

Green week 2005

## A statistical view of environmental issues

Brussels, 31 May - 3 June

On the occasion of **Green Week 2005**<sup>1</sup>, organised by Directorate General Environment of the European Commission, which takes place in Brussels from 31 May to 3 June, and of the World Environment Day on 5 June, **Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities**, provides some basic indicators covering different aspects of environment in the **EU25** such as energy consumption, waste management and freight transport.

### 6% of energy consumed in the EU25 came from renewable energy in 2003

#### Gross inland energy consumption\* and breakdown by main fuels in 2003

	Total, mn tonnes of oil equivalent	Crude oil and petroleum products, %	Hard coal, lignite and derivates, %	Natural gas, %	Nuclear energy, %	Renewable energy, %
<b>EU25</b>	<b>1 726.1</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>EU15</b>	<b>1 513.6</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>
Belgium	55.8	38	11	26	22	2
Czech Republic	43.7	20	47	18	15	3
Denmark	20.7	40	27	23	0	13
Germany	344.5	36	25	23	12	3
Estonia	5.5	19	62	12	0	10
Greece	30.2	58	30	7	0	5
Spain	134.1	50	15	16	12	7
France	270.6	34	5	15	42	6
Ireland	15.3	57	16	24	0	2
Italy	182.0	49	8	35	0	6
Cyprus	2.5	97	1	0	0	1
Latvia	4.4	28	2	31	0	33
Lithuania	9.0	26	2	26	44	8
Luxembourg	4.2	64	2	25	0	1
Hungary	26.7	25	14	44	11	3
Malta	0.8	100	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	80.5	39	11	45	1	3
Austria	32.7	42	12	23	0	20
Poland	94.1	22	61	12	0	5
Portugal	25.3	59	13	10	0	17
Slovenia	6.9	35	21	13	19	11
Slovakia	18.9	19	24	30	24	3
Finland	37.1	28	22	11	16	21
Sweden	50.9	30	5	2	34	26
United Kingdom	229.8	35	17	37	10	1

Source: Eurostat

\* The sum of the share of these five main energy sources may not equal 100% due to other fuels not presented in the table and/or electrical energy trade.

## Natural gas is the fastest growing energy source in the EU25

### Change in gross inland energy consumption by main fuels between 1995 and 2003

<b>EU25 total</b>	<b>9.5%</b>
Crude oil and petroleum products	3.9%
Hard coal, lignite and derivates	-9.0%
Natural gas	31.9%
Nuclear energy	14.9%
Renewable energy	31.8%

## Households account for more than a quarter of EU25 final energy consumption

### Final energy consumption\* and breakdown by sector in 2003

	Total, mn tonnes of oil equivalent	Industry, %	Transport, %	Households, %	Agriculture, Services, others, %
<b>EU25</b>	<b>1 131.5</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>EU15</b>	<b>1 003.5</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	38.1	35	27	26	13
<b>Czech Republic</b>	25.8	38	23	23	16
<b>Denmark</b>	14.9	19	33	29	19
<b>Germany</b>	230.4	26	27	33	14
<b>Estonia</b>	2.7	22	24	37	17
<b>Greece</b>	20.5	21	38	27	14
<b>Spain</b>	89.7	33	41	15	11
<b>France</b>	158.3	24	32	26	18
<b>Ireland</b>	11.3	17	39	24	21
<b>Italy</b>	130.2	31	33	23	13
<b>Cyprus</b>	1.8	25	53	14	9
<b>Latvia</b>	3.7	18	24	40	18
<b>Lithuania</b>	4.0	20	30	35	16
<b>Luxembourg</b>	3.9	23	59	16	3
<b>Hungary</b>	17.6	20	21	38	22
<b>Malta</b>	0.4	16	60	14	11
<b>Netherlands</b>	51.9	28	28	20	23
<b>Austria</b>	26.3	30	28	29	13
<b>Poland</b>	56.6	30	20	31	19
<b>Portugal</b>	18.3	31	39	17	13
<b>Slovenia</b>	4.7	33	28	26	13
<b>Slovakia</b>	10.8	46	16	26	13
<b>Finland</b>	25.7	48	18	20	14
<b>Sweden</b>	33.8	37	24	22	16
<b>United Kingdom</b>	150.1	24	35	29	12

Source: Eurostat

\* This indicator expresses the sum of the energy supplied to the final consumer's door for all energy uses.

## Transport sector is the fastest growing energy consumer in the EU25

### Growth of final energy consumption by sector between 1995 and 2003

<b>EU25 total</b>	<b>10.2%</b>
Industry	3.7%
Transport	16.8%
Households	10.9%
Agriculture, services, others	9.3%

## The share of incinerated waste increased but landfill remains the most common option

### Generation and disposal of municipal waste\*

	Total generated, kg per person		Landfilled, %		Incinerated, %	
	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003
<b>EU25</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>17.2</b>
<b>EU15</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>18.7</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	455	446	47.9	12.6	35.8	35.7
<b>Czech Republic</b>	302	280	100.0	71.8	0.0	13.9
<b>Denmark</b>	567	675	16.9	5.0	51.9	53.8
<b>Germany</b>	533	638	46.0	19.9	18.2	22.9
<b>Estonia</b>	357	418	99.4	65.6	0.0	0.0
<b>Greece</b>	306	428	100.0	91.8	0.0	0.0
<b>Spain</b>	467	609	66.2	59.3	5.1	6.6
<b>France</b>	489	561	44.8	38.1	37.4	33.7
<b>Ireland</b>	514	732	77.4	69.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Italy</b>	450	523	93.1	61.8	5.3	9.4
<b>Cyprus</b>	600	724	100.0	90.2	0.0	0.0
<b>Latvia</b>	263	362	93.9	68.5	0.0	2.8
<b>Lithuania</b>	424	263	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Luxembourg</b>	592	658	27.2	22.6	52.7	41.6
<b>Hungary</b>	460	463	75.2	84.2	7.0	5.2
<b>Malta</b>	338	549	92.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Netherlands</b>	549	599	28.8	2.7	25.3	32.9
<b>Austria</b>	438	610	46.8	30.0	12.3	10.7
<b>Poland</b>	285	260	98.2	96.5	0.0	0.4
<b>Portugal</b>	385	452	51.9	74.8	0.0	21.7
<b>Slovenia</b>	596	451	76.7	76.3	0.0	0.7
<b>Slovakia</b>	340	319	49.4	69.6	0.0	9.1
<b>Finland</b>	414	450	64.7	63.3	0.0	9.1
<b>Sweden</b>	380	471	35.8	13.6	39.2	45.0
<b>United Kingdom</b>	496	610	82.7	75.4	7.1	7.4

Source: Eurostat

\* Municipal waste generated consists of waste generated by households, and waste collected in the municipal collection scheme from businesses and institutions. Between 1995 and 2003 the amount of waste generated rose in the old Member States whereas there is not a common pattern among the new Member States.

With regard to waste disposal, the method chosen depends on the national policy on waste management. Landfill is still by far the most common option. Nevertheless, there has been a sharp decline in the amount of waste landfilled in a majority of Member States and in some countries only a small fraction of municipal waste is currently deposited in landfills. The levels of municipal waste incinerated vary, depending on the number and location of incinerators. Several Member States do not have incineration plants or they only do recently. The amount of municipal waste incinerated is rising in most Member States. Incineration offers some benefits in terms of potential energy recovery and mass reduction to landfill.

The sum of the shares of landfilled and incinerated waste does not necessarily equal 100% as these two methods may not cover the total disposal of the waste generated (for example recovery/recycling operations are not included).

## More than three quarters of freight transport in the EU25 was done by road in 2003

### Modal split of inland freight transport\* and passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants

	Total inland freight transport, bn tkm**		Road, %		Railways, %		Inland waterways, %		Passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants	
	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2002
<b>EU25</b>	<b>1 716.7</b>	<b>2 032.4</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>463</b>
<b>EU15</b>	<b>1 440.0</b>	<b>1 713.0</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>495</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	58.9	66.1	77.4	76.5	12.9	11.0	9.7	12.5	422	463
<b>Czech Republic</b>	54.3	62.4	56.6	74.0	41.0	25.2	2.4	0.8	295	357
<b>Denmark</b>	24.3	25.0	91.8	92.1	8.2	7.9	0.0	0.0	321	351
<b>Germany</b>	372.3	428.7	63.9	67.8	18.9	18.6	17.2	13.6	495	541
<b>Estonia</b>	5.4	16.1	28.7	39.9	71.3	60.1	0.0	0.0	267	295
<b>Greece</b>	13.5	22.2	97.7	98.2	2.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	207	331
<b>Spain</b>	112.6	204.3	90.3	94.3	9.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	362	460
<b>France</b>	233.0	258.5	76.5	78.8	20.7	18.1	2.8	3.1	434	490
<b>Ireland</b>	6.1	16.0	90.1	97.5	9.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	274	371
<b>Italy</b>	184.9	194.5	88.2	89.5	11.7	10.4	0.1	0.1	529	590
<b>Cyprus</b>	1.1	1.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	338	405
<b>Latvia</b>	11.6	24.8	15.8	27.5	84.2	72.5	0.0	0.0	134	265
<b>Lithuania</b>	12.4	22.9	41.6	50.0	58.2	50.0	0.1	0.0	198	340
<b>Luxembourg</b>	6.4	10.5	85.9	92.0	8.9	5.0	5.3	3.0	568	643
<b>Hungary</b>	23.7	27.8	58.3	65.4	35.6	29.1	6.1	5.5	217	259
<b>Malta</b>	:	:	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	488	508
<b>Netherlands</b>	105.6	114.6	63.6	67.2	2.9	4.1	33.6	28.7	366	424
<b>Austria</b>	41.8	58.7	63.5	67.4	31.6	28.7	4.9	3.9	452	495
<b>Poland</b>	120.3	128.6	42.6	60.8	56.7	38.6	0.7	0.6	195	287
<b>Portugal</b>	20.8	30.0	90.3	93.1	9.7	6.9	0.0	0.0	374	558
<b>Slovenia</b>	6.4	8.0	51.7	59.0	48.3	41.0	0.0	0.0	357	459
<b>Slovakia</b>	41.7	27.4	63.7	61.2	32.8	36.9	3.5	1.9	189	247
<b>Finland</b>	33.9	41.1	72.3	75.3	27.5	24.5	0.2	0.3	372	422
<b>Sweden</b>	51.0	56.8	62.0	64.5	38.0	35.5	0.0	0.0	411	453
<b>United Kingdom</b>	175.0	186.1	92.3	89.8	7.6	10.1	0.1	0.1	374	447

Source: Eurostat

\* Inland freight transport, which includes road, railways and inland waterways, is expressed in tonne-kilometres (tkm). Tonne-kilometre represents the movement of one tonne over a distance of one kilometre. The different transport modes have different impacts on energy consumption. Transport by water is more efficient in energy terms than rail which is in turn more energy efficient than road.

\*\* EU25 total tkm excludes Malta

: Data not available

1. For more information: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/greenweek/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/greenweek/index_en.htm)

Issued by:  
**Eurostat Press Office**

**Philippe BAUTIER**

**BECH Building  
L-2920 LUXEMBOURG**

**Tel: +352-4301-33 444  
Fax: +352-4301-35 349**

**[eurostat-pressoffice@cec.eu.int](mailto:eurostat-pressoffice@cec.eu.int)**

For further information:

**Nikolaos ROUBANIS  
Christian HEIDORN  
Boryana MILUSHEVA**

**Tel: +352-4301-32 040  
[ESTAT-SDI@cec.eu.int](mailto:ESTAT-SDI@cec.eu.int)**

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