

1990 □ 12

Gross domestic energy consumption in the Community *)

Since 1980, gross domestic consumption of energy in the Community has grown by around 5%, rising from 1 033 million tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) in 1980 to 1 084.2 million toe in 1989. During the same period, gross domestic product increased by 21.6% and the index of industrial production by 16.8%.

In absolute terms, the growth in consumption is around 51 million toe. This is the result of:

- an increase in the consumption of natural gas and nuclear energy by 28.7 and 113.3 million toe respectively;
- a decrease in the consumption of other sources of energy, and oil and coal in particular, with consumption of these two fuels falling by 79.8 and 6.6 million toe respectively.

This means that while the proportion of oil consumption in gross domestic energy consumption dropped from 53.9% in 1980 to 44.2% in 1989, and coal consumption from 20% to 18%, the share of natural gas consumption rose from 16.5% to 18.5% and nuclear energy from 4.2% to 14.5%.

Between 1973 and 1980, the Community (EUR 10) recorded a 2.3% increase in gross domestic energy consumption, from 931.9 to 953.6 million toe. During the same period, the gross domestic product of the Community (EUR 10) rose by around 17.5%.

In 1973, oil accounted for 60.5% of gross domestic consumption (EUR 10), as against only 52.6% in 1980 (EUR 10). On the other hand, consumption of natural gas during the same period went from 12.4% to 17.8% (EUR 10), nuclear energy from 1.9% to 4.5% (EUR 10) and coal from 20.9% to 20.0% (EUR 10).

*) The figures for 1987, 1988 and 1989 are the totals for the twelve months of each year.

The following trends can be noted at national level:

- between 1973 and 1989, gross domestic consumption (all energies) fell markedly in Denmark, the United Kingdom and Luxembourg, remained stable in Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany, rose by under 5% in the Netherlands, and increased by over 10% in all the other Member States.
- by source of energy between 1973 and 1989:
 - . the share of oil in total consumption fell in all the Member States, with the exception of Luxembourg (this latter trend being explained by the fact that the decrease in the total consumption of primary energy was relatively more pronounced than the decrease in oil consumption). By way of example, the percentage figures for oil dropped from 55.8% to 39.3% in the Federal Republic of Germany, from 70.9% to 41.2% in France, from 76.7% to 59.6% in Italy and from 48.9% to 38.5% in the United Kingdom;
 - . despite the slight decrease at Community level in the percentage share for solid fuels (coal + lignite), there was an upwards trend in Denmark (from 11.9% to 34.6%), Greece (from 18.8% to 37.4%), Ireland (from 20.1% to 40.9%), the Netherlands (from 5.2% to 12.6%) and Portugal (from 4.6% in 1980 to 16.2%).
 - . consumption of natural gas increased in all the Member States (with the exception of Portugal, where it is not used): from 10.3% to 17.4% in the Federal Republic of Germany, from 2.5% (1980) to 5.6% in Spain, from 11.5% to 25.7% in Italy and from 11.3% to 21.5% in the United Kingdom. Three countries started using natural gas after 1973: Denmark, Greece and Ireland.
 - . finally, nuclear energy registered the most significant growth in relative share of total consumption: from zero to 22.2% in Belgium, from 1.2% to 14.0% in the Federal Republic of Germany, from 1.9% (1980) to 17.3% in Spain, from 2.6% to 37.1% in France, and from 4.0% to 8.4% in the United Kingdom. It should also be noted that Italy has abandoned this source of energy (0.8% in 1973, 0.5% in 1980, zero production in 1989).

N.B. the tonne of oil equivalent is a standardized conventional unit which is defined on the basis of a tonne of oil with a net calorific value of 41 860 kilojoules per kilogramme.

BRUTTOINLANDSVERBRAUCH
Mio t/ROE

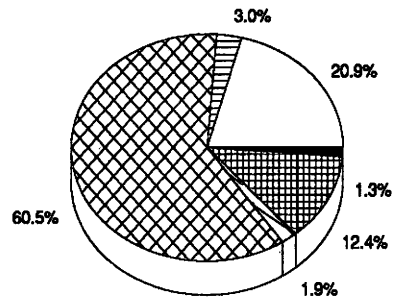
GROSS INLAND CONSUMPTION
Mio toe

CONSUMMATION INTERIEURE BRUTE
Mio tep

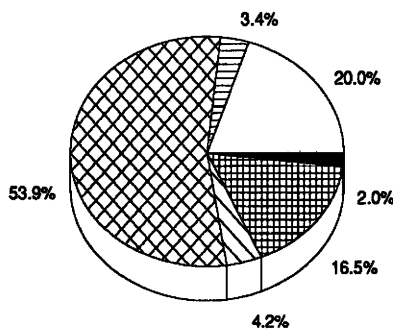
1973	EUR 12	EUR 10	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
BRUTTOINLANDSVERBRAUCH	-	931,9	45,8	19,5	262,2	11,7	-	174,7	7,0	123,4	4,5	61,4	-	221,3
davon :														
Steinkohle	-	194,4	11,3	2,3	59,6	0,5	-	27,8	0,6	7,7	2,4	3,1	-	79,2
Braunkohle	-	27,5	-	0,0	23,6	1,7	-	0,9	0,8	0,4	0,0	0,0	-	-
Rohöl	-	563,4	27,3	17,2	146,2	9,3	-	123,8	5,5	94,7	1,6	29,5	-	108,2
Naturgas	-	115,7	7,2	-	27,0	-	-	13,5	-	14,2	0,2	28,5	-	25,1
Kernenergie	-	17,7	0,0	-	3,0	-	-	4,5	-	0,9	-	0,3	-	8,9
Primäre Elektrizität und Sonstiges	-	13,0	0,1	0,0	2,8	0,2	-	4,0	0,1	5,5	0,2	0,1	-	0,3
1980														
GROSS INLAND CONSUMPTION	1033,0	953,6	45,7	18,9	278,3	15,1	69,8	184,6	8,1	134,2	3,6	65,0	9,5	199,0
of which :														
hard coal	202,5	190,3	10,9	5,8	55,3	0,4	11,8	30,2	0,8	11,2	1,8	4,1	0,4	69,9
lignite	35,7	32,5	0,1	-	27,4	2,8	3,3	0,9	0,9	0,4	0,0	-	0,0	-
crude oil	559,4	501,9	22,9	13,2	136,9	11,6	49,3	109,1	5,6	92,9	1,1	29,1	8,3	79,4
natural gas	171,1	169,4	8,9	-	44,7	-	1,7	21,6	0,7	22,7	0,4	30,4	-	39,9
nuclear energy	44,0	42,7	3,1	-	11,1	-	1,3	16,3	-	0,7	-	1,1	-	10,4
primary electrical energy and others	20,2	16,9	-0,2	-0,1	3,0	0,4	2,4	6,4	0,1	6,5	0,3	0,3	0,8	0,3
1989														
CONSUMMATION INTERIEURE BRUTE	1084,2	985,0	46,6	17,1	262,1	19,9	84,3	207,5	9,6	143,7	3,4	64,6	14,9	210,6
dont :														
houille	195,9	177,2	9,5	5,9	52,1	0,8	16,3	19,3	2,3	13,1	1,2	8,2	2,4	65,0
lignite	34,7	31,7	0,0	-	22,1	6,7	3,0	0,9	1,7	0,3	0,0	-	-	-
pétrole	479,6	423,6	18,7	8,8	102,9	12,1	44,2	85,4	3,7	85,6	1,4	23,8	11,8	81,2
gaz naturel	199,8	195,1	8,0	1,5	45,7	0,1	4,7	24,3	1,9	36,9	0,4	31,1	-	45,2
énergie nucléaire	157,3	142,7	10,4	-	36,7	-	14,6	76,9	-	-	-	1,0	-	17,7
énergie électrique primaire et autres	17,0	14,7	0,0	0,9	2,6	0,2	1,6	0,6	0,1	7,8	0,4	0,6	0,7	1,5

ANTEIL DER VERSCHIEDENEN ENERGIETRAEGER AM BRUTTOINLANDSVERBRAUCH
SHARE OF DIFFERENT SOURCES OF ENERGY IN GROSS INLAND CONSUMPTION
PART DES DIFFERENTES SOURCES D'ENERGIE DANS LA CONSOMMATION INTERIEURE BRUTE

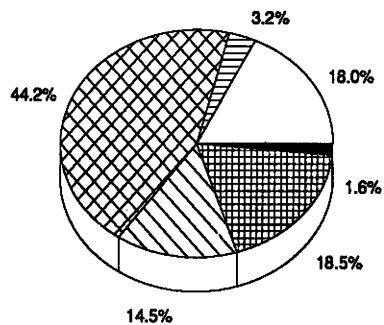
EUR 10 1973



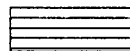
EUR 12 1980



1989



STEINKOHLE
HARDCOAL
HOUILLE



BRAUNKOHLE
LIGNITE
LIGNITE



ROHÖL
CRUDE OIL
PETROLE BRUT



KERNENERGIE
NUCLEAR ENERGY
ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE



NATURGAS
NATURAL GAS
GAZ NATUREL



PRIMÄRELECTR. und SONST.
PRIMARY ELECTR. and OTH.
ELECTRICITE PRIM. et AUTR.

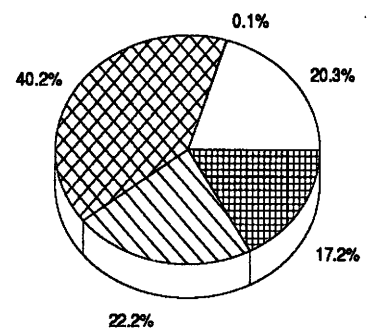
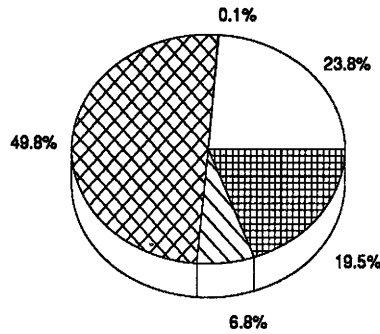
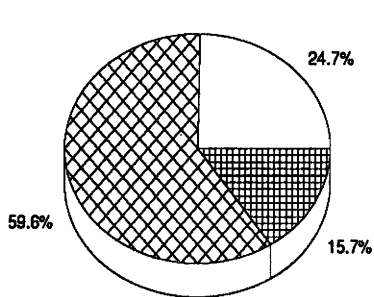
**ANTEIL DER VERSCHIEDENEN ENERGIETRAEGER AM BRUTTOINLANDSVERBRAUCH
 SHARE OF DIFFERENT SOURCES OF ENERGY IN GROSS INLAND CONSUMPTION
 PART DES DIFFERENTES SOURCES D'ENERGIE DANS LA CONSOMMATION INTERIEURE BRUTE**

1973

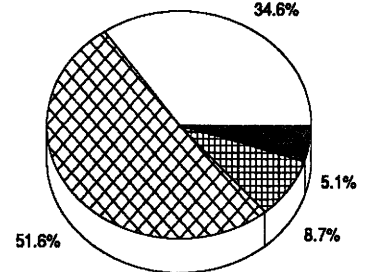
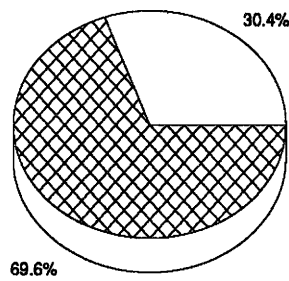
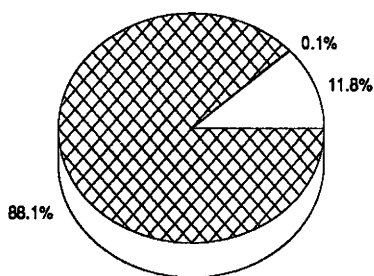
1980

1989

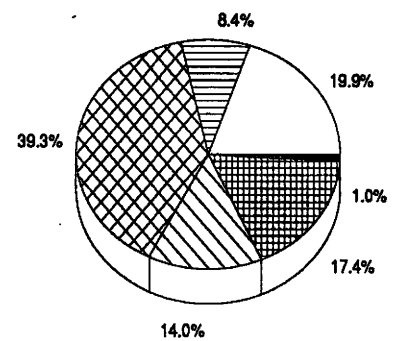
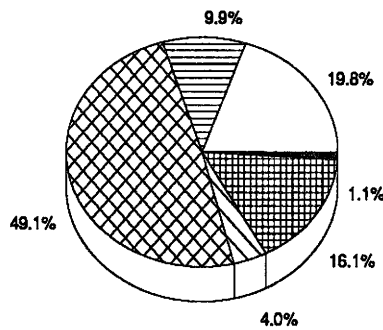
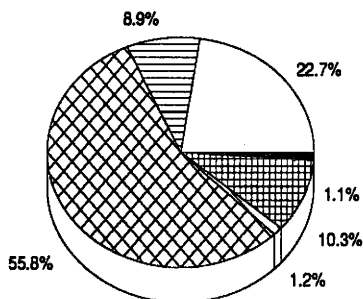
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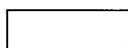
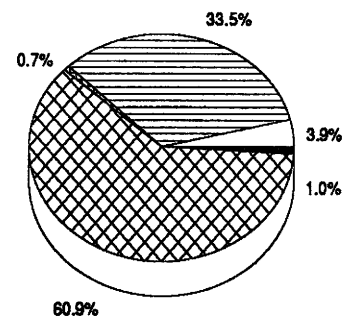
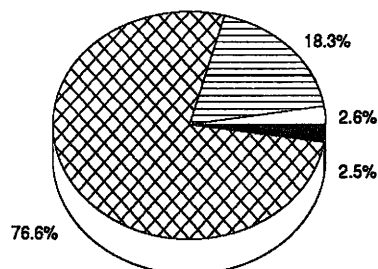
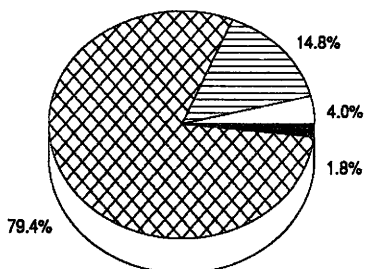
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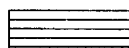
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GR



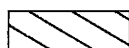
STEINKOHLE
HARDCOAL
HOUILLE



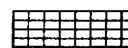
BRAUNKOHLE
LIGNITE
LIGNITE



ROHOL
CRUDE OIL
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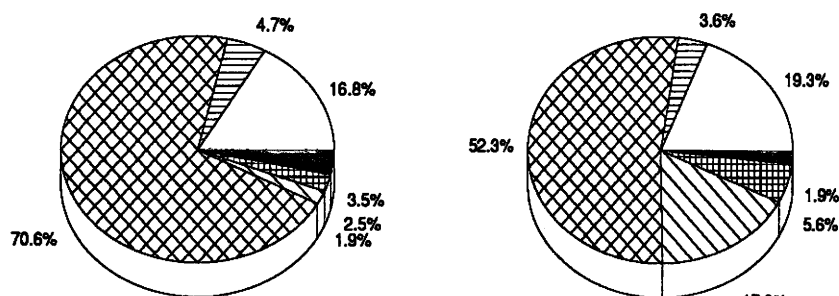
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PART DES DIFFERENTES SOURCES D'ENERGIE DANS LA CONSOMMATION INTERIEURE BRUTE

1973

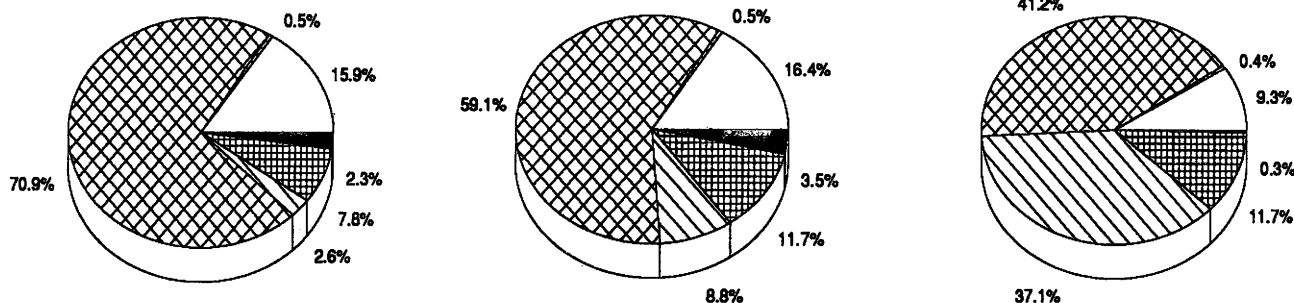
1980

1989

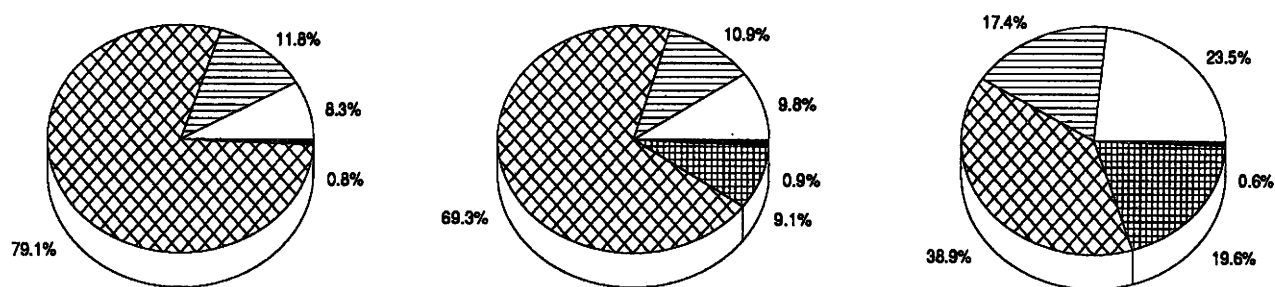
E



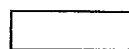
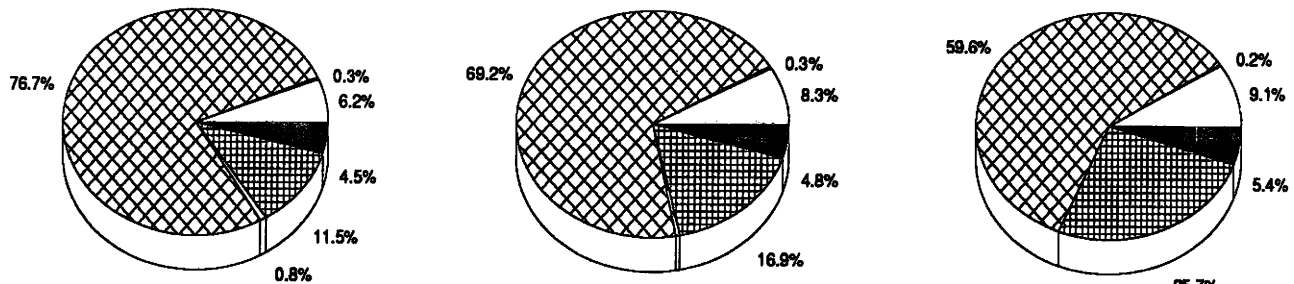
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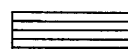
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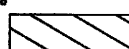
STEINKOHLE
HARDCOAL
HOUILLE



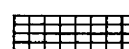
BRAUNKOHLE
LIGNITE
LIGNITE



ROHÖL
CRUDE OIL
PETROLE BRUT



KERNENERGIE
NUCLEAR ENERGY
ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE

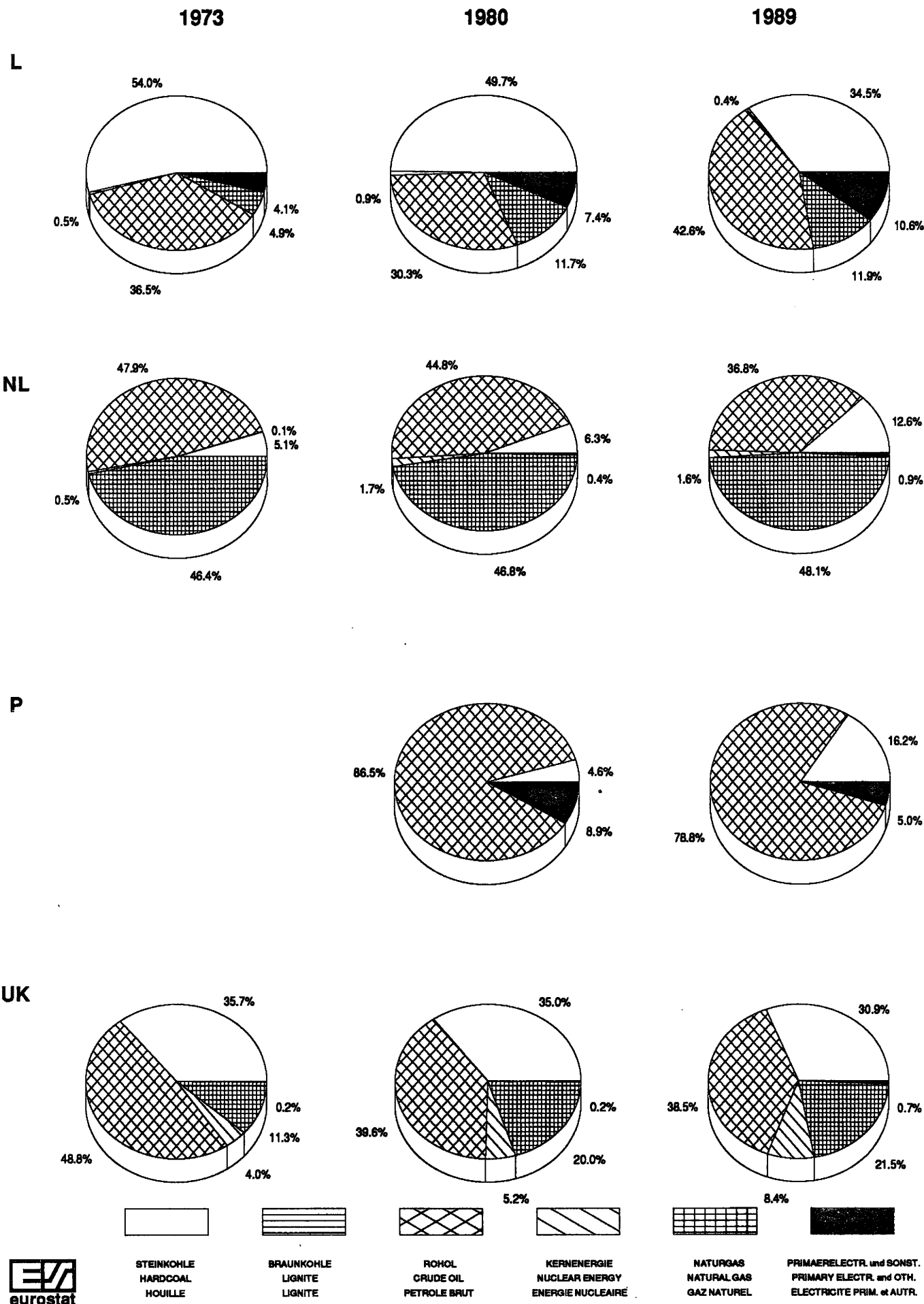


NATURGAS
NATURAL GAS
GAZ NATUREL



PRIMÄRELECTR. und SONST.
PRIMARY ELECTR. and OTH.
ELECTRICITE PRIM. et AUTR.

ANTEIL DER VERSCHIEDENEN ENERGIETRAEGER AM BRUTTOINLANDSVERBRAUCH
SHARE OF DIFFERENT SOURCES OF ENERGY IN GROSS INLAND CONSUMPTION
PART DES DIFFERENTES SOURCES D'ENERGIE DANS LA CONSOMMATION INTERIEURE BRUTE



VERTEILUNG DER WICHTIGSTEN POSITIONEN
DER ENERGIEBILANZ

SUBDIVISION OF THE PRINCIPAL AGGREGATES
OF THE ENERGY BALANCE-SHEET

VENTILATION DES PRINCIPAUX AGREGATS
DU BILAN DE L'ENERGIE

	MILLIONS TONNES ROHÖLEINHEITEN	MILLION TONNES OF OIL EQUIVALENT			MILLIONS DE TONNES D'EQUIVALENT PETROLE		
		EUR 12					
		1987	1988	1989	88/87	89/88	1989
1. GROSS INLAND CONSUMPTION		1059,0	1061,7	1084,2	0,3%	2,1%	100 %
OF WHICH :							
HARD COAL (1)		198,8	193,4	195,9	-2,6%	1,3%	18,1%
LIGNITE (1)		33,1	32,9	34,7	-0,6%	5,5%	3,2%
CRUDE OIL (1)		471,7	476,3	479,6	1,0%	0,7%	44,2%
NATURAL GAS		199,0	191,1	199,8	-3,9%	4,5%	18,4%
NUCLEAR ENERGY		135,9	145,7	157,3	7,3%	7,9%	14,5%
PRIMARY ELECTRICAL ENERGY AND OTHERS		20,6	22,3	17,0	8,4%	-24,0%	1,6%
2. NET IMPORTS (2)		489,6	503,0	543,7	2,7%	8,1%	100 %
AMONG WHICH :							
HARD COAL		59,5	61,4	66,7	3,1%	8,7%	12,3%
CRUDE OIL		317,9	344,1	372,9	8,3%	8,4%	68,6%
NATURAL GAS		71,8	72,9	78,0	1,6%	7,0%	14,4%
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS		38,1	22,2	24,6	-41,6%	10,8%	4,5%
3. PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY ENERGY		600,1	589,0	575,1	-1,8%	-2,3%	100 %
OF WHICH :							
HARD COAL (3)		136,4	131,9	128,0	-3,2%	-2,9%	22,3%
LIGNITE		32,2	32,0	33,7	-0,7%	5,4%	5,9%
CRUDE OIL AND CONDENSATES		148,2	140,3	117,0	-5,2%	-16,5%	20,3%
NATURAL GAS		128,5	118,4	123,9	-7,7%	4,6%	21,5%
NUCLEAR ENERGY		135,9	145,7	157,3	7,3%	7,9%	27,3%
PRIMARY ELECTRICAL ENERGY AND OTHERS		19,0	20,6	15,3	8,2%	-25,3%	2,7%
4. NET IMPORTS (2)							
INLAND CONSUMPTION + BUNKER							
TOTAL		45,0%	46,0%	48,8%			
AMONG WHICH :							
PETROLEUM		32,7%	33,6%	35,7%			
5. CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA IN KG OF OIL EQUIVALENT							
GROSS INLAND CONSUMPTION		3277,1	3276,8	3332,9			

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

(2) Imports minus exports.

(3) Including recovered products.

VERTEILUNG DER WICHTIGSTEN POSITIONEN
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VENTILATION DES PRINCIPAUX AGREGATS
DU BILAN DE L'ENERGIE

MILLIONS TONNES ROHOELEINHEITEN	MILLION TONNES OF OIL EQUIVALENT						MILLIONS DE TONNES D'EQUIVALENT PETROLE					
	BELGIQUE/BELGIE			DANMARK			BR DEUTSCHLAND			ELLAS		
	1988	1989	89/88	1988	1989	89/88	1988	1989	89/88	1988	1989	89/88
1. BRUTTOINLANDSVERBRAUCH	46,2	46,6	1,0%	17,7	17,1	-3,3%	266,9	262,1	-1,7%	18,2	19,9	9,3%
DAVON :												
STEINKOHLE (1)	8,9	9,5	6,7%	6,9	5,9	-14,2%	52,2	52,1	-0,1%	0,9	0,8	-12,2%
BRAUNKOHLE (1)	0,0	0,0	-	-	-	-	21,8	22,1	1,4%	6,2	6,7	7,5%
ROHOEL (1)	19,2	18,7	-2,4%	9,0	8,8	-2,0%	111,4	102,9	-7,6%	10,7	12,1	12,7%
NATURGAS	7,2	8,0	11,4%	1,4	1,5	6,9%	43,4	45,7	5,3%	0,1	0,1	2,6%
KERNENERGIE	10,8	10,4	-4,0%	-	-	-	35,3	36,7	4,1%	-	-	-
PRIMAER ELECTRIZITAET UND SONSTIGES	0,1	0,0	-69,8%	0,4	0,9	20,0%	2,8	2,6	-7,3%	0,2	0,2	-14,2%
2. NETTO EINFUHRN (2)	36,4	38,7	6,4%	11,0	10,5	-4,2%	142,8	135,4	-5,0%	13,2	13,7	3,3%
DARUNTER :												
STEINKOHLE	6,8	8,0	17,1%	6,2	6,6	6,0%	1,5	0,2	-87,4%	0,8	0,7	-9,7%
ROHOEL	25,7	26,8	4,2%	3,1	3,0	-4,3%	71,6	66,4	-7,2%	14,4	14,3	-1,0%
NATURGAS	7,0	8,0	14,7%	-0,6	-0,7	10,9%	32,2	35,4	9,8%	-	-	-
MINERALOELPRODUKTE	-2,9	-3,8	30,4%	2,0	0,9	-53,7%	38,5	35,2	-8,3%	-2,0	-1,3	-31,9%
3. ERZEUGUNG VON PRIMAERENERGIETRAEGERN	12,9	12,1	-6,1%	6,9	8,1	17,4%	127,1	127,0	0,0%	7,7	7,9	2,9%
DAVON :												
STEINKOHLE (3)	1,8	1,5	-18,6%	-	-	-	52,4	51,1	-2,3%	-	-	-
BRAUNKOHLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,0	21,2	1,2%	6,2	6,7	7,5%
ROHOEL UND KONDENSATE	-	-	-	4,8	5,6	16,8%	4,0	3,8	-3,8%	1,1	0,9	-18,2%
NATURGAS	0,0	0,0	-25,0%	2,1	2,5	17,9%	11,7	11,5	-1,2%	0,1	0,1	2,5%
KERNENERGIE	10,8	10,4	-4,0%	-	-	-	35,3	36,7	4,1%	-	-	-
PRIMAER ELEKTIZITAET UND SONSTIGES	0,2	0,2	-1,9%	0,0	0,1	65,6%	2,8	2,7	-4,5%	0,2	0,2	-19,5%
4. NETTO EINFUHRN (2)												
INLANDSVERBRAUCH + BUNKERS												
TOTAL	72,8%	76,5%		59,2%	58,4%		53,1%	51,3%		64,3%	61,6%	
DAVON :												
ROHOEL + MINERALOELPRODUKTE	45,6%	45,3%		27,5%	21,6%		40,9%	38,5%		60,0%	57,9%	
5. PRO-KOPF-VERBRAUCH IN KG/ROE												
BRUTTOINLANDSVERBRAUCH	4674	4695		3450	3331		4358	4246		1818	1981	

(1) Einschliesslich Austauschsaldo des Aussenhandels und bestandsveraenderung abgeleiteter Produkte.
(2) Einfuhr - Ausfuhr.
(3) Einschliesslich wiedergewinnung.

VERTEILUNG DER WICHTIGSTEN POSITIONEN
DER ENERGIEBILANZ

SUBDIVISION OF THE PRINCIPAL AGGREGATES
OF THE ENERGY BALANCE-SHEET

VENTILATION DES PRINCIPAUX AGREGATS
DU BILAN DE L'ENERGIE

	MILLIONS TONNES ROHÖLEINHEITEN			MILLION TONNES OF OIL EQUIVALENT			MILLIONS DE TONNES D'EQUIVALENT PETROLE						
				ESPANA		FRANCE		IRELAND			ITALIA		
	1988	1989	89/88	1988	1989	89/88	1988	1989	89/88	1988	1989	89/88	
1. CONSOM. INTERIEURE BRUTE	77,1	84,3	9,4%	199,1	207,5	4,2%	9,4	9,6	2,1%	139,4	143,7	3,1%	
SOIT :													
HOUILLE (1)	13,4	16,3	21,8%	17,3	19,3	11,4%	2,3	2,3	0,0%	14,0	13,1	-6,5%	
LIGNITE (1)	2,3	3,0	33,3%	0,6	0,9	44,3%	1,7	1,7	-	0,3	0,3	-4,1%	
PETROLE (1)	41,8	44,2	5,7%	84,5	85,4	1,1%	3,7	3,7	-0,3%	82,8	85,6	3,4%	
GAZ NATUREL	3,6	4,7	30,4%	23,5	24,3	3,5%	1,6	1,9	14,2%	34,1	36,9	8,1%	
ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE	13,0	14,6	11,9%	69,6	76,9	10,6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ENERGIE ELECTRIQUE PRIMAIRE ET AUTRES	3,0	1,6	-47,6%	3,6	0,6	-82,2%	0,1	0,1	-19,6%	8,2	7,8	-4,5%	
2. IMPORTATIONS NETTES (2)	51,3	57,0	11,2%	110,7	114,1	3,1%	5,9	5,9	0,0%	115,4	125,8	9,0%	
DONT :													
HOUILLE	5,2	6,3	20,5%	6,9	10,2	47,0%	2,3	2,2	-3,3%	13,5	14,1	4,8%	
PETROLE BRUT	48,0	51,3	6,9%	74,4	73,0	-1,8%	1,4	1,6	14,4%	74,3	76,4	2,8%	
GAZ NATUREL	2,8	3,4	19,5%	21,5	22,3	3,8%	-	-	-	20,0	23,5	17,5%	
PRODUITS PETROLIERS	-4,7	-3,9	-16,4%	10,4	11,5	10,9%	2,3	2,1	-5,6%	5,1	9,1	77,1%	
3. PRODUCTION PRIMAIRE	30,0	31,2	4,1%	91,1	95,4	4,7%	3,4	3,6	6,5%	23,8	23,3	-1,9%	
SOIT :													
HOUILLE (3)	9,0	9,2	1,6%	7,9	7,4	-6,0%	0,0	0,0	14,3%	0,0	-	-	
LIGNITE	2,3	3,0	33,3%	0,6	0,9	48,0%	1,7	1,7	-	0,3	0,3	-4,1%	
PETROLE BRUT ET CONDENSATS	1,8	1,4	-22,1%	3,7	3,7	-2,2%	-	-	-	4,5	4,4	-3,2%	
GAZ NATUREL	0,8	1,4	69,0%	2,5	2,3	-9,4%	1,6	1,9	14,2%	13,5	13,8	2,1%	
ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE	13,0	14,6	11,9%	69,6	76,9	10,6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ENERGIE ELECTRIQUE PRIMAIRE ET AUTRES	3,1	1,7	-44,5%	6,8	4,3	-37,0%	0,1	0,1	-19,6%	5,5	4,9	-10,5%	
4. IMPORTATIONS NETTES (2)													
CONSOMMATION INTERIEURE + SOUTES													
TOTAL	63,5%	65,1%		55,0%	54,4%		63,3%	62,0%		81,0%	85,8%		
DONT :													
PETROLE	53,6%	54,2%		42,1%	40,3%		38,8%	38,7%		55,8%	58,3%		
5. CONSOMMATION PAR HABITANT EN KG D'EQUIVALENT PETROLE													
CONSOMMATION INTERIEURE BRUTE	1990	2174		3571	3704		2645	2670		2428	2498		

(1) Y compris solde du commerce extérieur et mouvement de stocks des produits dérivés.
(2) Importations moins exportations.
(3) Y compris récupérations.

VERTEILUNG DER WICHTIGSTEN POSITIONEN
DER ENERGIEBILANZ

SUBDIVISION OF THE PRINCIPAL AGGREGATES
OF THE ENERGY BALANCE-SHEET

VENTILATION DES PRINCIPAUX AGREGATS
DU BILAN DE L'ENERGIE

	MILLIONS TONNES ROHÖLEINHEITEN			MILLION TONNES OF OIL EQUIVALENT						MILLIONS DE TONNES D'EQUIVALENT PETROLE					
				LUXEMBOURG		NEDERLAND		PORTUGAL		UNITED KINGDOM					
	1988	1989	89/88	1988	1989	89/88	1988	1989	89/88	1988	1989	89/88			
1. GROSS INLAND CONSUMPTION	3,2	3,4	6,6%	64,0	64,6	1,0%	13,0	14,9	15,0%	207,7	210,6	1,4%			
OF WHICH :															
HARD COAL (1)	1,1	1,2	5,1%	8,0	8,2	2,1%	2,0	2,4	21,6%	66,5	65,0	-2,2%			
LIGNITE (1)	0,0	0,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
CRUDE OIL (1)	1,3	1,4	7,4%	24,0	23,8	-0,9%	9,6	11,8	22,6%	78,1	81,2	3,9%			
NATURAL GAS	0,4	0,4	13,8%	30,4	31,1	2,3%	-	-	-	45,4	45,2	-0,4%			
NUCLEAR ENERGY	-	-	-	0,9	1,0	9,2%	-	-	-	16,2	17,7	9,6%			
PRIMARY ELECTRICAL ENERGY AND OTHERS	0,4	0,4	1,1%	0,6	0,6	-11,8%	1,4	0,7	-46,5%	1,5	1,5	-1,1%			
2. NET IMPORTS (2)	3,1	3,4	7,3%	20,5	16,4	-20,2%	11,6	14,4	24,5%	-18,9	8,3	-43,8%			
AMONG WHICH :															
HARD COAL	0,1	0,1	21,9%	8,5	8,5	0,2%	1,8	2,2	22,8%	7,7	7,5	-1,7%			
CRUDE OIL	-	-	-	50,7	50,4	-0,5%	8,6	10,4	20,5%	-28,1	-0,6	-97,4%			
NATURAL GAS	0,4	0,4	13,8%	-19,0	-22,9	20,5%	-	-	-	8,9	8,9	-0,3%			
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	1,3	1,4	8,7%	-19,6	-19,6	-0,3%	1,0	1,8	76,8%	-8,7	-8,4	-2,7%			
3. PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY ENERGY	0,0	0,0	-11,1%	54,9	59,1	7,6%	1,3	0,8	-41,7%	229,9	206,5	-10,1%			
OF WHICH :															
HARD COAL (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,1	0,1	7,1%	60,7	58,7	-3,2%			
LIGNITE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
CRUDE OIL AND CONDENSATES	-	-	-	4,3	3,8	-10,6%	-	-	-	116,1	93,4	-19,4%			
NATURAL GAS	-	-	-	49,5	54,1	9,2%	-	-	-	25,5	30,2	19,4%			
NUCLEAR ENERGY	-	-	-	0,9	1,0	9,2%	-	-	-	16,2	17,7	9,6%			
PRIMARY ELECTRICAL ENERGY AND OTHERS	0,0	0,0	-11,1%	0,1	0,1	2,5%	1,2	0,6	-45,7%	0,4	0,4	-2,1%			
4. NET IMPORTS (2)															
INLAND CONSUMPTION + BUNKER															
TOTAL	98,3%	99,0%		27,5%	21,8%		88,0%	94,8%		-9,0%	4,0%				
AMONG WHICH :															
PETROLEUM	41,7%	42,5%		41,4%	41,0%		72,8%	79,7%		-17,6%	-4,3%				
5. CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA IN KG OF OIL EQUIVALENT															
GROSS INLAND CONSUMPTION	8551	9036		4349	4365		1262	1446		3644	3685				

(1) Including the balance of foreign trade and stock changes of derived products.
(2) Imports minus exports.
(3) Including recovered products.

