

Liquid fuels, petroleum products, are the main energy source in Croatia, but their consumption and production have been reducing. In fact, Croatian oil production fell for even 43% from 2003 - 2012.

It is interesting that total oil refining has fallen for more than a third (37%), while petroleum products consumption by half, especially in thermal power plants, heating plants, boiler houses and gasworks. The only increase in the past 10 years has been in the trade, and for the tenth, but it is noticeable downward trend since 2007th.

These data are part of the Report on the Environment State in 2014th, which was found yesterday in the Government, and it was drafted by the Environmental Protection Agency. The report covers the period from 2009 - 2012, but follow the trends from 2003 - 2012. Report even contains 178 indicators of the state, there are more minuses than pluses in this study.

Croatia reduced the greenhouse gas emissions and achieved the target set by the Kyoto Protocol; consumption of substances that deplete the ozone layer is lower compared to the base year 1990th, but this is consequence of the decrease in industrial production, which in 2012th was at the level of 80% of those in 1990th.

The share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in total energy consumption is even 28.7%. However, a quarter is produced in large hydropower plants, while the energy from other renewable energy sources took only 2.8%, less than half of the plan from the Strategy for Sustainable Development of Croatia.

The energy supply from its own resources in the range of 46.4 to 55.5% is also among the minuses (the last decade), with a strong dependence on water power, so in dry years the energy independence of Croatia falls. On the other hand, the ecological condition of most of the Adriatic is at the highest level of quality, and the quality of bathing water is higher than the European average.