

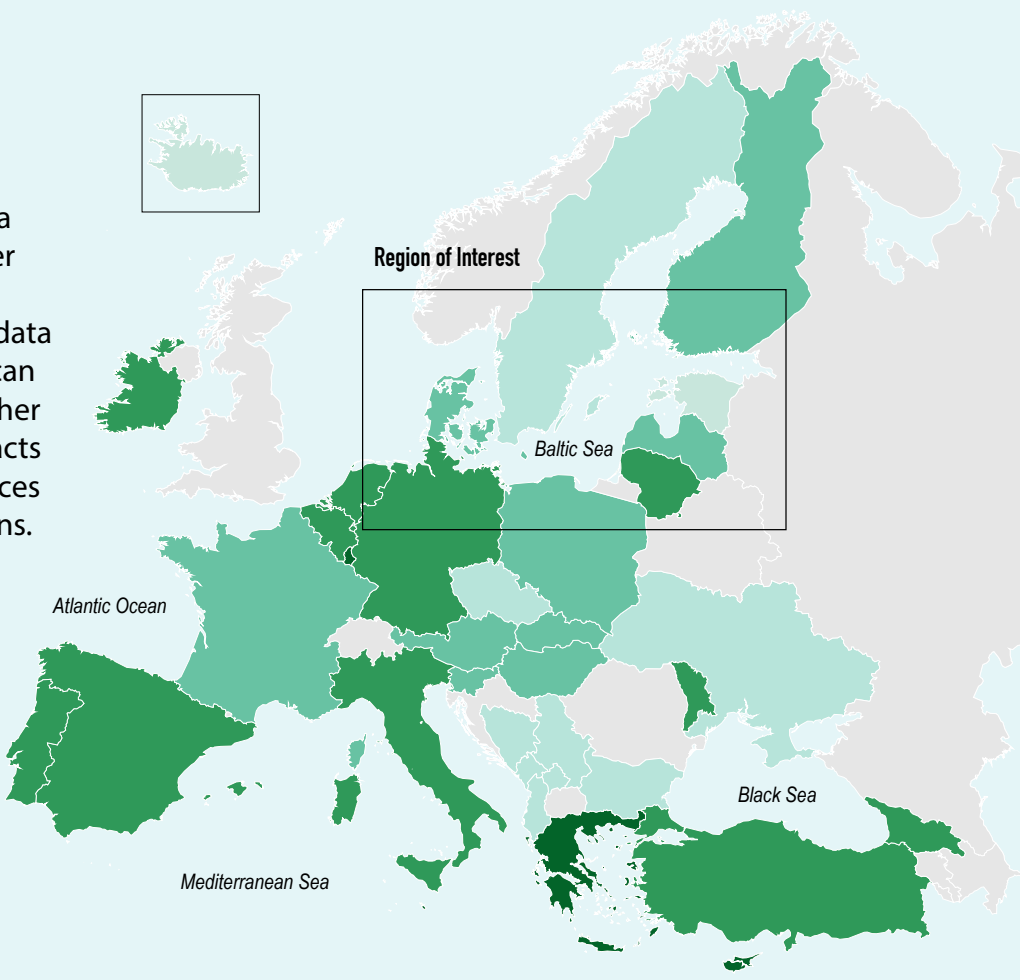
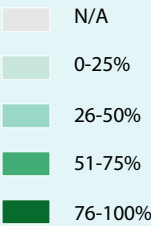
Visualizing Energy Dependence On The Baltic Sea

Energy dependence data reflects the degree to which a nation's economy depends upon energy imports for the purpose of meeting its energy needs. Such data can provide insight into a nation's energy security challenges and its commitment to reducing its vulnerability to supply disruptions.

Europe's Dependence on Foreign Energy

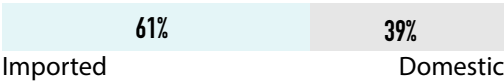
Energy dependence data can be analyzed to better understand nations. In particular, dependency data from Baltic Sea nations can be assessed to see whether Cold War affiliation impacts the energy security choices of modern-day EU nations.

Dependency In Percent



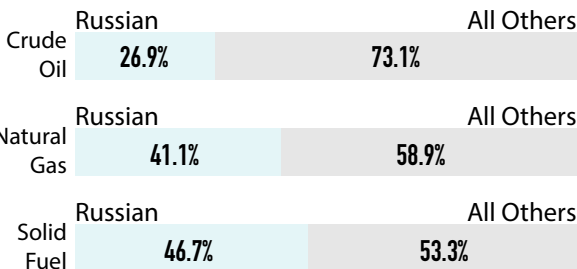
EU Energy Break Down

Energy in the EU



Russia: The Major Supplier

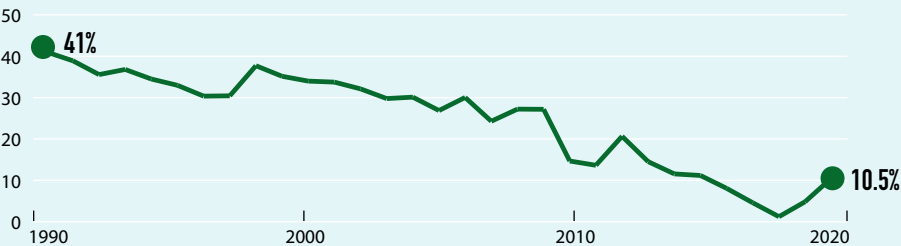
Russia provides the greatest percent of imported energy to the EU than any other country.



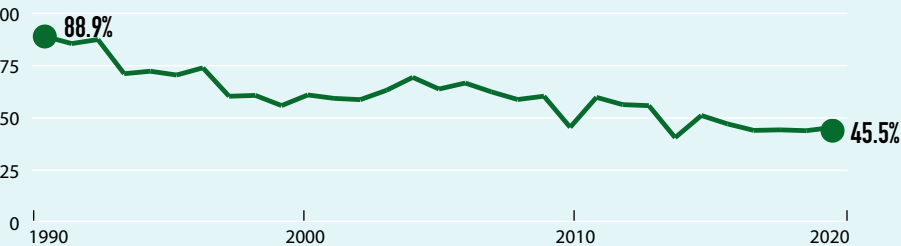
Former Communist States

Communist rule ended in these nations between 1989 and 1991. Dependency in percent is on the y-axis. Time is on the x-axis

Estonia



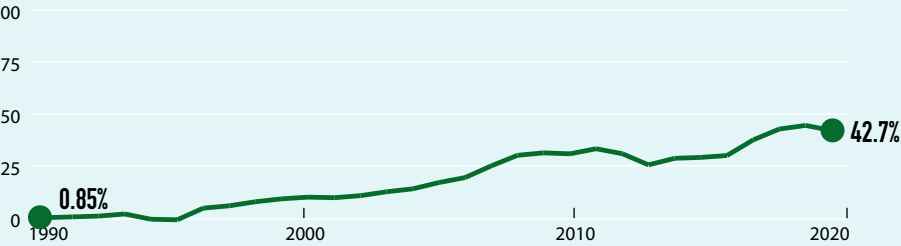
Latvia



Lithuania



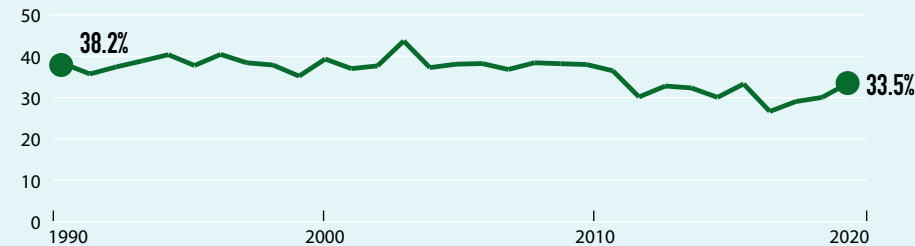
Poland



Democratic States

Dependency in percent is on the y-axis. Time is on the x-axis. Note the negative scale for Denmark indicates a net exporter of energy.

Sweden



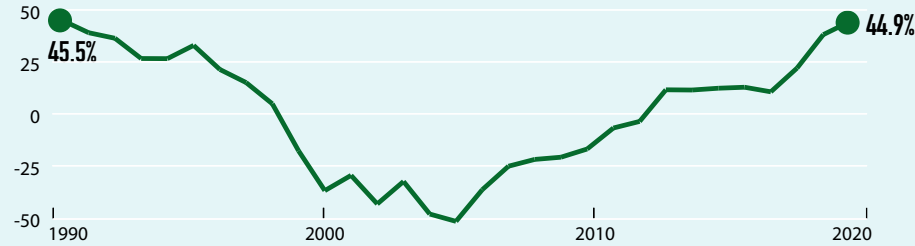
Finland



Germany



Denmark



Percent of Change:

The percent of change in energy dependency is measured from 1990 to 2020. A positive percent indicates an increase in dependency. A negative percent indicates a decrease in dependency.

