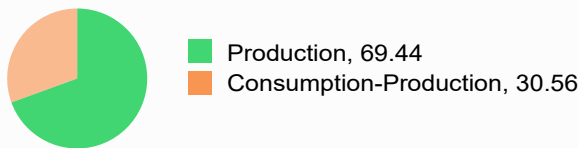


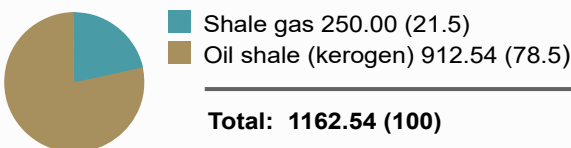
Sweden • Fossil fuels

The share of domestic production in total primary energy consumption, %:



Source: Based on the U.S. Energy Information Administration data (Dec 2022).

Unconventional reserves by fuels, Million tonnes of oil equivalent (%):



Total: 1162.54 (100)

Sources: Based on the U.S. EIA 2015 data (Dec 2022); U.S. Geological Survey SIR 2005-5294 (Dec 2022).



Key oil storages:

- 1 Brofjorden (Lysekil)
- 2 Göteborg
- 3 Malmö
- 4 Norrköping
- 5 Gävle



Key oil terminals:

- 1 Göteborg
- 2 Malmö
- 3 Norrköping
- 4 Södertälje
- 5 Gävle



Oil refinery, bbl/d:

- 1 Preemraff Lysekil, 220 000
- 2 Preemraff Göteborg, 125 000
- 3 Nynäshamn (Nynas), 90 000
- 4 Göteborg (St1), 80 000



LNG import terminals:

- 1 Brunnsviksholme (Nynäshamn)
- 2 Lysekil



Natural gas storages:

- 1 Skallen

Natural gas pipeline

Pipeline start/end connection points

Border crossing

Sweden doesn't have large crude oil, natural gas and coal reserves. Sweden's government is set a goal to reduce dependence on fossil raw materials by 2020. The main energy resource of Sweden are nuclear, hydro and renewable sources.

As of 2017 Sweden's conventional oil infrastructure include 4 operating oil refineries with a total crude oil processing capacity of 515 000 b/d; some oil storages and oil terminals. There aren't oil and oil products pipelines. Conventional natural gas – include 2 operating LNG import terminals; 1 natural gas storage; 1626 km of natural gas pipeline.

Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration (Dec 2021); Central Intelligence Agency; Wikipedia.

