Government Offices of Sweden

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Ministry of Infrastructure

European Commission Directorate-General for Energy 1049 Brussels Belgium

Sweden's annual report for 2020 under Article 24(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy efficiency

Please find enclosed Sweden's report on the progress achieved towards national energy efficiency targets pursuant to 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.

Regards

Pontus Söderström

Sweden's annual report for 2020 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 2 years prior to the current one, except for energy savings in buildings owned and used by central government. The 2020 report therefore contains indicators for 2018.

Compared to 2017, final energy consumption decreased in 2018. Energy consumption in the housing, service, industry and transport sectors decreased in all cases compared to the previous year.

Fuel input for thermal power generation grew slightly in 2018, mainly because of increased nuclear power generation. Electricity generation from combined heat and power was virtually unchanged from the previous year.

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

Indicator	Unit	Value 2018
i) Primary energy consumption, defined as gross domestic consumption, excluding non-energy uses	TWh	527
ii) Total final energy consumption	TWh	373
iii) Final energy consumption	TWh	373
- of which industry	TWh	141
of which transport (split between passenger and freight transport, if available)	TWh	84
- of which households and services	TWh	147
iv) Gross value added by sector::1		
- industry (SN110-33)	SEK million in 2018 prices	644,218
- services. (SNI45-98)	SEK million in 2018 prices	2,198,363
v) Disposable income of households	SEK million in 2018 prices	2,263,808
vi) Gross domestic product (GDP).	SEK million in 2018 prices	4,833,785
vii) Electricity generation from thermal power generation	GWh	80,783
- of which nuclear power	GWh (net)	65,801
viii) Electricity generation from combined heat and power, including in industry	GWh (net)	14,965
ix) Heat generation from thermal power generation	GWh	n/a ª
x) Heat generation from combined heat and power, including industrial waste heat	GWh	39,379

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 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Source, points (iv)-(vi) and (xiv): Statistics Sweden

GWh	214,297
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GWh	416
GWh	685
GWh	15,232
GWh	1,918
GWh	193,939
Million pkm	154,079
Million tkm	104,987
Persons	10,230,185
m²	3,807,000
GWh	61.4
GWh	55.7
TWh	16.7
	GWh GWh GWh Million pkm Million tkm Persons m² GWh

 $^{^{\}rm 1}\,{\rm Sweden's}$ energy statistics do not include data on heat generation from thermal power generation.

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^b Although the total quantity of industrial waste heat stood at 4,793 GWh in 2018, this cannot be given as a sub-item of heat generation from combined heat and power plants.

 $^{^2}$ Source, points (xii) and (xiii): Transport analysis. New time series since 2017, not comparable with the previous series. Freight transport has been assessed using new methods since 2018.