

Sweden's annual report for 2019 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, except for energy savings in buildings owned and used by central government. The 2019 report therefore contains indicators for 2017.

Total primary energy consumption and final energy consumption increased slightly in 2017 compared to the previous year (2016), while energy consumption in the housing, service, industry and transport sectors has increased somewhat, but is practically unchanged from previous years.

The increase in primary energy consumption is partly due to increased electricity generation from nuclear power, which also leads to increased losses. The supply of biofuels, hydropower and wind power also increased over the year, while the supply of petroleum products and natural gas decreased. Electricity exports were also higher than in the previous year.

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

Source of all energy statistics: the Swedish Energy Agency's annual energy balances (official statistics)

Indicator	Unit	2017 value
i) Primary energy consumption, defined as gross domestic consumption, excluding non-energy uses	TWh	526
ii) Total final energy consumption	TWh	378
iii) Final energy consumption	TWh	378
- of which industry	TWh	143
- of which transport (split between passenger and freight transport, if available)	TWh	88
- of which households and services	TWh	146
iv) Gross value added by sector ¹ :		
- industry (SN110-33)	SEKmillion _{2017prices}	621,856
- services (SNI45-98)	SEKmillion _{2017prices}	2,105,156
v) Disposable income of households	SEKmillion _{2017prices}	2,160,286
vi) Gross domestic product	SEKmillion _{2017prices}	4,578,833

¹ Source, points (iv)-(vi) and (xiv): Statistics Sweden.

(GDP)		
vii) Electricity generation from thermal power generation	GWh	77,982
- of which nuclear power	<i>GWh (net)</i>	63,012
viii) Electricity generation from combined heat and power, including in industry	GWh (net)	14,960
ix) Heat generation from thermal power generation	GWh	n/a ^{ia}
x) Heat generation from combined heat and power plants, including industrial waste heat	GWh	39,014
- of which industrial waste heat	<i>GWh</i>	n/a ^{iib}
xi) Fuel input for thermal power generation	GWh	203,977
- of which oil	<i>GWh</i>	417
- of which natural gas	<i>GWh</i>	452
- of which biofuels		15,295
- of which coal, including coke oven gas and blast furnace gas		2,027
- of which nuclear fuel		183,736
xii) Passenger-kilometres ²	Million pkm	153,345
xiii) Tonne-kilometres	Million tkm	107,138
xiv) Population (as at 31.12.2017)	Persons	10,120,242
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	3,311,358
xvi) Energy savings in buildings owned and occupied by central government in accordance with Article 5(6) (2018)	GWh	127.2
xvii) Energy savings achieved through alternative instruments in accordance with Article 7(9) (2017)	TWh	19.8

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

^bAlthough the total quantity of industrial waste heat stood at 5,354 GWh in 2017, this cannot be given as a sub-item of heat generation from combined heat and power plants.

² Source: Transport Analysis. New time series since 2017, not comparable with the previous series.