



REGERINGSKANSLIET

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Government Offices of Sweden

**Ministry of the Environment and
Energy**

European Commission
Directorate-General for Energy
1049 Brussels
Belgium

**Sweden's annual report for 2016 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.

Kind regards,

Egon Abresparr

Head of Legal Affairs

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**Sweden's annual report for 2016 under Article 24(1) of
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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 2016 report therefore contains indicators for 2014. 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 under Article 7(9).

Total primary energy use and end energy use fell compared to the previous year. The same applies to energy use in households and services. Energy use in industry and transport is unchanged. However, industry value added and motor vehicle traffic have increased, which means that in both sectors energy use has become more efficient.

In 2015 Sweden took additional measures to fully implement the Energy Efficiency Directive, including the adoption of the Act (2014:266) on energy surveys of large companies (EKL). An energy saving scheme aimed at small and medium-sized enterprises was launched in 2015 with support from the Regional Fund. A scheme for investment aid referred to as Klimatklivet ('climate leap') was also introduced in 2015. The scheme contributes to sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and covers, among other things, energy saving measures in transport and industry. Sweden has also earmarked funds for energy saving and renovation of apartment blocks and outdoor spaces.

In order to boost energy saving efforts at local and regional level, Sweden has set aside funds for local and regional capacity-building in the field of climate and energy transition. The funds will be used to finance the work of county administrative boards when it comes to coordinating municipalities, businesses and other stakeholders in each county and drawing up, implementing, monitoring and evaluating regional energy and climate strategies. Support will also be given to regional networks and cooperation projects that seek to build up and disseminate experience of working methods, technologies and other know-how in the field of energy and climate transition, for example as regards environmental inspections and spatial planning, as well as wind power planning (as part of the municipalities' general urban planning).

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

Indicator	Unit	Value 2014
i) Primary energy use, defined as gross inland consumption, excluding non-energy uses	TWh	518
ii) Total end energy use	TWh	368
iii) End energy use	TWh	368
- of which industry	TWh	143
- of which transport (split between passenger and freight transport, if available)	TWh	85
- of which households and services	TWh	140
iv) Gross value added by sector:		
- industry (SNI 10-33)	SEK million ₂₀₁₄ prices	567 536
- services (SNI 45-98)	SEK million ₂₀₁₄ prices	1 757 108
v) Disposable income of households	SEK million ₂₀₁₄ prices	283 100
vi) Gross domestic product (GDP)	SEK million ₂₀₁₄ prices	3 918 199
vii) Electricity generation from thermal power generation	GWh	75 383
- of which nuclear power	GWh (net)	62 185
viii) Electricity production from combined heat and power plants, including in industry	GWh (net)	13 204
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	36 138
- of which industrial waste heat	GWh	n/a ^b
xi) Fuel input for thermal power generation	GWh	198 868
- of which oil	GWh	438
- of which natural gas	GWh	462
- of which biofuels	GWh	12 851
- of which coal, including coke oven gas and blast furnace gas	GWh	1 776
- of which nuclear fuel	GWh	181 758
xii) Passenger kilometres	Million pkm	148 606
xiii) Tonne kilometres	Million tkm	99 407

xiv)	Population (as at 31/12/2014)	Persons	9 747 355
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) (2015)	GWh	18.4
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 total quantity of industrial waste heat stood at 4 368 GWh in 2014, this cannot be given as a sub-item of heat generation from combined heat and power plants.