

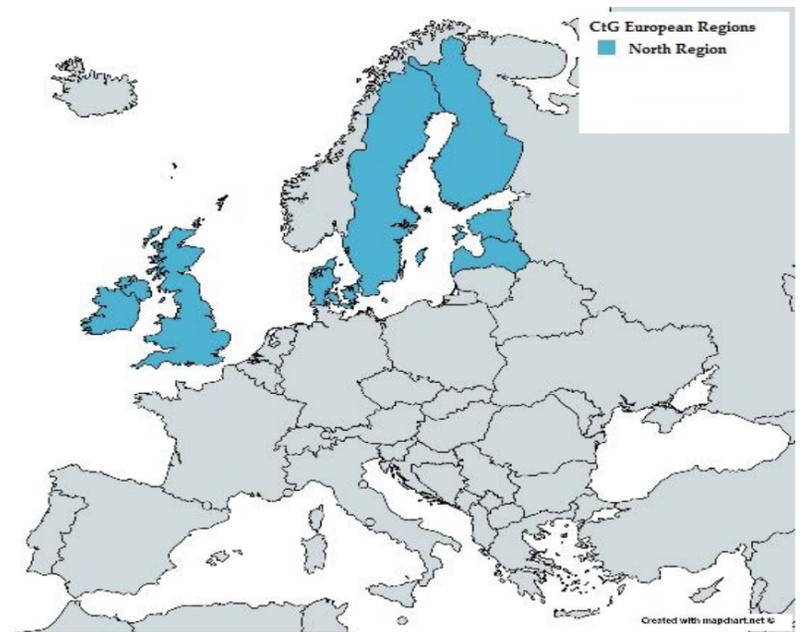
REGION: NORTH

POPULATION: 100,11 Mio (2012, Tendency; Stable)

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION: 111 bricks

ENERGY-RELATED CO2 EMISSIONS: 641 Mt (2012)
691 Mt (BAU 2035)

COUNTRIES: Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Ireland,
Latvia, Lithuania, Sweden, United Kingdom



NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY:

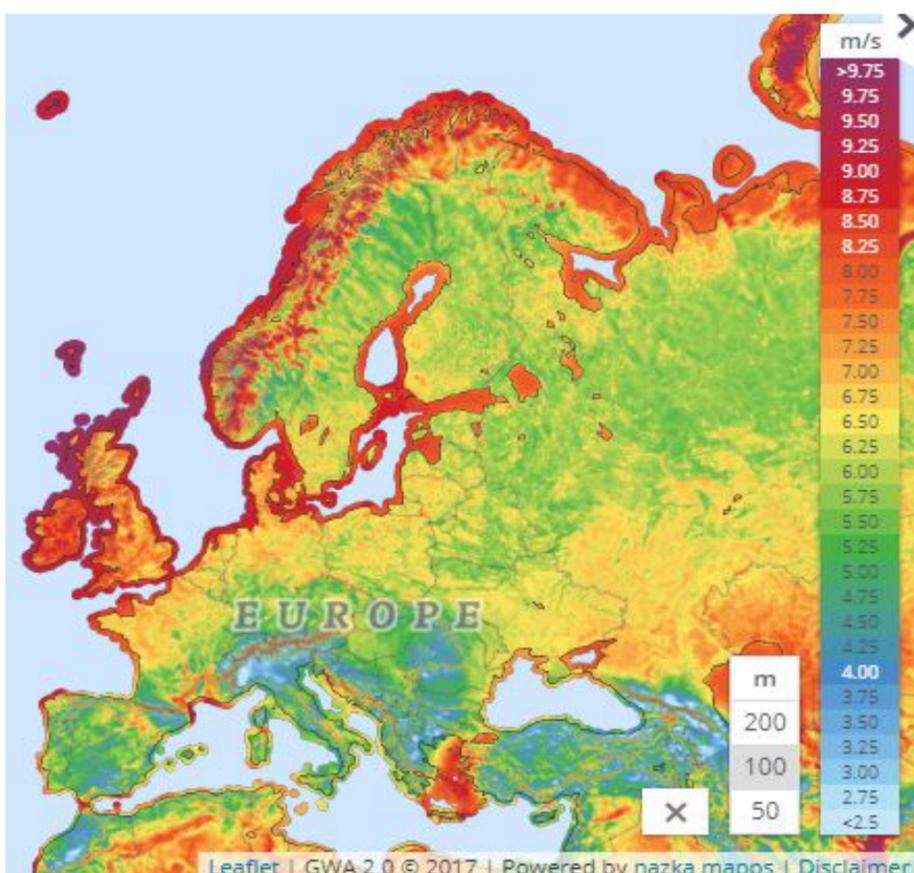
- COAL:** Remaining hard coal reserves only in UK, imports mainly from outside EU. Coal is used for electricity production in UK, Finland and Denmark.
- GAS:** Gas reserves are mainly located in the North Sea, but are depleting. Increasing imports, mostly from Russia
- OIL:** Currently large production, mainly located in the North Sea (Norway, UK and Denmark). Reserves are depleting within next 10 years. Worldwide reserves mainly in Middle-East and Russia.
- URANIUM:** Nuclear power is used in Sweden, Finland and Lithuania.

RENEWABLE ENERGY:

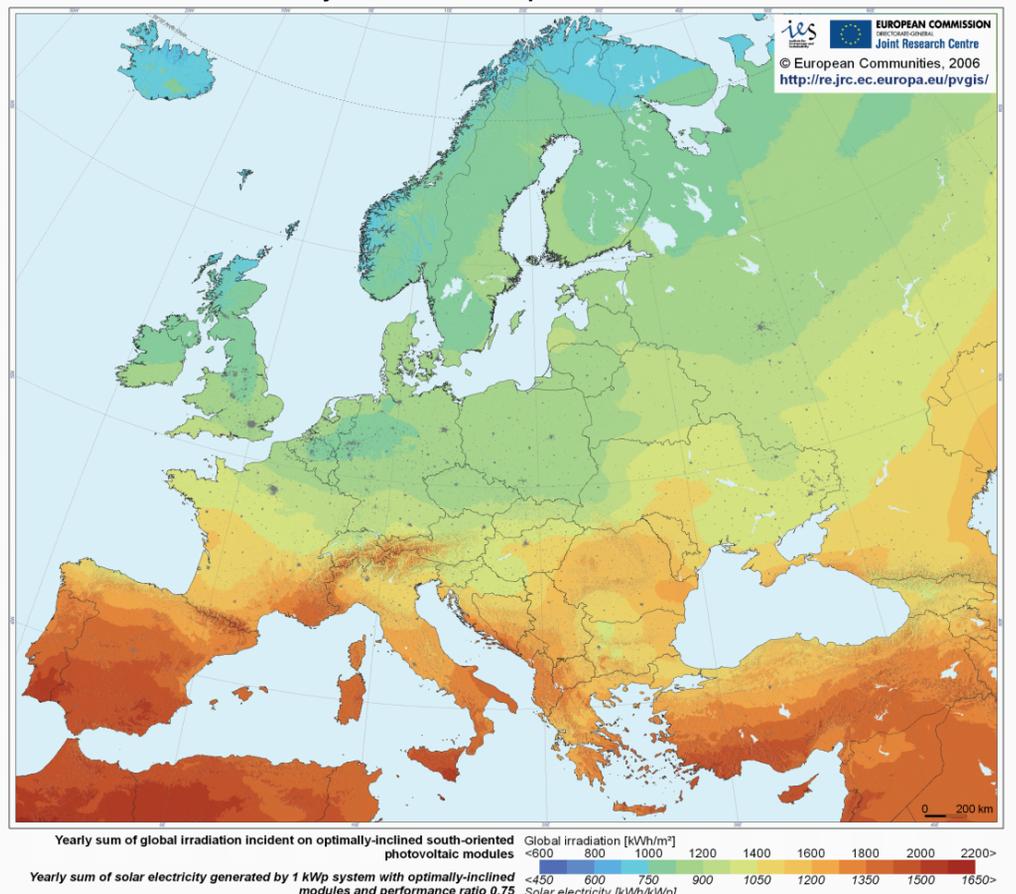
- HYDRO:** Existing dams, mostly in Sweden and Norway, can be sustained; Additional energy only possible if areas will be flooded that are currently protected.
- BIOMASS:** Some energy can be harvested from unprotected forests in Sweden and Finland. Option to develop dedicated energy crops, especially in Denmark, UK and Lithuania. Biowaste has significant potential.

WIND & SUN: See respective maps below.

Wind Speed at 100 m in European Countries



Photovoltaic Solar Electricity Potential in European Countries



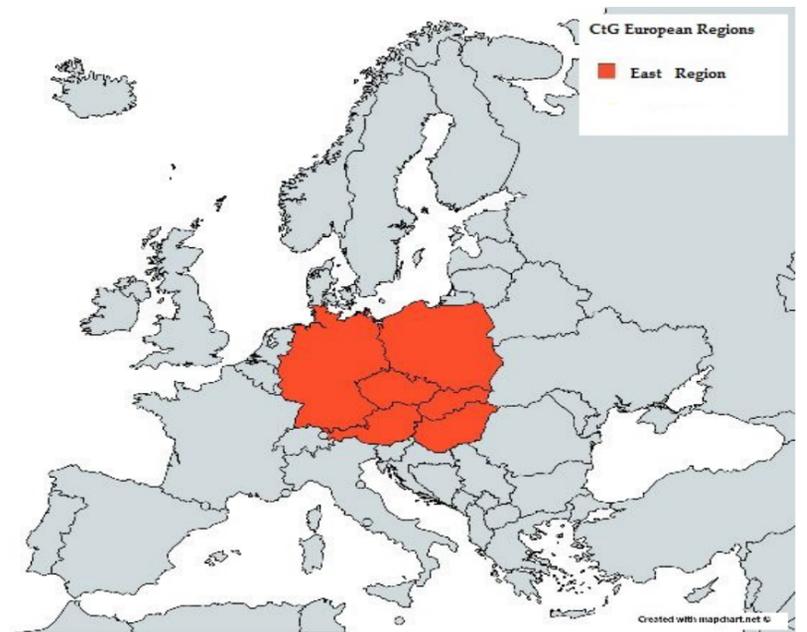
REGION: EAST

POPULATION: 153,9 Mio (2012, Tendency; Stable)

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION: 141 bricks

ENERGY-RELATED CO2 EMISSIONS: 1097 Mt (2012)
1075 Mt (BAU 2035)

COUNTRIES: Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Germany, Austria.



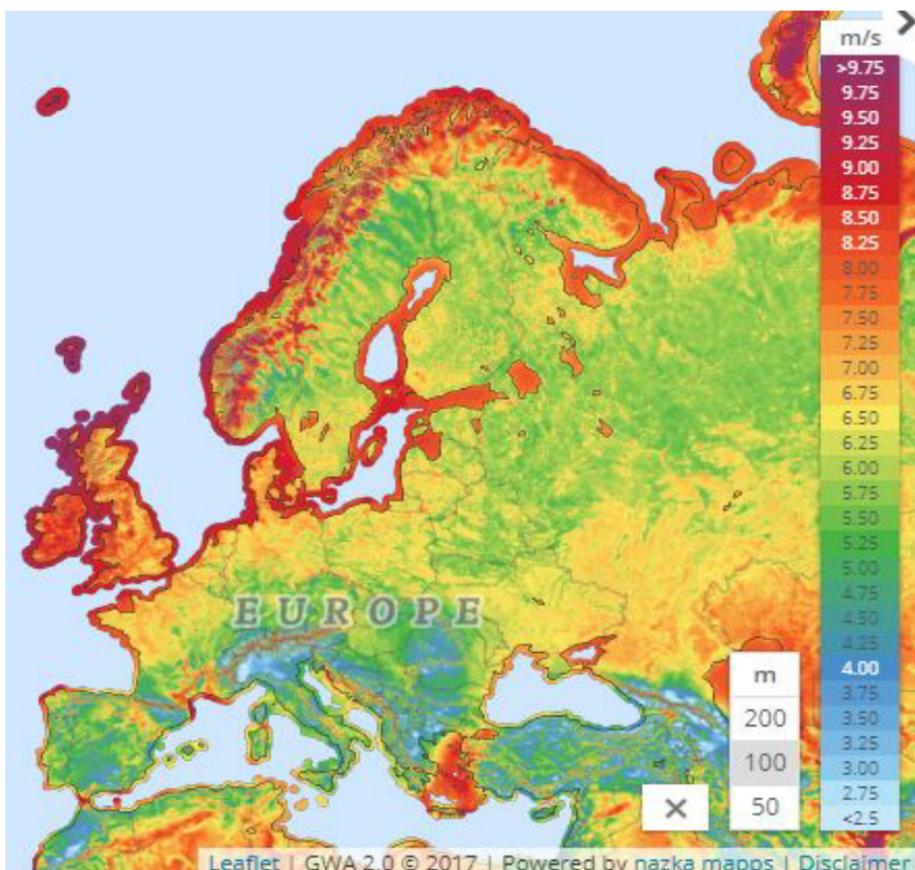
NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY:

- COAL:** Both hard coal and brown coal reserves are found in Germany and Poland. Production is declining and imports from outside EU are increasing.
- GAS:** Almost no local reserves. Imports are increasing, mostly from Russia.
- OIL:** Almost no local reserves, oil is imported. Worldwide reserves mainly in Middle-East and Russia.
- URANIUM:** Nuclear power is used in most countries except Poland and Austria. Uranium is mostly imported and recycled. Local resources estimated in Hungary.

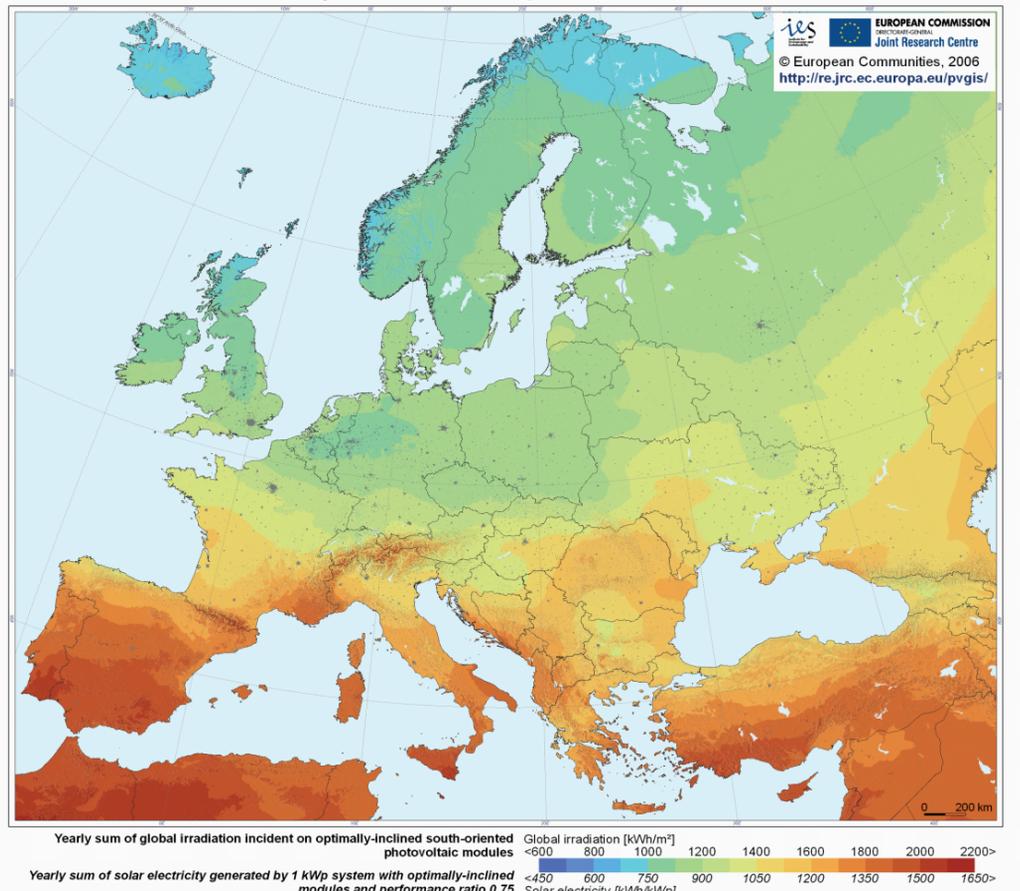
RENEWABLE ENERGY:

- HYDRO:** Existing dams can be sustained; Additional energy is only possible if areas will be flooded that are currently protected.
- BIOMASS:** Agricultural biowaste provides a significant share of biomass. Energy crops could provide a significant increase in available Biomass.
- WIND & SUN:** See respective maps below.

Wind Speed at 100 m in European Countries



Photovoltaic Solar Electricity Potential in European Countries



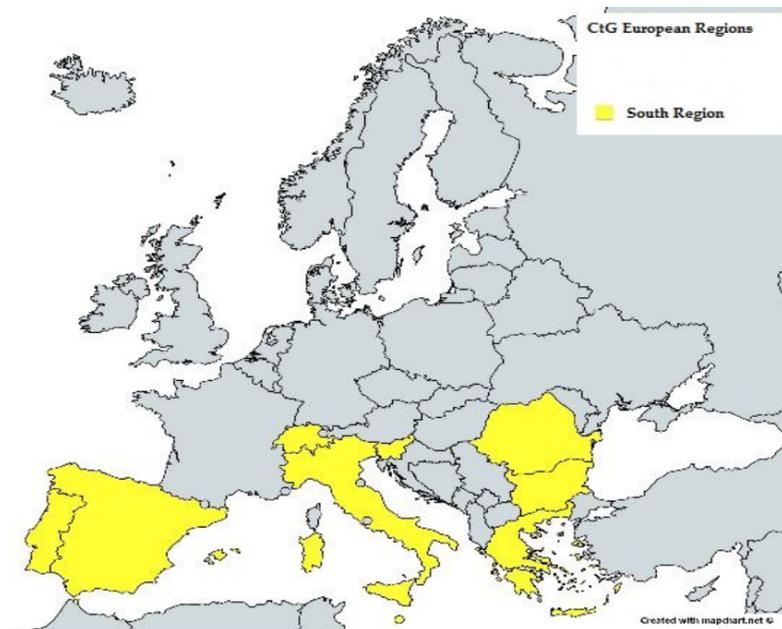
REGION: SOUTH

POPULATION: 187,9 Mio (2012, Tendency; Stable)

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION: 154 bricks

ENERGY-RELATED CO2 EMISSIONS: 888 Mt (2012)
1075 Mt (BAU 2035)

COUNTRIES: *Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Romania*



NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY:

COAL: Brown coal reserves are found in Greece. Production is declining and imports from outside EU are increasing.

GAS: Local reserves in Italy and Romania. Imports are increasing, mostly from Russia.

OIL: Some oil reserves in Romania, but most is imported. Worldwide reserves are mainly in Middle-East and Russia.

URANIUM: Nuclear power is used in Bulgaria, Romania, Slovenia and Spain. Uranium is mostly imported and recycled.

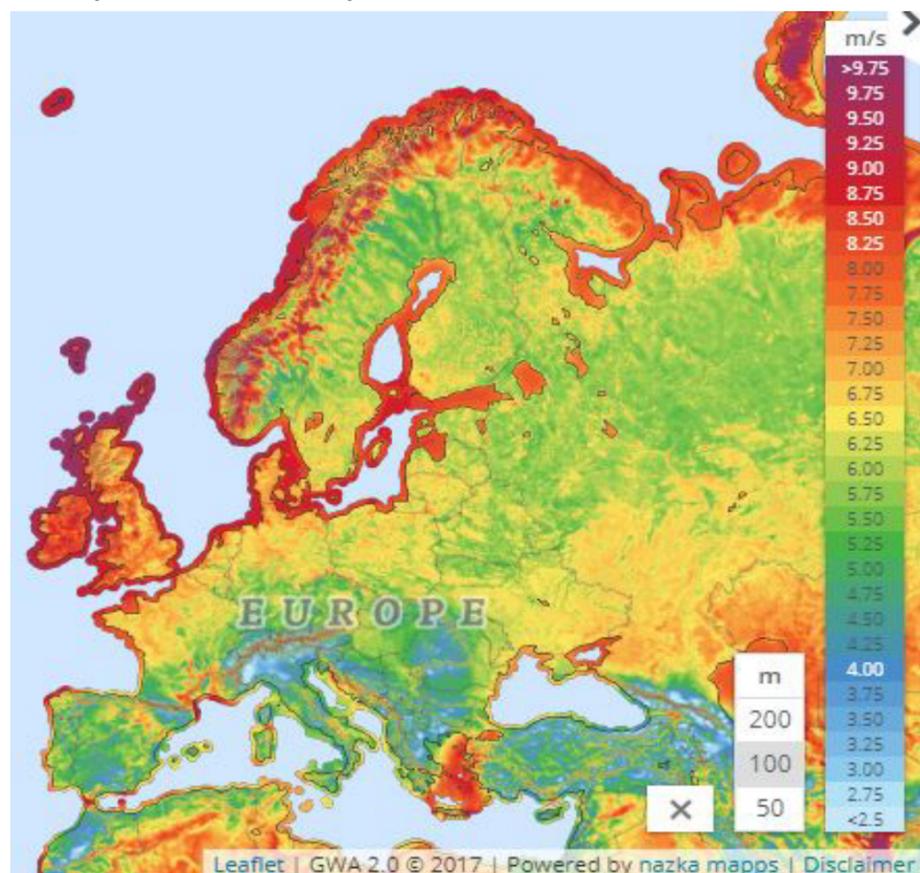
RENEWABLE ENERGY:

HYDRO: Existing dams can be sustained; Additional energy is only possible if areas will be flooded that are currently protected.

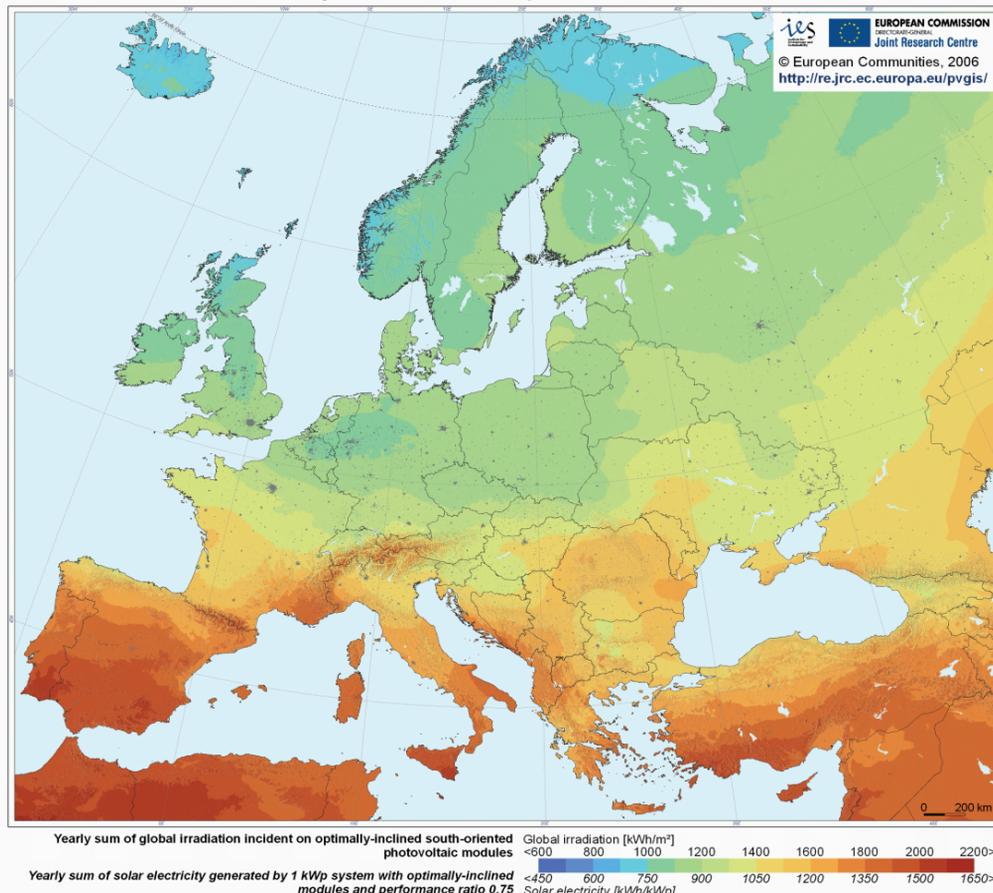
BIOMASS: Agricultural biowaste provides a significant share of biomass. Energy crops could provide a significant increase in available Biomass.

WIND & SUN: See respective maps below.

Wind Speed at 100 m in European Countries



Photovoltaic Solar Electricity Potential in European Countries



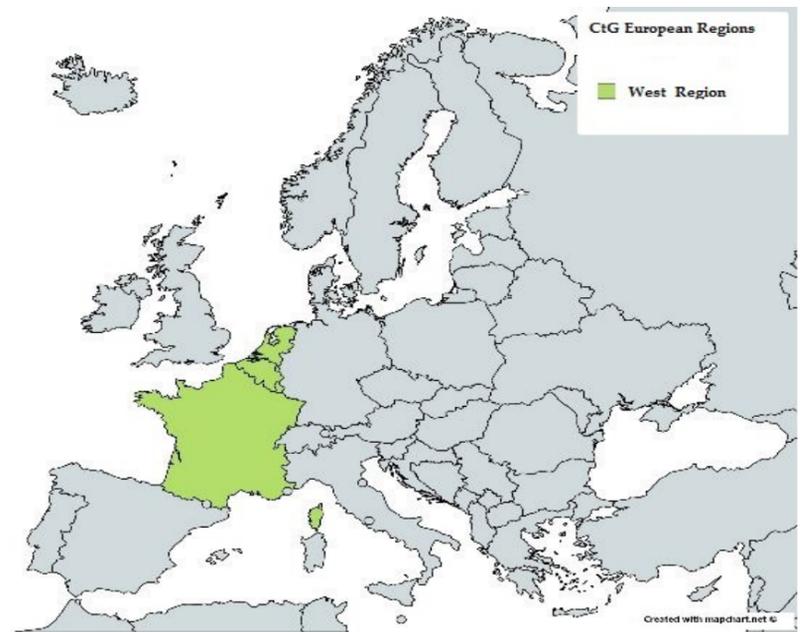
REGION: WEST

POPULATION: 94,42 Mio (2012, Tendency; Stable)

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION: 111 bricks

ENERGY-RELATED CO2 EMISSIONS: 566 Mt (2012)
626 Mt (BAU 2035)

COUNTRIES: *Belgium, France*
Luxembourg, Netherlands.



NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY:

COAL: Almost no regional coal reserves.
Imports from outside EU are increasing.

GAS: Local production and use for electricity in the Netherlands, but reserves are declining.

OIL: All oil is imported.
Worldwide reserves are mainly in Middle-East and Russia.

URANIUM: Nuclear power is used in France and Belgium.
Uranium is mostly imported and recycled.

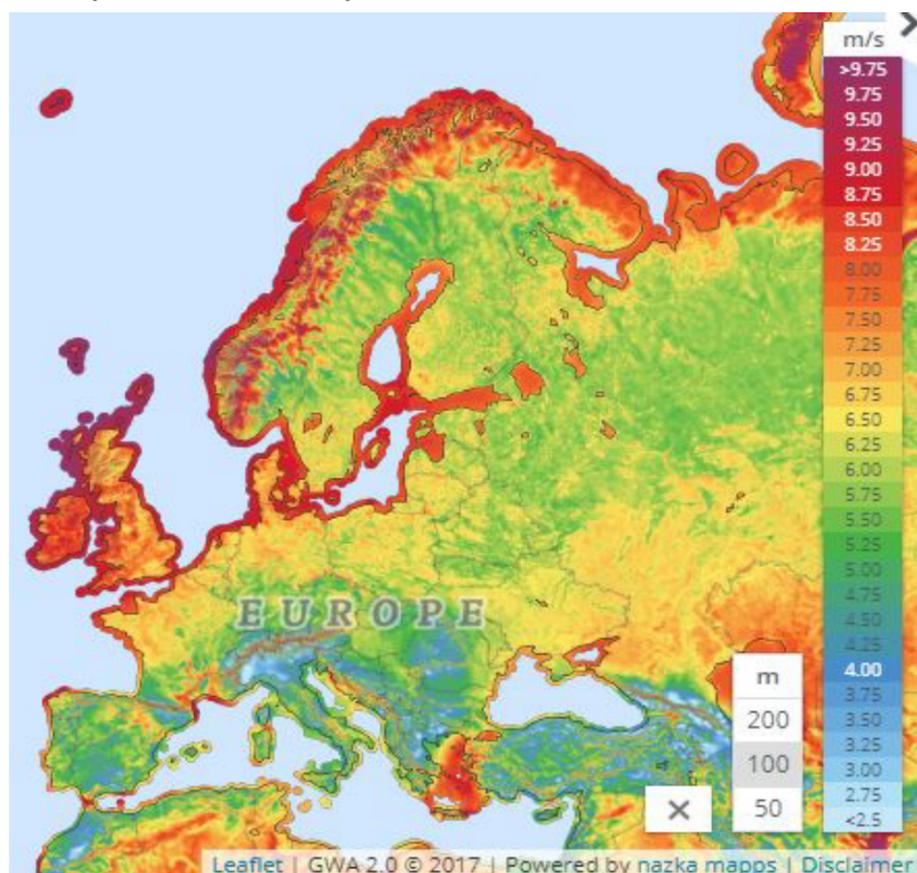
RENEWABLE ENERGY:

HYDRO: Existing dams in the Alps can be sustained;
Additional energy is only possible if areas will be flooded that are currently protected.

BIOMASS: Agricultural biowaste provides a significant share of biomass.
Energy Crops could provide a significant increase in available Biomass, especially in France.

WIND & SUN: See respective maps below.

Wind Speed at 100 m in European Countries



Photovoltaic Solar Electricity Potential in European Countries

