

# Oil and petroleum products - a statistical overview

Statistics Explained

*Data extracted on 4 May 2025  
Planned article update: May 2027*

## Highlights

Production of crude oil in the EU remained unchanged from 2023.

Since 2022, imports of oil and petroleum products from Russia decreased by 89.6%. This decrease was compensated by increased imports from United States, Norway and Kazakhstan.

This article provides an overview of oil statistics covering [crude oil](#) as well as [petroleum products](#). Energy statistics are available for all 27 EU [EU countries](#) and several non-EU countries. Data cover the period 1990 to 2024.

For decades, crude oil and petroleum products have the largest share in gross inland energy consumption in the EU. Despite decreasing production and fluctuating consumption through the years, crude oil and its derived products still play a major role. In recent times, many EU policies are starting to affect this large domain of the energy market, a domain which in 2022 registered some normalisation after having been heavily shocked in 2020 by the sudden impact of the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions. In 2022 the domain was influenced again by external factors, the Russian invasion of Ukraine, but to a lesser extent than COVID-19 restrictions.

## Production of crude oil

The production of crude oil in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) in 2024 remained unchanged from 2023, totalling 15.5 million tonnes (Mt) - a low following the drop in demand in 2020. EU crude oil production peaked in 2004 at 41.7 Mt and has declined annually since then. The leading oil producers in the EU in 2024 were Italy (4.2 Mt), Denmark (2.9 Mt), and Romania (2.9 Mt). These data are presented in Figure 1.

## Indigenous production of crude oil, EU, 1990-2024 (million tonnes)

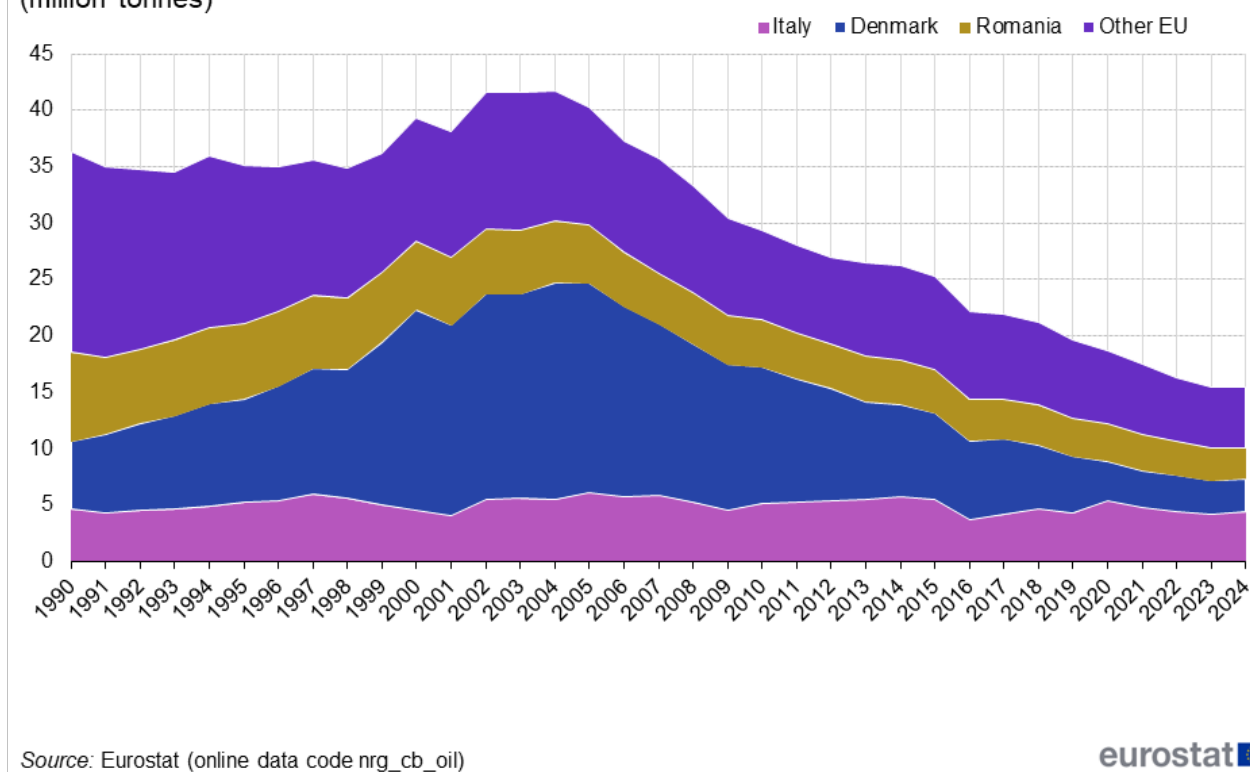


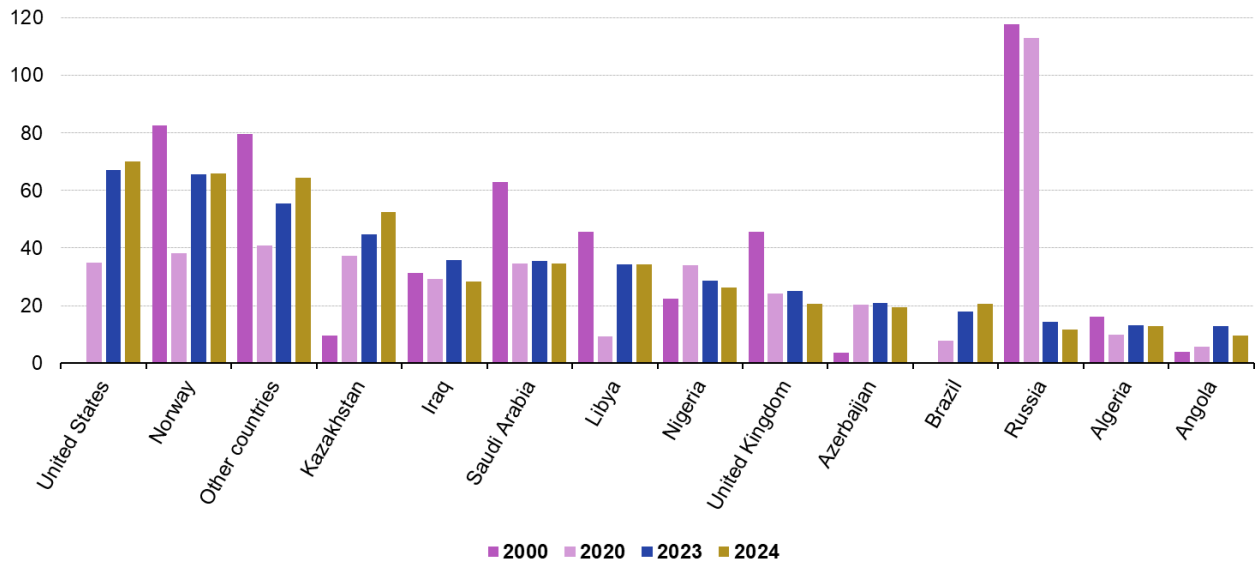
Figure 1: Indigenous production of crude oil, EU, 1990-2024 Source: Eurostat (nrg\_cb\_oil)

In Norway – one of the key European non-EU crude oil producers – production peaked in 2001 (157.6 Mt). In the following years, Norwegian production fluctuated and in 2019 it reached a record low (70.0 Mt) and then increased again reaching 89.8 Mt in 2023 and remained nearly unchanged in 2024. The EU candidate countries Turkey, Serbia, and Albania also produce crude oil, though on a rather small scale (totalling nearly 6.7 Mt in 2024).

## Imports of crude oil

In 2024, total imports of crude oil to the EU amounted to 471.3 Mt, the same as in 2023, but 7.3 percentage points (pp) higher than in 2020, which was lowest value in the 34 years time series starting in 1990. However, imports in 2024 remained lower than before COVID-19 levels; in 2019, for example, they totalled 507.2 Mt. The largest sources of imports in 2024 were the USA (70.0 Mt), Norway (65.9 Mt), Kazakhstan (52.4 Mt) and Iraq (28.5 Mt). The origins of crude oil imported to the EU have changed significantly since the Russian invasion of Ukraine. In May 2022, the European Commission introduced the REPowerEU plan to reduce its dependency on Russian fossil fuels. As a result, imports of oil and petroleum products from Russia fell by 24.6 Mt in 2022 and by a further 100.7 Mt, representing an 89.6 pp decrease. Imports from Russia had already been declining since their last peak in 2005 (184.7 Mt), but the drop was particularly sharp in 2023. The reduction in crude oil imports from Russia was compensated by increased imports from the United States (+2.8 Mt), Norway (+0.3 Mt) and Kazakhstan (+7.8 Mt). Imports from these countries remained almost unchanged from 2023. Historically, crude oil imports from the USA were negligible, but they have been increasing sharply in the recent years. They surged by 28.5 pp in 2022, again by 39.1 pp in 2023 and by 2.8 pp in 2024 reaching the record high and making the US the EU's top supplier. Meanwhile, imports from Kazakhstan, which had been growing steadily, increased by 7.8 pp in 2024.

## Crude oil imports by country of origin, EU, 2000, 2020, 2023 and 2024 (million tonnes)

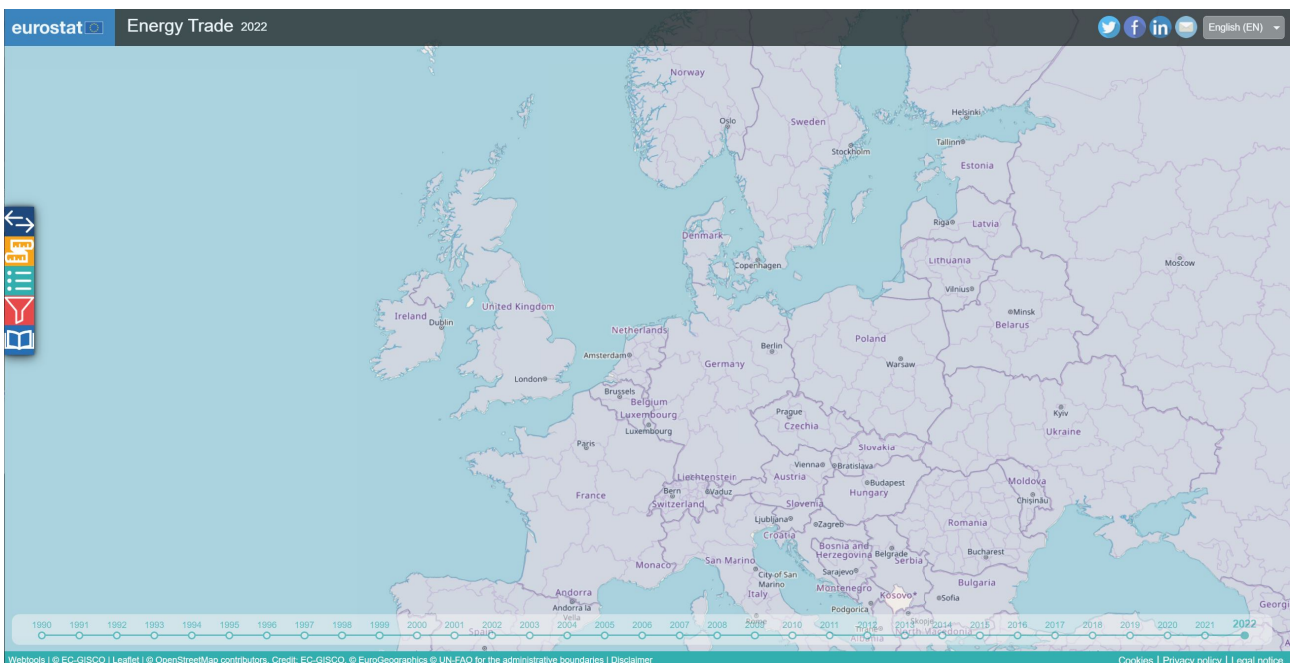


Source: Eurostat (online data code nrg\_ti\_oil)

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Figure 2: Crude oil imports by country of origin, EU, 2000, 2020, 2023 and 2024 Source: Eurostat (nrg\_ti\_oil)

EU countries import their crude oil from different origins depending on several factors such as prices, contracts, OPEC decisions, international situations, transportation costs, and more. See the interactive map of imports of crude oil to EU countries by origin.

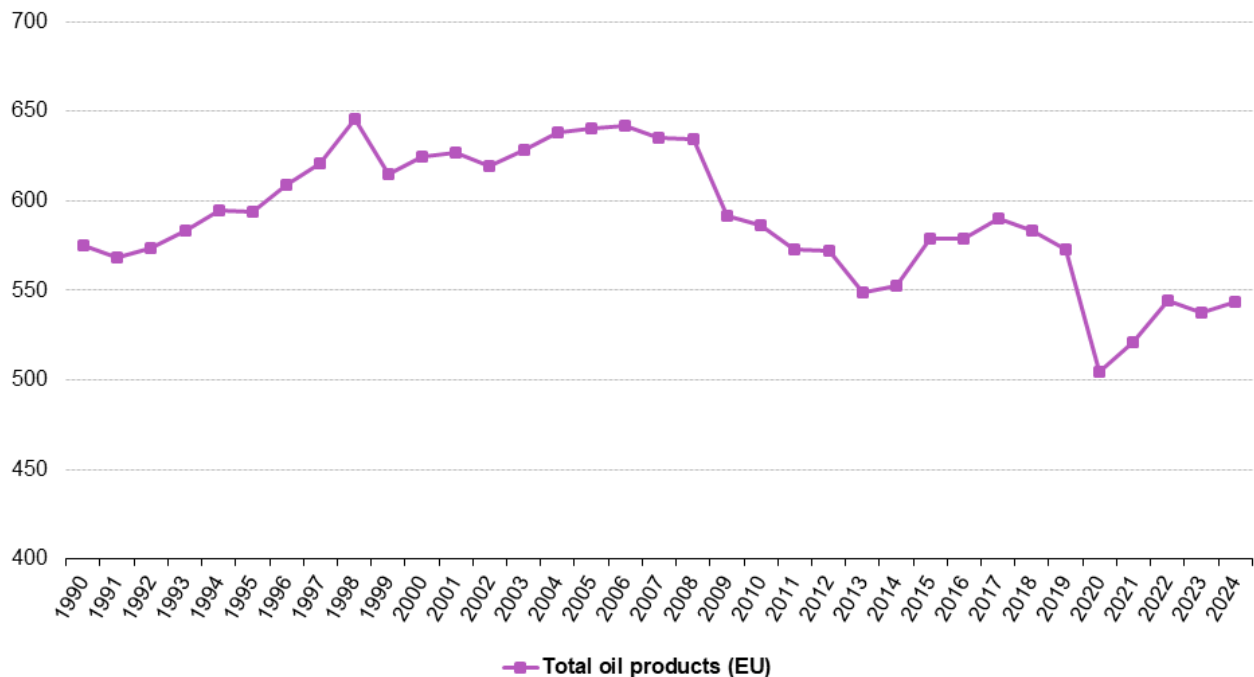


Have a look at the energy trade visualisation (click on the image above) Tool 1: Energy trade visualisation Imports of crude oil by country and origin, 1990-2023 (million tonnes) Source: Eurostat (nrg\_ti\_oil)

## Production of petroleum products

In 2024, the EU refineries produced 543.7 million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe) of petroleum products. This represented a 1.2% increase from the previous year. In 2020, the lowest quantity ever produced (since the beginning of the time series in 1990) was recorded (504.5 Mtoe) as the production dropped largely due to the COVID-19 related restrictions to movements. Production had previously peaked in 1998 (645.39 Mtoe) and in 2006 (642.2 Mtoe).

### Production of petroleum products, EU, 1990-2024 (million tonnes of oil equivalent)



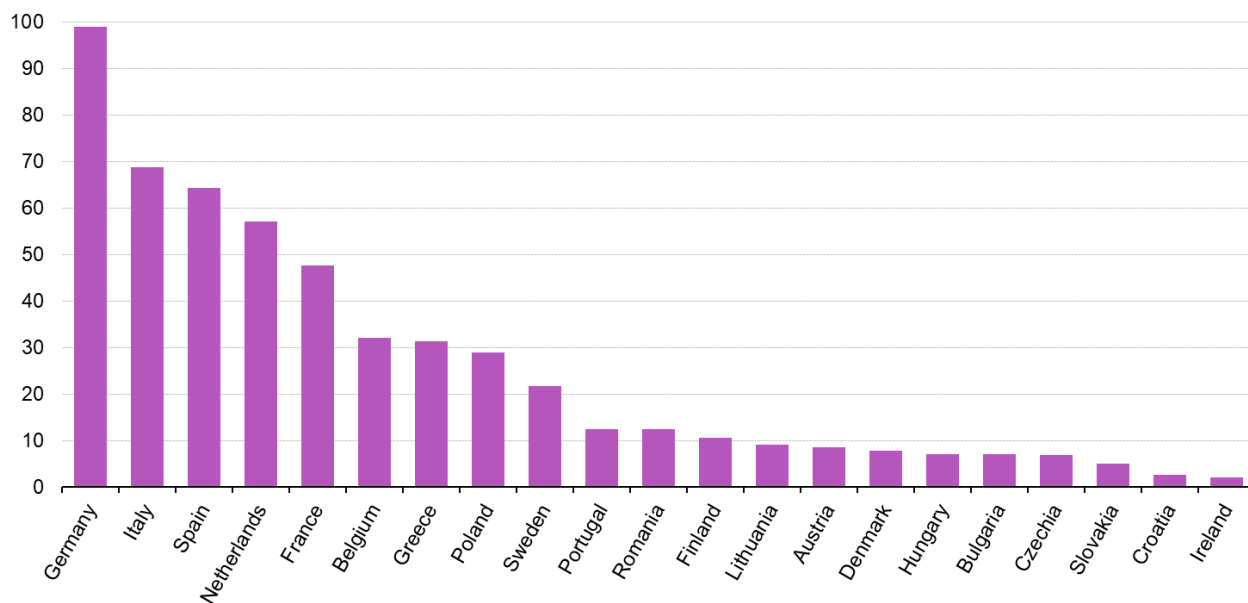
Source: Eurostat (online data code nrg\_bal\_c)  
Note: the y-axis does not start with 0

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**Figure 3: Production of petroleum products, EU, 1990-2024** Source: Eurostat (nrg\_bal\_c)

In 2024, the biggest producer was Germany (99.0 Mtoe), followed by Italy (68.8 Mtoe), Spain (64.3 Mtoe) and the Netherlands (57.1 Mtoe).

## Production of petroleum products, EU Member States, 2024 (million tonnes of oil equivalent)



NOTE: Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Slovenia are not producers of petroleum products.  
Source: Eurostat (online data code nrg\_bal\_c)

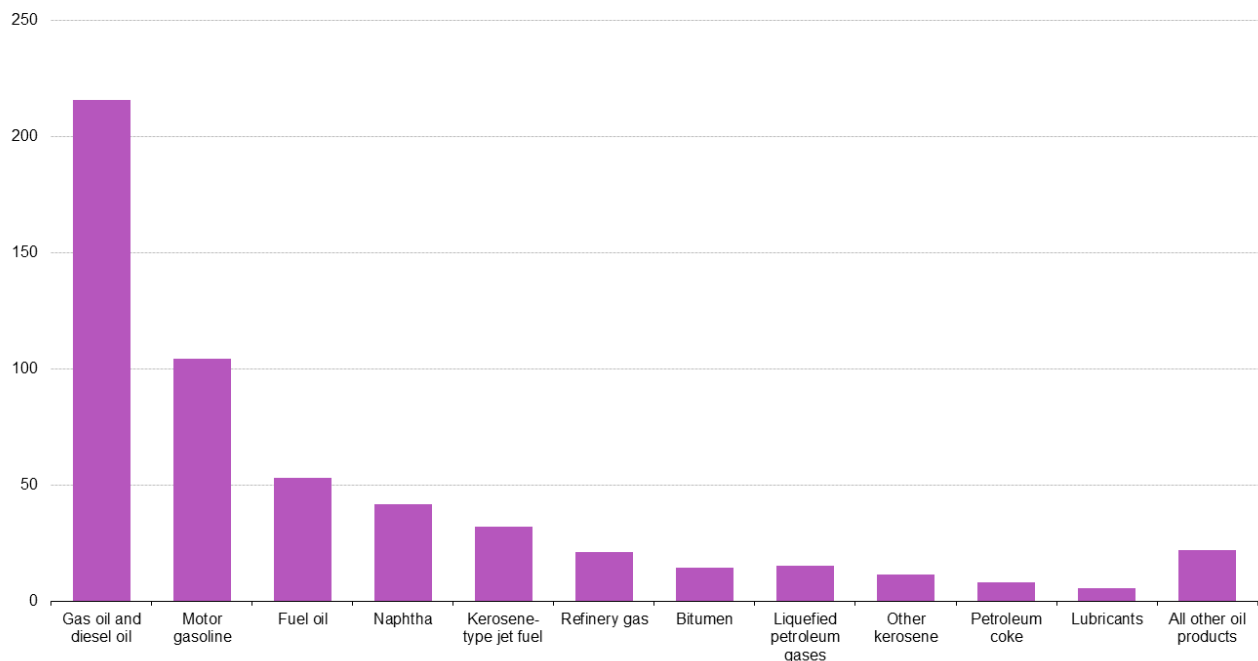
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**Figure 4: Production of petroleum products, 2024 Source: Eurostat (nrg\_bal\_c)**

In 2024, the EU produced mostly gas/diesel oil (215.7 Mtoe), followed by motor gasoline (104.3 Mtoe), fuel oil (53.1 Mtoe) and naphtha (41.6 Mtoe). Figure 5 below gives further details.

## Production of petroleum products, EU, 2024

(million tonnes of oil equivalent)



Note: "All other oil products" includes paraffin waxes, aviation gasoline, white spirits, ethane and other oil products.

Note: Data excluding the biofuel portions

Source: Eurostat (online data code nrg\_bal\_c)

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Figure 5: Production of petroleum products, EU, 2024 Source: Eurostat (nrg\_bal\_c)

## Trade in petroleum products

Imports of crude oil are by far the most important component of trade in oil statistics, yet the EU also trades manufactured petroleum products some of which are mostly imported while others are mostly exported. In 2024, the largest net imports from non-EU countries were for gas/diesel oil (15.7 Mtoe), liquefied petroleum gases (14.2 Mtoe) and Kerosene-type jet fuel (11.0 Mtoe). EU had net exports mostly of motor gasoline (43.3 Mtoe) and fuel oil (6.1 Mtoe). See Table 1 for more details on the trade of petroleum products.

## Net imports or net exports of selected petroleum products, EU, in selected years, 1990-2024

(Million tonnes of oil equivalent)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gas oil and diesel oil	16.58	4.61	10.62	26.43	25.72	14.82	22.71	13.23	20.04	16.94	15.69
Liquefied petroleum gases	5.42	6.33	5.99	7.14	9.41	13.72	13.76	13.25	14.92	15.11	14.23
Kerosene-type jet fuel	-1.97	-2.17	0.39	5.77	9.81	10.03	6.33	7.09	10.81	9.94	11.02
Naphtha	12.97	12.74	11.09	14.20	14.42	12.05	19.13	23.75	18.79	6.53	8.89
Petroleum coke	5.56	5.15	7.56	9.89	7.38	2.93	0.69	1.65	0.58	0.35	-0.18
Lubricants	-1.01	-2.41	-0.82	-1.74	-2.65	-2.30	-2.11	-2.15	-0.72	-0.95	-0.86
Bitumen	-1.17	-0.69	-0.55	-1.00	-1.62	-4.04	-3.62	-2.87	-2.68	-3.63	-2.55
All other finished products	-2.51	0.12	0.59	2.50	-1.43	-3.24	-3.21	-3.43	-4.50	-2.87	-2.79
Fuel oil	6.08	15.08	5.94	-2.13	0.80	-13.47	-6.03	-7.42	-6.09	-6.19	-6.06
Motor gasoline	-6.32	-8.88	-14.41	-34.54	-39.12	-48.77	-44.11	-49.74	-49.36	-46.29	-43.29

Note: Data excluding the biofuel portions

Source: Eurostat (online data code nrg\_bal\_c)

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**Table 1: Net imports (+) or net exports (-) of selected petroleum products, EU, in selected years, 1990-2024**

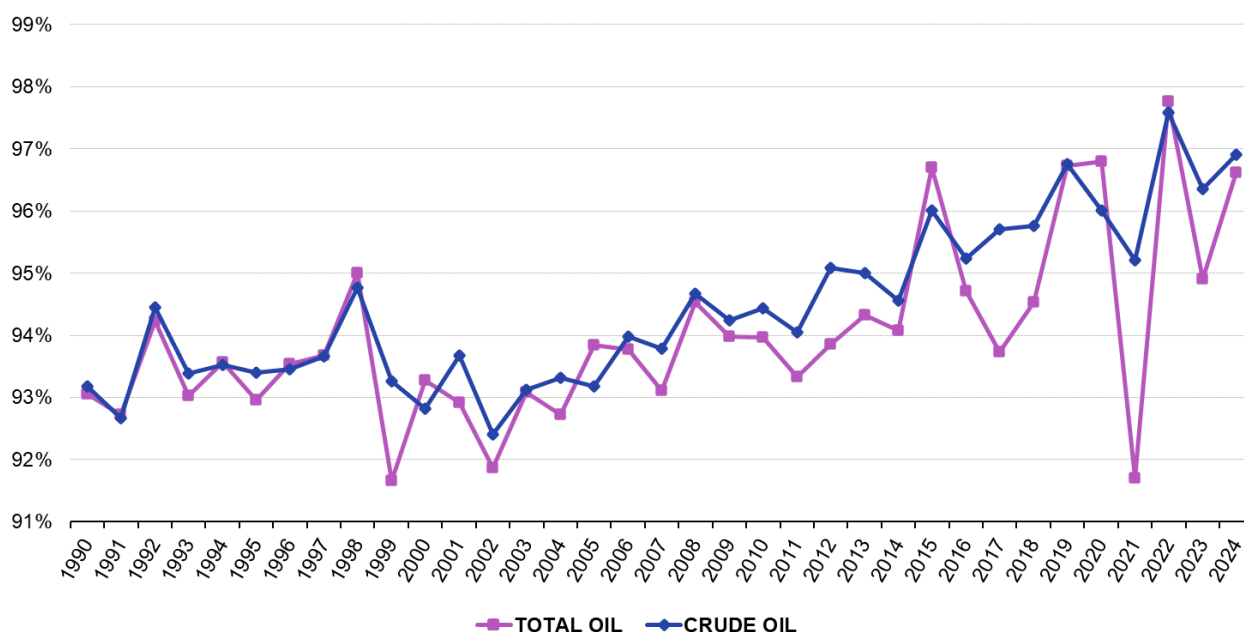
Source: Eurostat (nrg\_bal\_c)

## Oil imports dependency

Import [dependency](#) on oil is calculated as the ratio of net imports (imports minus exports) to gross available energy of crude oil and petroleum products. Positive values indicate an import dependency, while negative values indicate a net exporter country. If positive values are above 100%, it means that imports surpass the needs of a country and that consequently stocks are being built up. Import dependency can be calculated for an aggregate of products or for just one fuel. The import dependency for the entire family of crude oil and petroleum products reached a record high in 2020 when the EU relied on net imports for 96.8% of its energy availability but dropped to 91.7% in 2021 marking the lowest value in 22 years. In 2024, the EU's import dependency was 96.6% which is 1.7% higher compared to 2023. The dependency on foreign oil had been slowly growing from the lower rates observed in previous decades.

## Import dependency, crude oil and total oil, 1990-2024

(% of net imports to gross available energy)



Note: y-axis does not start with 0

Source: Eurostat (online data code nrg\_ind\_id)

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**Figure 6: Import dependency, crude oil and total oil, 1990-2024** Source: Eurostat (nrg\_ind\_id)

The import dependency rate for crude oil, an essential commodity for the petrochemical industry and the production of transport fuels, was the highest of all major energy products (fossil and non-fossil). In 2024 it was 96.6%, the change in dependency was the result of an increase in imports (+2.3 pp) by far the most important variable in this indicator, and a small increase in gross available energy (+0.4 pp). Other variables such as primary production and exports decreased (-0.8 pp and -2.6 pp respectively) however, they have a very minor influence given their comparatively low levels.

## Final consumption in the EU countries

In 2024, the final consumption of oil and petroleum products for energy and non-energy purposes in the EU countries decreased by 0.4% to 379.5 Mtoe. The lowest level ever recorded in the 34 years time series was in 2020. The consumption had already decreased from the peak of 2001 (492.9 Mtoe) to a low point in 2015 (406.4 Mtoe) yet, before the shock of the restrictions, it was increasing again. In 2021, the value started normalising overall but with changes in different directions in the various EU countries. In 2024, the highest increase was recorded in Sweden (+14.9 pp), Greece (+8.9 pp) and Croatia (+7.1 pp) while decreased more evidently in Slovakia (-9.5 pp), Denmark (-7.6 pp) and Luxembourg (-6.5 pp). EU countries have different energy and non-energy consumption patterns of oil and petroleum products, which are influenced by the size and structure of their economies. In 2024, Germany held the lead with a 20.1% share of the total final EU consumption, followed by France (15.3%), Italy (11.1%) and Spain (11.1%).

## Consumption of oil and petroleum products, EU Member States, 2024 (million tonnes of oil equivalent)

	2024	Change from 2023	2024 Share
Germany	76.37	0.56%	20.12%
France	58.36	-4.82%	15.38%
Italy	42.04	-0.79%	11.08%
Spain	42.04	2.57%	11.08%
Poland	30.53	2.02%	8.04%
Netherlands	20.70	-3.90%	5.45%
Belgium	18.16	3.68%	4.78%
Romania	10.18	-3.30%	2.68%
Czechia	9.45	3.12%	2.49%
Austria	9.22	-1.91%	2.43%
Sweden	9.02	14.93%	2.38%
Greece	8.90	8.92%	2.34%
Portugal	7.28	-4.28%	1.92%
Hungary	6.99	-2.02%	1.84%
Finland	6.00	-5.14%	1.58%
Ireland	5.92	1.01%	1.56%
Denmark	4.70	-7.63%	1.24%
Bulgaria	4.21	6.89%	1.11%
Croatia	3.51	7.10%	0.93%
Slovakia	3.18	-9.48%	0.84%
Lithuania	2.49	3.87%	0.66%
Slovenia	2.29	5.12%	0.60%
Luxembourg	1.55	-6.47%	0.41%
Latvia	1.34	-6.30%	0.35%
Estonia	1.08	6.48%	0.28%
Cyprus	0.99	2.06%	0.26%
Malta	0.33	1.19%	0.09%

Note: Data on “available for final consumption” which may differ from the sum of final energy  
Source: Eurostat (online data code nrg\_bal\_c)

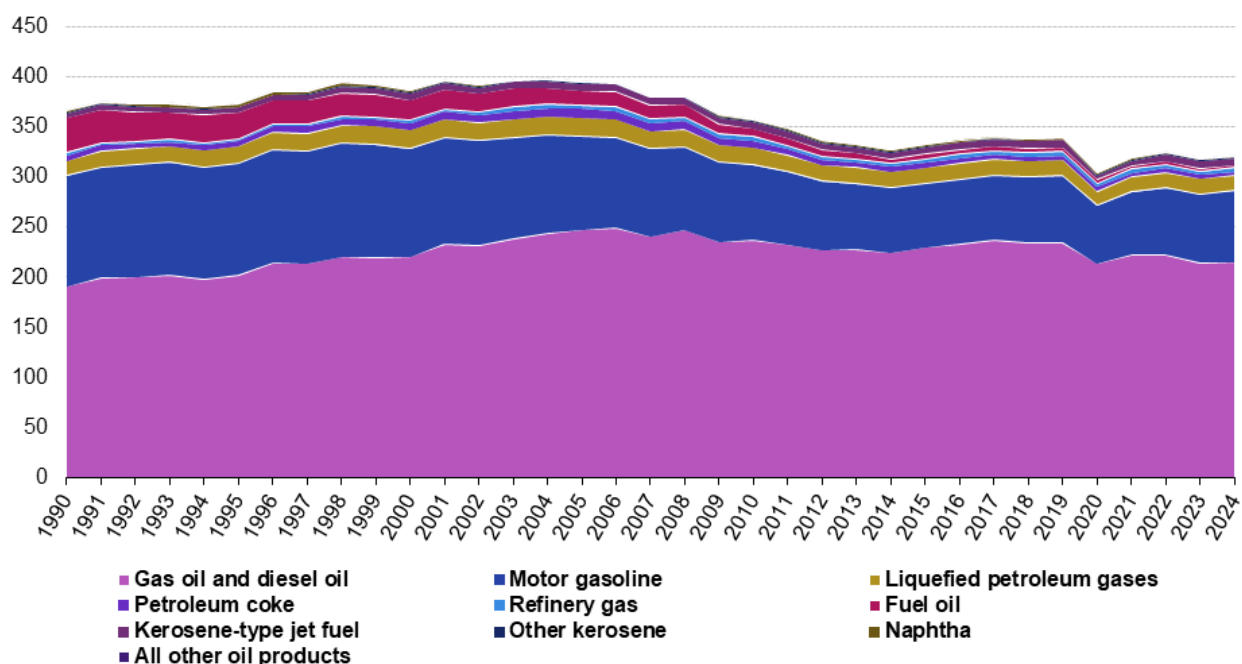
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Table 2: Consumption of oil and petroleum products, 2024 Source: Eurostat (nrg\_bal\_c)

### Final consumption of petroleum products for energy use

In the EU, the final energy consumption of oil and petroleum products (excluding international shipping and aviation) was still recovering in 2024 from the slump recorded in 2020 (304.3 Mtoe), when transport fossil fuels were hit hard by the restrictions on people’s movements. By 2024, consumption had risen to 321.4 Mtoe - a 5.6% increase compared to year 2020. Gas/diesel oil consumption had steadily grown from its lowest recorded level 190.8 Mtoe in 1990 to its peak of 249.4 Mtoe in 2006. After fluctuating a bit it fell to 214.0 Mtoe in 2020 before rebounding to 222.6 Mtoe in 2022. In 2024, it increased by 0.3% to 214.7 Mtoe compared to 2023. Gasoline consumption had significantly decreased from the 1998 high (115.5 Mtoe) to its lowest value in 2020 (57.4 Mtoe) and was slowly increasing in recent years. In 2024, it increased to 71.7 Mtoe. Gas/diesel oil and gasoline are by far the 2 most important products. Yet petroleum coke and fuel oil have been declining since 2006. The trend of the final energy consumption of individual petroleum products is shown in Figure 7.

## Final energy consumption of petroleum products, EU, 1990-2024 (million tonnes of oil equivalent)



Source: Eurostat (online data code nrg\_bal\_c)  
Note: Data excluding the biofuel portions

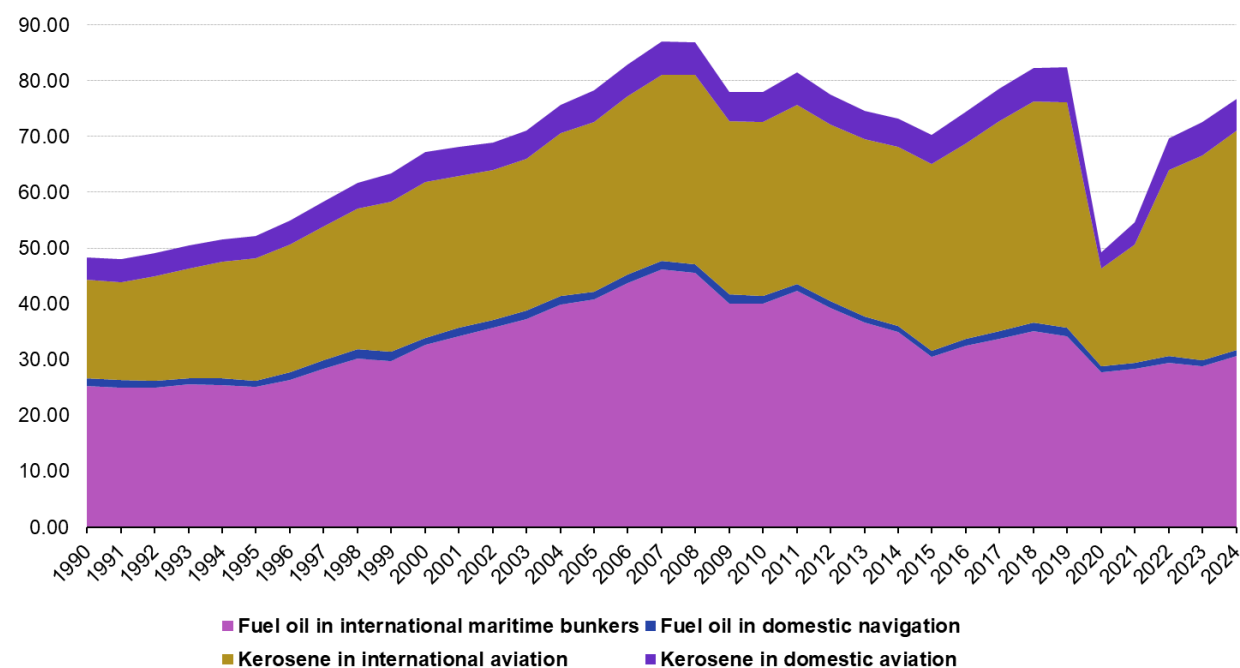
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**Figure 7: Final energy consumption of petroleum products, EU, 1990-2024** Source: Eurostat (nrg\_bal\_c)

Kerosene-type jet fuel used in aviation which increased enormously (+69.2 pp) to 45.0 Mtoe. This fuel had been increasing since 1990 (26.6 Mtoe) and in 2019, it had reached an absolute high: 46.6 Mtoe however, the cancellation of most flights in 2020 had led to the decrease of -56.3 pp from the previous year to the lowest level ever recorded. In 2024 the use of kerosene-type jet fuel, although it increased enormously, is still -3.4 pp lower than the value recorded in 2019. In 2024, 87.7% of this fuel was used in international aviation while 12.8% was consumed for domestic flights, such split is rather stable through the years. Fuel oil used in navigation is declining, since the maximum recorded in 2007 (46.6 Mtoe), due to regulatory and market changes. In 2023, the value decreased by 2.8% compared to 2022. The largest portion of this fuel was used for international voyages (96.3%), the rest for domestic shipping (3.7%).

## Consumption in international aviation and navigation, EU, 1990-2024

(million tonnes of oil equivalent)



Source: Eurostat (online data code nrg\_bal\_c)

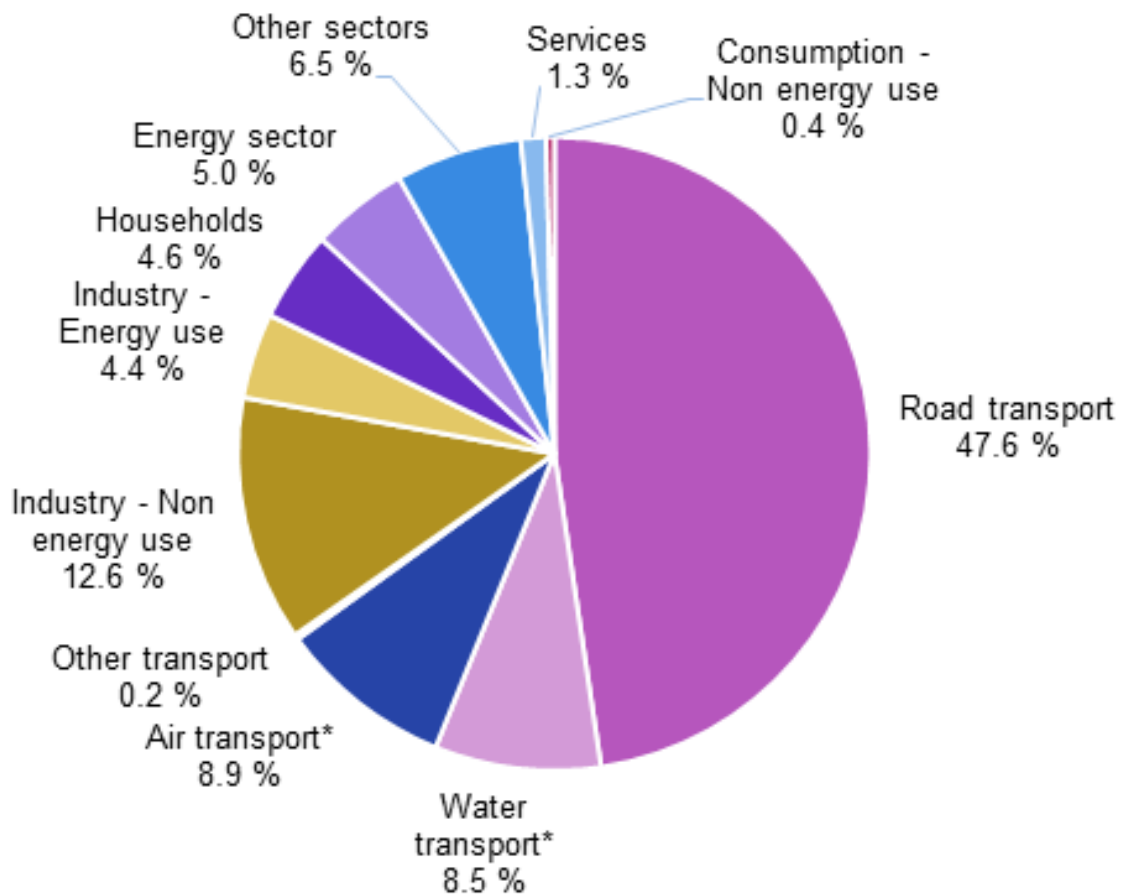
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Figure 8: Consumption in international aviation and navigation, EU, 1990-2023 Source: Eurostat (nrg\_bal\_c)

## Consumption in sectors

In 2024, the vast majority of sectors showed little changes compared to the previous year. The air transport consumption increased by 5.5 pp in 2024. Households sectors also recorded an increase by 6.1 pp. On the other hand, the consumption in the industry sector decreased for energy use (-5.1 pp), but increased (6.1 pp) for non-energy use. Households sector marked a decrease in consumption (-0.4 pp). The share of consumption of petroleum products by sector is shown in Figure 9. Road transport was a key consumer with 47.6%, while air and water transport used 8.9% and 8.5% respectively. Industry was the second sector with a 16.9% share which includes non-energy consumption (12.6%) such as bitumen for road surfaces, the use of lubricants for reducing friction as well as the use of oil products in the petrochemical industry for their chemical properties rather than for their energy content. In these cases they are transformed in other products (such as plastics, detergents and tires for example) rather than combusted for energy. Households and the energy sector had shares of 4.6% and 5.0% respectively.

## Consumption of oil by sector, EU, 2024 (%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code nrg\_bal\_c)

Note: Data excluding the biofuel portions

Note: Consumption for non-energy use includes the non-energy consumption of fuels in the energy, transport, and others sectors

eurostat 

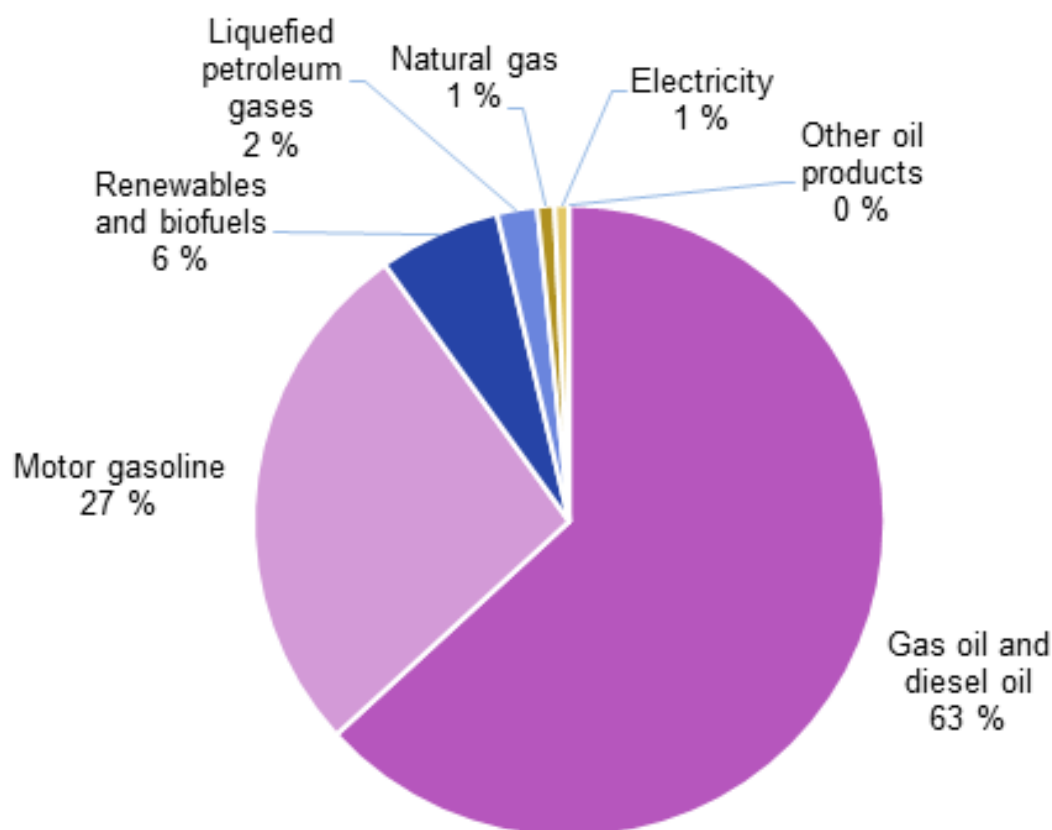
Figure 9: Consumption of oil by sector, EU, 2024 Source: Eurostat (nrg\_bal\_c)

### Fuels in road transport

In 2024, road transport was dominated by gas/diesel oil (63.2%) and motor gasoline (26.9%). LPG covered a small portion of the consumption in this sector with a 2.1% share and its usage varied greatly among countries. Other fuels are starting to cover some of the needs in the road transport sector thanks to important EU policies, technological development and changes in consumer choices. In 2024, the EU had a share of actual consumption of 6.2% for renewables and biofuels. Lastly, electricity still played a minor role in road transport (0.7%).

## Use of fuels in road transport, EU, 2024

(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code nrg\_bal\_c)

eurostat 

Figure 10: Use of fuels in road transport, EU, 2024 Source: Eurostat (nrg\_bal\_c)

## Source data for tables and graphs

- [Oil and petroleum products](#)

## Data sources

Data on energy are submitted on the basis of an internationally agreed methodology in joint annual energy questionnaires ( [Eurostat - OECD](#) / [IEA - UNECE](#) ). Data are available for all EU Member States and the methodology is harmonised for all reporting countries. Consequently, data comparability across countries is very high. Data may be ratified due to resubmission to increase quality, changes are normally minimal. To view the latest data please visit our website.

## Context

Crude oil and petroleum products have the highest share of energy consumption in the EU, yet the situation is slowly evolving. There is a long-term decreasing trend in the demand in the EU which is due to several aspects including structural changes in the economy, more efficient use of oil products, and other technical changes such as the switch from gasoline to diesel. In recent years, several EU policies and initiatives are tackling the security of energy supplies as well as the environmental and climate aspects of oil production and consumption. These are incentivising energy efficiency, supporting the transition to biofuels and electricity transport, and helping the research and development of new fuels, such as hydrogen.

## Explore further

### Other articles

- [All articles on energy](#)

### Database

- [Energy - detailed datasets \(nrg\)](#) , see:

Energy statistics - quantities, annual data (nrg\_quant)

- [Energy - selected datasets \(t\\_nrg\)](#) , see:

Energy statistics - main indicators (t\_nrg\_indic)

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### Thematic section

- [Energy](#)

### Publications

- [Energy balance sheets - 2017 data \(2019 edition\)](#)
- [Energy, transport and environment statistics \(2020 edition\)](#)
- [Shedding light on energy in the EU - A guided tour of energy statistics](#)

### Visualisation

- [Energy indicators](#)
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- [Annual methodology](#)
- [Energy balance guide](#)

## Legislation

- [Regulation \(EC\) No 1099/2008](#) on energy statistics
- [Summaries of EU legislation: Common system for the production of energy statistics](#)

## External links

- [European Commission - DG Energy](#)
- [International Energy Agency](#)
- [FuelsEurope](#)
- [Wikipedia: Oil fields of Europe](#)