

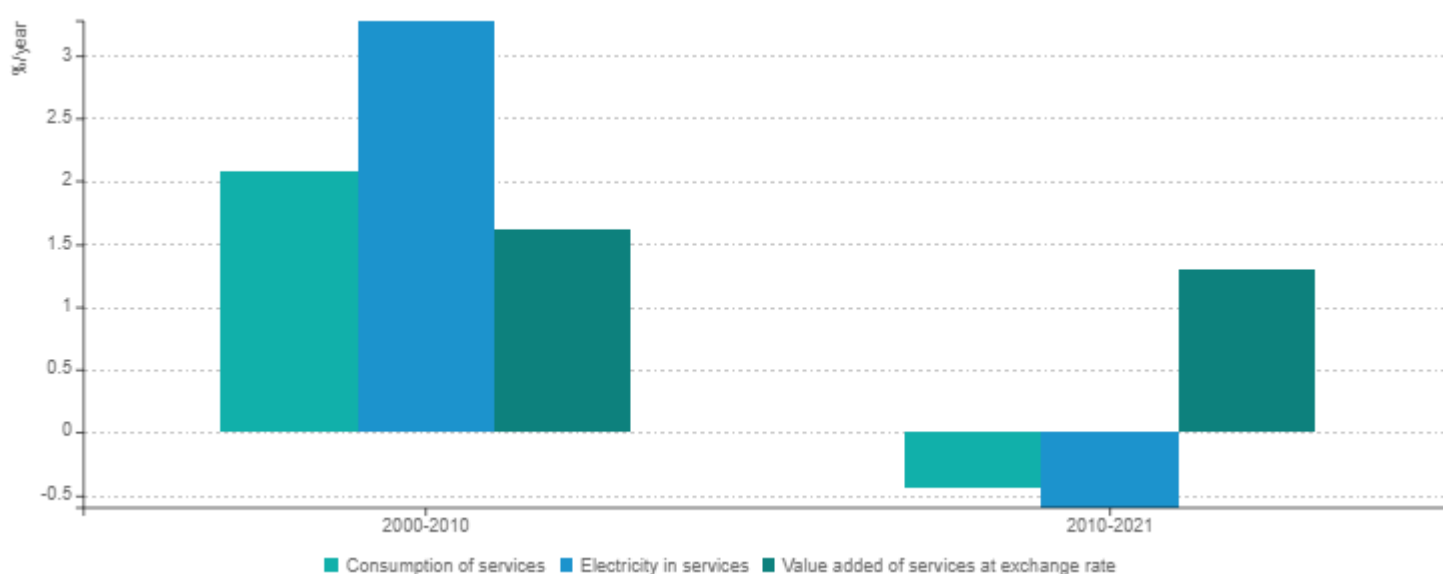
Sectoral Profile - Services

Energy consumption

Changes in energy consumption and value added of services

- Between 2000 and 2010, electricity consumption of services grew by 3.3%/year, twice as fast as value added of services (+1.6%/year).
- Between 2010 and 2021, energy consumption and electricity consumption decreased almost at the same rate (-0.4%/year and -0.6%/year, respectively), despite a growth in value added of services (+1.2%).

Energy consumption and VA growth (EU)

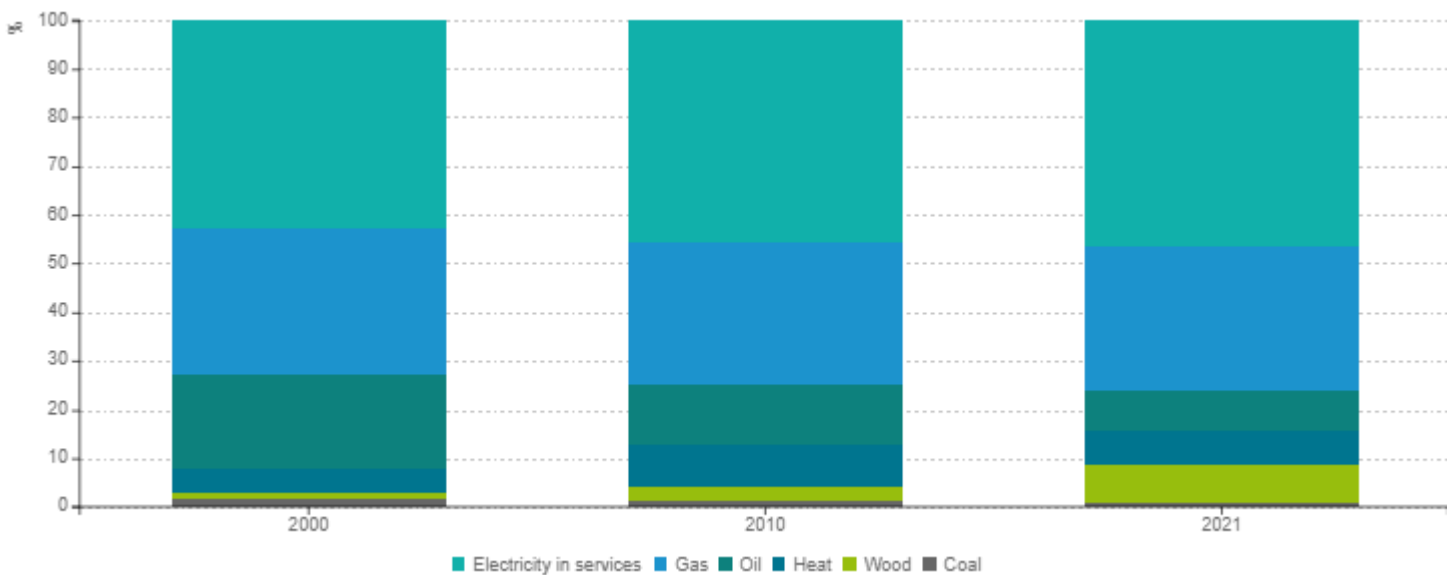


Note: Energy consumption at normal climate.

Fuel mix (EU)

- Slight increase in electricity penetration from 42.7% in 2000 to 46.5% in 2021 (+3.8 points), with the most significant growth observed between 2000 and 2010 (+3 points).
- Stagnation of gas share at around 30%.
- Steady decrease in oil share from 20% in 2000 to 8% in 2021.
- Gas and electricity represent currently 76% of energy consumption in the service sector.

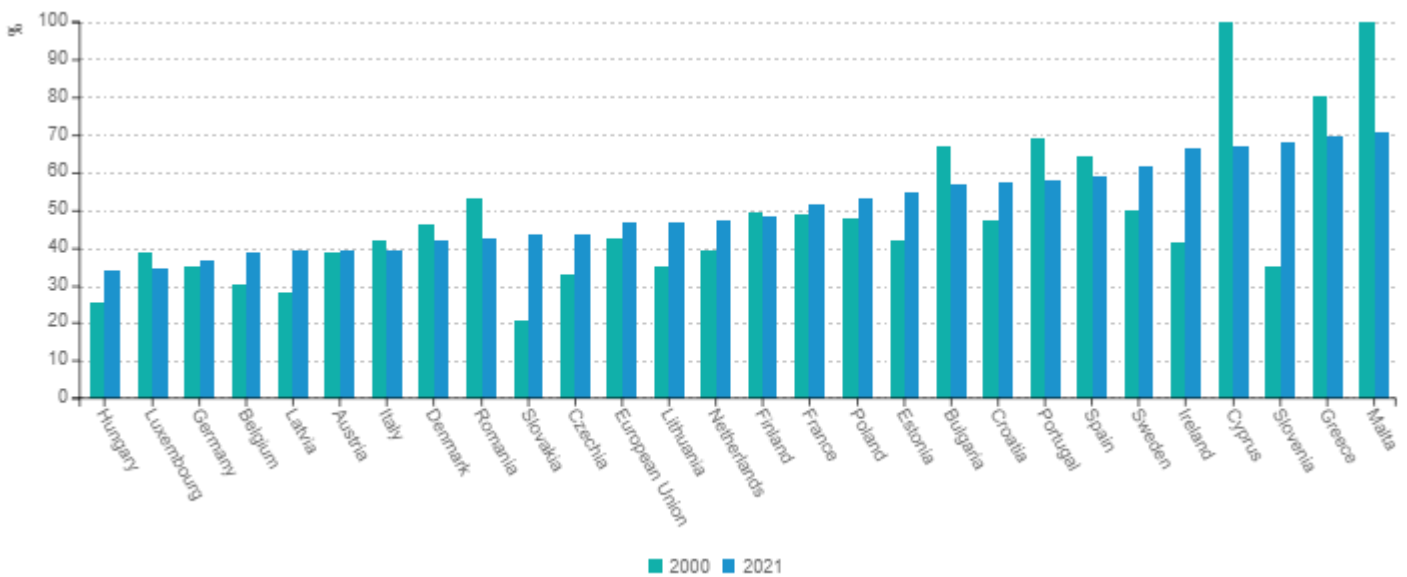
Energy consumption by fuel in the service sector (EU)



Share of electricity in total consumption

- 4 EU countries have a significantly high share of electricity in the energy consumption of services: Malta, Greece, Slovenia and Cyprus (around 70%, compared to 47% at EU level).
- Increasing penetration of electricity in most EU countries, especially in Slovenia and Slovakia where this rate doubled between 2000 and 2021.
- Decreasing share in 11 EU countries, with the strongest reduction in Malta, Greece and Cyprus.

Share of electricity in total energy consumption

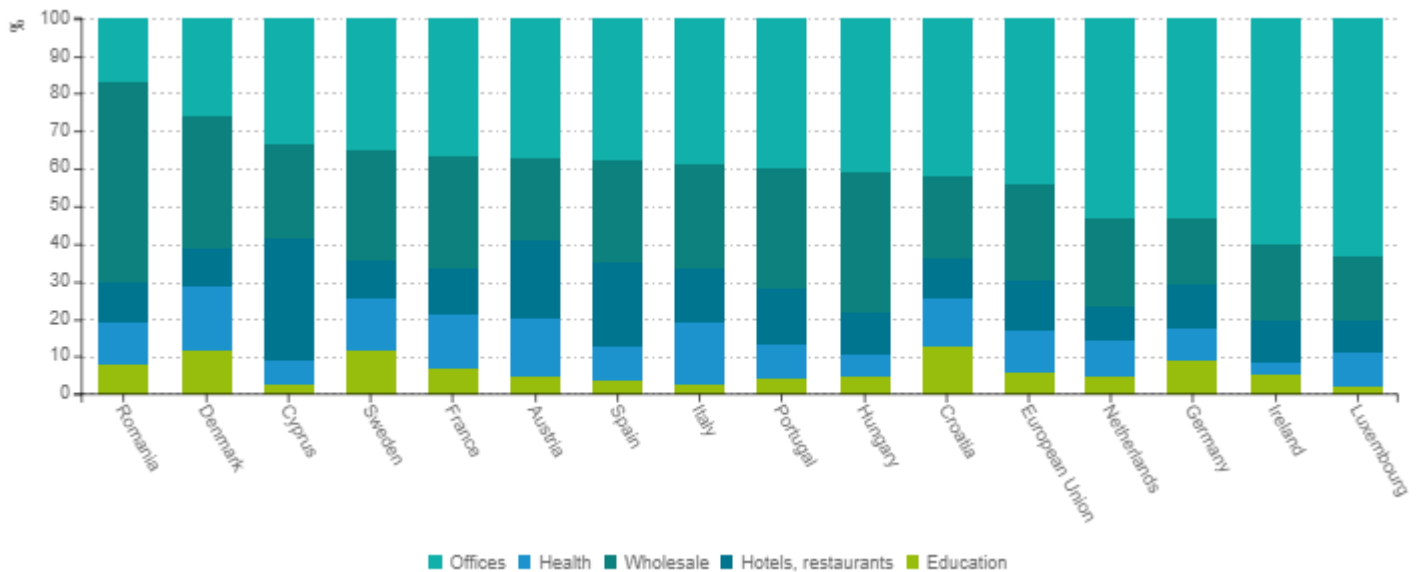


Energy consumption by branch

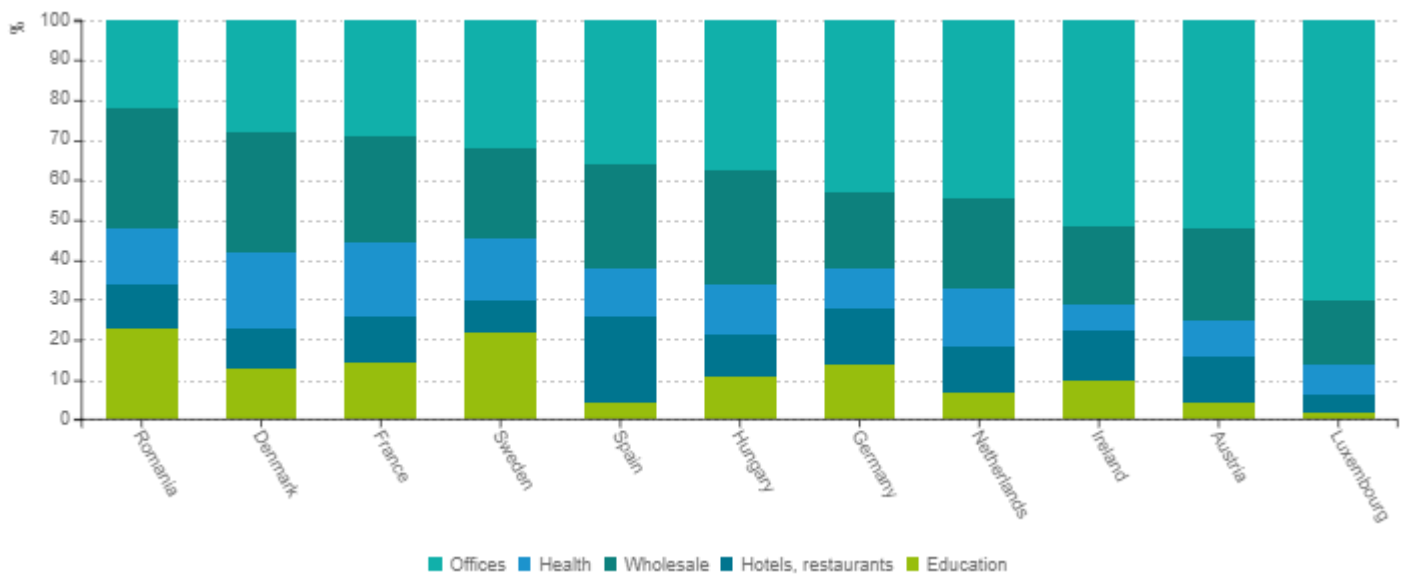
- Offices and Wholesale and Trade consume around 70% of electricity in the service sector at EU level, of which 44% for Offices.

- In contrast to other EU MS, where Offices are the leading electricity consumer, Wholesale and trade holds the top position in Romania and Denmark, accounting for 53% and 35%, respectively.
- Similar trend in energy consumption by branch, where Offices are the highest consumer in all EU MS of the sample, except Romania and Denmark where Wholesale and Trade is the highest consumer.

Electricity consumption by sub-sector (2021)



Energy consumption by sub-sector (2021)

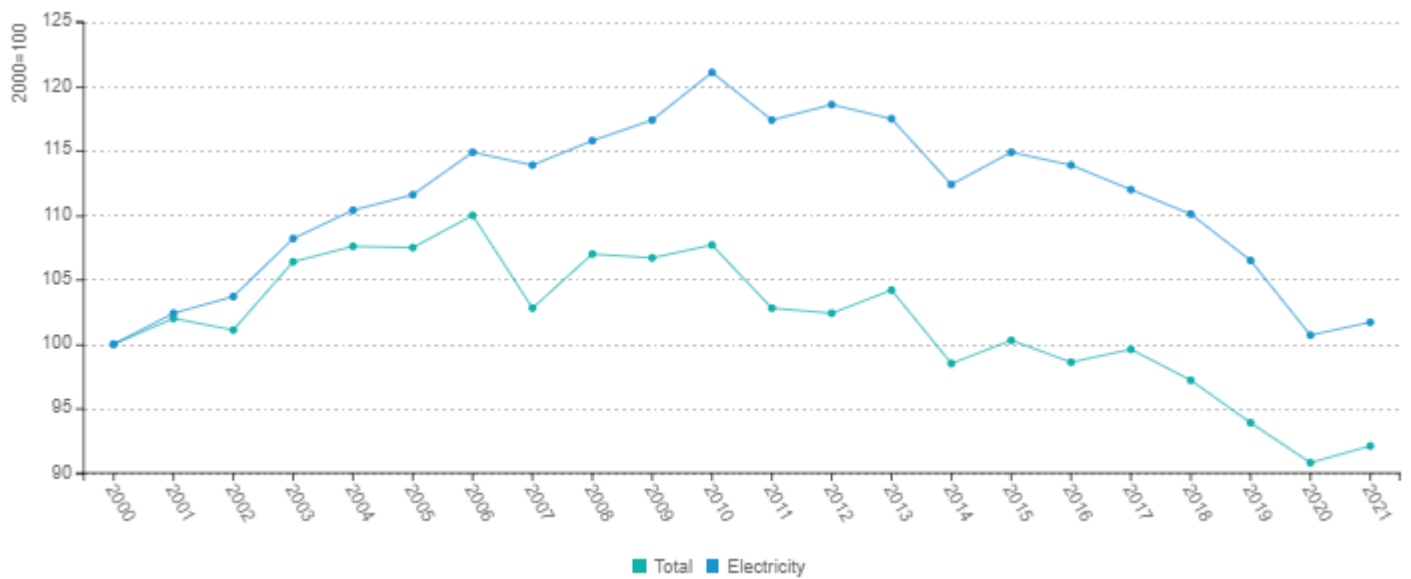


Electricity consumption per employee

Energy and electricity consumption per employee

- Downward trend in energy consumption per employee at EU level since 2010 (-1.3%/year), after a slight progression between 2000 and 2010 (+0.7%/year);
- Downward trend in electricity consumption per employee since 2010 (-1.5%/year), following a steady progression over 2000-2010 (+1.9% year).

Energy and electricity consumption per employee

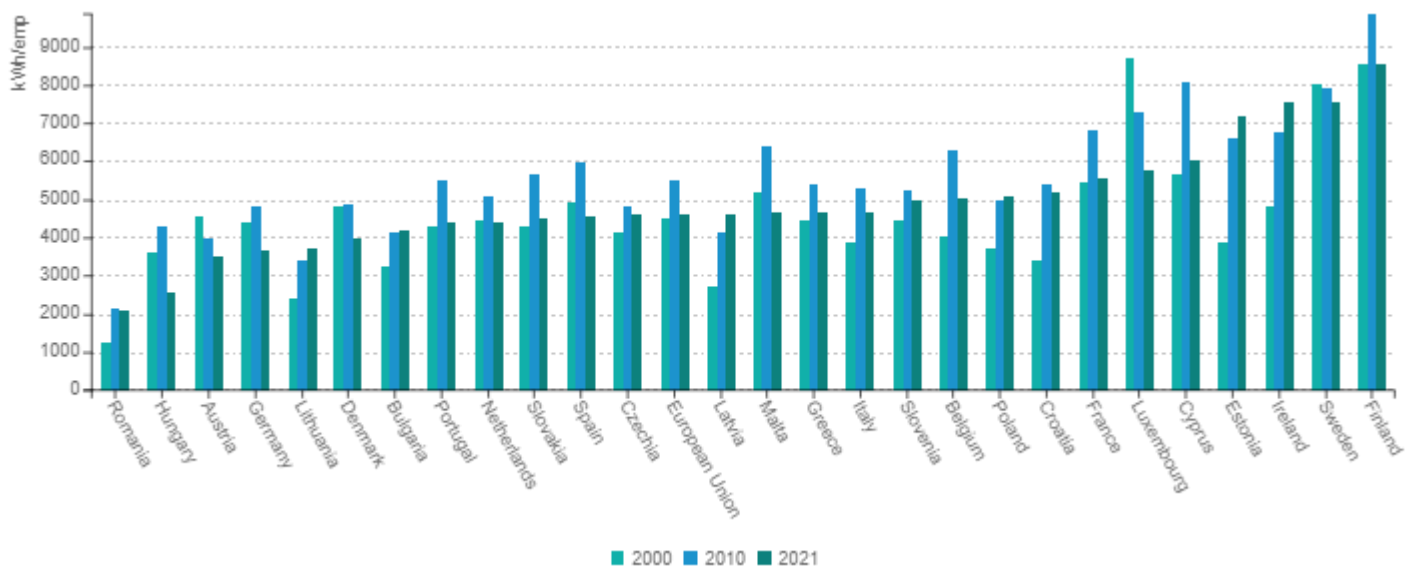


Note: Energy consumption at normal climate.

Electricity consumption per employee in EU countries

- Electricity consumption per employee has been decreasing since 2010 (-1.5%/year at EU level), with an acceleration since 2019 (-1.8%/year for the EU). Austria and Luxembourg have been on a declining trend over the whole period.
- Large discrepancies among countries: Romania has an electricity consumption per employee 4.5 times lower than Finland.

Electricity consumption per employee

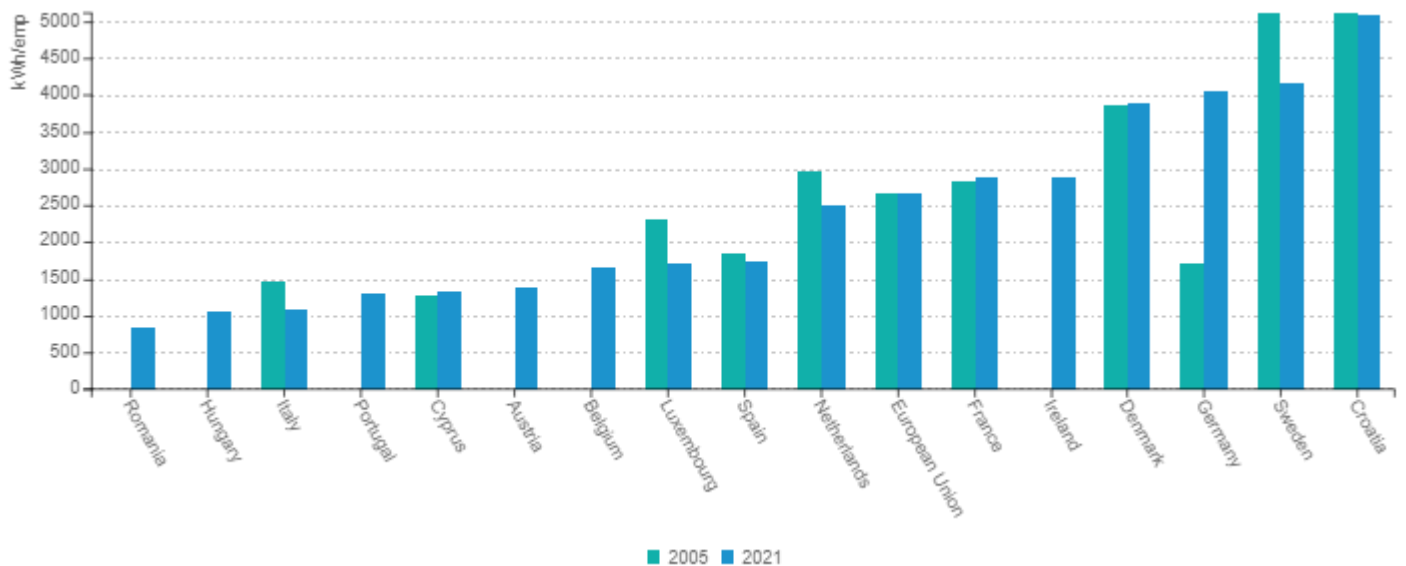


Electricity consumption by branch

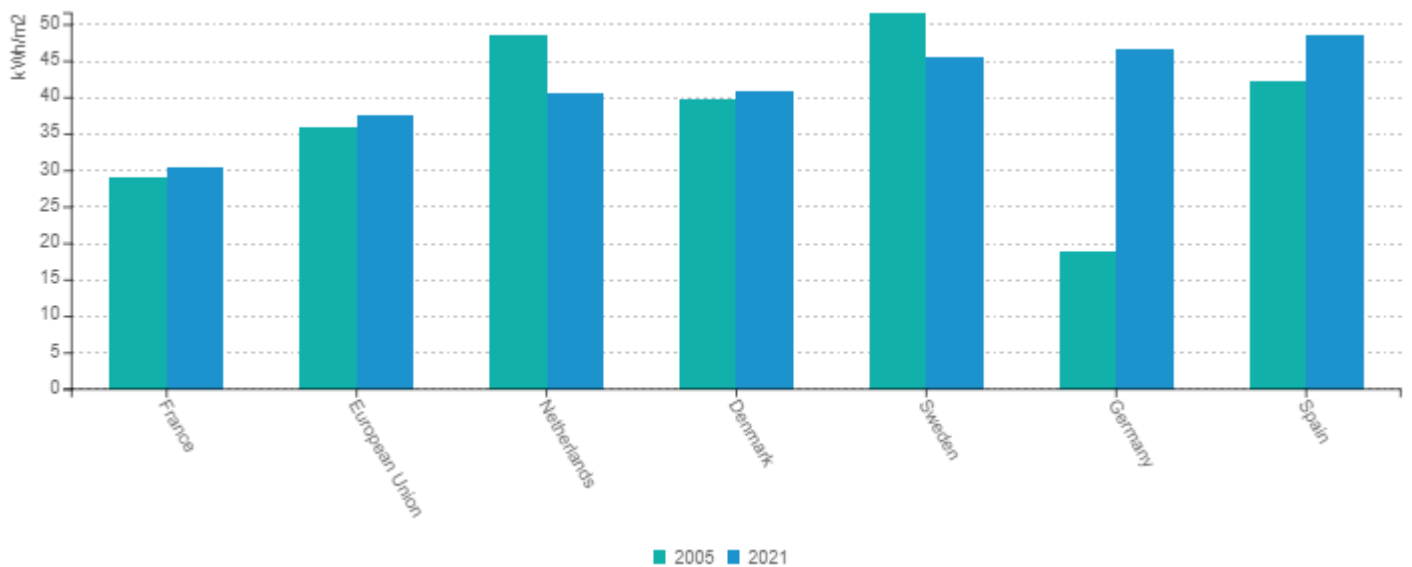
Electricity consumption in education

- Electricity consumption per employee in education is almost stable at EU level. Significant disparities between EU countries with the largest decrease in Luxembourg (-27%) and the largest increase in Germany (+140%).
- Significant disparities in electricity consumption per m² in the sample of countries.

Electricity consumption per employee in education



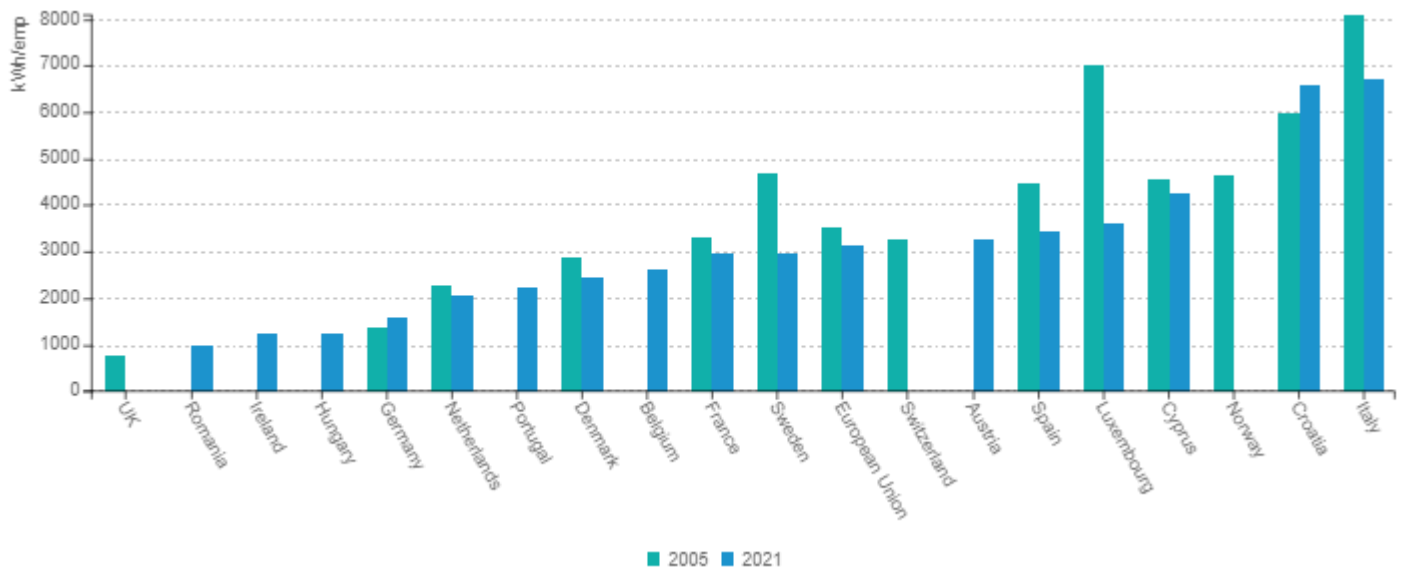
Electricity consumption per m² in education



Electricity consumption in the health sector

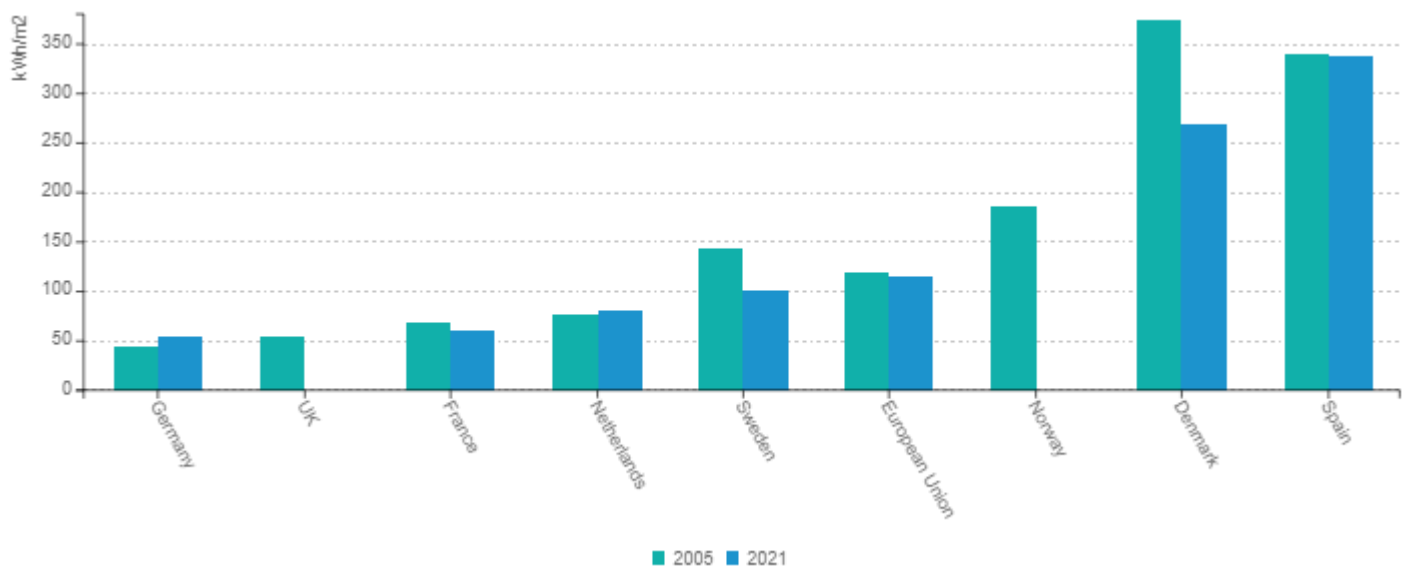
- Energy consumption per employee in the health sector decreased at EU level but shows significant discrepancies between countries, with a 45% decrease in Sweden and Luxembourg and a 10% increase in Croatia.

Electricity consumption per employee in health



- Energy consumption per m² decreases at EU level and in most countries of the sample, but increases in Germany and the Netherlands.

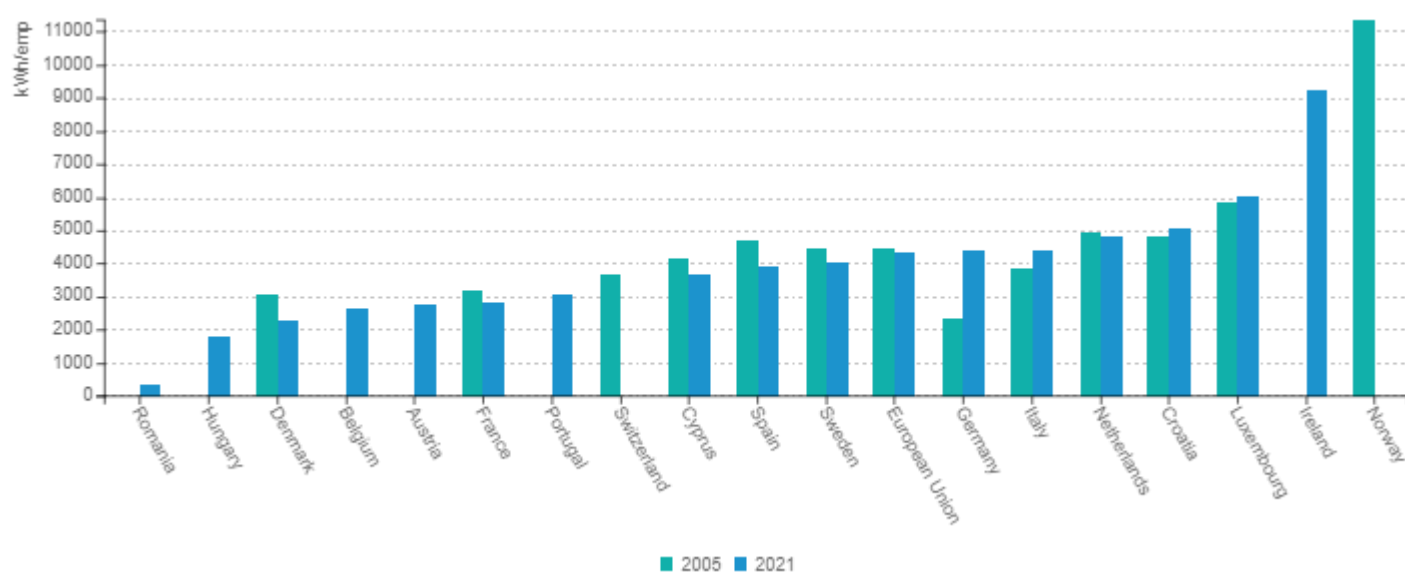
Electricity consumption per m² in health



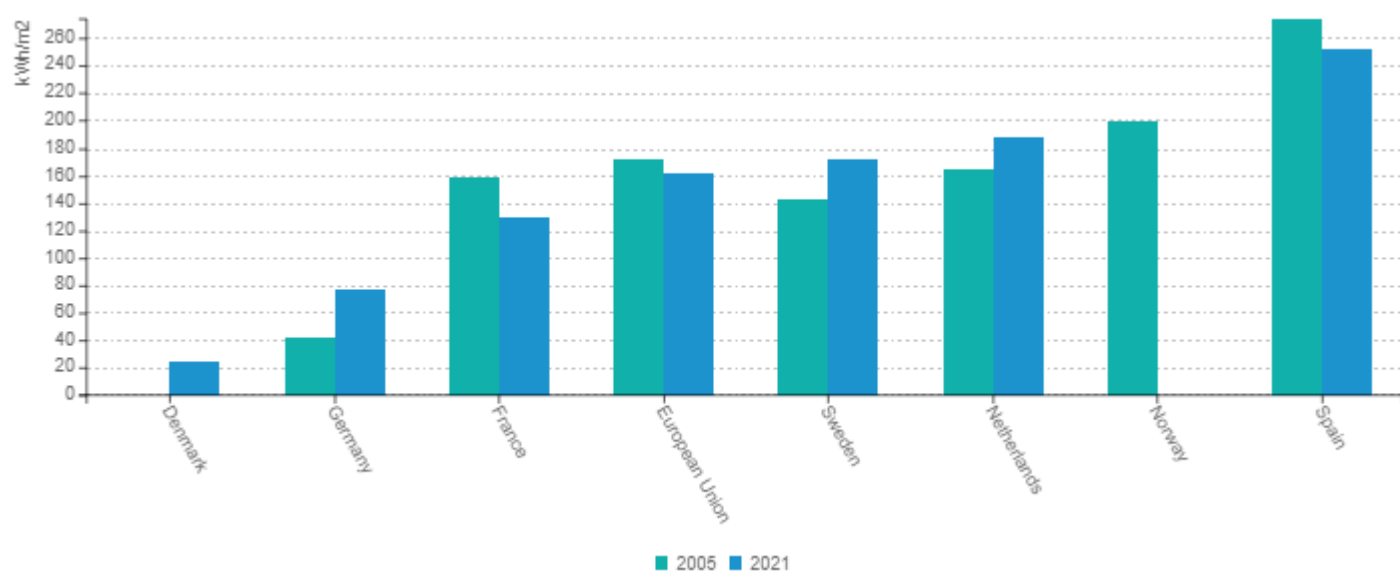
Electricity consumption in offices

- Slight decrease in energy consumption per employee and per m² in offices at EU level and in most countries of the sample.

Electricity consumption per employee in offices



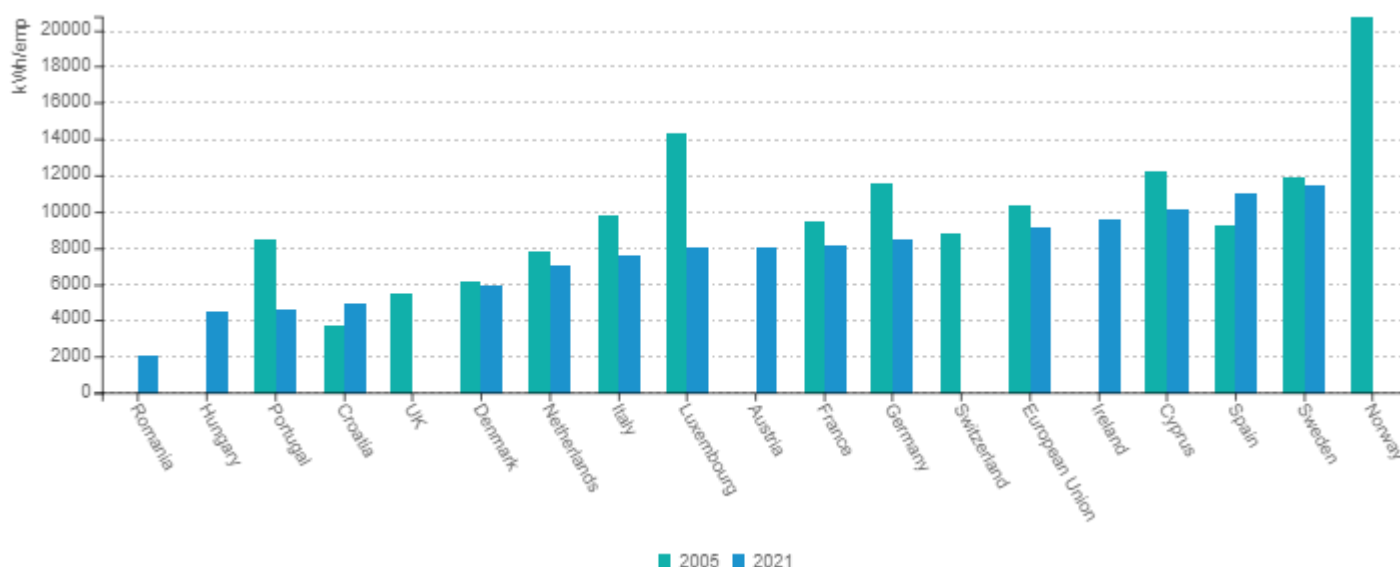
Energy consumption per m² in offices



Electricity consumption in hotels and restaurants

- Decreasing electricity consumption per employee in hotels and restaurants at EU level and in most countries of the sample.

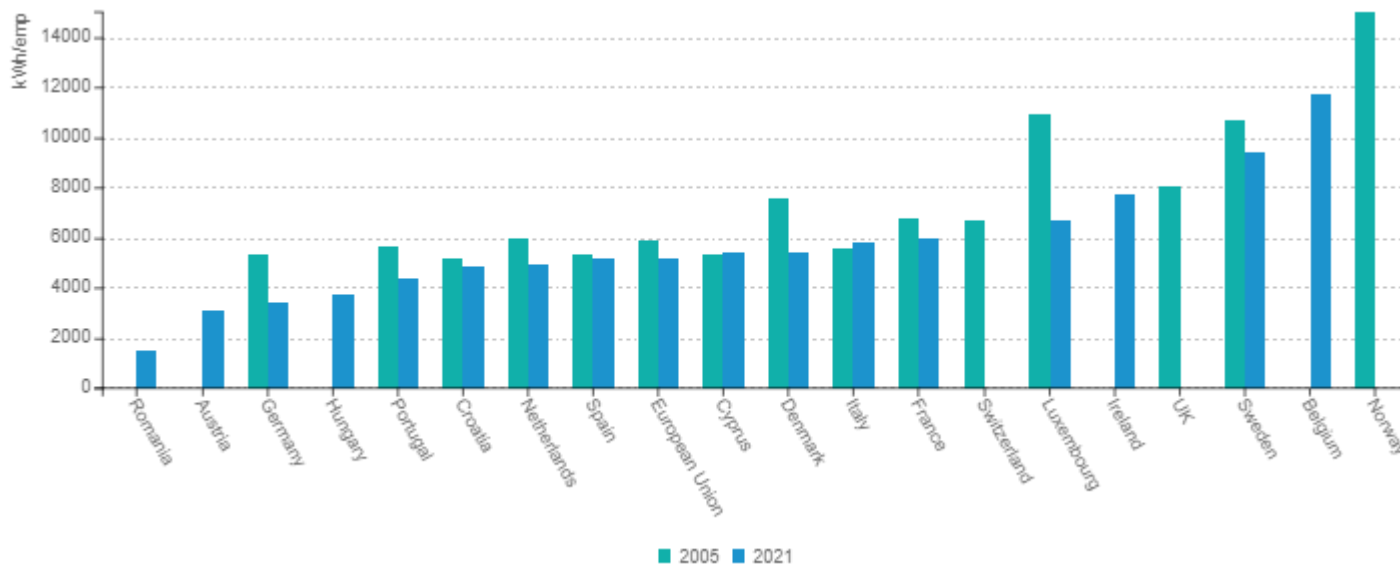
Electricity consumption per employee in hotels and restaurants



Electricity consumption in trade (wholesale and retail)

- Decrease in electricity consumption per employee in trade at EU level and in most countries of the sample.

Electricity consumption per employee in trade

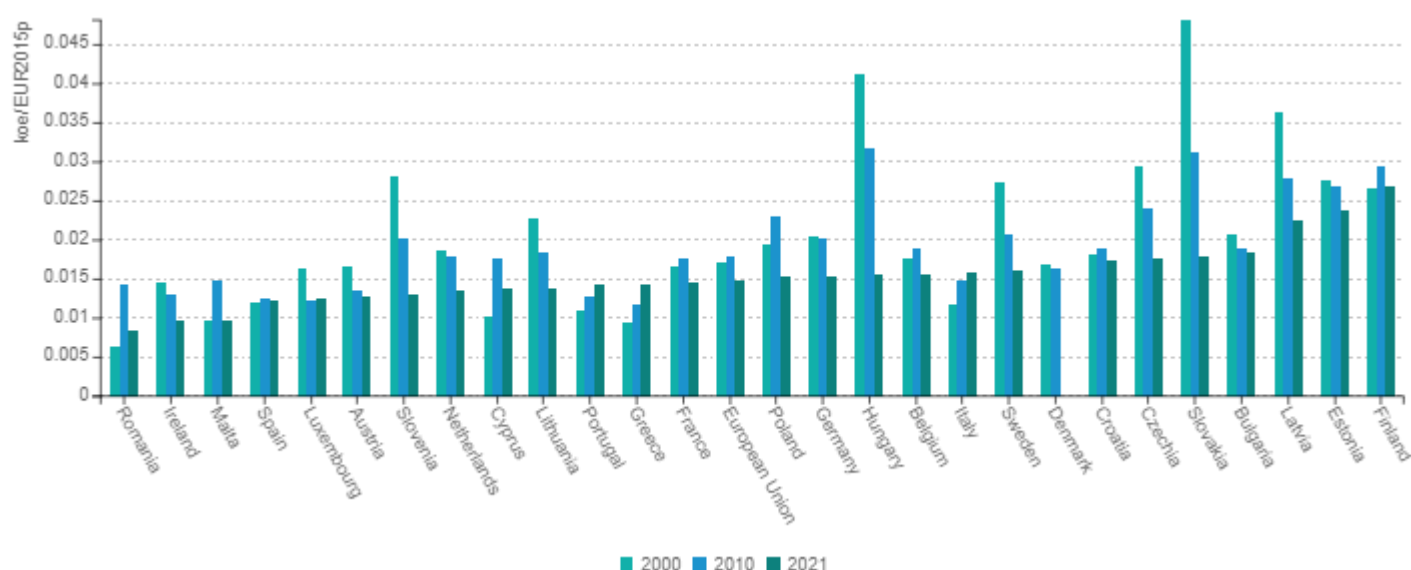


Energy intensity trends

Energy intensity of service sector in EU

- Decreasing energy intensity at EU level since 2010 after a slight increase between 2000 and 2010, but varying trends among Member States.
- Increasing energy intensity in 8 countries between 2000 and 2021, especially in Greece, Cyprus and Italy where it increased by over 1.6%/year.

Energy intensity

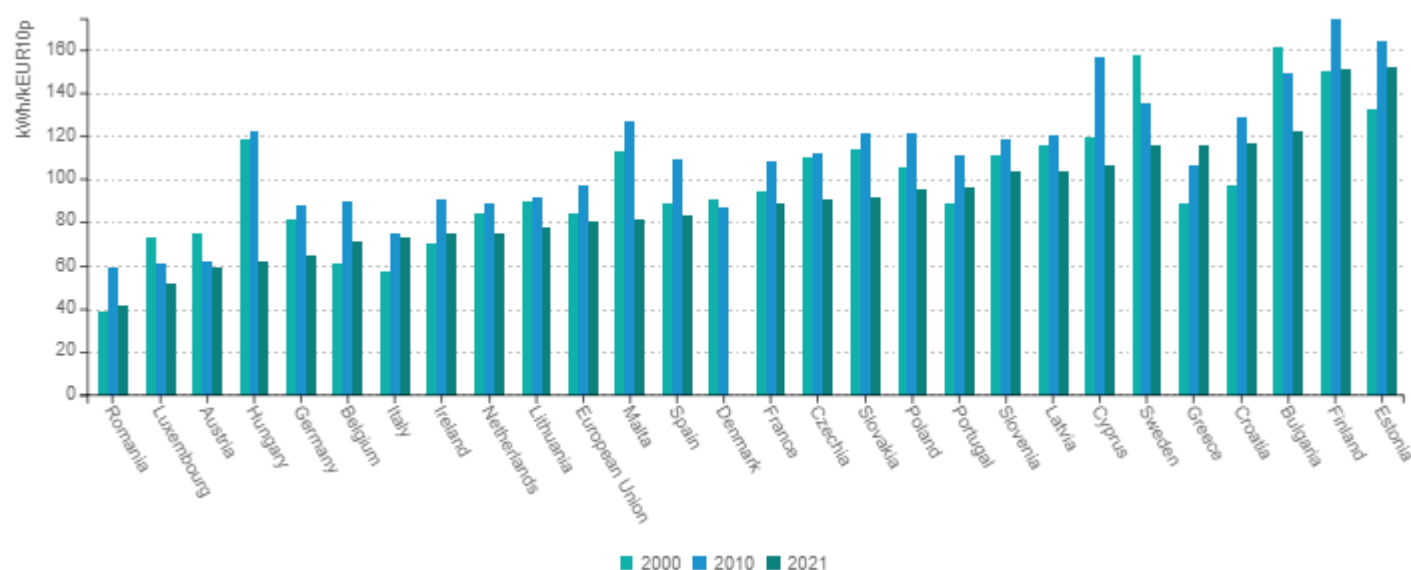


Note: Energy consumption at normal climate.

Electricity intensity trends in EU countries

- Decreasing electricity intensity at EU level (-1.7%/year) since 2010, following an upward trend between 2000 and 2010 (+1.5%/year).
- Similar trend in most EU MS, apart from few exceptions: Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Denmark, Austria, and Sweden have been on a downward trend over the whole period, and Greece has seen increasing intensity since 2000 (+1.3%/year).

Electricity intensity



Electricity intensity trends

