Questionnaire for the Avosetta meeting in Oslo, April 1-2, 2011:

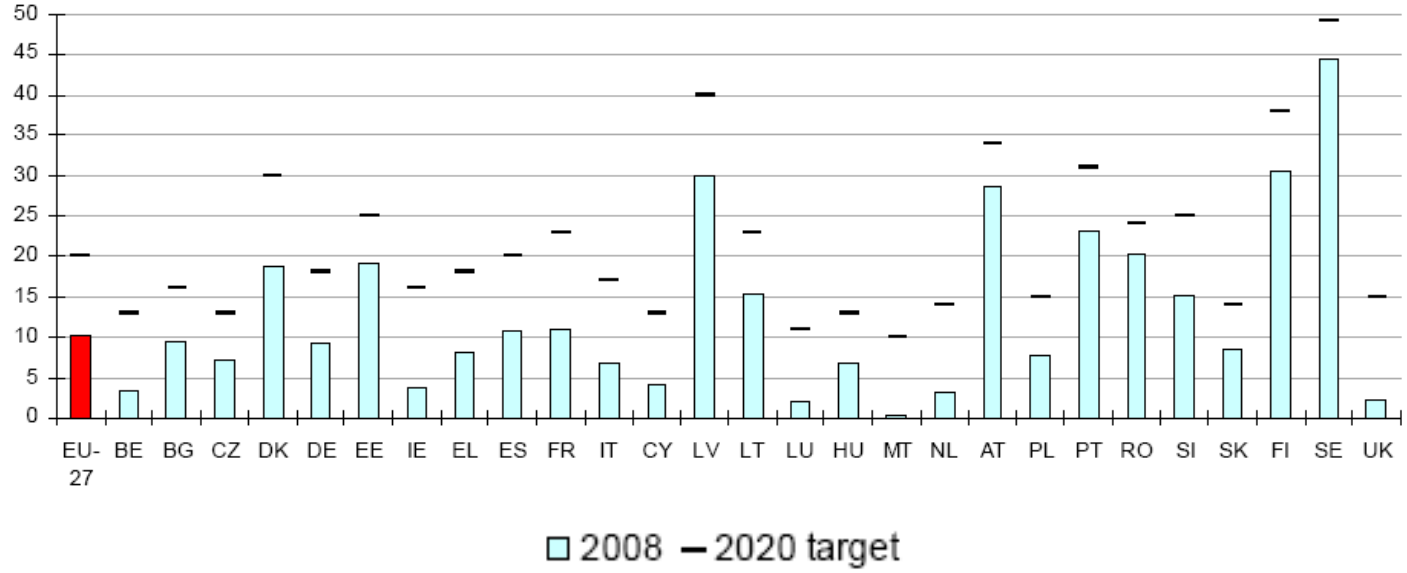
Legal issues related to the promotion and regulation of renewable energy

Questions:

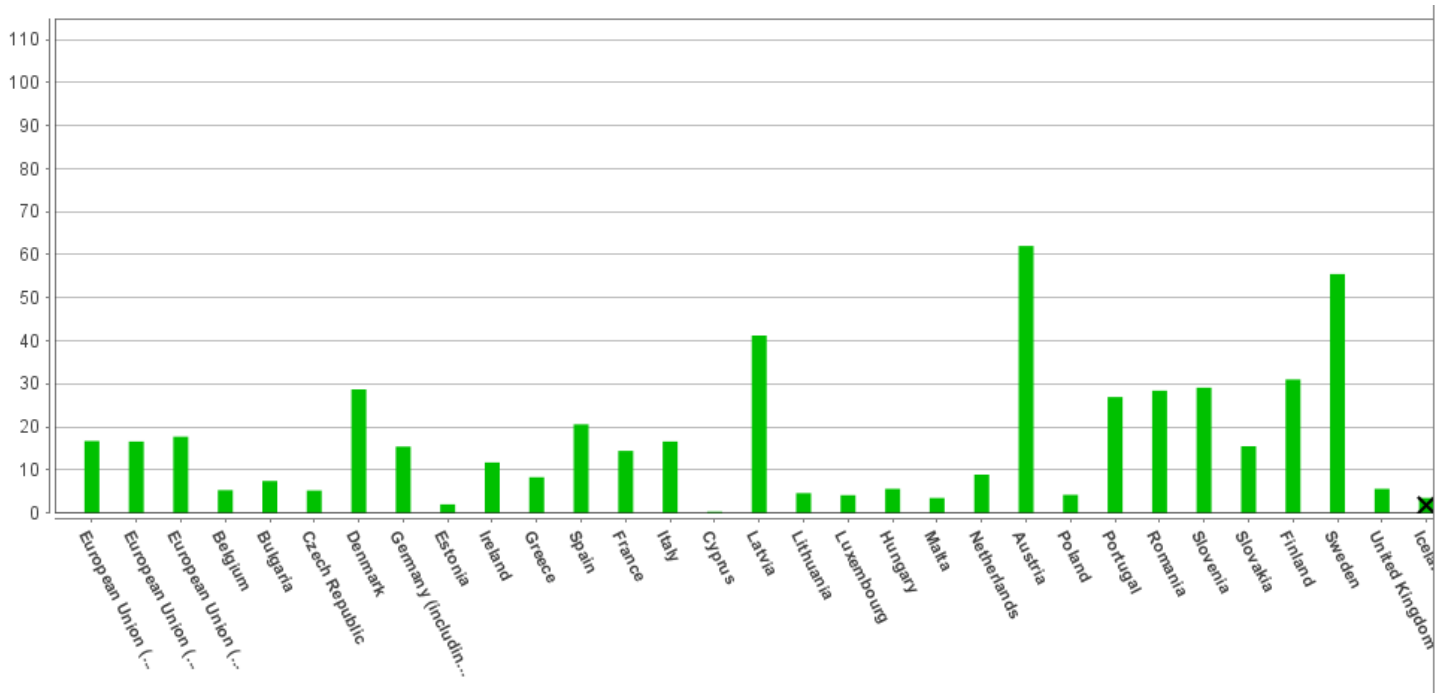
1.	What is the share of renewable energies in overall final energy consumption in your country?

In 2008 the share of renewable energies in overall final energy consumption in Portugal was 23,2%.

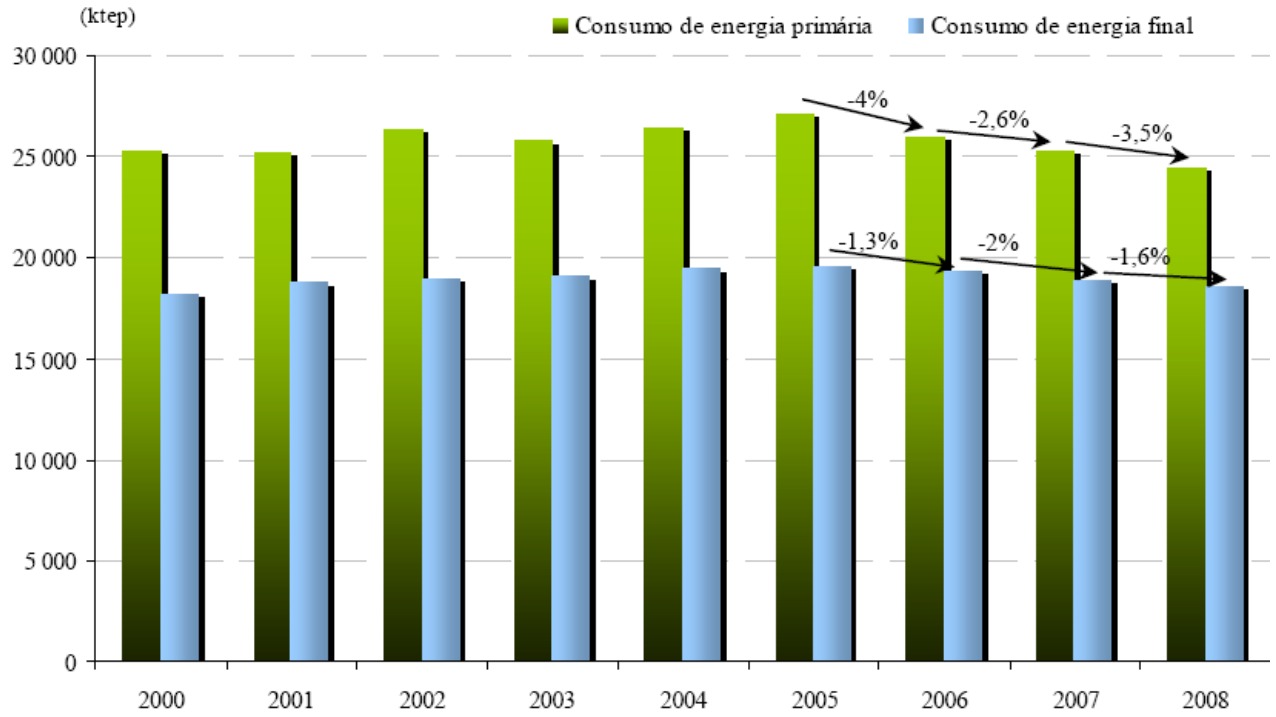
Contribution of renewable energy to gross final energy consumption in 2008 per Member State:



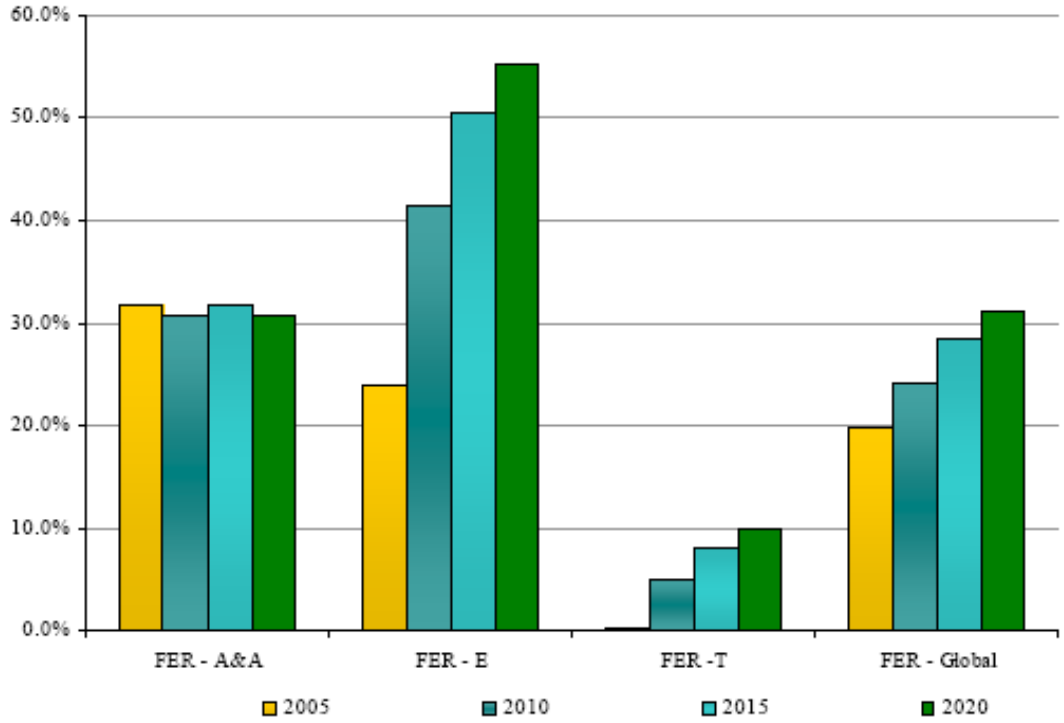
Electricity generated from renewable resources per Member State:



Evolution of primary and final energy consumption:



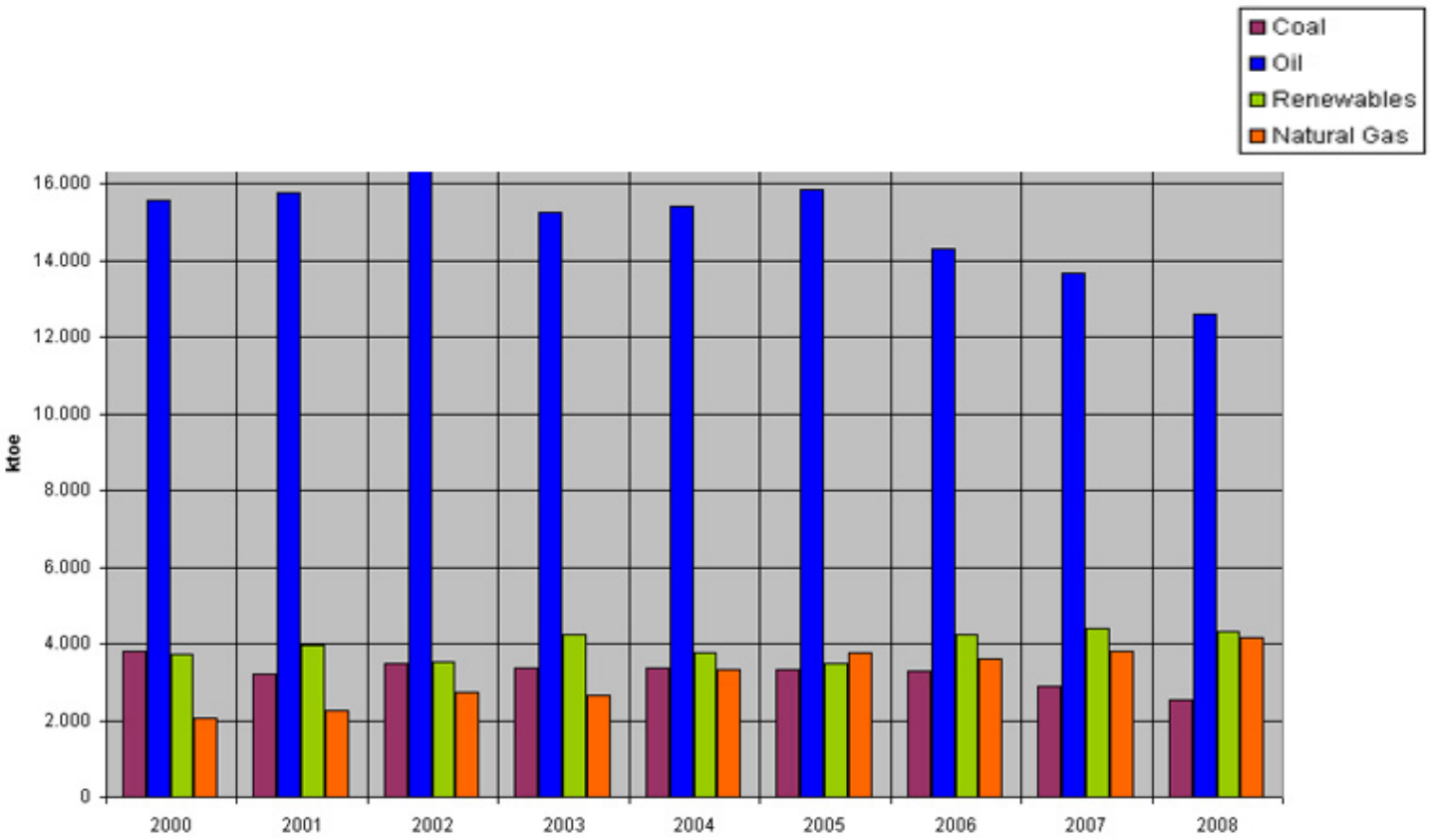
Predictable evolution of the importance of RES in heating and cooling (FER A&A), electricity (FER-E), transport (FER-T) and global (FER-Global).



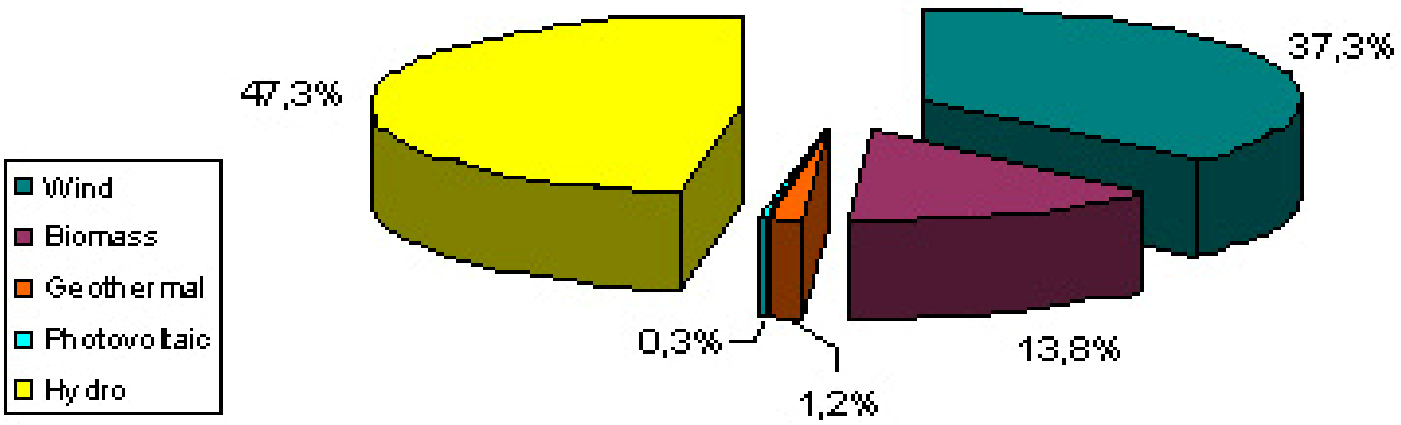
For further statistical data see annex I.

2. From what sources is this renewable energy? How will / should the proportion and composition of renewable energy develop in your country? Can the requirements of the Directive 2009/28/EC be met or exceeded?

The evolution of the primary energy consumption in Portugal, in the period 2000-2008:



Electric energy produced from renewable energy sources in Portugal (2008)



Wind Energy: installation of 2 000 MW of power that was already allocated by 2012; to reach 8500 MW of installed capacity in 2020;

Hydropower: 8 600 MW of installed capacity in 2020; implementation of an action plan for small-scale hydropower for the licensing of 250 MW; development of reversible capacity;

Biomass: Installation of power already allocated (250 MW), introducing flexible mechanisms in the implementation of projects; promotion of the production of forest biomass;

Solar: 1500 MW of installed capacity in 2020; up-dating of Microgeneration Programme and introduction of a Minigeneration Programme; development of a new industrial cluster based on concentrated solar energy for demonstration projects; promotion of thermal solar energy;

Waves, geothermal and hydrogen: implementation of a pilot project for the wave energy (250 MW in 2020); promotion of a new sector in the geothermal area (250 MW in 2020); exploitation of the potential of hydrogen;

Biofuels and biogas: implementation of the European Directives and of the best practices related to biofuels; exploitation of the potential related to biogas from the waste anaerobic digestion.

National Energy Strategy (ENE 2020) Expected Deliverables by 2020:

Reduction of external energy dependence to 74% in 2020;

Achievement of the 2020 climate change commitments:
- 31% of final energy from renewable sources,
- 20% of reduction in final energy consumption;

Reduction of the energy trade balance by 25%, through energy generation from endogenous sources (reduction of imports = 2 000 millions €/year in 2020);

Consolidation of the renewable energies cluster, ensuring a Gross Value Added (GVA) of 3 800 millions €, creating an additional of 100 000 jobs by 2020;

Reinforcing the development of the industrial cluster associated with energy efficiency, enabling the creation of 21 000 jobs,
- Investment of 13 000 millions € by 2020,
- Additional exports of 400 millions €;

Promotion of the sustainable development and the creation of conditions for fulfilling the Portuguese goals of greenhouse gases emissions under the European commitments.

3. Describe the key national legislation to promote renewable energies.

a. Subsidies and other financial support?
b. Purchase guarantees? (example: feed-in tariffs?)
c. Quota system? (example: "green certificates"?)
d. A special legal framework for the installation of facilities for the production of renewable energy sources? (short description)
e. Sustainability requirements for biomass / biofuels production? (art. 17-19 of 2009/28/EC)

Subsidies:

According to the National Strategic Reference Framework (investment priorities for regional and sectoral programmes to be supported by the European Union over the seven-year period 2007-13) expenditures in renewable energies are considered important investments and therefore eligible for public support.

Additionaly, the government supports pilot projects for generating wave power.

Purchase guarantees:

To promote small scale renewable energy generation (wave, wind, solar, mini-hydro power, biomass, etc), the purchase of renewable energy is granted a higher feed-in tariff (higher price per kilowatt paid to the producers of renewable energy).

Quota system:
Mandatory incorporation of a quota of renewable combustibles in the fossil fuels: 2011 and 2012 — 5 %; 2013 and 2014 — 5,5 %; c) 2015 and 2016 — 7,5 %; 2017 and 2018 — 9 %; 2019 and 2020 — 10 %.

Fiscal instruments:

Article 66 nº 2 h) of the Constitution mandates the State to "prevent and control pollution" and "ensure that fiscal policy conciliates development, environmental protection and quality of life".

a) Downgrading or exemption of taxes:

Lower VAT for renewable energy appliances and accessories.

Fiscal benefits (income tax reduction) for household's purchasing of renewable energy heating systems.

There are fiscal benefits for industrial investments in shifting to renewable energy

The production of a limited amount of bio fuels can benefit from reduced tax. It is illegal to produce sell or use without authorisation and there is a strong competition for the distribution of shares.

b) Upgrading or creating new taxes:

There is a stronger tax burden on diesel fuel for heating and on industrial fuels.

Direct taxes on fossil fuels (tax on oil products) depend on the polluting power of the fuels (gasoline, diesel) and can represent around 60% of the fossil fuels price.

On purchasing a car, a tax on automobile vehicles must be paid. Until 2005 levy used depend on the cubic capacity ("cylinder") of the engine but now it depends on its emissions. Less polluting vehicles pay less

automobile tax. The same criteria are valid for the circulation tax for automobile vehicles which must be paid every year.

In 2008 a tax on inefficient light bulbs was created.

Legal framework

Mandatory certification of the buildings' energy efficiency (renewable energies for central heating and cooling, and for production of hot sanitary waters)

Tourist facilities in protected nature conservation areas must be energy efficient and based mostly on renewable energies

Creation of a legal framework for wave energy plant permits (the absence of this regulatory framework was an obstacle even to the development of pilot projects).

No administrative authorisation procedure needed for adapting and installing renewable energies in residential buildings (photovoltaic solar panels, wind generators, etc.)

Total exemption of permit for management (including production, transport, and recovery) of forest and agriculture biomass for energy production.

Simplification of the authorisation procedure for renewable power plants in protected areas (Natura 2000, national network of protected areas or national ecologic reserve as long as the outcome of the EIA or of the appropriate assessment applicable isn't negative. In other words, if the assessment is positive (with or without conditions) no other entity has to be heard: neither the institute for nature conservation, nor the regional development and coordination entity (both public bodies, dependent on the Ministry of the environment) not the directing bodies of the protected site.

Public campaigns:

Collection of used cooking oil.

Free exchange of old incandescent light bulbs with new efficient lamps.

Strategic documents:

National action plan for renewable energies, national dams plan, national forest strategy, national waste strategy.

4. Describe mayor legal instruments, arguments, and court decisions concerning environmental protection issues of renewables.

he major environmental control of renewables comes from environmental impact assessment and strategic assessment. For all energy sources, the authorisation procedure is simplified in the conditions previously explained. For biofuels, the law transposing Directive 2009/28 establishes sustainability requirements.

The courts have been asked to decide on cases related to renewables in what concerns:

a) Energy transportation: the proximity of power poles and overhead cables has been contested
b) Wind energy production: opposition to the authorisation of wind farms in Natura 2000 sites
c) Hydro energy production: the decision to build 10 large dams (in some cases affecting Natura 2000 sites) has been contested
d) Tax regime for biofuels: tort cases based on unauthorised production of biofuel and complaints about the distribution of tax exemptions
e) Direct use of biomass: appeal against the decision to incinerate processed waste (called "combustible derived from waste")

Other energy sources basically haven't been contested: mini-hydro, solar, biofuels, wave energy.

5. Is there a national debate about the sense and nonsense of renewable energies, and if so, has this lead to changes or corrections of the regulatory framework?

Despite the constant increase of energy needs, Portugal is still one of the EU countries with lower electricity consumption per capita - in 2008 it amounted to 4822 kWh, 1.69 toe/inhabitant, ranking 20th among European countries. Only Malta, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Romania recorded lower consumptions per capita.

In the household sector, there was a decrease on electricity consumption per lodging (2510 kWh/lodging in 2008, against 2611 kWh/lodging in 2007).

However, Portugal has scarce indigenous energy resources, namely fossil fuels (oil, coal and gas). The shortage in primary energy sources leads to a high dependence on energy imports of primary fossil sources (83.3% in 2008). The present national energy scenario in Portugal is characterized by a significant external dependence, with an energy system largely dependent on fossil primary sources (i.e. oil, natural gas and coal), and an energy demand growth rate significantly higher than GDP growth rate.

In relative terms, oil represents 51.6% of the total primary energy consumption in 2008, when compared to 53.8% in 2007. In the last ten years, natural gas, diversified the energy supply structure and contributed to the reduction of the external dependence on oil. A positive evolution of the penetration of the natural gas in the national energy mix has been recorded, representing in 2008, 17.0 % of the total primary energy. Coal consumption accounted for 10.3% of the total primary energy in 2008.

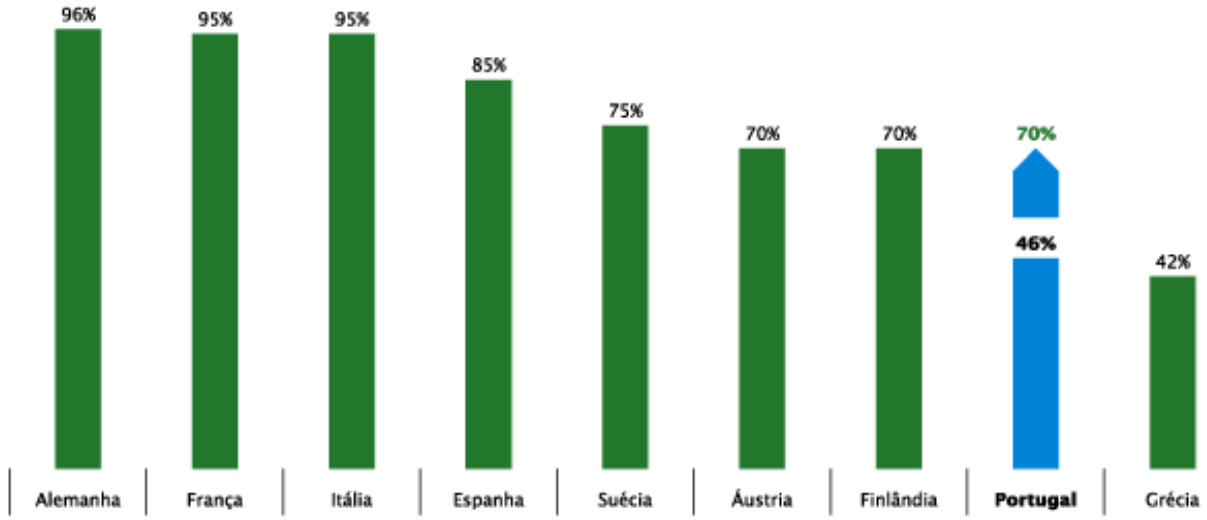
This explains the importance of renewables such as hydropower, wind, solar, geothermal, biogas, biomass and waste.

Nowadays the exploitation of almost every source of renewable energy depends on environmental balancing of interests through EIA and more recently through strategic assessment.

Except for hydropower plants, all the other sources of renewable energy are quite recent in the national energetic panorama. The traditional use of the other energy sources was limited to very punctual and individual uses (for instance of wind ─ in windmills ─, geothermal energy ─ for cooking─ biomass ─ in fireplaces for household heating), etc.

The controversy around hydroelectric power plants in Portugal deserves a brief explanation.

Hydro potential in Europe (in power) and objectives for Portugal in 2020:



In recent history the decisions to authorize the building of new dams have always lead to social convulsions, sometimes with political consequences.

1. Vilarinho das Furnas Dam

The older case, in the late sixties, was the construction of Vilarinho das Furnas Dam, in the north of Portugal. In those times the political decisions were pushed forward without background studies, and also without consultation. Participation wasn't even in the minds of the policy makers.

In 1969, the peoples of Vilarinho das Furnas village were notified through edicts posted all over the village that they has one year to remove their belongings and leave their homes because the village was in the middle of the basin of the future Dam to be built in the river Homem. This quite distressing process for the 57 families living together in the communitarian[1] village had nationwide repercussion.

[1] The Village was organised colectively, with collective means of production ─ oven, mill, cattle ─ and the decisions were taken by a local Council.

However, the Dam was concluded in 1972 and the ruins of the village are still visited through diving.

In the nineties, two large hydro projects agitate the national public opinion: the Fozcoa Dam and the Alqueva Dam.

2. Fozcoa Dam

The construction of the Fozcoa Dam in the river Coa was proposed in 1989 by the Portuguese Electrical Company-EDP, one of the major European operators in the energy sector and the largest Portuguese industrial group. In 1991, the environmental impact assessment of the large dam (a 136 m high wall) identified some Paleolithic rock paintings (mostly zoomorphic figures) and considered them as archeological remains of high scientific interest. This turned out to be the main objection to the project. The construction of the Dam started in 1992 and the works are expected to be concluded in 1998, after the removal of the rocks where the paintings were found. However, in 1993, the lowering of water levels reveals a surprising number of additional Paleolithic engravings. The mobilization of the scientific community, taking the case to UNESCO and to large international scientific bodies, specialized on pre-historic art, alerted the media and the public of what is happening in the Coa Valley. A nationwide battle between the supporters of the Dam on one side, and the defenders of the pre-historic heritage, on the other side, began.

By the end of the year 1994, the controversy around the "pre-historic pictures about to be drowned" is reported in newspapers like The Sunday Times, The New York Times or The Herald International Tribune.

In the Parliament the battle shows its political expression opposing the social democrat party to the socialist party. After the 1995 elections, the socialist party wins and the works are suspended by Ministerial order. As a compensation for the local population who supported the dam, the government approved a Program for the Integrated Development of the Coa Valley to promote the socio-economic development through cultural, educational and touristic activities in the Archeological Park. In 1997 the pictures were classified as national monument and in December 1998 the UNESCO recognized the cultural significance of the Coa Valley engravings, including them in the list of world heritage sites.

3. Alqueva Dam

In the south of Portugal, in the region called Alentejo, the Guadiana River (an international river, shared with Spain), holds the largest Portuguese Dam and one of the largest in Europe.

The Alqueva Dam project dates back to the seventies. It was first approved by the Council of Ministers in 1975. Since then several environmental impact assessments were made, and the project was successively given green light (several political decisions ordering further works in 1976, 1980, 1995, 1996, 1998) and suspended (1978, 1985, 1993, 1994). Finally, in 2002 the gates of the dam were closed and the dam began to fill up.

The main environmental impacts identified were several colonies of endangered and endemic species (of fauna and flora) lost, a large number of *habitats* affected, climate changes, archaeological remains and yet another village drowned (this time, Aldeia da Luz). As a result, several minimization and compensation measures were implemented: colonies of creeping plants and thousands of cork trees were transplanted, rabbits and other wild animals were removed from the hundreds of "islands" created by the lake, the archaeological heritage was

recorded using 3D laser images, and an entirely new village (Nova Luz) was built a few kilometers away. Some old values like the church, the collective fountain or the cemetery were transferred to the new village. The final result has been criticized and today the new village is now almost abandoned.

Since economically the Alentejo is a depressed region, with almost no industry and poor agriculture, the Alqueva Dam was anxiously expected by the population. Although the core of the project is producing hydropower based on a huge dam, it is considered a "multiple purpose hydro project". Being a very dry region, with poor soils, where only rain fed crops (cereals) were viable, the large irrigation system associated with the project, allowing intensive agriculture, was one of the most important dimensions of the project. Besides, Alqueva is a reservoir of drinking water, important both for human and for animal supply. In September 2004, a drought caused the massive death of cattle and an impressive economic loss. But the most controversial aspect of the project is the new *industry* created around it: tourism. In fact, with a surface of 250 km^2 and 1,100 kilometers of borders, it is said to be the largest artificial lake in Europe. The potential for tourism activities has been largely used to create new upper class tourism developments, strongly contested both for the environmental impacts and for their segregationist nature.

4. The National Dam Plan

In 2007 the strategic environmental impact assessment of the National Damn Plan gives approves the plan to build ten new huge hydroelectric dams. This is considered a project of strategic importance to ensure the national compliance with the Kyoto Protocol.

After receiving a complaint on the National Dam Program, the European Commission ordered a detailed report on the National Dam program. The result was a document called «Technical assessment of the Portuguese National Programme for Dams with High Hydropower Potential» (Arcadis/Atecma, July 2009) which was not favorable to the National Dam Plan. Nevertheless the Commission decided to file the complaint.

In 2010, the environmental impact assessments of the ten projects comes to an end. The main risks are environmental (although social risks were also analyzed): violation of the Water Framework Directive in what concerns the quality objectives for water, violation of Natura 2000 Directive, regarding species and *habitats*, etc. The result of the EIA is favorable to 9 out of 10 dams. The Pardoselos dam was not approved because of a protected and close to extinction river clam. The other 9 were submitted to extensive environmental and social conditions and compensations.

Anyway many practices have changed for the better in the dam authorisation procedure in Portugal:

- now it's the administration that chooses the placement of the dams (it used to be the concessionaire);
- now the social and environmental impacts are taken into account when deciding the placement (it used to be only the hydroelectric capacity);
- now the selection is dependent on a strategic assessment;
- now the State receives a compensation rewarding the concession;
- now there is a public and transparent contest to choose the concessionaire;
- now the dam must ensure multiple uses (like leisure and tourism. It used to be only energy production).

6. Do the existing or planned national legal instruments promoting renewable energies already comply with EU law or are important adaptations required?

Current interpretation of existing legal instruments allows too often and too easy to authorise energy production (namely windfarms) in nature conservation areas.

7. What is the status of adoption of the new pieces of legislation necessary to transpose into domestic law the new provisions of Directive 2009/28/EC?

Two laws were adopted to transpose Directive 2009/28/EC:

- Decree-lw n. 141/2010 of the 31st December
- Decree-law n. 117/2010 of the 25th October (only articles 17 to 19)

8. Were there already court decisions or infringement procedures taken by the Commission concerning this question?

Not that I know of.

9. How well do the public accept renewable energy proposals (eg new on shore, off shore windfarms, biomass plants etc.)?

Renewable energy proposals are, in general, well accepted. As mentioned before, what is questionned is energy transportation, on shore wind energy production in protected sites, large scale hydro energy production and biomass plants using "combustible derived from waste".

10. How does Strategic Environmental Assessment and Environmental Assessment apply to renewables in your country, and any particular legal/procedural issues emerged?

The folowing projects must carry out an EIA:

	Sensitive areas	Averywhere else
(a) Industrial installations for the production of electricity, steam and hot water ;	≥20 MW	≥50 MW
(b) Industrial installations for carrying gas, steam and hot water; transmission of electrical energy by overhead cables (projects not included in Annex I);	Gas, steam and hot water ≥ 2 ha. electrical energy ≥ 110 kV Lines ≥110 kV	Gas, steam and hot water ≥ 5 ha. electrical energy ≥ 110 kV and ≥ 10 km. Lines ≥110 kV
(c) Surface storage of natural gas;	all	≥300 t or ≥1 ha
(d) Underground storage of combustible gases;	≥ 150 t	≥ 300 t
(e) Surface storage of fossil fuels;	20 000 t	100 000 t
(f) Industrial briquetting of coal and lignite;	all	150 t/day
(g) Installations for the processing and storage of radioactive waste (unless included in Annex I);	all	all

(h) Installations for hydroelectric energy production;	all	≥ 20 MW
(i) Installations for the harnessing of wind power for energy production (wind farms);	> 10 towers or ≤ 2km from other parks	> 20 towers or ≤ 2km from other parks

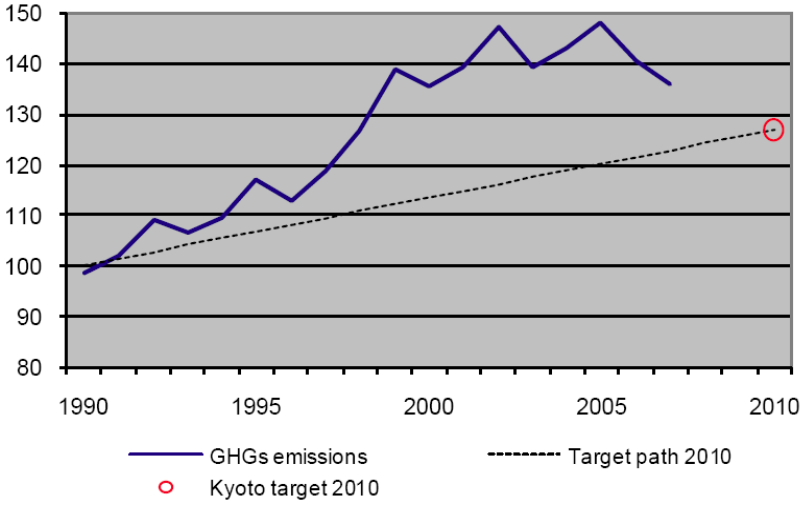
The following plans or programmes must carry out a strategicv assessment:
- plans and programmes which are prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use and which set the framework for future development consent of projects listed in Annexes I and II of Decree-law 69/2000, of the 3rd May or
- plans and programmes which, in view of the likely effect on sites, have been determined to require an assessment
- other plans and programmes which set the framework for future development consent of projects, and which are likely to have significant environmental effects.

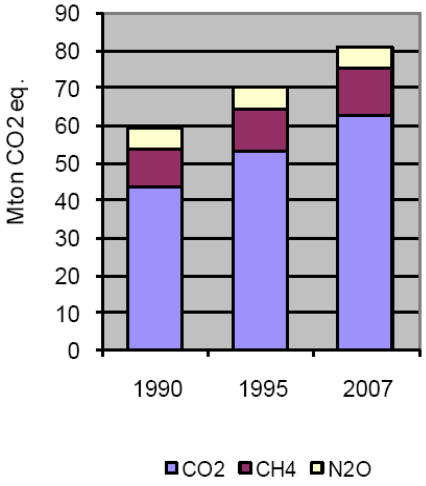
There was Strategic Environmental Assessment of the national network for electricity transport infrastructures (2009-2014) and hopefully now there will be less litigation on energy transportation.

Annex I

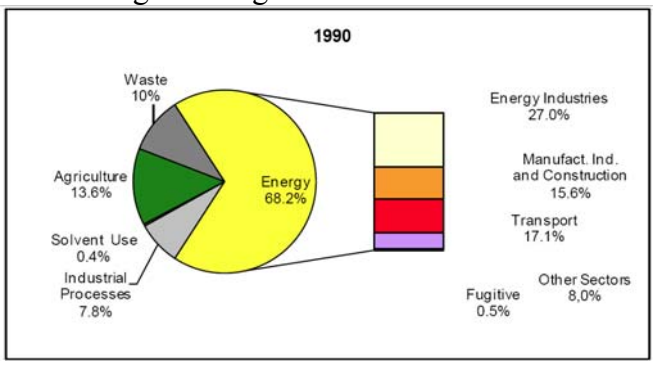
Further statistic data

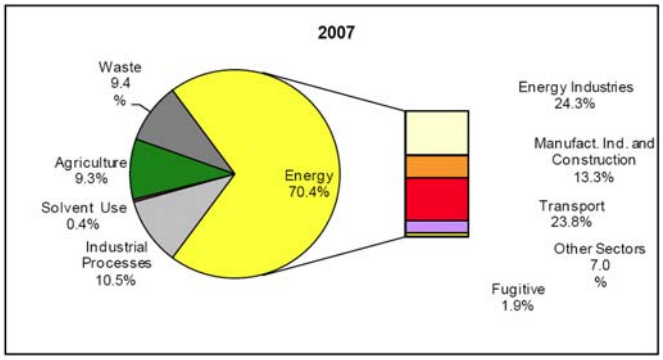
GHG emissions in Portugal 1990-2007:

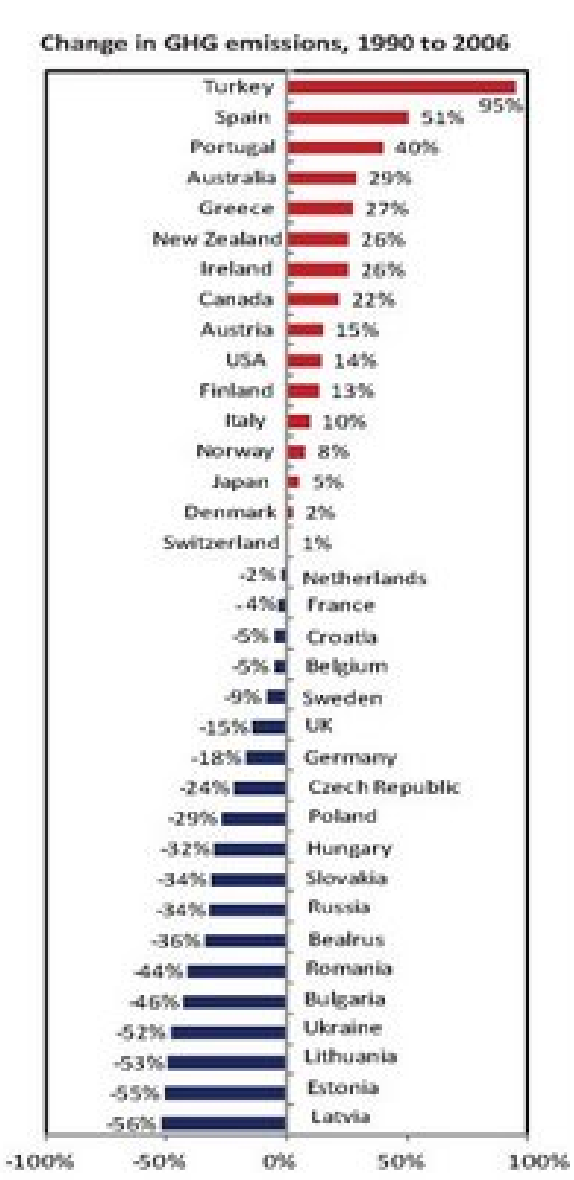


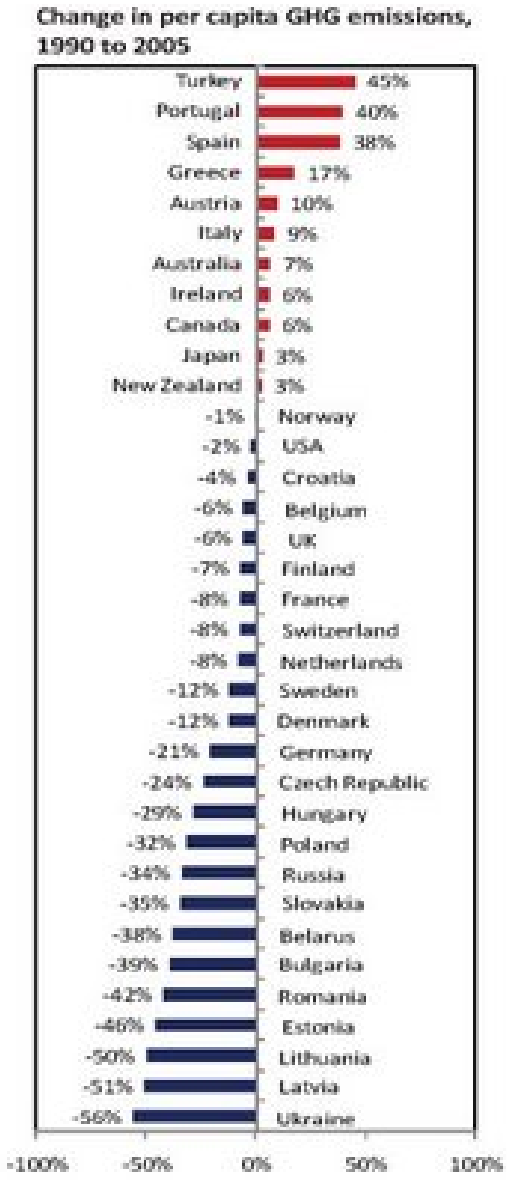


Activities generating GHG emissions:






Change in GHG emissions, 1990 to 2006
Turkey 95%
Spain 51%
Portugal 40%
Australia 29%
Greece 27%
New Zealand 26%
Ireland 26%
Canada 22%
Austria 15%
USA 14%
Finland 13%
Italy 10%
Norway 8%
Japan 5%
Denmark 2%
Switzerland 1%
-2% Netherlands
-4% France
-5% Croatia
-5% Belgium
-9% Sweden
-15% UK
-18% Germany
-24% Czech Republic
-29% Poland
-32% Hungary
-34% Slovakia
-34% Russia
-36% Bealrus
-44% Romania
-46% Bulgaria
-52% Ukraine
-53% Lithuania
-55% Estonia
-56% Latvia
-100% -50% 0% 50% 100%


Change in per capita GHG emissions, 1990 to 2005
Turkey 45%
Portugal 40%
Spain 38%
Greece 17%
Austria 10%
Italy 9%
Australia 7%
Ireland 6%
Canada 6%
Japan 3%
New Zealand 3%
-1% Norway
-2% USA
-4% Croatia
-6% Belgium
-6% UK
-7% Finland
-8% France
-8% Switzerland
-8% Netherlands
-12% Sweden
-12% Denmark
-21% Germany
-24% Czech Republic
-29% Hungary
-32% Poland
-34% Russia
-35% Slovakia
-38% Belarus
-39% Bulgaria
-42% Romania
-46% Estonia
-50% Lithuania
-51% Latvia
-56% Ukraine
-100% -50% 0% 50% 100%

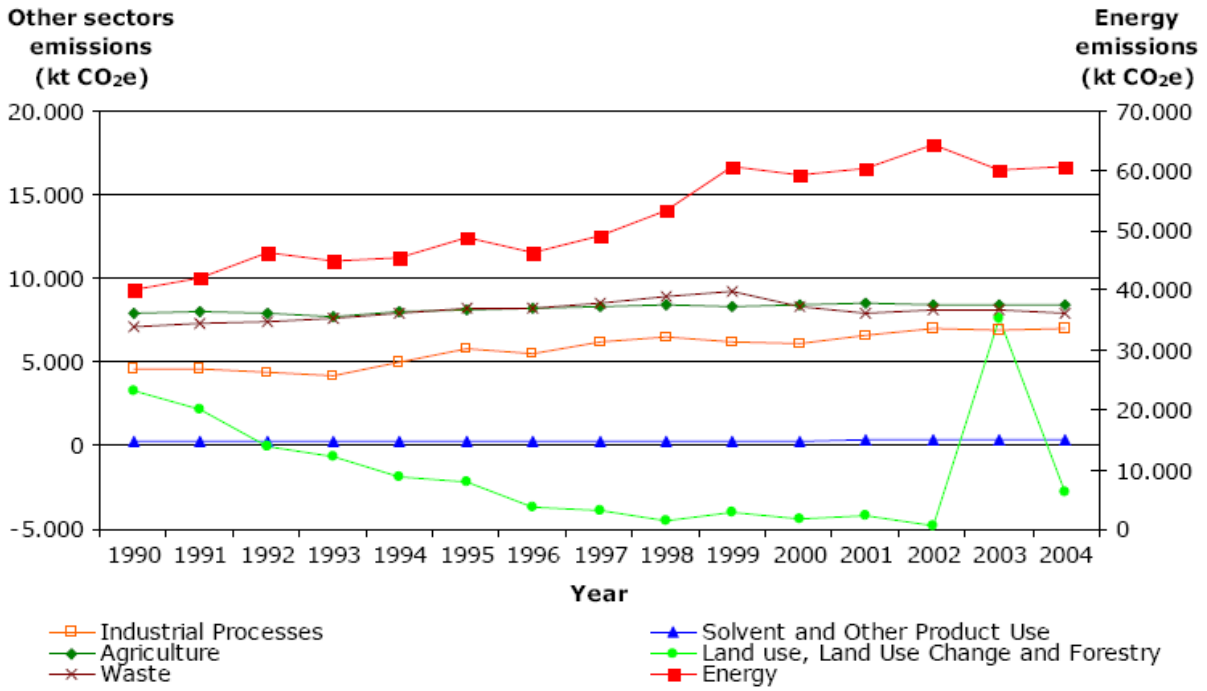
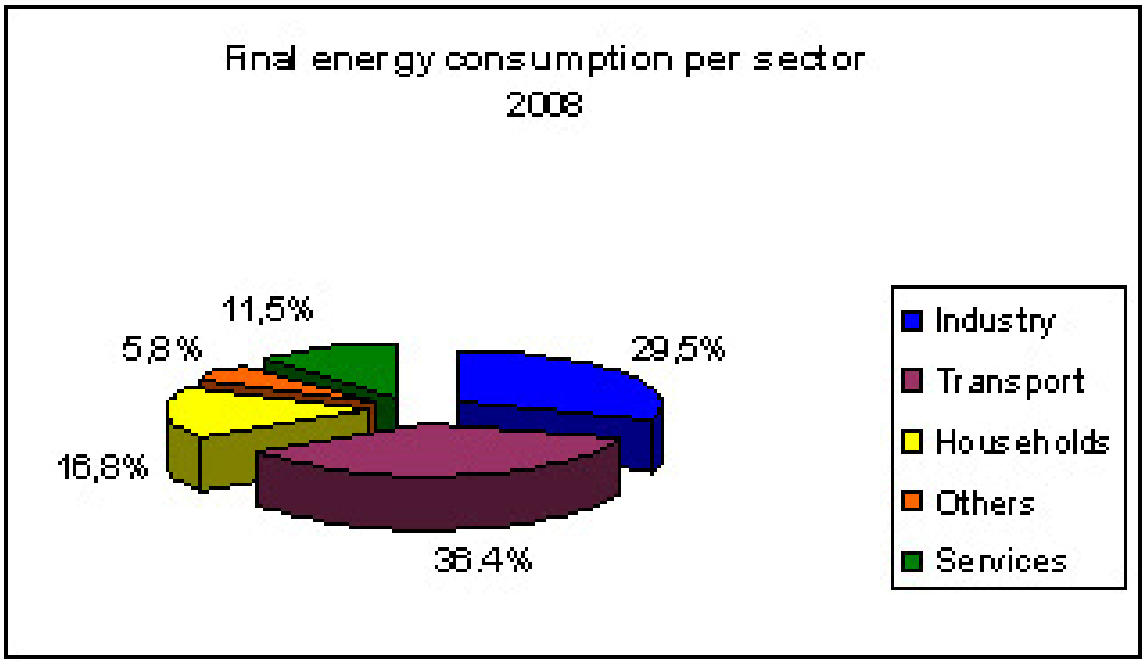


Figure 2. GHG emissions and removals (1990–2004)



Energy intensity in the economy (1995=100)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
PT	**247,44**	**235,87**	**230,99**	**240,32**	**236,74**	**239,97**	**243,44**	**225,14**
EU27	219,48	213,9	214,71	211,76	214,69	212,06	208,56	202,45
EU25	214,94	207,88	208,79	205,8	208,58	206,31	202,86	196,71
EU15	195,69	189,91	190,69	187,95	190,29	188,68	185,53	179,54
AT	139,6	137,1	144,52	144,43	150,96	148,88	149,88	145,01
BE	243,99	247,07	240,58	229,5	239,48	232,22	227,5	218,54
BG	1 986,6	1 940,04	1 938,5	1 817,96	1 781,42	1 622,04	1 606,9	1 554,01
CY	281,98	280,21	272,76	269,34	287,57	254,76	246,67	250,82
CZ	868,41	890,18	890,48	884,71	926,92	892,37	828,5	794,84
DE	163,9	160,1	163,7	160,32	161,93	161,01	158,33	154,75
DK	132,14	121,91	125,04	122,1	127,81	121,23	115,58	118,05
EE	1 398,13	1 215,39	1 229,71	1 112,3	1 134,08	1 081,66	967,42	848,28
ES	227,01	221,51	219,99	220,13	220,86	223,63	220,57	211,33
FI	275,96	258,06	256,24	267,59	278,09	269,96	242,71	252,53
FR	191,03	188,32	190,14	188,31	189,28	187,4	184,88	179,06
GB	234,34	226,86	222,42	212,43	210,64	205,21	202,18	193,25
GR	262,52	236,47	233,08	230,46	222,72	216,24	212,18	204,66
HU	642,04	602,15	589,68	574,77	575,55	539,05	545,82	521,03
IE	187,73	177,66	174,82	167,46	157,37	159,02	143,49	139,25
IT	190,87	182,8	180,28	180,04	189,57	188,65	189,62	185
LT	1 372,15	1 134,01	1 223,53	1 215,22	1 145,53	1 086,73	948,37	861,85
LU	192,88	170,83	172,98	175,61	181,4	189,92	184,49	173,8
LV	840,9	758,63	766,97	707,99	704,42	665,96	613,81	563,22
MT	332,28	222,82	213,09	250,9	251,67	256,92	264,85	239,76
NL	202,13	197,12	198,59	199,96	204,77	204,82	198,7	188,39
PL	730,18	656,67	649,2	630,25	623,05	594,33	582,53	573,97
RO	1 481,46	1 459,79	1 371,41	1 361,17	1 352,2	1 226,1	1 167,35	1 128,01
SE	238,17	209,57	222,46	215,85	209,43	209,68	199,36	188,34
SI	348,13	330,82	336,8	331,32	324,32	319,78	314,36	299,09
SK	976,45	993,74	1 054,71	1 010,28	959,76	907,31	848,29	772,24

Percentage of road transport in the total road freight transport

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
PT	**92,3**	**92,5**	**93,3**	**93,1**	**93**	**94,7 #**	**94,7**	**94,9**	**94,7**
EU27	x	73,9 e	74,9 e	75,6 e	75,8 e	76,1 #e	76,5 e	76,6 e	76,9 e
EU25	74,8 e	74,5 e	75,5 e	76,1 e	76,2 e	76,5 #e	76,9 e	76,8 e	77,1 e
EU15	77,9 e	77,6 e	78,3 e	78,9 e	79,2 e	79,1 #e	79,3 e	78,8 e	78,7 e
AT	66,3	64,8	65,9	65,8	67,4	65,6 #	64,4	63,2	60,9
BE	73,1	77,4	78,3	77,5	76,5	74,9	72,4	71,2	x
BG	x	52,3	60,2 #	62,9	61,7	66,9	70,8	69	70
CY	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
CZ	68,8	68	69,7	73,3	74,5	75,2	74,5	76,1	74,7
DE	67,4	66,1	67,2	67	67,8	66,9	66	65,9	65,7
DK	92,2	92,1	91,8	92,1	92	91,4	92,2	91,8	92,2
EE	32,3	37,3	31,2	30,3	29,1	32,7	35,4	34,7	43,2
ES	92,1	92,8	93,2	94,1	94,3	94,9	95,2	95,4	95,9
FI	75	75,8	75,4	76,6	75,3	76	76,5	72,7	73,9
FR	76,8	76	77,9	77,8	78,8	79,9	80,5	80,9	81,5 e
GB	90,1	90	89,3	89,7	89,8	88,8 e	88,2 e	86,4 e	88,5 e
GR	98,4 e	x	x	x	97,7 #	x	97,4	98,1	97,1
HU	68,2	68,1 #	67,3	65,5	65,6	65,9	69,2	71,6	74,4
IE	95,1	96,2	96	97,1	97,5	97,7	98,3	98,8	99,3
IT	89,1	89	89,4 "	90,4 "	89,5 "	89,5 "	90,3 "	90,1 "	89,3 "
LT	49,6	46,6	51,7	52,3	50	51,3	56,1	58,4	58,5
LU	86,2	87,8	89,6	91,5	92	90,9	92,5	91,5	93,8
LV	25,4	26,5	27,4	29,2	27,5	28,4	29,8	39	41,9
MT	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
NL	64,8	63,4	63	63,3	64,6	64,7	63,6	63,1	x
PL	55,7	56,9	61,1	62,2	63	66,1 #	69	70,4	74,3 e
RO	43,5	42,9	49,6	57,3	62,4	63,7 #	67,3	70,5	71,3
SE	63,5 e	63,9	63,6	65,6	64,5	63,9	64	64,2	63,5
SI	70 "	70 "	71,3	68,2	68,2	72,2	77,3	78,2	79,2
SK	61,6	53 #	53,6	58,7	62,1	65,4	70,3	68,8	73,6

Percentage of automobile transport in the total passenger transport

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
PT	77,4"	78,7"	79,8"	82"	82,1"	82,2"	82,5"	82,8"
EU27	x	x	x	83,5"	x	x	83,4"	83,4"
EU25	x	x	x	83,9"	x	x	83,7"	83,7"
EU15	84,6"	84,6"	84,7"	84,9"	85"	84,7"	84,4"	84,3"
AT	79,6	79,2	79,4	79,4	79,5	79,2	79,3	79,4
BE	83,4"	83,4	83,2	82,5	81,6	81,2	80,3	79,9
BG	x	56"	57,2"	56,1"	61"	64,5"	64,3"	x
CZ	73,6"	73,2"	71,9	73,8	74,6	75,6	74,8	75,6
DE	85,7	85,2	85,5	86,1	86,1	86,1	85,6	85,7
DK	80,2	79,7	79,2	79,3	79,4	79,7	79,7	79,8
EE	x	x	x	x	x	x	77	76
ES	81,2	81,5	81,3	81,9	82,5	81,7	82	82,6
FI	83,3	83,4	83,8	84,1	84,4	84,8	84,9	84,9
FR	86,6	86,1	86,6	86,4	86,6	86,2	85,8	85,3"
GB	88,3	88,2	88,3	88,6	88,4	88,1	87,8	87,4
GR	67,1"	69,2"	70,8"	71,9"	73,1"	74,5"	75,4"	76,3"
HU	63	62,1	61,9	61,5	61,6	61,9	63	63,2"
IE	73,1"	73,7"	73,9"	74,2"	74,8"	75,5"	75,4"	76,1"
IT	83	83,8#	83,4	83,3	83,2	82,8	82	81,9"
LT	x	x	x	82"	85"	86,6	89,4	90,5
LU	84,9"	85,5"	85,2"	84,6"	85,7"	85,6"	85,5"	85,3"
LV	x	x	x	66,5"	x	x	76,2	x
NL	86,3	86	86	86,4	87,5#	87,9"	87,5"	87,5"
PL	72,3	72,8	74,7	77	77,6	78,9	80,7	82,5
RO	x	69,9"	72,3"	76,3"	74,3"	74,9"	74"	x
SE	84,1	83,7	83,6	83,6	84,3	84,7	84,6	84,1
SI	80,8	82,9	83,5	83,9	83,5	84,7	85,4	85,6
SK	66,6	67,9	68,5	69,6	71,5	70,6	72,7	72,7