

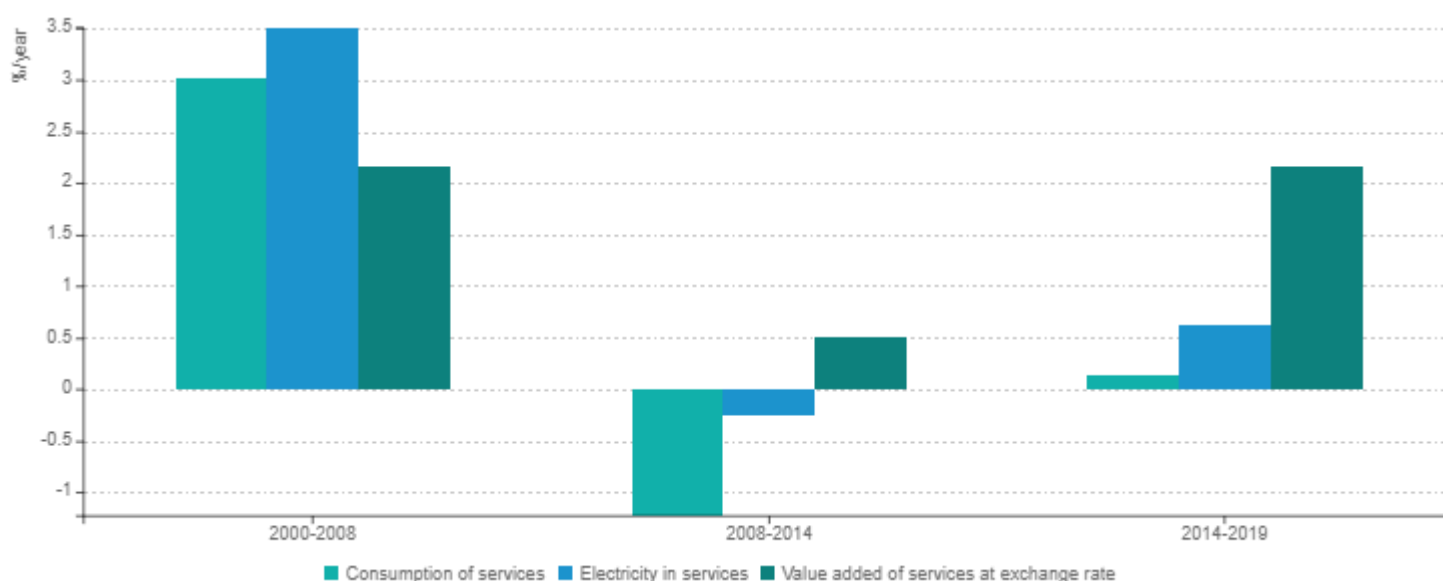
Sectoral Profile - Services

Energy consumption

Changes in energy consumption and value added of services

- Since 2014, the value added of services has been growing almost at the same pace than before 2008 (+2.2%/year). In contrast, the energy consumption of services has remained almost stable (+0.1%/year compared to +3%/year) and electricity consumption has progressed much slower than before 2008 (+0.5%/year compared to +3.5%/year).
- During the post crisis period (2008-2014), strong contraction of total energy consumption (-1.2%/year) and a decrease in electricity consumption (-0.3%/year), despite a limited growth of value added (+0.5%/year).

Energy consumption and VA growth (EU)

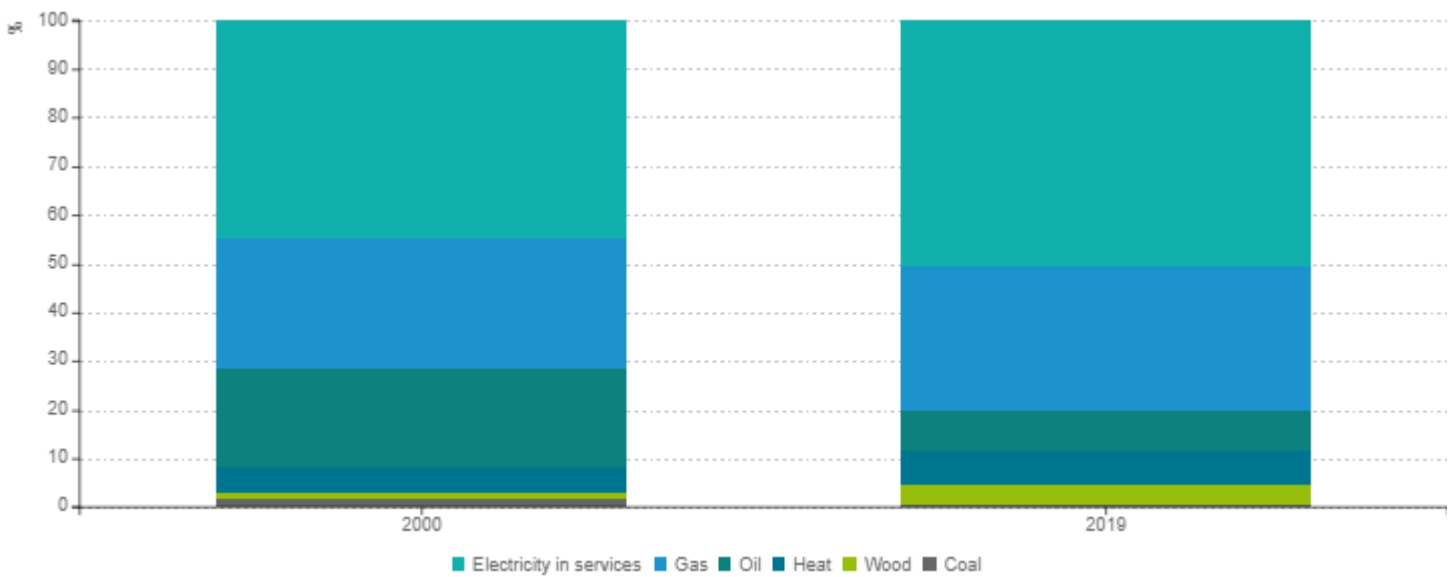


Note: Energy consumption at normal climate.

Fuel mix (EU)

- Slight penetration of electricity (+6 points): 51% in 2019, up from 45% in 2000.
- Saturation of gas share at around 30%.
- Strong decrease of oil share from 20% in 2000 to 8% in 2019.
- Gas and electricity represent now 80% of energy consumption in the service sector.

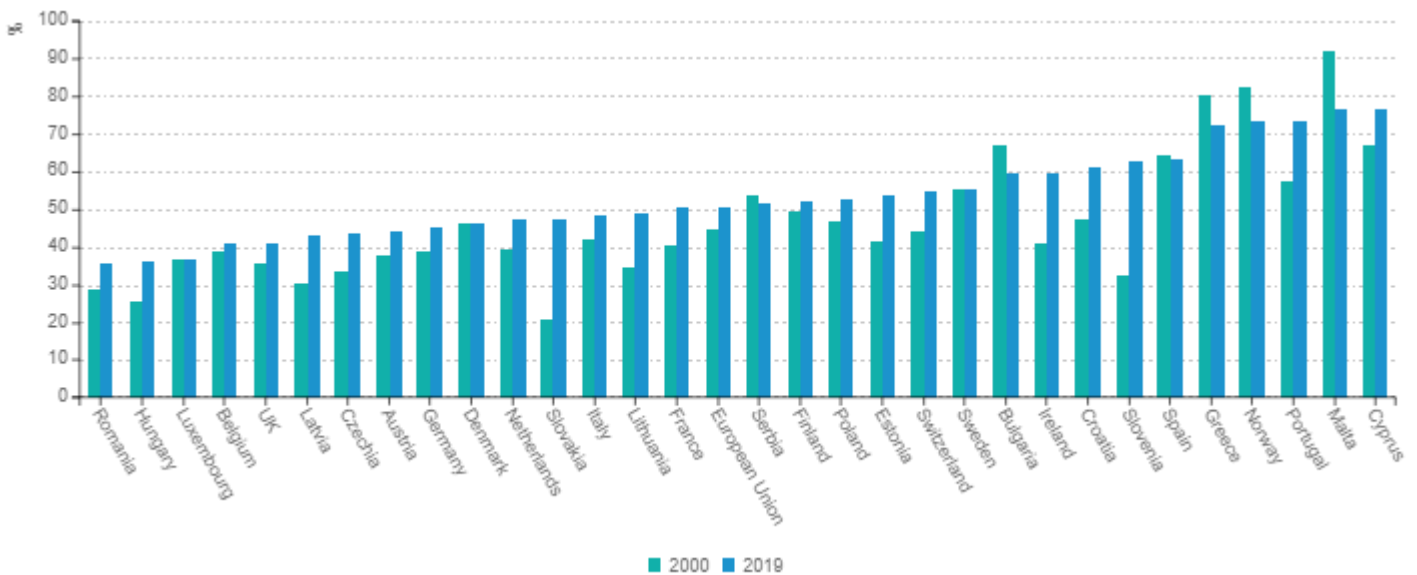
Energy consumption by fuel in the service sector (EU)



Share of electricity in total consumption

- 4 EU countries have a very high share of electricity in the energy consumption of services: Cyprus, Malta, Greece and Portugal (around 75%, compared to around 50% at EU level).
- Increasing penetration of electricity in most countries, especially in Slovenia, Slovakia and Ireland.

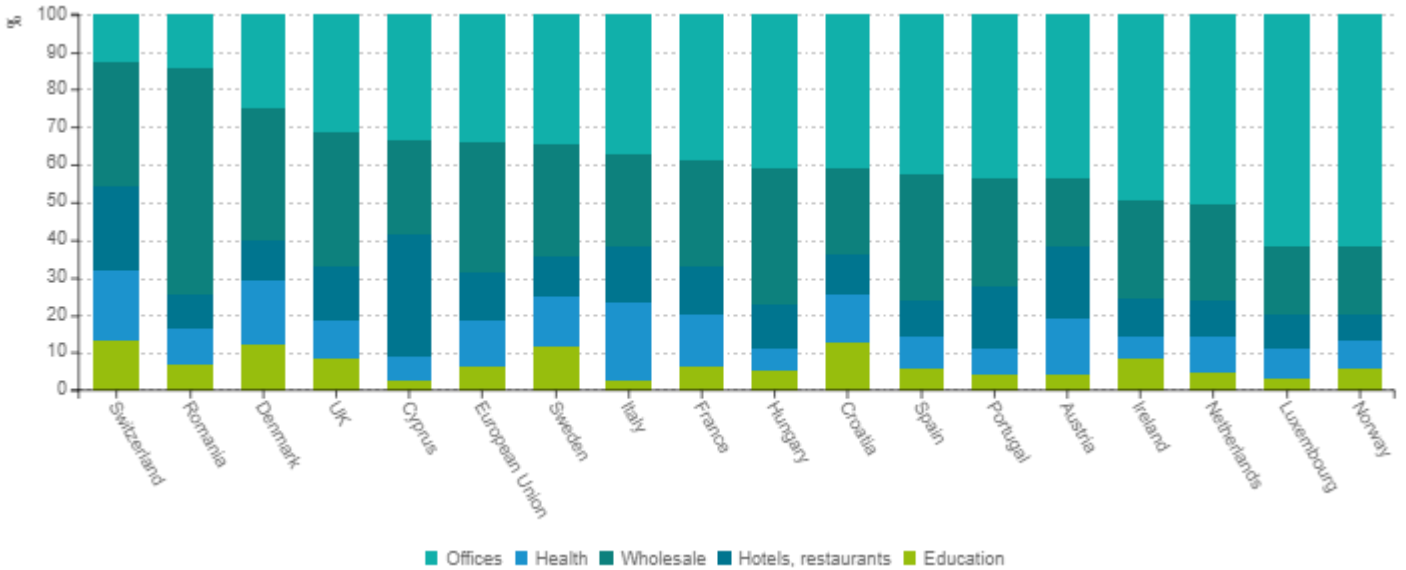
Share of electricity in total energy consumption



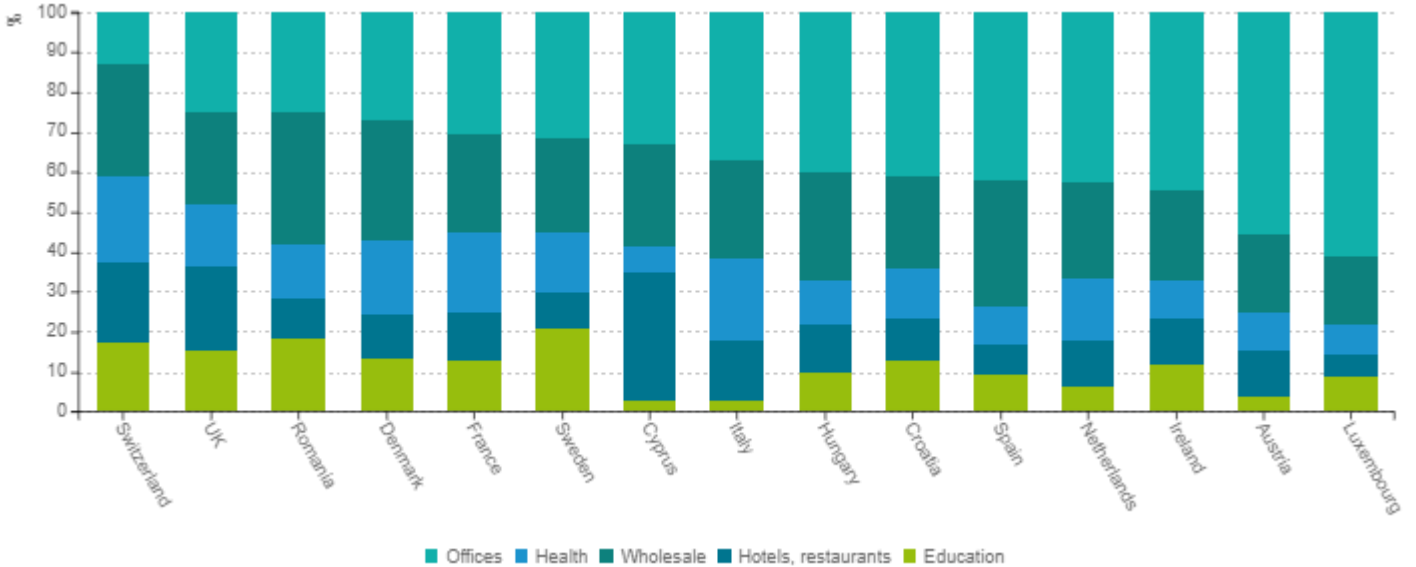
Energy consumption by branch

- Offices and wholesale and trade sector consume around 2/3 of electricity in the service sector at EU level.

Electricity consumption by sub-sector (2019)



Energy consumption by sub-sector (2019)



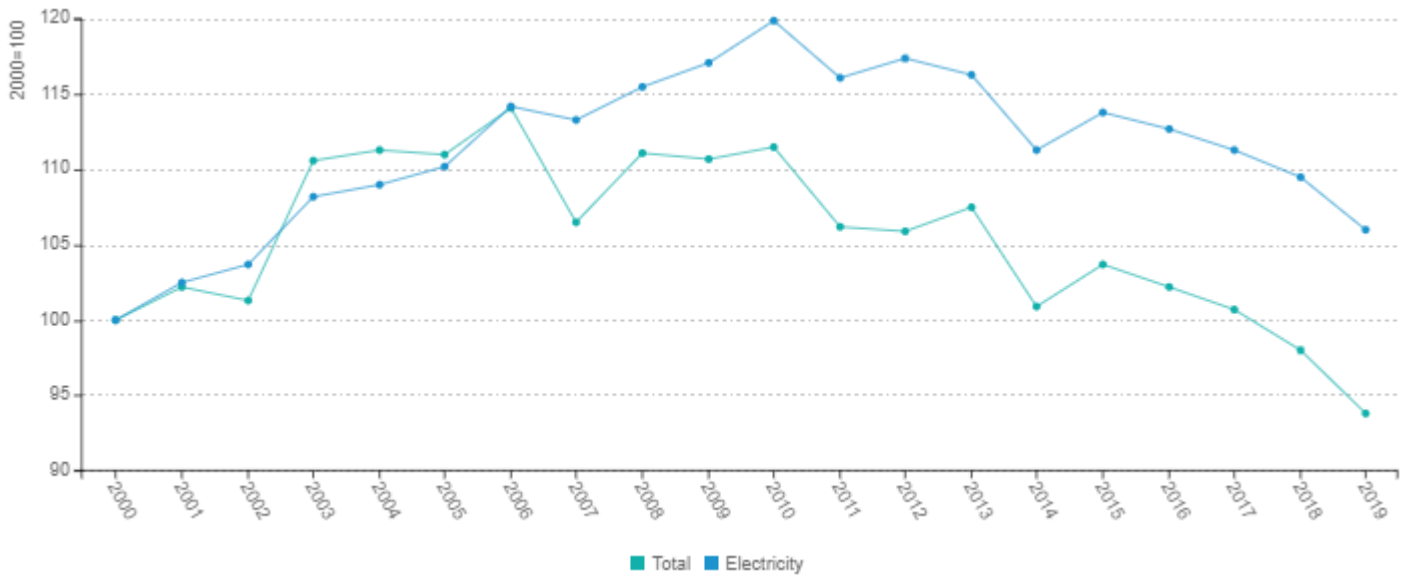
Electricity consumption per employee

Energy and electricity consumption per employee

- Decreasing trend of the energy consumption per employee since 2010 at EU level (-1.9%/year), after an increasing trend during the period of low economic growth (2007-2010) (+1.5%/year) as the consumption did not follow the lower activity.

- Increase in electricity consumption per employee by 1.8%/year until 2010 and decreasing trends afterwards (-1.4%/year).

Energy and electricity consumption per employee

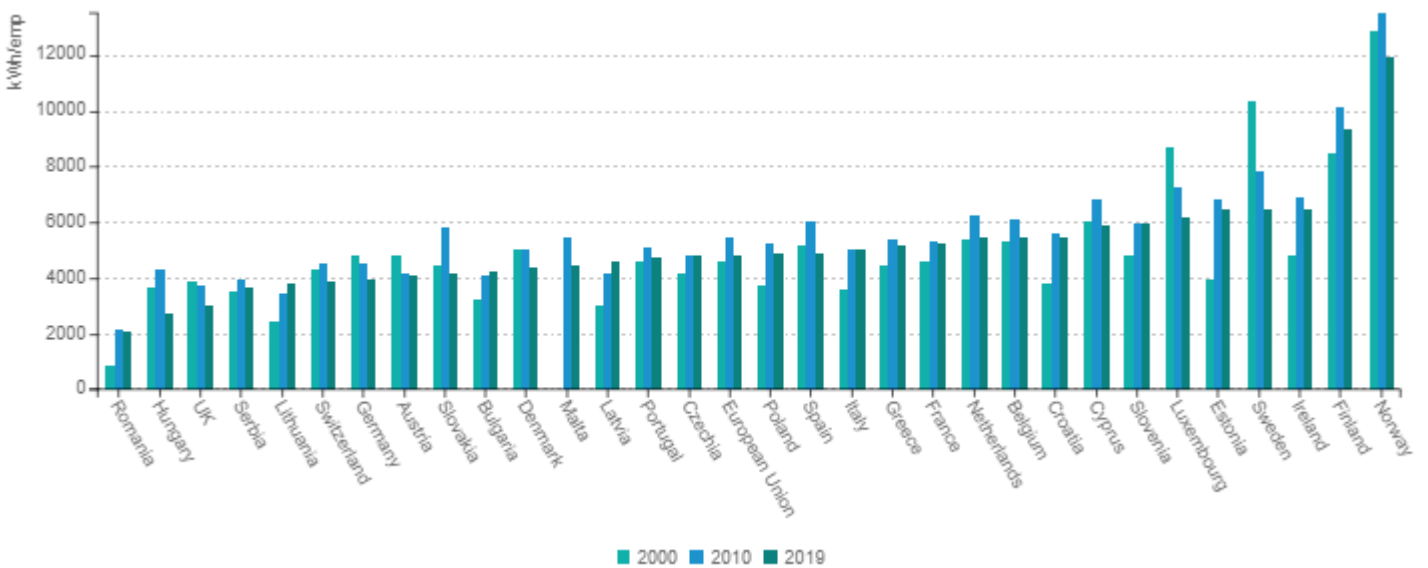


Note: Energy consumption at normal climate.

Electricity consumption per employee in EU countries

- Increasing electricity consumption per employee in around 2/3 of EU countries. Significant decrease in Sweden, Luxembourg, Hungary, Austria and Germany.
- Large discrepancies among countries: Romania 4.5 times lower than Finland.

Electricity consumption per employee

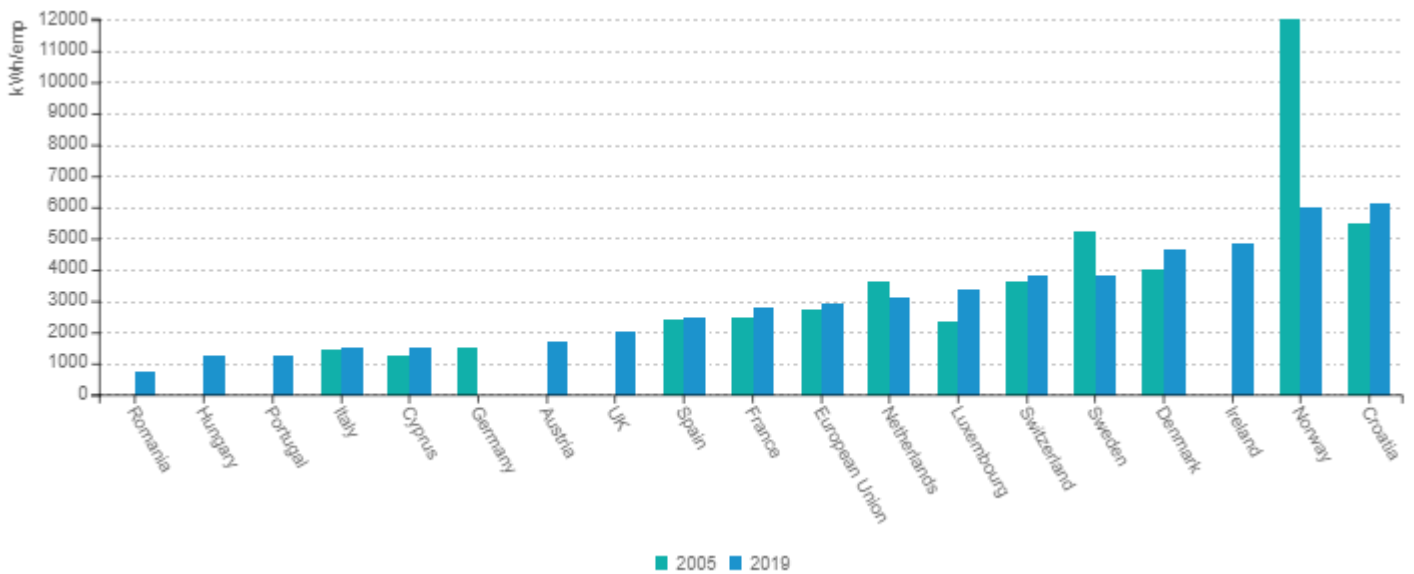


Electricity consumption by branch

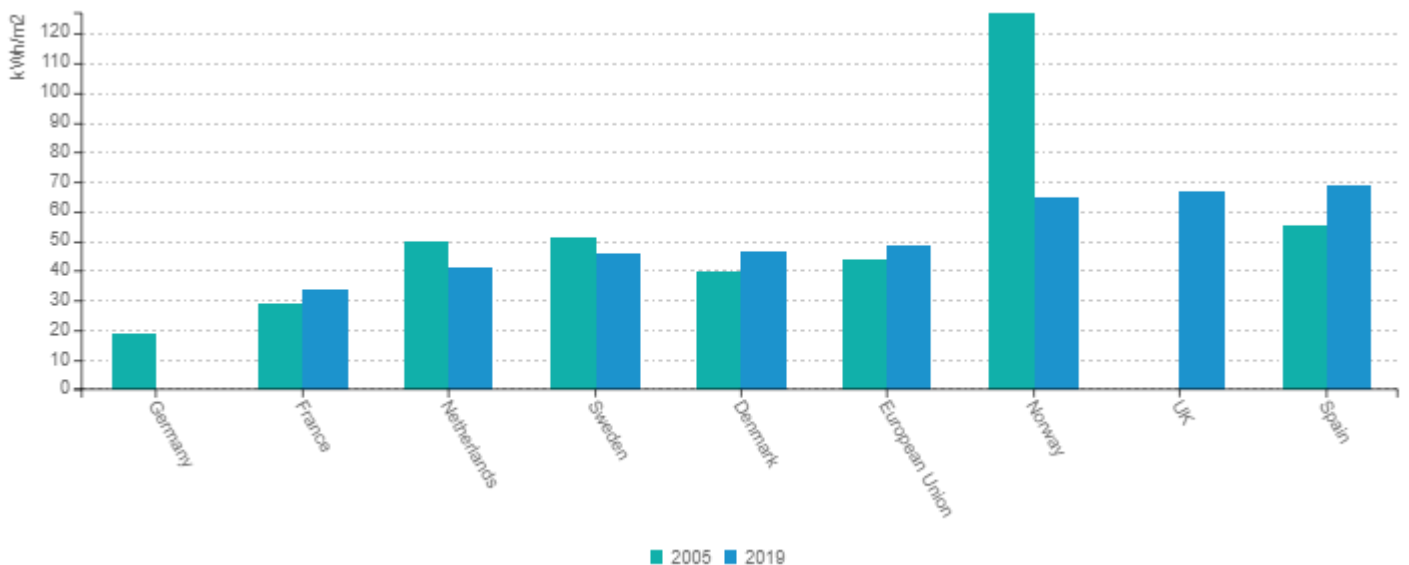
Electricity consumption in education

- Electricity consumption per employee in education is almost stable at EU level. Large disparities between EU countries; largest decrease in Sweden, largest increase in Luxembourg.
- Large disparities between EU countries for electricity consumption per m² in the sample of countries.

Electricity consumption per employee in education



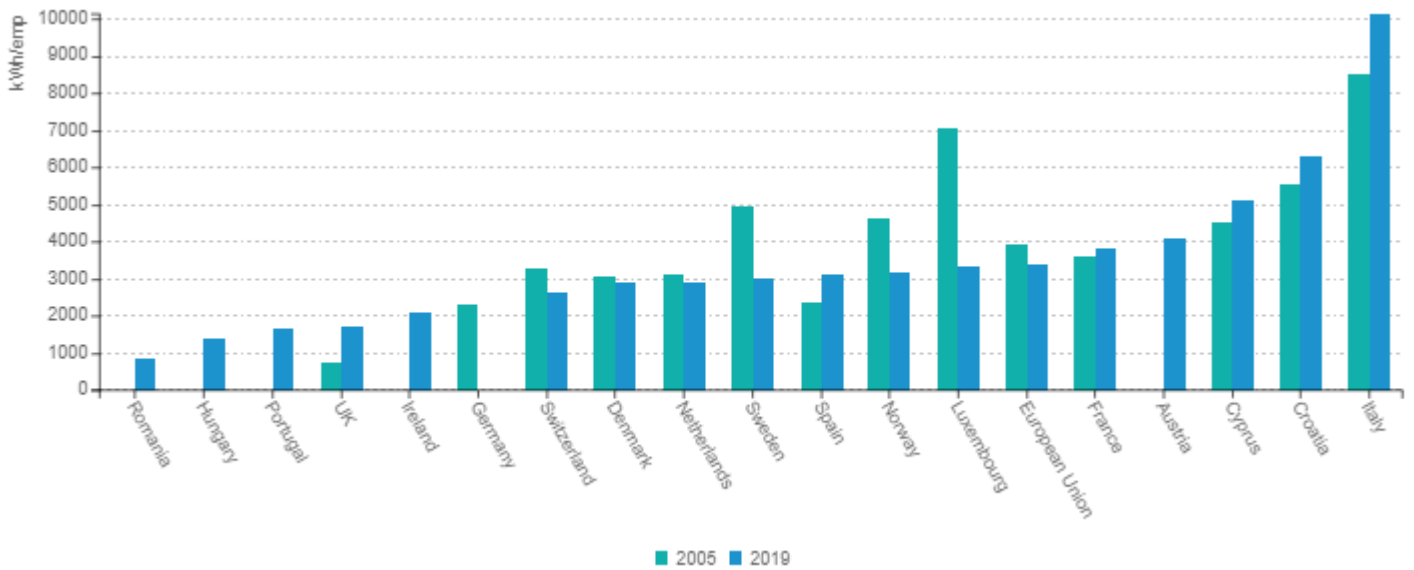
Electricity consumption per m² in education



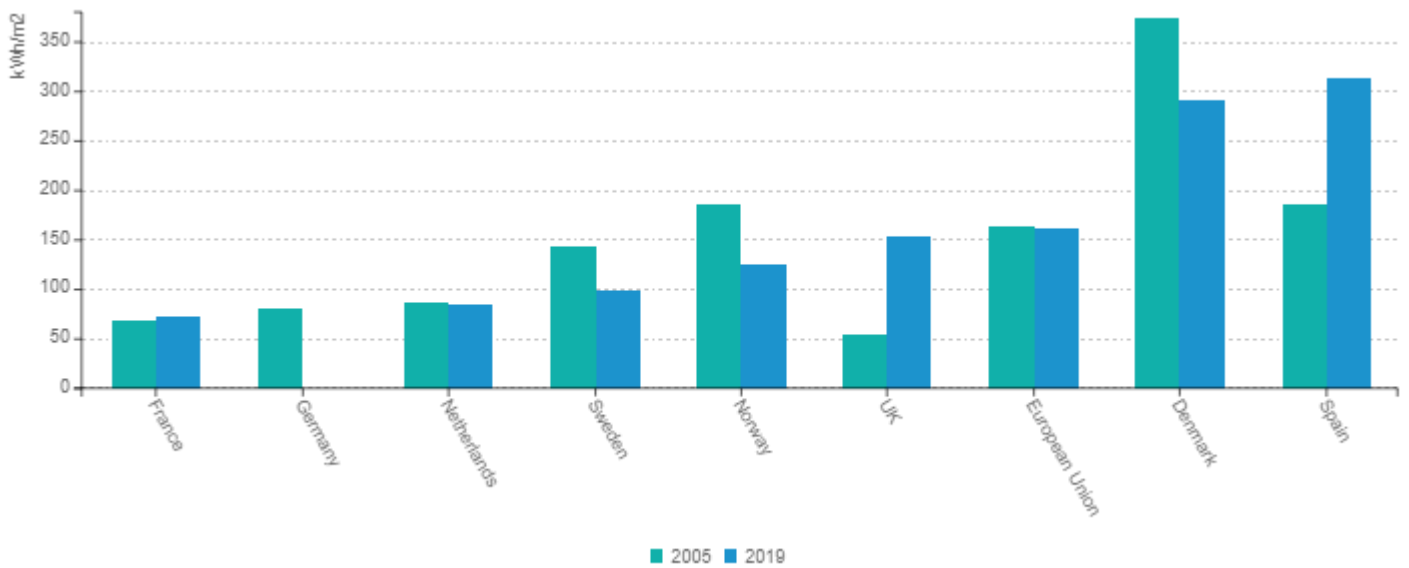
Electricity consumption in the health sector

- Energy consumption per employee and per m² in the health sector decreases at EU level but with strong discrepancies between countries.

Electricity consumption per employee in health



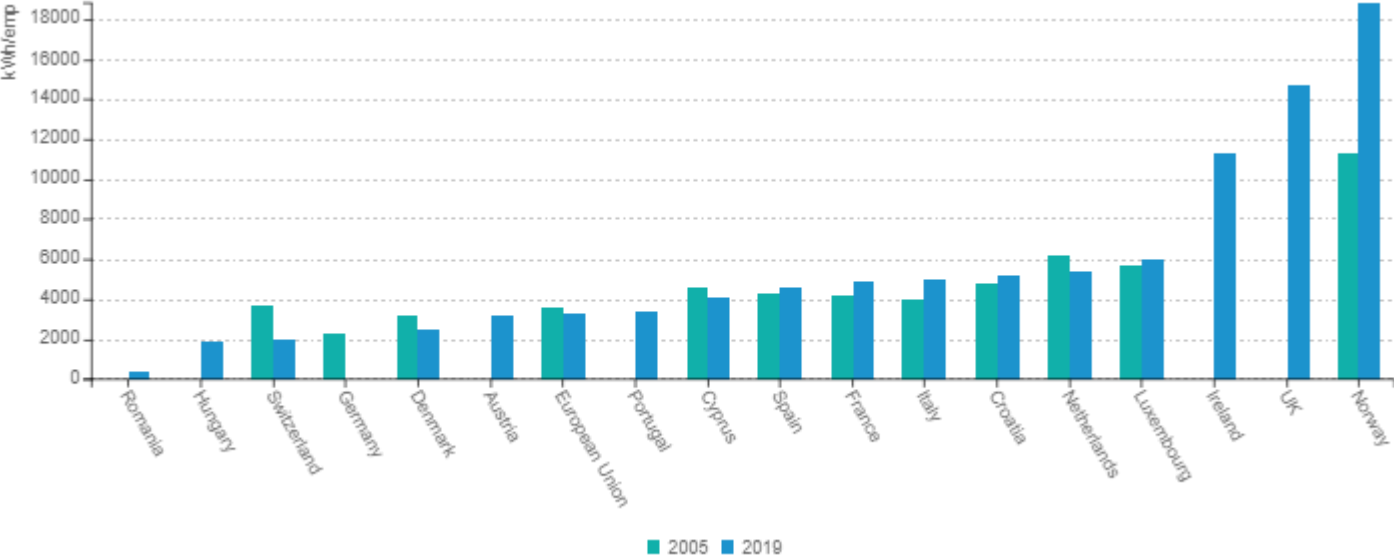
Electricity consumption per m² in health



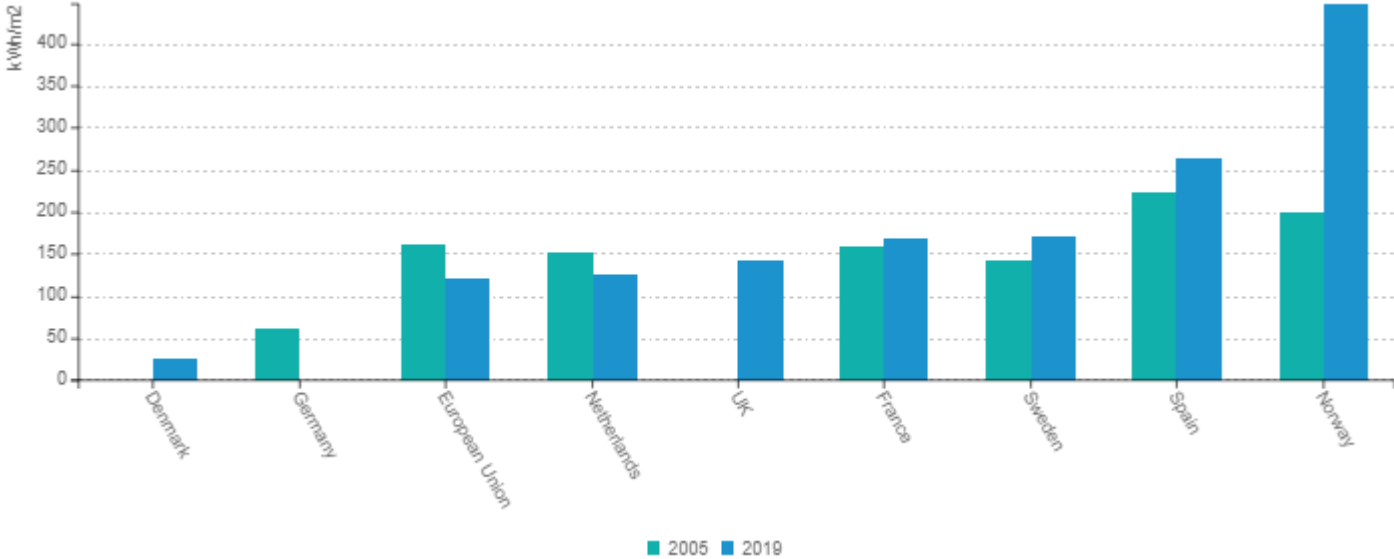
Electricity consumption in offices

- Decreasing energy consumption per employee and per m² in offices at EU level.

Electricity consumption per employee in offices



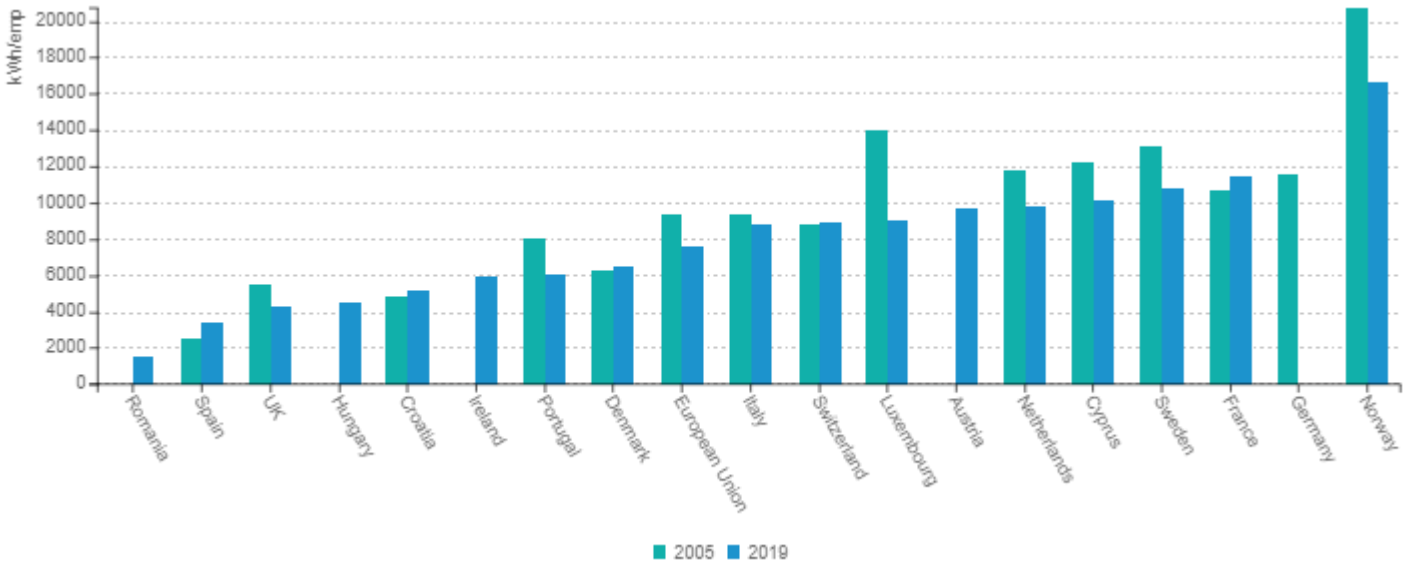
Energy consumption per m² in offices



Electricity consumption in hotels and restaurants

- Decreasing trends in electricity consumption per employee in hotels and restaurants at EU level, and in most countries except Spain and France.

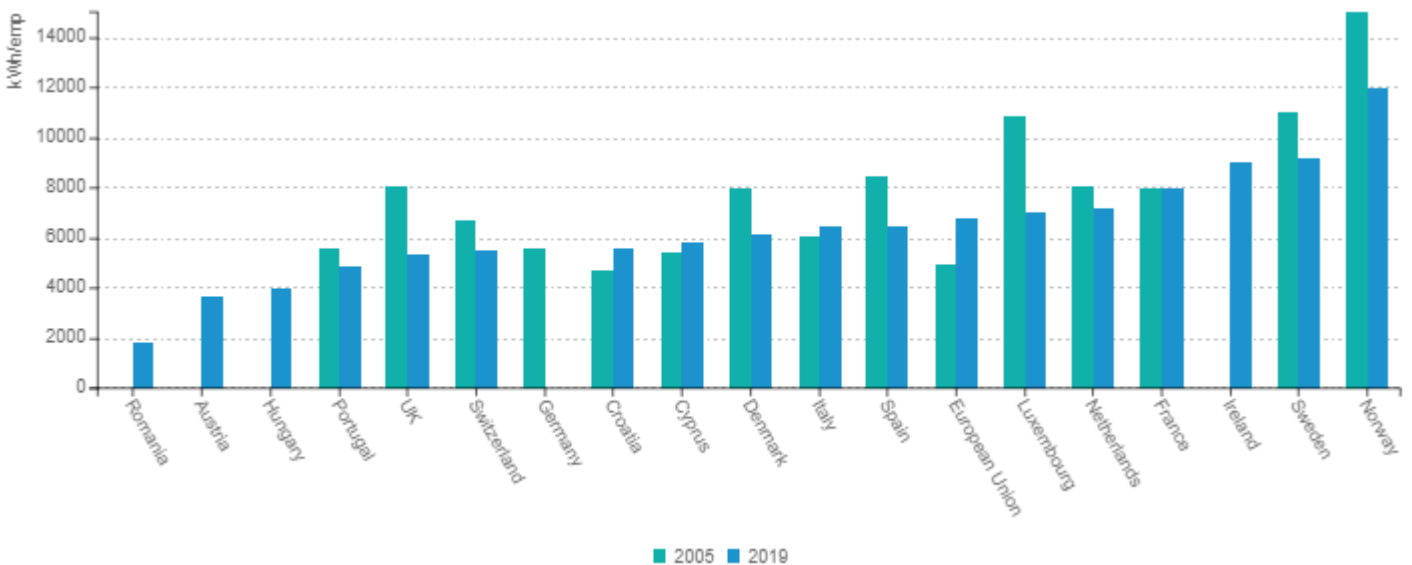
Electricity consumption per employee in hotels and restaurants



Electricity consumption in trade (wholesale and retail)

- Increasing trends in electricity consumption per employee in trade at EU level but decreasing trends in 2/3 of the EU countries presented below.

Electricity consumption per employee in trade

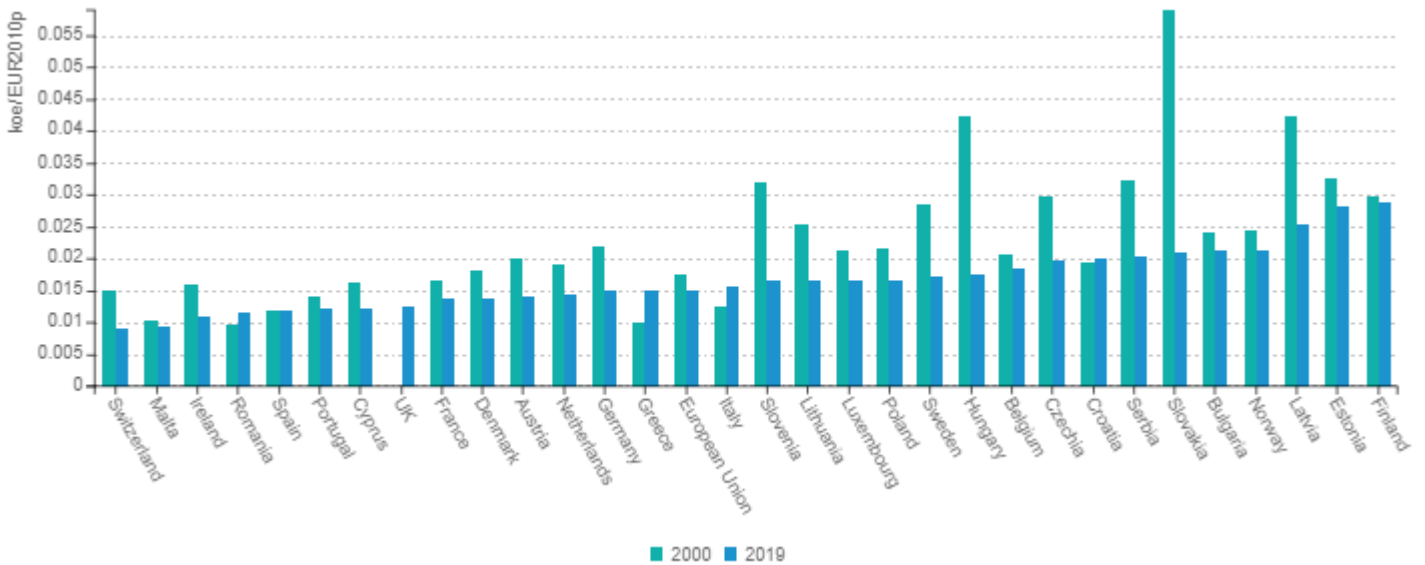


Energy intensity trends

Energy intensity of service sector in EU

- Decreasing energy intensity in almost all EU MS, except in Greece, Italy (important growth for both), Romania and Croatia (limited growth).

Energy intensity

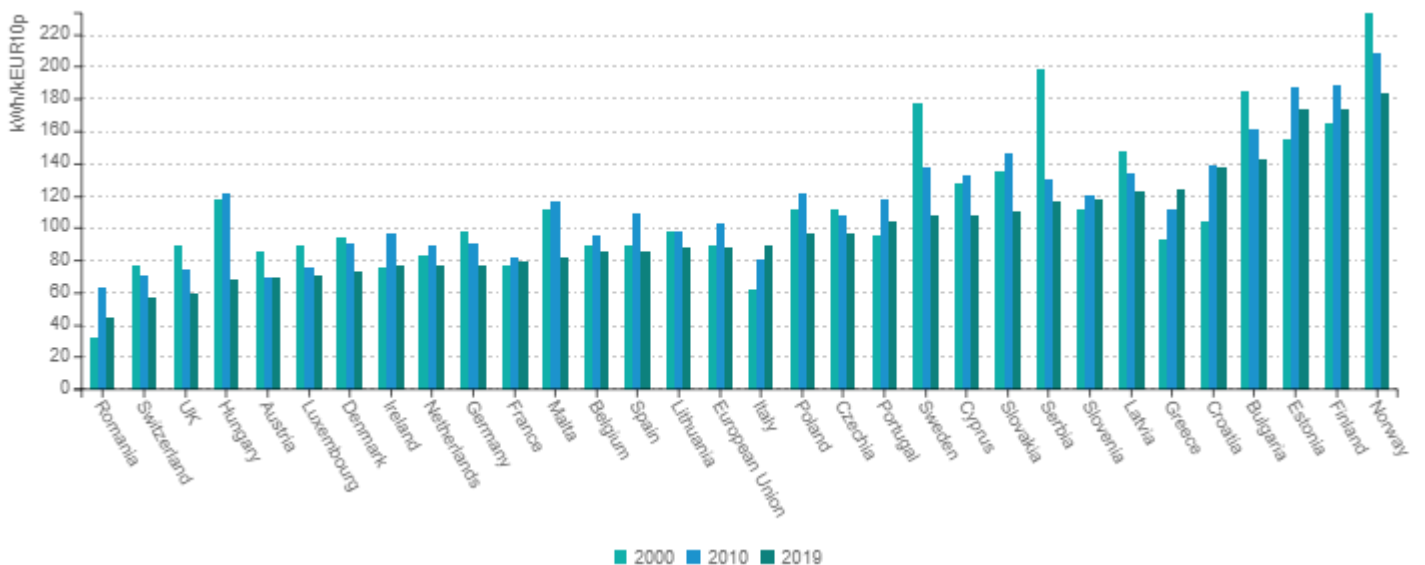


Note: Energy consumption at normal climate.

Electricity intensity trends in EU countries

- Decreasing electricity intensity in most of EU countries since 2014, with the fastest decrease for Malta, Poland, Romania and Latvia (decrease by more than 3%/year).
- Highest electricity intensities observed for Finland, Estonia, Croatia and Bulgaria.
- Increasing trends at the EU level before 2010 (+1.4%/year) and decreasing over 2010-2014 (-1.8%/year), but with contrasting trends according to the country and the period.

Electricity intensity



Electricity intensity trends

