 8 | EE* | NL* |
| 9 | NL* | EE* |
| 10 | SK* | AT * |
| 11 | HU* | IE* |
| 12 | PT | IT |
| 13 | DE* | PL** |
| 14 | CZ* | FR** |
| 15 | EL* | ES * |
| 16 | IT | UE 27* |
| 17 | ES | EL |
| 18 | UE 27 | MT |
| 19 | AT* | DE * |
| 20 | FI* | UK* |
| 21 | LV | LT |
| 22 | IE* | LV |
| 23 | LT* | SK* |
| 24 | BG | HU* |
| 25 | SI | CZ* |
| 26 | UK | RO |
| 27 | RO | SI |
| 28 | MT | BG |

* Ex-æquo

**Ex- æquo

NB: The difference in the spreads of answers to the two questions limits the comparability of the results.

The difference in terms of percentage points between the first and last answer to every question varies by twice as much (46 points for "financial solidarity" against 23 for "energy solidarity", extreme value MT excluded).

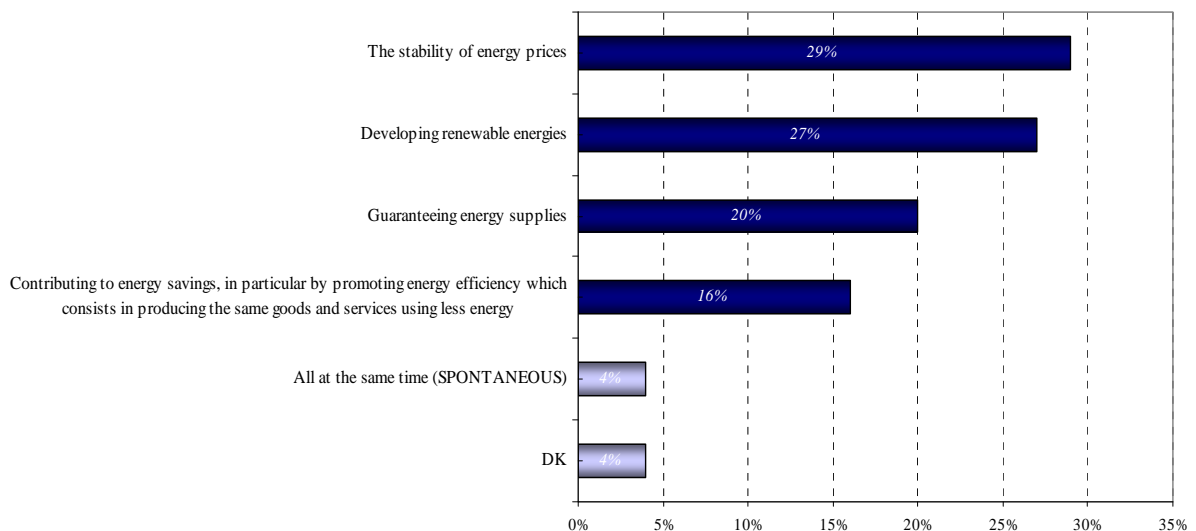
III. WHAT PRIORITIES FOR GREATER ENERGY COOPERATION?

Q3 The European Parliament wants increased energy cooperation between the European Union Member States. With this in mind, do you think that the main priority should be given to...? (One possible answer only)

1. European average

The main energy policy

Q3 The European Parliament wants increased energy cooperation between the European Union Member States. With this in mind, do you think that the main priority should be given to...?



a) **Results**

- Price stability (29%) is the main priority for the European citizens. It is followed very closely by the development of renewable energies (27%). Furthermore, for one European in five, these are followed by guarantee of energy supply with 20% and energy savings for 16% of the respondents.
- It is important to note that for those four priorities, the European average is far from reflecting national results, which are very different from each other.

b) **EUROSTAT Statistics**

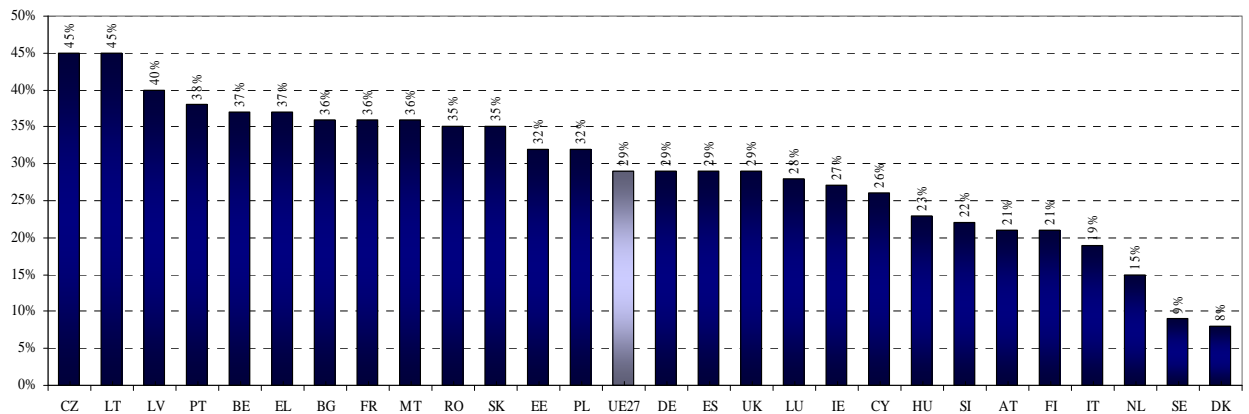
- The EU produces less than half of its energy needs and its imports represented 54% of its energy consumption in 2006 (Eurostat 2007).
- Oil (60%) is the most important component of total energy imports for the EU. It is followed by gas (26%) and solid fuels (13%) such as coal for example.

- Concerning consumption, the energy mix is split like this:
(see **annex 1**): crude oil and oil products: 36.5%; natural gas: 24%; solid fuels (coal etc.) 18.3%; nuclear energy: 13.4% and renewable energies: 7.8%.
- The evolution of energy production in the EU from 1990 until 2005. (**Annex 2**).

2. Results by priority order: variations and national trends

⇒ Price stability: the respondents' first priority (29%)

First priority : stability of energy prices



a) Results

- While the EU average is 27%, the differences between the two countries situated at the two ends of the scale range from 12% to 53% that is to say 41 percentage points.
- Lithuania (45%), the Czech Republic (45%) and Latvia (40%) are the countries where the largest number consider that the stability of energy prices has to be the main priority of energy cooperation.
- In contrast, in Denmark (8%), Sweden (9%) and The Netherlands (15%), there are the fewest respondents who consider price stability as the main priority.

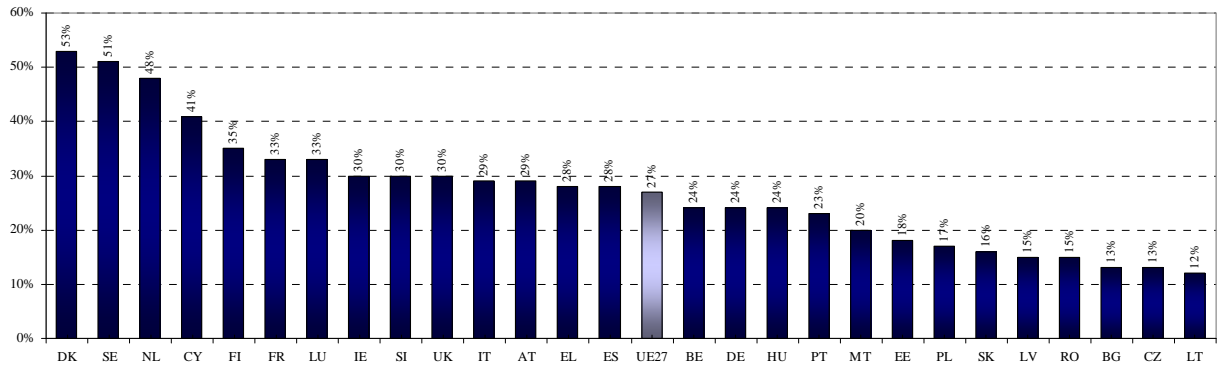
b) EUROSTAT Statistics

- Concerning the energy price, Eurostat underlines the role that taxes play in the determination of the final price in each Member State. (**Annexes 3 and 4**).

⇒ **The development of renewable energies: Europeans' second priority (27%)**

a) Results

Second priority : the development of renewable energies



- The differences between the two countries situated at the two ends of the scale reach 41% with a maximum of answers at 53% and a minimum at 12%, that is to say 12 percentage points.
- For the Danish (53%), the Swedish (51%) and the Dutch (48%), the development of renewable energies continues to be the main priority for the EU.
- On the other hand, in Lithuania (12%), in the Czech Republic (13%), and in Bulgaria (13%), the development of renewable energies is not considered as an essential priority.

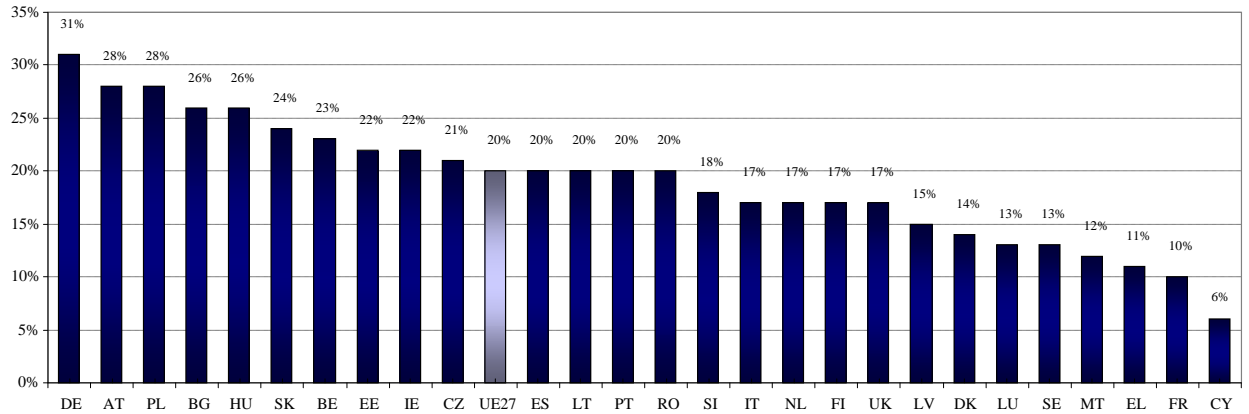
b) EUROSTAT statistics

- Renewable energies comprise mainly biomass and waste, geothermics, hydrometry and solar and wind energy. In 2008 (Eurostat 2010), they represented only 8.4% of EU primary energy consumption (dominated by gas, oil and coal) and the goal to be reached by 2020 is 20%.
- The renewable energy sources represent a way of combating climate change thanks to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. They are likely to increase security and diversity of energy supply, limit air pollution and create jobs in the environmental and renewable energies sectors.
- The proportion of renewable energies in the EU 27. (See annexes 5, 6 and 7)

⇒ **Guarantee of energy supply, third priority of the Europeans (20%)**

a) Results

Third priority : guarantee of energy supply



- The differences between the two countries situated at the two ends of the scale reach 25 percentage points of answers with a maximum at 31% and a minimum at 6%.
- The countries that give priority to the guarantee of energy supply are Germany (31%), Austria (28%), Poland (28%) and Bulgaria (26%).
- In contrast, for the respondents, in Cyprus (6%), Greece (11%) and Malta (12%), it is not a priority.

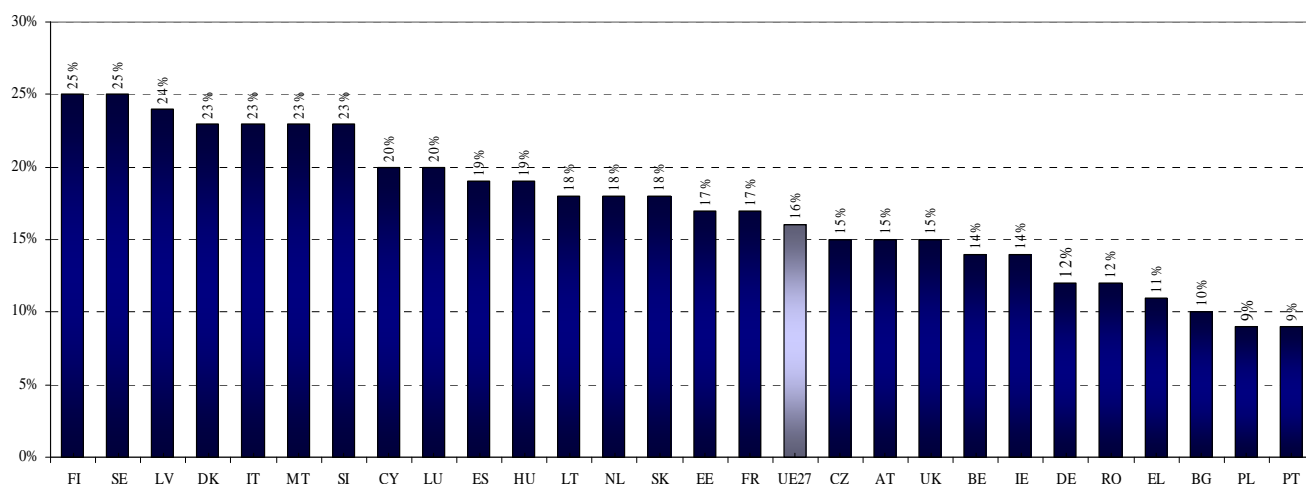
b) EUROSTAT statistics

- Map of energy dependency in the EU Member States (see annex 8)
 - - 22% - 0 % (net exporter) : DK
 - 0% to 25% : EE
 - 25% to 50% : SE, UK, NL, PL, CZ et RO (6 countries)
 - 25 % to 75 %: FR, D, AT, HU, SI, SK, BG, EL, FI, LT et LV (11 countries)
 - 75 to 100 %: IE, PT, ES, IT, BE, LU, CY et MT (8 countries)

⇒ **Energy efficiency, fourth priority of the Europeans (16%)**

a) Results

Fourth priority: the contribution to energy savings especially in developing the energy efficiency



- Whereas the EU average is of 16%, the differences between the two countries situated at the two ends of the scale vary from 9% to 25%, that is to say 16 percentage points.
- For one Swedish (25%), Finn (25%) and Latvian (24%) in 4, the contribution to energy savings has to be the first priority. Then it is to be noted that the 2 Scandinavian countries share the same point of view as their Baltic neighbour.
- In contrast, the respondents for Portugal (9%), for Poland (9%) and for Bulgaria (10%) don't consider energy efficiency as the main priority.

b) EUROSTAT statistics

The development of energy efficiency represents one of the main priorities of the energy policy recommended by the European Parliament. It should improve the competitiveness of the sector and the energy suppliers would then be able to reinvest in cleaner sources.

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N.B.: Readers are reminded that survey results are estimates, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews (sample size usually used on a Member State scale), the real percentage, that is to say if the whole population had been interviewed, varies within the following confidence limits:

| Percentages observed | 10% or 90% | 20% or 80% | 30% or 70% | 40% or 60% | 50% |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Margin of error | +/- 1.9 points | +/- 2.5 points | +/- 2.7 points | +/- 3.0 points | +/- 3.1 points |

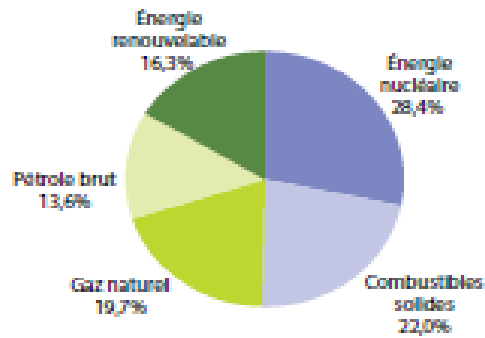
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ANNEX 1: European Union energy mix (production) (source Eurostat 2007)

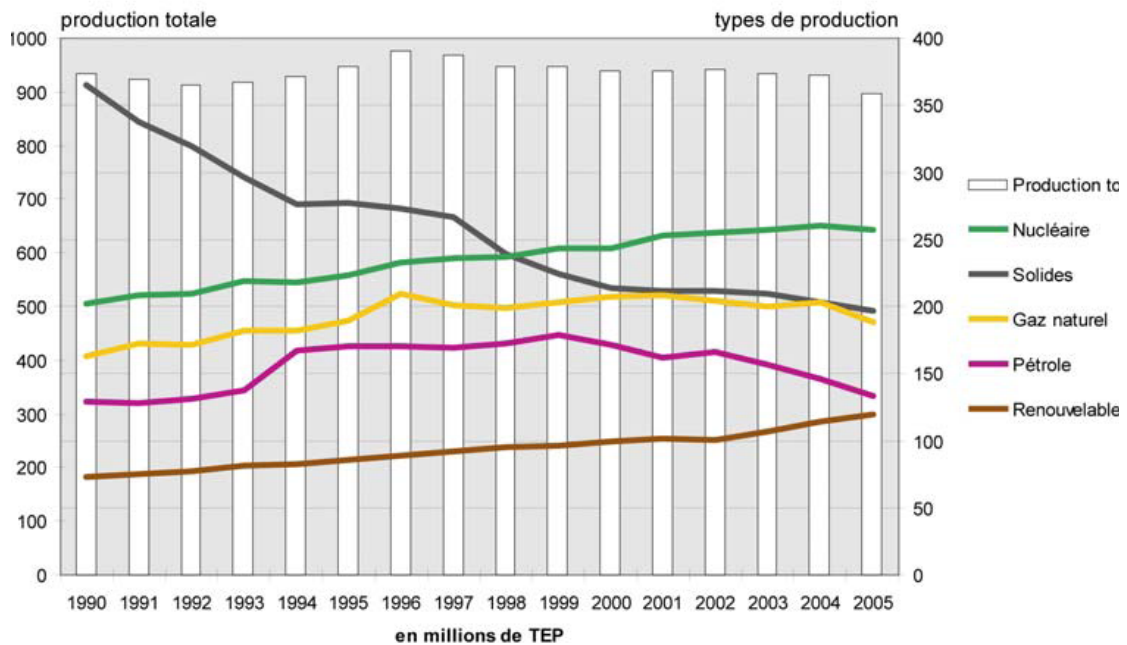
Graphique 11.7 : Production d'énergie primaire, UE-27, 2007
(en % du total, en tonnes-équivalent pétrole)



Source : Eurostat (sén00080, sén00077, sén00079, sén00078 et sén00081)

ANNEX 2: Evolution of energy production in the EU from 1990 to 2005 (Eurostat 2008)

Production d'énergie dans l'U.E.



ANNEX 3: Household electricity prices including all taxes in 2009 (Eurostat 2010)

Household* electricity prices including all taxes

| | Average price of 100 kWh in 2 nd half of 2009: | | | Price change 2 nd half 2009/ 2 nd half 2008** | Taxes (%) |
|----------------|---|---------|--------|---|-----------|
| | in national currency | in euro | in PPS | | |
| EU27 | - | 16.45 | 16.45 | -1.5 | 26.0 |
| Euro area | 17.35 | 17.35 | : | 0.8 | 28.9 |
| Belgium | : | : | : | : | : |
| Bulgaria | 16.00 | 8.18 | 17.07 | -0.6 | 16.3 |
| Czech Republic | 359.00 | 13.94 | 20.01 | 11.8 | 16.7 |
| Denmark | 190.05 | 25.53 | 17.12 | -8.5 | 56.1 |
| Germany | 22.94 | 22.94 | 21.36 | 4.5 | 40.8 |
| Estonia | 144.00 | 9.20 | 12.52 | 8.3 | 24.3 |
| Ireland | 18.55 | 18.55 | 15.88 | -8.8 | 11.9 |
| Greece | 10.32 | 10.32 | 11.16 | -6.1 | 8.7 |
| Spain | 16.84 | 16.84 | 17.86 | 8.2 | 18.0 |
| France | 12.25 | 12.25 | 10.61 | 1.8 | 24.7 |
| Italy | 19.97p | 19.97p | 18.32p | -10.1p | : |
| Cyprus | 16.42 | 16.42 | 16.67 | -19.5 | 14.2 |
| Latvia | 7.43 | 10.54 | 14.44 | 4.8 | 9.0 |
| Lithuania | 31.97 | 9.26 | 13.71 | 7.1 | 17.1 |
| Luxembourg | 18.82 | 18.82 | 15.72 | 17.0 | 12.2 |
| Hungary | 4327.00 | 15.96 | 24.26 | 11.6 | 17.3 |
| Malta | 15.13 | 15.13 | 20.68 | -1.5 | 4.8 |
| Netherlands | 18.50p | 18.50p | 16.46p | 3.9p | 24.9 |
| Austria | 19.09 | 19.09 | 17.17 | 7.7 | 27.7 |
| Poland | 54.03 | 12.91 | 22.03 | 17.9 | 21.8 |
| Portugal | 15.94 | 15.94 | 18.61 | 4.5 | 13.2 |
| Romania | 41.60 | 9.79 | 17.94 | 2.1 | 16.8 |
| Slovenia | 13.41 | 13.41 | 16.24 | 16.0 | 21.7 |
| Slovakia | 15.60 | 15.60 | 21.12 | 2.2 | 16.0 |
| Finland | 12.89 | 12.89 | 10.33 | 1.3 | 24.9 |
| Sweden | 171.00 | 16.46 | 14.60 | -0.6 | 35.7 |
| United Kingdom | 12.50 | 14.07 | 15.37 | -4.6 | 4.8 |
| Croatia | 85.00 | 11.64 | 16.22 | 0.0 | 19.9 |
| Turkey | 25.62 | 11.79 | 20.20 | 8.9 | 20.6 |
| Norway | 133.90 | 15.63 | 12.39 | -7.3 | 28.1 |

* Household electricity prices refer to households with annual consumption between 2 500 and 5 000 kWh.

** Based on prices in national currency.

- Not applicable

p Provisional

:

:

ANNEX 4: Household gas prices including all taxes in 2009 (Eurostat 2010)

Household* gas prices including all taxes

| | Average price per gigajoule in 2 nd half of 2009 | | | Price change 2 nd half 2009/ 2 nd half 2008** | Taxes (%) |
|----------------|---|---------|--------|---|-----------|
| | In national currency | In euro | In PPS | | |
| EU27 | - | 14.67 | 14.67 | -16.0 | 22.0 |
| Euro area | 15.99 | 15.99 | : | -18.7 | 26.4 |
| Belgium | 14.33 | 14.33 | 12.67 | -29.2 | 20.1 |
| Bulgaria | 18.91 | 9.67 | 20.18 | -11.0 | 16.7 |
| Czech Republic | 337.81 | 13.11 | 18.83 | -6.9 | 16.0 |
| Denmark | 199.27 | 26.77 | 17.95 | 0.6 | 50.4 |
| Germany | 16.35 | 16.35 | 15.22 | -22.8 | 26.1 |
| Estonia | 157.60 | 10.07 | 13.71 | -2.2 | 20.3 |
| Ireland | 15.29 | 15.29 | 13.09 | -15.3 | 11.9 |
| Greece*** | : | : | : | : | : |
| Spain | 14.88 | 14.88 | 15.78 | -18.0 | 13.8 |
| France | 16.20 | 16.20 | 14.04 | 0.9 | 14.5 |
| Italy | 14.84 | 14.84 | 13.62 | -25.8 | 34.7 |
| Cyprus*** | : | : | : | : | : |
| Latvia | 7.42 | 10.52 | 14.42 | -24.4 | 9.0 |
| Lithuania | 38.97 | 11.29 | 16.71 | 6.2 | 16.9 |
| Luxembourg | 12.82 | 12.82 | 10.71 | -10.2 | 14.7 |
| Hungary | 3587.33 | 13.23 | 20.12 | 11.1 | 20.0 |
| Malta*** | : | : | : | : | : |
| Netherlands | 18.70p | 18.70p | 16.64p | -11.1p | 42.7 |
| Austria | 17.23 | 17.23 | 15.50 | 0.7 | 27.6 |
| Poland | 53.50 | 12.78 | 21.81 | 5.8 | 18.0 |
| Portugal | 16.52 | 16.52 | 19.28 | -5.5 | 4.8 |
| Romania | 31.66 | 7.45 | 13.65 | -8.2 | 45.6 |
| Slovenia | 14.96 | 14.96 | 18.12 | -24.3 | 21.9 |
| Slovakia | 13.21 | 13.21 | 17.89 | 2.2 | 16.0 |
| Finland*** | : | : | : | : | : |
| Sweden | 279.00 | 26.86 | 23.82 | -1.8 | 42.7 |
| United Kingdom | 10.52 | 11.84 | 12.94 | -3.1 | 4.7 |
| Croatia | 66.44 | 9.10 | 12.68 | 20.1 | 18.5 |
| Turkey | 18.58 | 8.55 | 14.65 | -25.5 | 18.5 |

* Household gas prices refer to prices for households with an annual consumption between 20 and 200 GJ.

** Based on prices in national currency.

*** Greece, Cyprus, Malta and Finland do not have a significant gas market for household consumers and therefore did not report gas prices.

- Not applicable

p Provisional

: Data not available

ANNEX 5: Share of energy from renewable sources in final consumption of energy in 2005 and targets for 2020

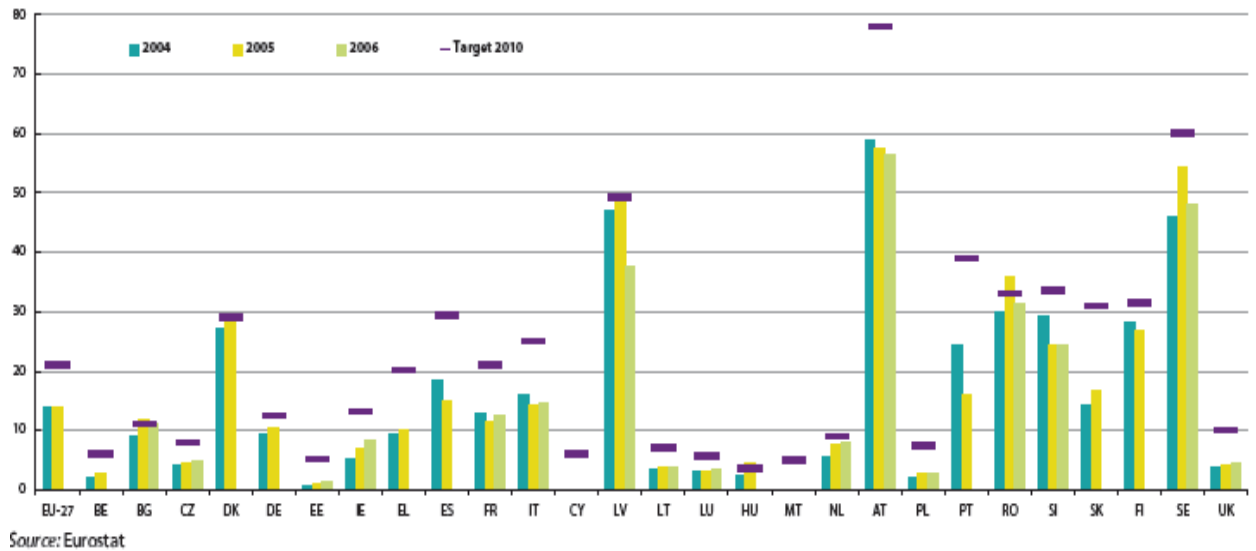
Table 5.2: Share of energy from renewable sources in final consumption of energy in 2005 and targets for 2020 as displayed in the Proposal for a Directive)

| | Share of energy from renewable sources in final consumption of energy, 2005 | Target for share of energy from renewable sources in final consumption of energy, 2020 |
|-----------------|---|--|
| | (S2005) | (S2020) |
| Belgium | 2.2% | 13.0% |
| Bulgaria | 9.4% | 16.0% |
| Czech Republic | 6.1% | 13.0% |
| Denmark | 17.0% | 30.0% |
| Germany | 5.8% | 18.0% |
| Estonia | 18.0% | 25.0% |
| Ireland | 3.1% | 16.0% |
| Greece | 6.9% | 18.0% |
| Spain | 8.7% | 20.0% |
| France | 10.3% | 23.0% |
| Italy | 5.2% | 17.0% |
| Cyprus | 2.9% | 13.0% |
| Latvia | 34.9% | 42.0% |
| Lithuania | 15.0% | 23.0% |
| Luxembourg | 0.9% | 11.0% |
| Hungary | 4.3% | 13.0% |
| Malta | 0.0% | 10.0% |
| Netherlands | 2.4% | 14.0% |
| Austria | 23.3% | 34.0% |
| Poland | 7.2% | 15.0% |
| Portugal | 20.5% | 31.0% |
| Romania | 17.8% | 24.0% |
| Slovenia | 16.0% | 25.0% |
| Slovak Republic | 6.7% | 14.0% |
| Finland | 28.5% | 38.0% |
| Sweden | 39.8% | 49.0% |
| United Kingdom | 1.3% | 15.0% |

Source: COM(2008) 19 final, 2008/0016(COD) Proposal for a directive on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources

ANNEX 6: Share of electricity produced from renewable sources in %

Figure 5.1: Share of electricity produced from renewable sources, in %

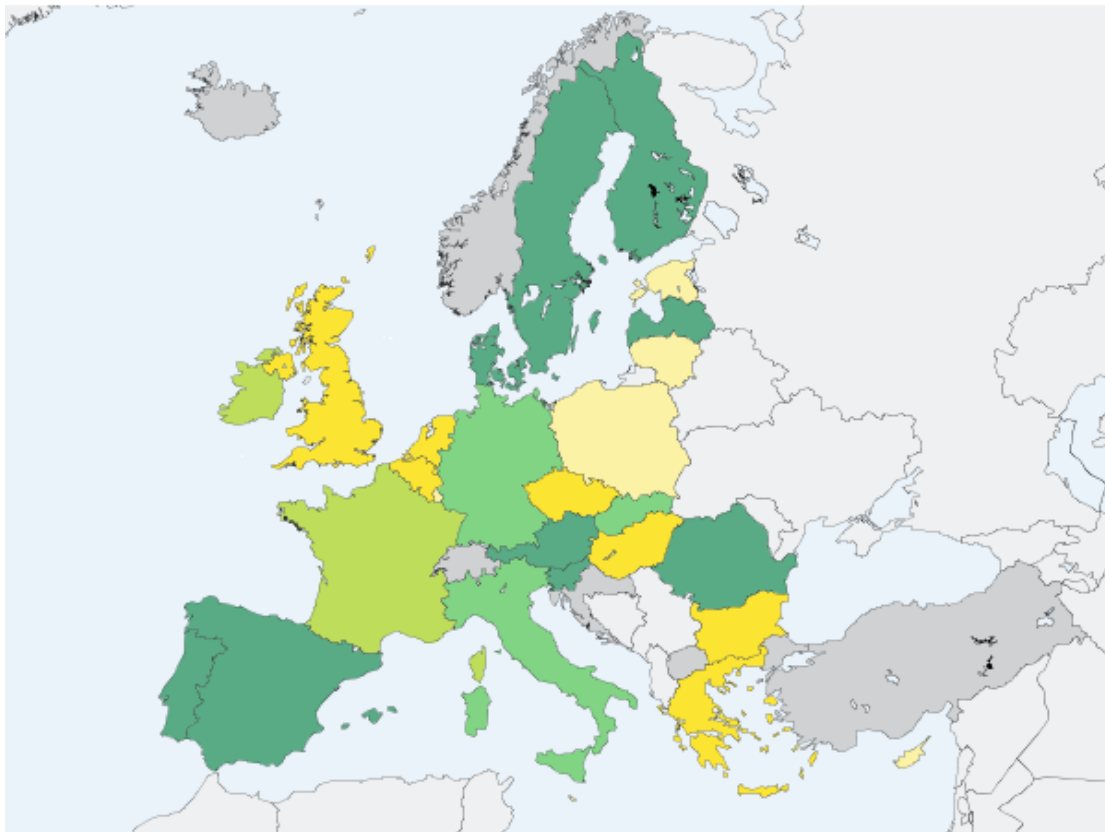


ANNEX 7: Electricity generated from renewable sources (Eurostat 2008)

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

Electricity generated from renewable sources - [tsien050]

% of gross electricity consumption - 2008



Legend

0.0 - 5.1

5.1 - 10.1

10.1 - 15.1

15.1 - 20.1

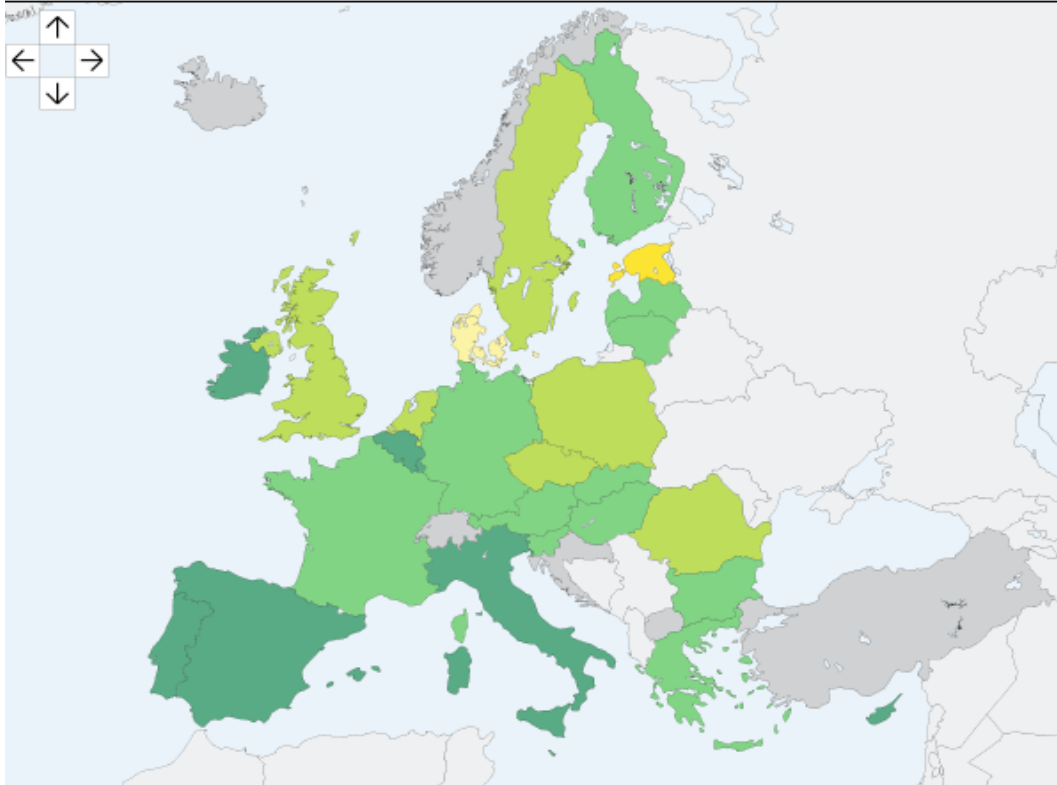
20.1 - 62.0

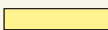




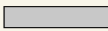
N/A

Minimum value:0.0 Maximum value:62.0 eu25:16.6 eu15:17.7

ANNEX 8: Energy dependency (Eurostat 2008)

Short Description: Energy dependency shows the extent to which an economy relies upon imports in order to meet its energy needs. The indicator is calculated as net imports divided by the sum of gross inland energy consumption plus bunkers.



| Legend | Cases |
|---|----------------------|
|  | -22.3 - 0.1 1 |
|  | 0.1 - 25.1 1 |
|  | 25.1 - 50.1 6 |
|  | 50.1 - 75.1 11 |
|  | 75.1 - 100.0 8 |
|  | Data not available 6 |

Minimum value:-22.3
Maximum value:100.0
eu25: 55.4

:=Not available