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Renewable energy

The contribution of renewable energy up to 12.4% of energy consumption in the EU27 in 2010

In 2010, energy from renewable sources was estimated¹ to have contributed 12.4% of gross final energy consumption in the **EU27**, compared with 11.7% in 2009 and 10.5% in 2008. The 2009 Directive on renewable energy² set individual targets for all Member States, such that the EU will reach a 20% share of total energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020. These targets take into account the Member States' different starting points, renewable energy potential and economic performance.

These figures are published by **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union** in connection with the EU Sustainable Energy Week³ from 18 to 22 June 2012, which promotes energy efficiency and renewable energy.

Highest share of renewables in Sweden, Latvia, Finland, Austria and Portugal

The highest share of renewable energy in total consumption in 2010 was found in **Sweden** (47.9% of renewable energy sources in total consumption), **Latvia** (32.6%), **Finland** (32.2%), **Austria** (30.1%) and **Portugal** (24.6%), and the lowest in **Malta** (0.4%), **Luxembourg** (2.8%), the **United Kingdom** (3.2%) and the **Netherlands** (3.8%).

Between 2006 and 2010, all Member States increased their share of renewable energy in total consumption. The largest increases were recorded in **Estonia** (from 16.1% in 2006 to 24.3% in 2010), **Romania** (from 17.1% to 23.4%), **Denmark** (from 16.5% to 22.2%), **Sweden** (from 42.7% to 47.9%) and **Spain** (from 9.0% to 13.8%).

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Share of renewable energy
(in % of gross final energy consumption)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2020 target
EU27*	9.0	9.9	10.5	11.7	12.4	20
Belgium	2.7	3.0	3.3	4.6	:	13
Bulgaria	9.6	9.3	9.8	11.9	13.8	16
Czech Republic	6.5	7.4	7.6	8.5	9.2	13
Denmark	16.5	18.0	18.8	20.2	22.2	30
Germany	6.9	9.0	9.1	9.5	11.0	18
Estonia	16.1	17.1	18.9	23.0	24.3	25
Ireland	2.9	3.3	3.9	5.1	5.5	16
Greece	7.0	8.1	8.0	8.1	9.2	18
Spain	9.0	9.5	10.6	12.8	13.8	20
France**	9.6	10.2	11.1	11.9	:	23
Italy	5.8	5.7	7.1	8.9	10.1	17
Cyprus	2.5	3.1	4.1	4.6	4.8	13
Latvia	31.1	29.6	29.8	34.3	32.6	40
Lithuania	16.9	16.6	17.9	20.0	19.7	23
Luxembourg	1.4	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	11
Hungary	5.1	5.9	6.6	8.1	:	13
Malta	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	10
Netherlands	2.7	3.1	3.4	4.1	3.8	14
Austria	26.6	28.9	29.2	31.0	30.1	34
Poland	7.0	7.0	7.9	8.9	9.4	15
Portugal	20.8	22.0	23.0	24.6	24.6	31
Romania	17.1	18.3	20.3	22.4	23.4	24
Slovenia	15.5	15.6	15.1	18.9	19.8	25
Slovakia	6.6	8.2	8.4	10.4	9.8	14
Finland	29.9	29.5	31.1	31.1	32.2	38
Sweden	42.7	44.2	45.2	48.1	47.9	49
United Kingdom	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.9	3.2	15
Croatia	13.8	12.4	12.2	13.2	14.6	20
Norway	60.6	60.5	62.0	65.1	61.1	67.5

* EU27 aggregate contain estimates of missing data

** "France métropolitaine", excluding the four overseas departments (French Guyana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion)

: Data not available

1. The indicator 'Share of renewable energy to the gross final energy consumption' is calculated according to the Article 5 of the Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources. This calculation is based on data covered by the Regulation (EC) 1099/2008 on energy statistics and complemented by specific additional data submitted by national administrations to Eurostat. While the statistical systems in some countries are not yet fully developed to meet all requirements of this Directive, national indicators can be considered as estimates.

Renewable energy sources cover solar thermal and photovoltaic energy, hydro (including tide, wave and ocean energy), wind, geothermal energy and biomass (including biological waste and liquid biofuels). The contribution of renewable energy from heat pumps is also covered for the Member States for which this information was available. The energy delivered to final consumers (industry, transport, households, services, etc.) from these sources is the nominator of the target.

The denominator, the gross final energy consumption of all energy sources, covers total energy delivered to final consumers (industry, transport, households, services, etc.) as well as energy lost in the production, transmission and distribution of electricity and heat.

2. For more information on the targets for renewable energy visit: http://ec.europa.eu/energy/renewables/index_en.htm

3. More information about the EU Sustainable Energy Week: <http://www.eusew.eu>