

Policy Background

A European energy policy must pursue the objective of a sustainable, competitive and secure supply of energy. If the EU continues on its present course, this key objective will not be attained. In January 2007, the European Commission adopted an energy policy for Europe. This was supported by several documents on different aspects of energy and included an action plan to meet the major energy challenges Europe faces. Each European citizen must be informed of these challenges and the role they should play in meeting them.

A diversified mix of energies will increase security of supply.

Key Issues

France is the most important nuclear energy producer in EU. Nuclear energy, used for electricity generation, accounts for over 40% of France's primary energy supply. France exhibits an energy import dependency close to average EU levels, with the majority of imports being oil which is the second most important source of energy. The share of gas, also imported, has been steadily increasing in recent years. Renewable sources, biomass and hydro, participate to a significant extent in the energy and electricity mix. Transport is the sector that consumes the largest share of final energy. Energy demand has been growing steadily. Given its strong commitment to nuclear energy, France remains one of the EU countries with the lowest CO₂ per capita emissions.

Key Figures (2004)

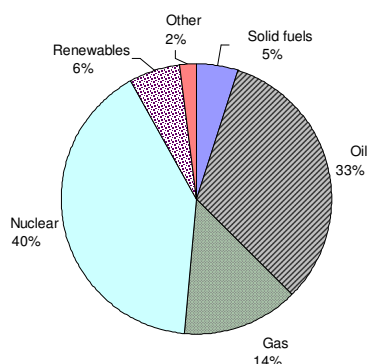
Mtoe	Primary Energy Supply	Domestic Production	Net Imports	Final Energy Consumption	Electricity Generation (TWh)
Solid fuels	14.1	0.5	13.3	4.8	25.8
Oil	92.8	1.7	94.1	74.0	5.9
Gas	39.2	1.1	37.8	33.4	21.2
Nuclear	115.6	115.6			448.2
Electricity			-5.3	35.8	
Renewables	17.3	17.4	-0.1	9.9	66.0
Other	-5.3				5.2
Total	273.7	136.4	139.8	157.9	572.2

The source for all data is the European Commission, unless otherwise stated

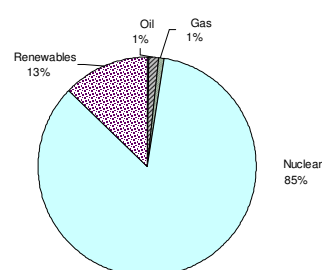
Key Indicators (2004)

	FRANCE	EU-27
Energy per capita (kgoe/cap)	4 402	3 689
Energy intensity (toe/MEUR '00)	178	185
Energy import dependency %	50.5	50.1
CO ₂ Emissions (Mt)	382	4 004
CO ₂ intensity (tCO ₂ /toe)	1.4	2.2
CO ₂ per capita (kg/cap)	6 148	8 180

2004 Primary Energy Supply



2004 Domestic Production

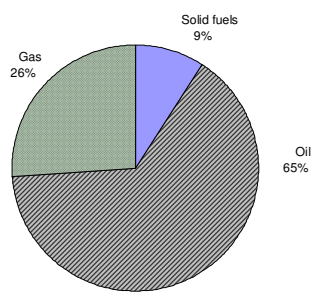
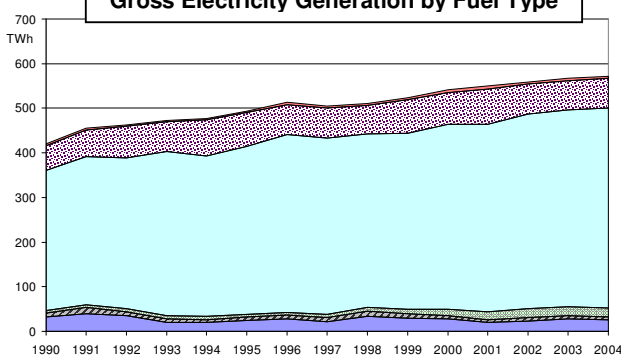
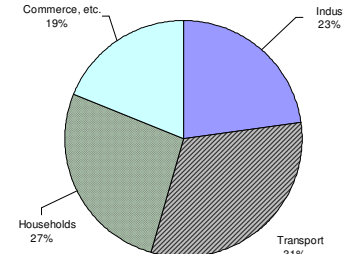


Primary Energy Supply

Primary energy supply has been steadily increasing in France, exhibiting a total increase of 21% over the period 1990-2004. Nuclear energy and oil dominate the primary supply of France with an aggregate share of 73%. The share of nuclear energy is much higher than the EU-27 average of 14%, having increased by 43% since 1990. Although the participation of natural gas in total energy supply has grown significantly in recent years (51% over the period 1990-2004), its share in the energy mix is still below the EU-27 average of 24%. Renewable sources have a contribution in primary energy supply at a level very close to the EU-27 average.

Domestic Production

France is a major producer of nuclear energy, the largest within the EU. The production of solid fuels has reduced significantly since 1990 and ended in 2004. Renewable energy (mainly biomass and hydro) accounted for 13% of France's domestic production in 2004, slightly above the EU-27 average of 12%.

<p>Imports</p> <p>France is a major importer of oil (which accounts for 65% of total net imports), with key sources of supply including Norway, Saudi Arabia, the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan and Iran. France also imports significant quantities of natural gas from Norway, Russia, the Netherlands, Algeria and Egypt. Gas imports have increased by 55% over the period 1990-2004 reflecting increased demand. Australia and South Africa are the main suppliers for hard coal. France is a large exporter of electricity to neighbouring countries (including Italy and Spain).</p>	<p>2004 Net Imports by Energy Product</p>  <table border="1"><caption>2004 Net Imports by Energy Product</caption><thead><tr><th>Energy Product</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Oil</td><td>65%</td></tr><tr><td>Gas</td><td>26%</td></tr><tr><td>Solid fuels</td><td>9%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Energy Product	Percentage	Oil	65%	Gas	26%	Solid fuels	9%																																																																																																								
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<p>Electricity Generation</p> <p>Nuclear energy accounts for the 78.3% of electricity generation in France, far above the EU-27 average (31%). In 2004, the 59 installed nuclear power plants produced more than 115 Mtoe of nuclear energy 43% higher than in 1990. The share of renewable sources, mainly hydro generation, in electricity slightly is around 10%. Coal and gas together contribute around 12% and the share of gas is increasing. Electricity generation in France increased by 36% over the period 1990-2004.</p>	<p>Gross Electricity Generation by Fuel Type</p>  <table border="1"><caption>Gross Electricity Generation by Fuel Type (TWh)</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Coal</th><th>Oil</th><th>Gas</th><th>Nuclear</th><th>Renewables</th><th>Other</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1990</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>350</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>1991</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>360</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>1992</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>370</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>1993</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>380</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>1994</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>390</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>1995</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>400</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>1996</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>410</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>1997</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>420</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>1998</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>430</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>1999</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>440</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>2000</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>450</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>2001</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>460</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>2002</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>470</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>2003</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>480</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>2004</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>490</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Coal	Oil	Gas	Nuclear	Renewables	Other	1990	10	10	10	350	10	10	1991	10	10	10	360	10	10	1992	10	10	10	370	10	10	1993	10	10	10	380	10	10	1994	10	10	10	390	10	10	1995	10	10	10	400	10	10	1996	10	10	10	410	10	10	1997	10	10	10	420	10	10	1998	10	10	10	430	10	10	1999	10	10	10	440	10	10	2000	10	10	10	450	10	10	2001	10	10	10	460	10	10	2002	10	10	10	470	10	10	2003	10	10	10	480	10	10	2004	10	10	10	490	10	10
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<p>Final Energy Consumption</p> <p>Transport is the single most energy-consuming sector in France, remaining fairly constant in recent years. The share of industrial demand is slightly below EU average levels. Commerce exhibits an increase of 40% since 1990, in terms of energy consumption, exceeding thus the EU-27 average of 15%. Oil dominates in terms of types of energy consumed, while gas and electricity follow.</p>	<p>2004 Final Energy Consumption by Sector</p>  <table border="1"><caption>2004 Final Energy Consumption by Sector</caption><thead><tr><th>Sector</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Transport</td><td>31%</td></tr><tr><td>Households</td><td>27%</td></tr><tr><td>Industry</td><td>23%</td></tr><tr><td>Commerce, etc.</td><td>19%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Sector	Percentage	Transport	31%	Households	27%	Industry	23%	Commerce, etc.	19%																																																																																																						
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<p>For further information</p> <p>If you want to find more data on France or other Member State energy markets, go to http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/energy_transport/figures/pocketbook/2006_en.htm</p> <p>Further fact sheets on France and other Member States can be found on: http://ec.europa.eu/energy/energy_policy/facts_en.htm</p> <p>What is meant by.....?</p> <p><i>Energy Import Dependency</i> shows the extent to which a country relies upon imports in order to meet its energy needs. It is calculated using the following formula: net imports / (primary energy supply + bunkers)</p> <p><i>Energy Intensity</i> gives an indication of the effectiveness with which energy is being used to produce added value. It is defined as the ratio of Primary Energy Supply to Gross Domestic Product</p> <p><i>Final Energy Consumption</i> is the energy finally consumed in the transport, industrial, commercial, agricultural, public and household sectors. It excludes deliveries to the energy transformation sector and to the energy industries themselves</p> <p><i>Primary Energy Supply</i>: The quantity of energy consumed within the borders of a country: primary production + recovered products + imports + stock changes - exports - bunkers (i.e. quantities supplied to sea-going ships)</p> <p>Disclaimer</p> <p>Views expressed in this document have not been adopted or in any way approved by the European Commission and should not be relied upon as a statement of the Commission's views.</p> <p>The Commission does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this document, nor does it accept responsibility for any use made thereof.</p>																																																																																																																	