

Letter from: Egon Abresparr, Director-General for Legal Affairs, Ministry of the Environment and Energy, Stockholm
Date: 29 April 2015
To: Directorate-General for Energy, European Commission
Subject: Submission of Sweden's annual report for 2015 under Article 24(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy efficiency
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Pursuant to the provisions of Article 24(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC, please find enclosed Sweden's 2015 annual report on the progress achieved towards national energy efficiency targets.

[complimentary close]

Sweden's annual report for 2015 under Article 24(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy efficiency

Under Article 24(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC, each Member State must, by 30 April each year as from 2013, report on the progress achieved towards national energy efficiency targets.

A detailed framework for annual reporting is set out in Part 1 of Annex XIV to the Directive, showing which indicators provide a basis for monitoring progress towards the indicative national energy efficiency targets for 2020. Values for the various indicators are to be reported for the year two years prior to the current one. The 2015 report therefore contains indicators for 2013. The Directive requires the annual report also to include, as of 2014, information on the following points:

- a) updates on major legislative and non-legislative measures implemented in the previous year which contribute towards the overall national energy efficiency targets for 2020;
- b) the total building floor area of buildings with a total useful floor area over 500 m² and, as of 9 July 2015, over 250 m² owned and occupied by the Member States' central government that, on 1 January of the year in which the report is due, did not meet the energy performance requirements referred to in Article 5(1);
- c) the total building floor area of heated and/or cooled buildings owned and occupied by the Member States' central government that was renovated in the previous year referred to in Article 5(1) or the amount of energy savings in eligible buildings owned and occupied by their central government as referred to in Article 5(6);
- d) energy savings achieved through the national energy efficiency obligation schemes referred to in Article 7(1) or the alternative measures adopted in application of Article 7(9).

In 2014 Sweden took measures to implement the Energy Efficiency Directive fully. From 2012 to 2013, both primary and final energy consumption fell. It was primarily in the industrial and transport sectors that consumption fell, while it remained unchanged in the household and service sectors.

Energy consumption for domestic heating fell. However, consumption increased for premises, primarily as a result of a significant increase in floor area of premises. Consumption of household electricity and operating electricity in the service sector also increased.

Table 1. Indicators for monitoring progress towards the indicative national energy efficiency target

Indicator	Unit	Value in 2013
i) Primary energy consumption, defined as gross inland consumption, excluding non-energy uses	TWh	524
ii) Total final energy consumption	TWh	373
iii) Final energy consumption	TWh	373
- of which industry	TWh	143
- of which transport (split between passenger and freight transport, if available)	TWh	85
- of which households and services	TWh	146
iv) Gross value added by sector:		
- industry (SNI10-33)	SEK million 2013 prices	550 373
- services (SNI 45-98)	SEK million 2013 prices	1 690 470
v) Disposable income of households	SEK million 2013 prices	283 100
vi) Gross domestic product (GDP)	SEK million 2013 prices	3 775 016
vii) Electricity generation from thermal power generation	GWh	78 413
- of which nuclear power	GWh (net)	63 603
viii) Electricity production from combined heat and power plants, including in industry	GWh (net)	14 809
ix) Heat generation from thermal power generation	GWh	n/a ^a
x) Heat generation from combined heat and power plants, including industrial waste heat	GWh	39 830
- of which industrial waste heat	GWh	n/a ^b
xi) Fuel input for thermal power generation	GWh	203 905
- of which oil	GWh	549
- of which natural gas	GWh	487
- of which biofuels	GWh	13 590
- of which coal, including coke oven gas and blast furnace gas	GWh	2 062
- of which nuclear fuel	GWh	189 172
xii) Passenger kilometres	Million pkm	140 661
xiii) Tonne kilometres	Million tkm	88 278
xiv) Population (as at 31/12/2013)	Persons	9 644 864
xv) Total building floor area of buildings with total useful floor area of ≥ 250 m ² owned and occupied by central government (as at 1/1/2014)	m ²	1 678 679
xvi) Energy savings in buildings owned and occupied by central government in accordance with Article 5(6) (2014)	GWh	7.22
xvii) Energy savings achieved through alternative instruments in accordance with Article 7(9) (2014)	TWh	2.93

^a Sweden's energy statistics do not include data on heat generation from thermal power generation.

^b Although the quantity of industrial waste heat stood at 4 757 GWh in 2013, this cannot be given as a sub-item of heat generation from combined heat and power plants. Waste heat is for this reason not included in point x) above.