

Memorandum from: Swedish Ministry of the Environment and Energy

Date: 2 May 2017

To: DG ENER

Subject: Sweden's annual report for 2017 under Article 24(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy efficiency

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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 2017 report therefore contains indicators for 2015.

Primary energy use fell compared to 2014, as did energy use in industry. At the same time, industry value added has increased, meaning that energy use in the sector has become more efficient. In the housing and service sector and the transport sector, energy use increased slightly, partly as a result of increased transport.

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

Indicator	Unit	Value
		2015
i) Primary energy consumption, defined as gross inland consumption, excluding non-energy uses	TWh	490
ii) Total final energy consumption	TWh	370
iii) Final energy consumption	TWh	370
- of which industry	TWh	140
- of which transport (split between passenger and freight transport, if available)	TWh	87
- of which households and services	TWh	143
iv) Gross value added by sector:		
- industry (SNI 10-33)	SEK million _{2014 prices}	628 929
- services (SNI 45-98)	SEK million _{2014 prices}	1 883 039
v) Disposable income of households	SEK million _{2014 prices}	1 984 577
vi) Gross domestic product (GDP)	SEK million _{2014 prices}	4 181 103
vii) Electricity generation from thermal power generation	GWh	67 806
- of which nuclear power	GWh (net)	54 346
viii) Electricity generation from combined heat and power, including in industry	GWh (net)	13 437
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	37 150
- of which industrial waste heat	GWh	n/a ^b
xi) Fuel input for thermal power generation	GWh	173 427
- of which oil	GWh	372
- of which natural gas	GWh	1 199
- of which biofuels	GWh	13 089
- of which coal, including coke oven gas and blast furnace gas	GWh	1 911
- of which nuclear fuel	GWh	155 351
xii) Passenger kilometres (pkm)	Million pkm	147 769
xiii) Tonne kilometres (tkm)	Million tkm	96 091
xiv) Population (as at 31.12.2015)	Persons	9 851 017
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) (2016)	GWh	21.6
xvii) Energy savings achieved through alternative instruments in accordance with Article 7(9) (2015)	TWh	14.7

^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 4 527 GWh in 2015, this cannot be given as a sub-item of heat generation from combined heat and power plants.