

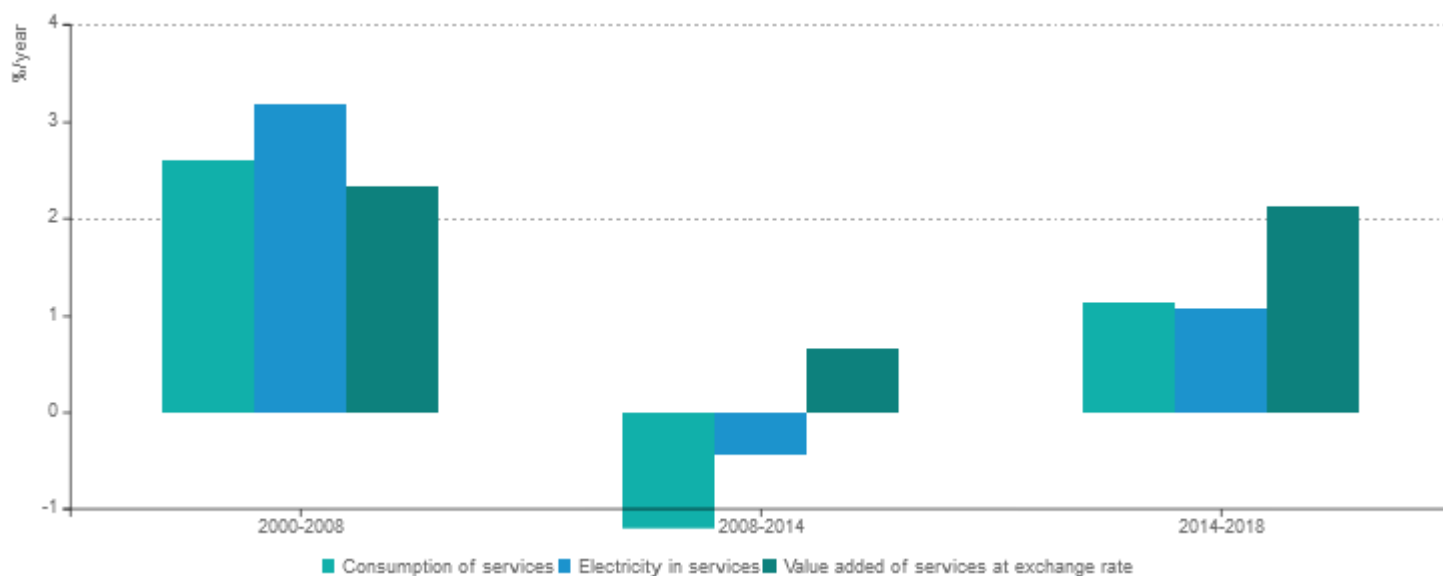
# Sectoral Profile - Services

## 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 (+2.1%/year). In contrast, the energy consumption of services has been growing 2.3 times slower than before 2008 (+1.1%/year compared to +2.6%/year) and electricity consumption 3 times slower than before 2008.
- During the post crisis period (2008-2014), strong contraction of total energy consumption (-1.2%/year) and a decrease in electricity consumption (-0.4%/year), despite a limited growth of value added (+0.7%/year).
- Before 2008, strong progression of the energy consumption (of which electricity) at the same rate as value added.

*Energy consumption and VA growth (EU)*

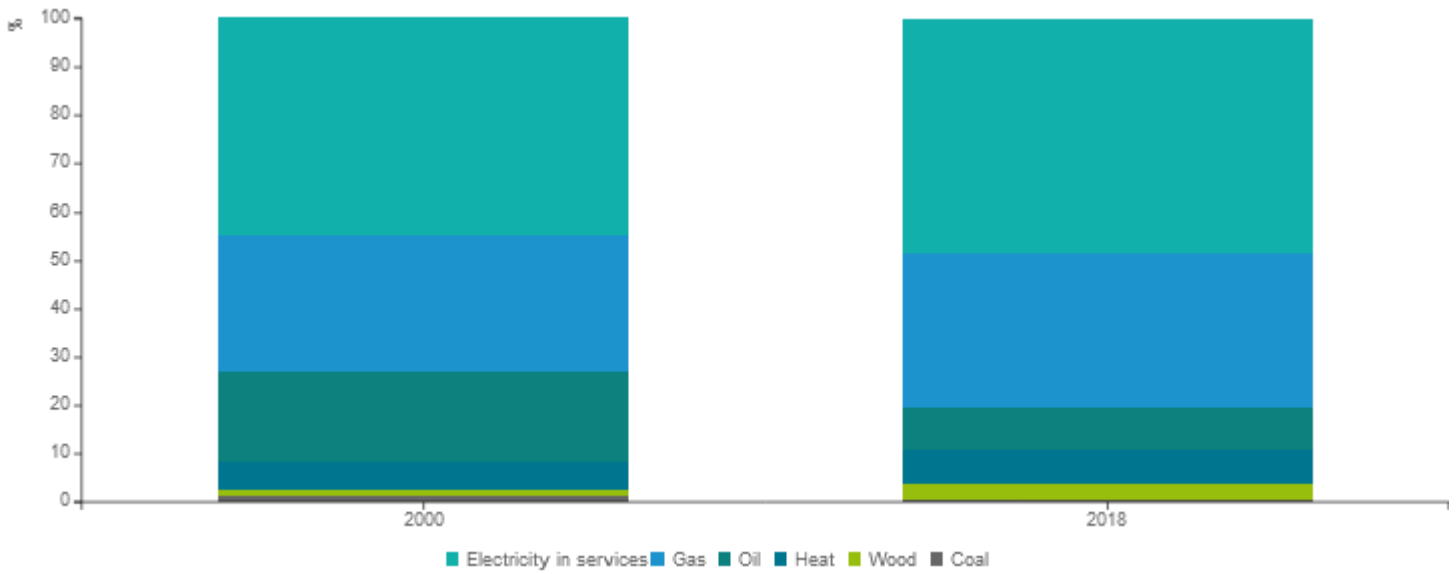


Note: Energy consumption at normal climate (i.e. with climatic corrections)

## Fuel mix (EU)

- Slight penetration of electricity (+4 points): 49% in 2018, up from 45% in 2000.
- Saturation of gas market share at around 30%.
- Strong decrease of oil market share from 19% in 2000 to 9% in 2018.
- Gas and electricity represent 80% of energy consumption in the service sector.

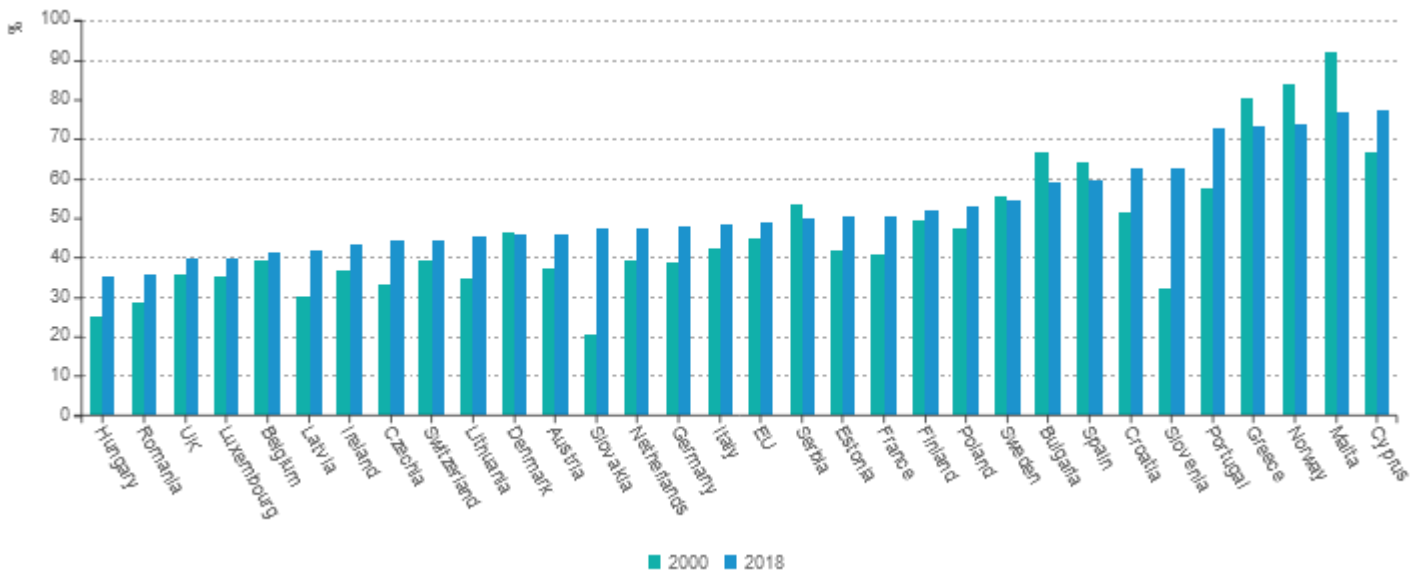
### Energy consumption by fuel in the service sector (EU)



### Share of electricity in total consumption

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

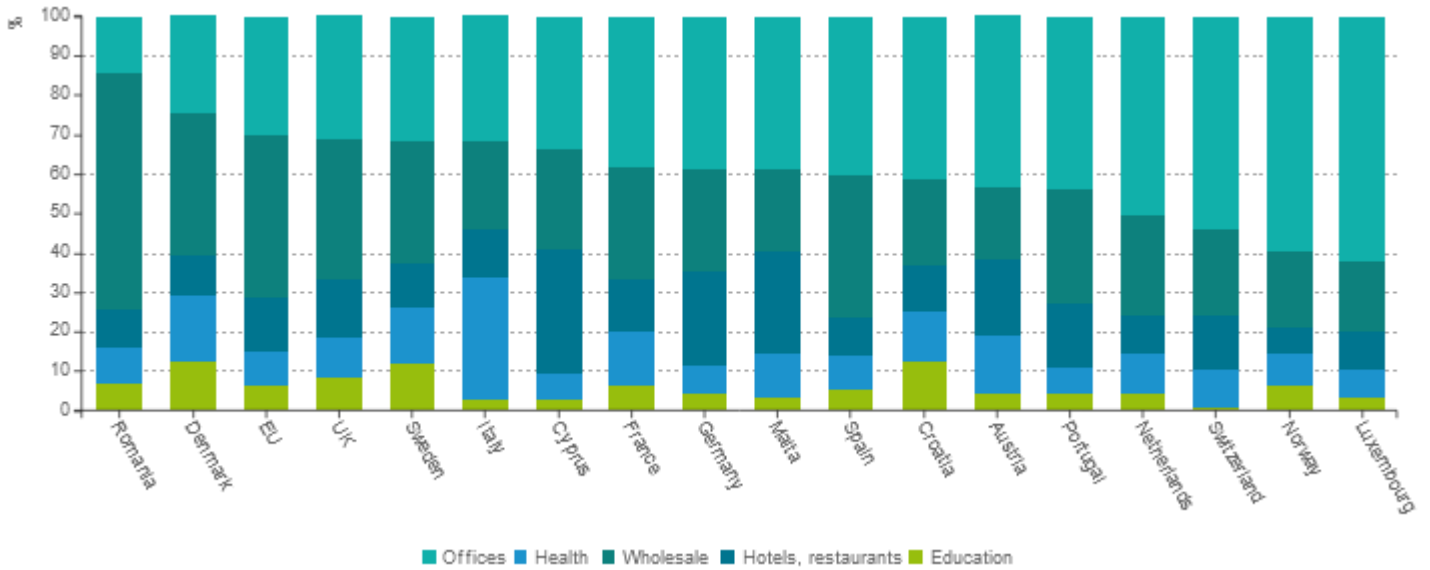
### Share of electricity in total energy consumption



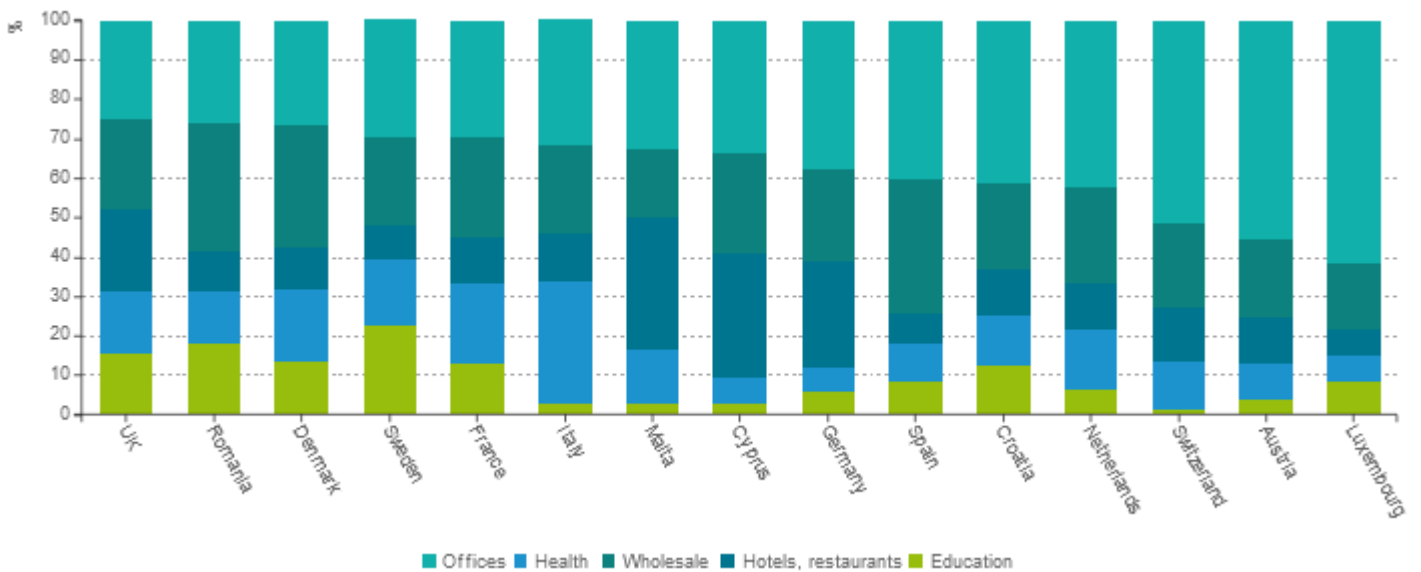
## Energy consumption by branch

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

*Electricity consumption by sub-sector (2018)*



*Energy consumption by sub-sector (2018)*

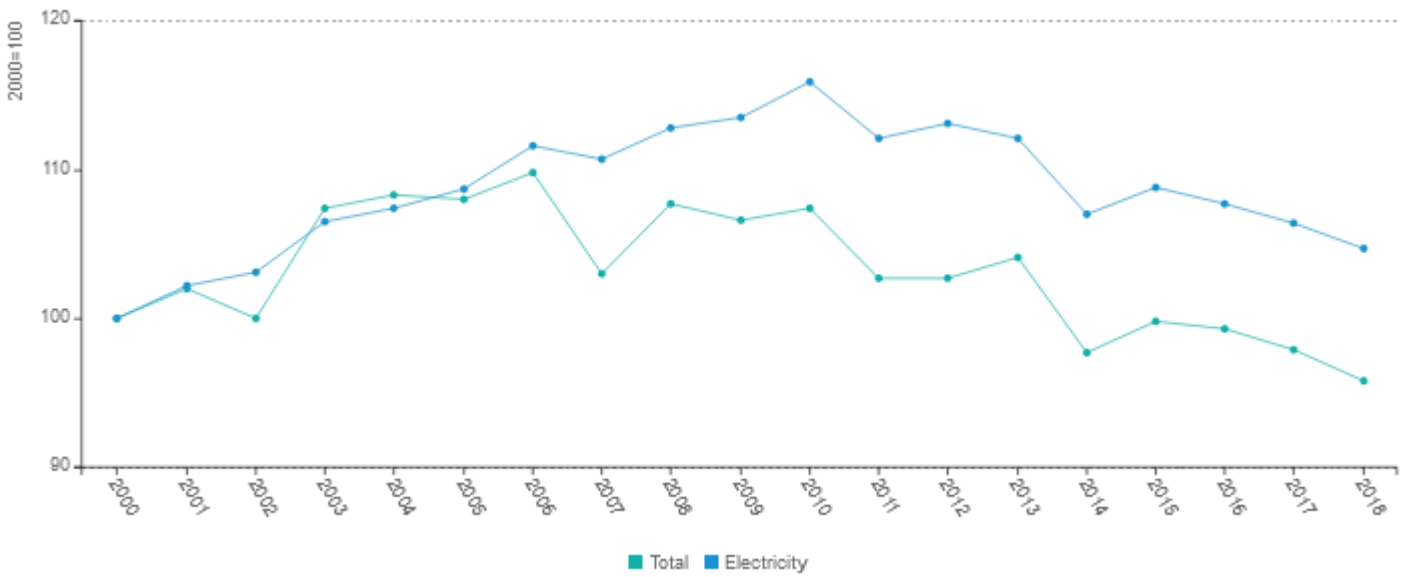


## Electricity consumption per employee

### Energy and electricity consumption per employee

- Decreasing trends of the energy consumption per employee since 2010 (-1.4%/year), after an increasing trend during the period of low economic growth (2007-2010) (+1.4%/year) as the consumption did not follow the lower activity.
- Increase in electricity consumption per employee by 1.5%/year until 2010 and decreasing trends afterwards (-1%/year).

### Energy and electricity consumption per employee

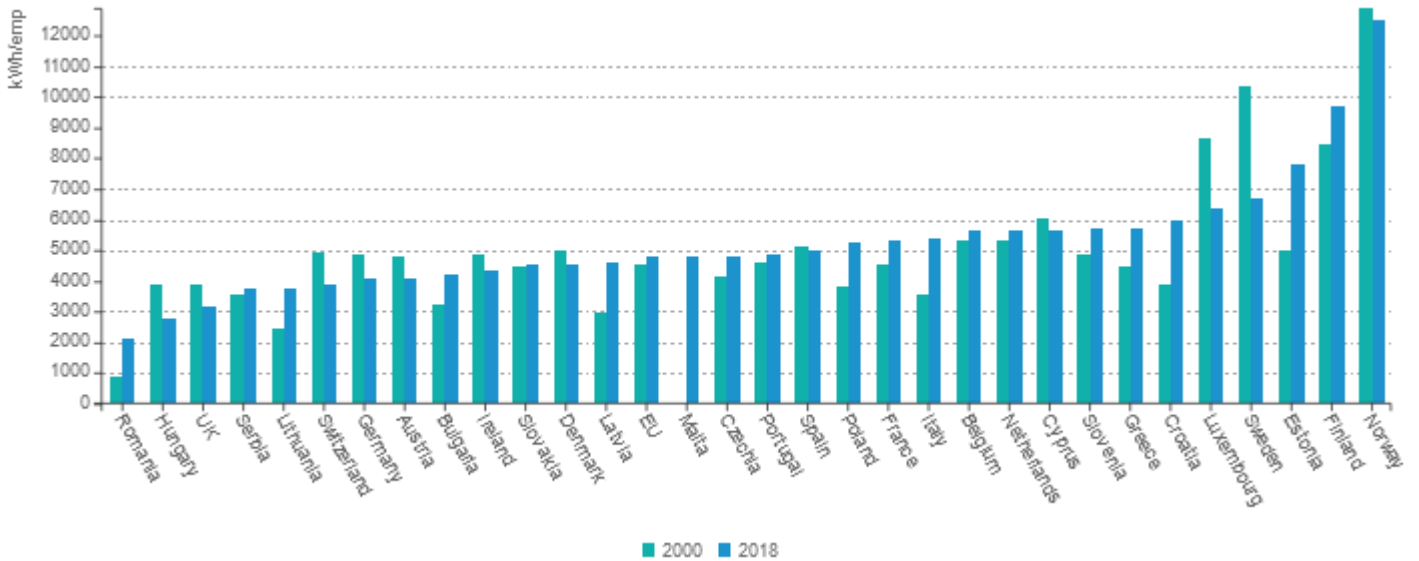


Note: Energy consumption at normal climate (i.e. with climatic corrections)

### Electricity consumption per employee in EU countries

- Increasing electricity consumption per employee in 2/3 of the 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

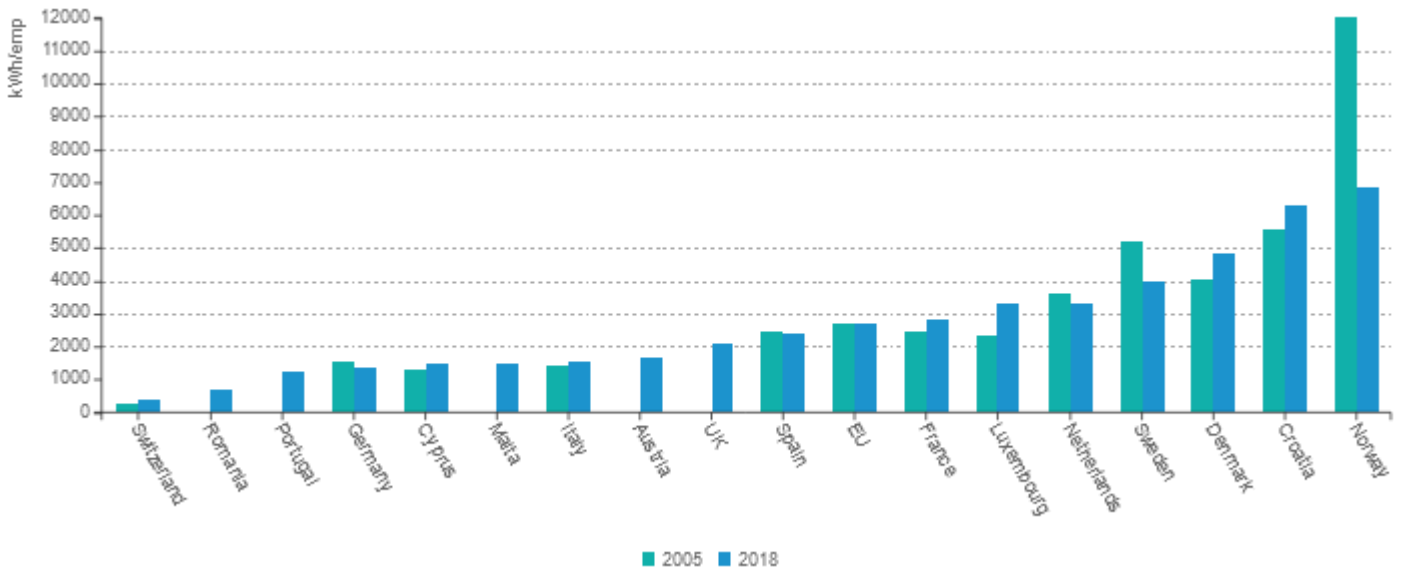


# Electricity consumption by branch

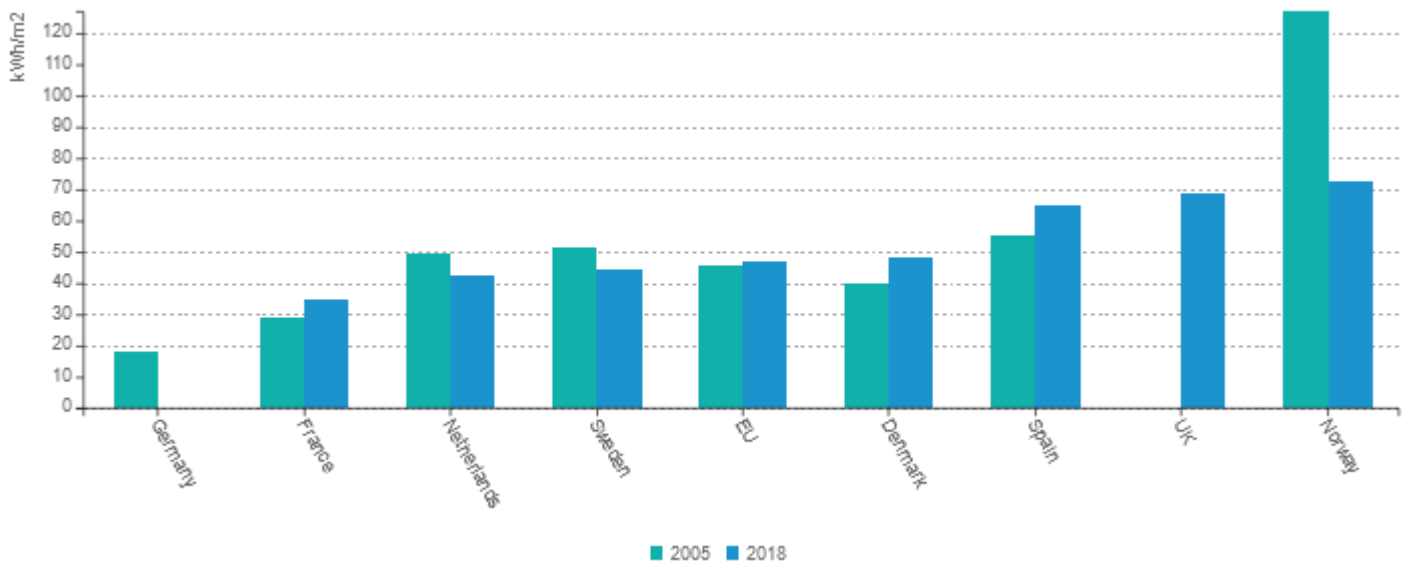
## Electricity consumption in education

- Electricity consumption per employee in education is stable at EU level. Large disparities between countries; largest decrease in Sweden, largest increase in Luxembourg.
- Large disparities between countries for electricity consumption per m<sup>2</sup> in the sample of countries.

*Electricity consumption per employee in education*



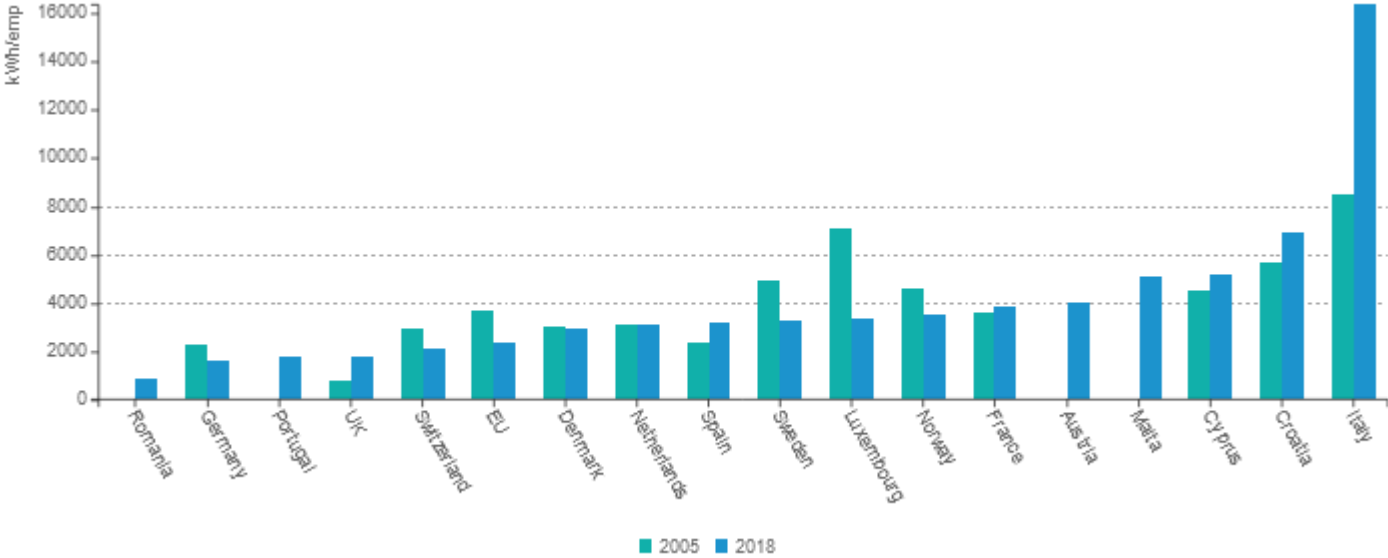
*Electricity consumption per m<sup>2</sup> in education*



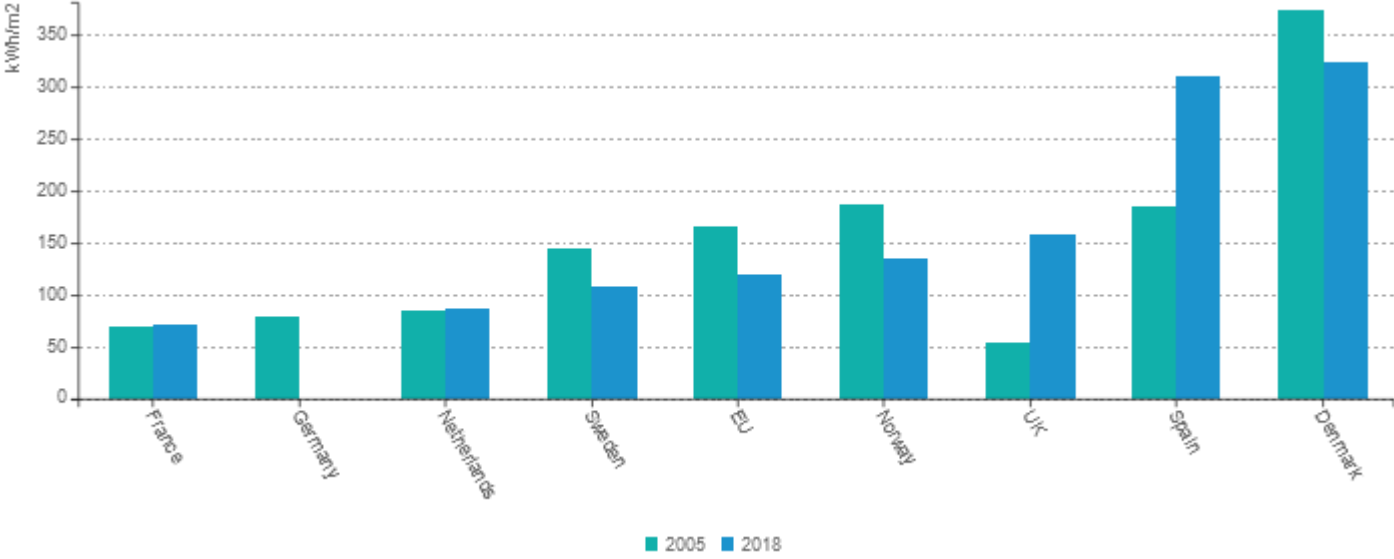
# Electricity consumption in the health sector

Energy consumption per employee and per m<sup>2</sup> in the health sector decreases at EU level but with strong discrepancies between countries.

*Electricity consumption per employee in health*



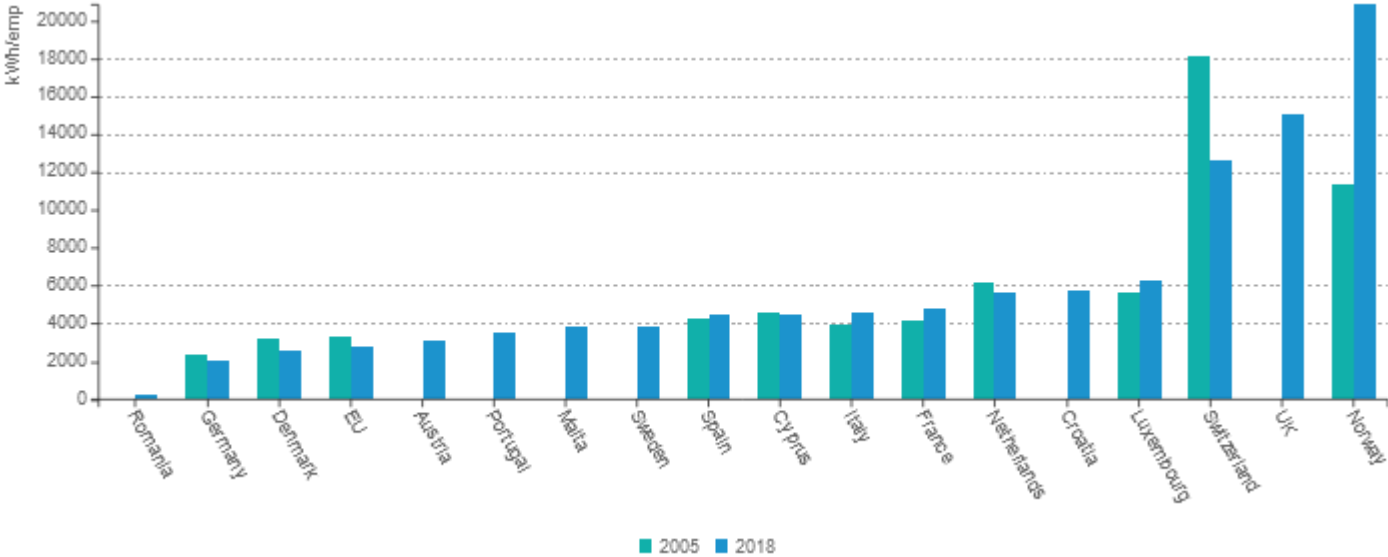
*Electricity consumption per m<sup>2</sup> in health*



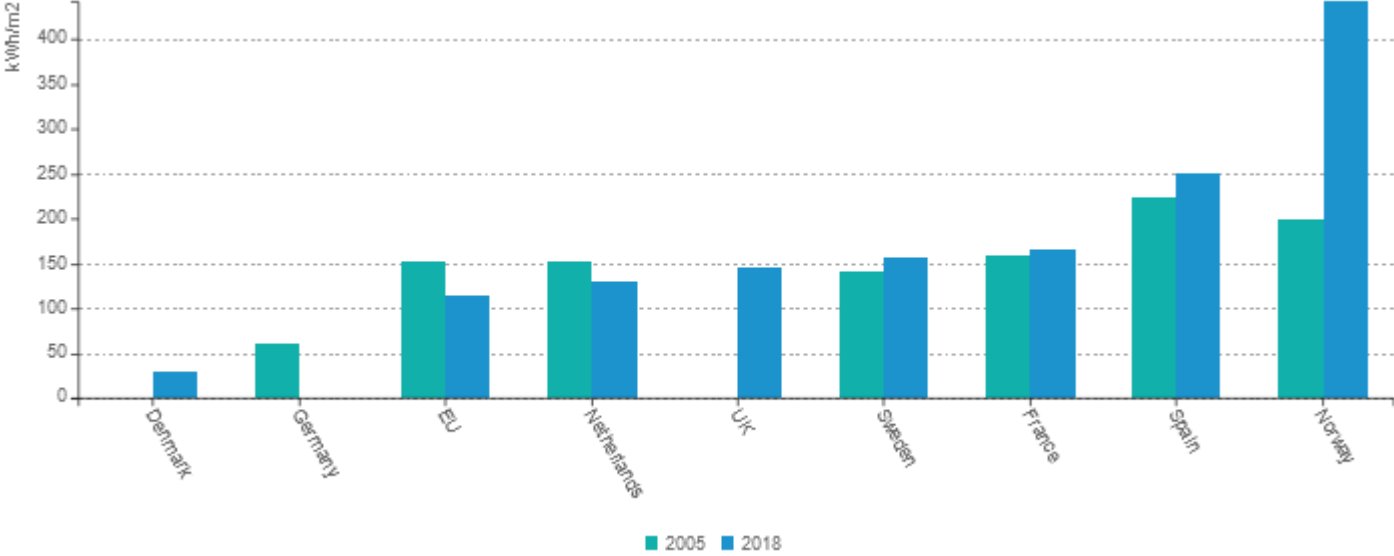
# Electricity consumption in offices

Decreasing energy consumption per employee and per m<sup>2</sup> in offices at EU level.

*Electricity consumption per employee in offices*



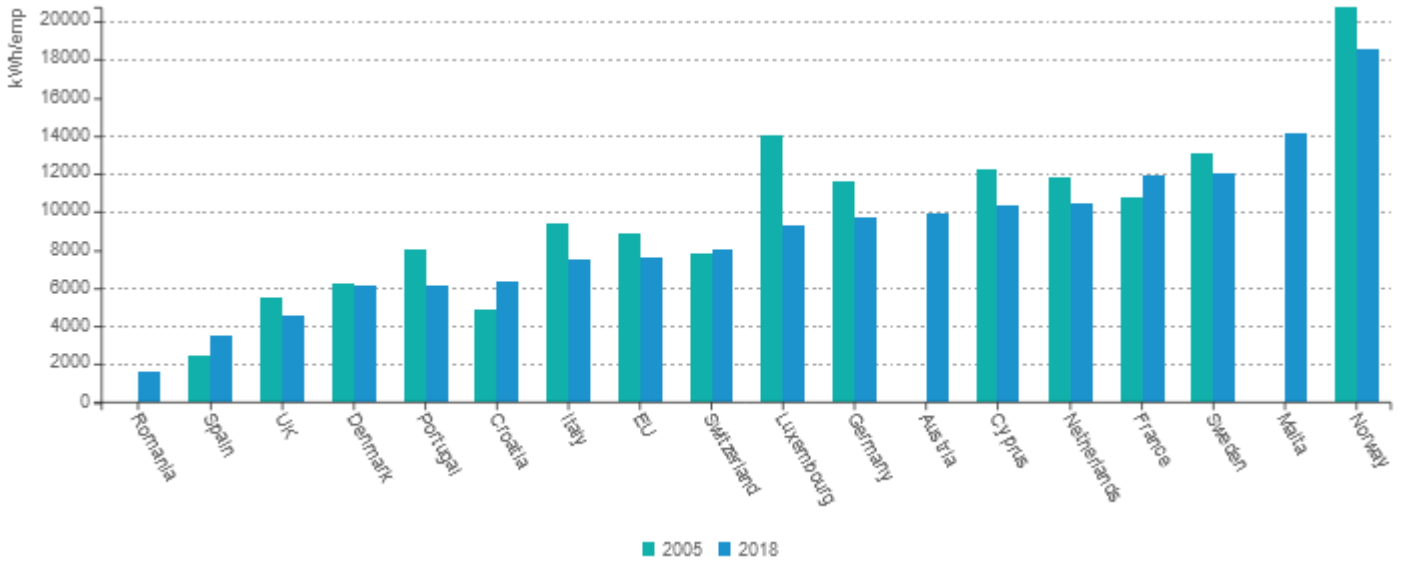
*Energy consumption per m<sup>2</sup> in offices*



## 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.

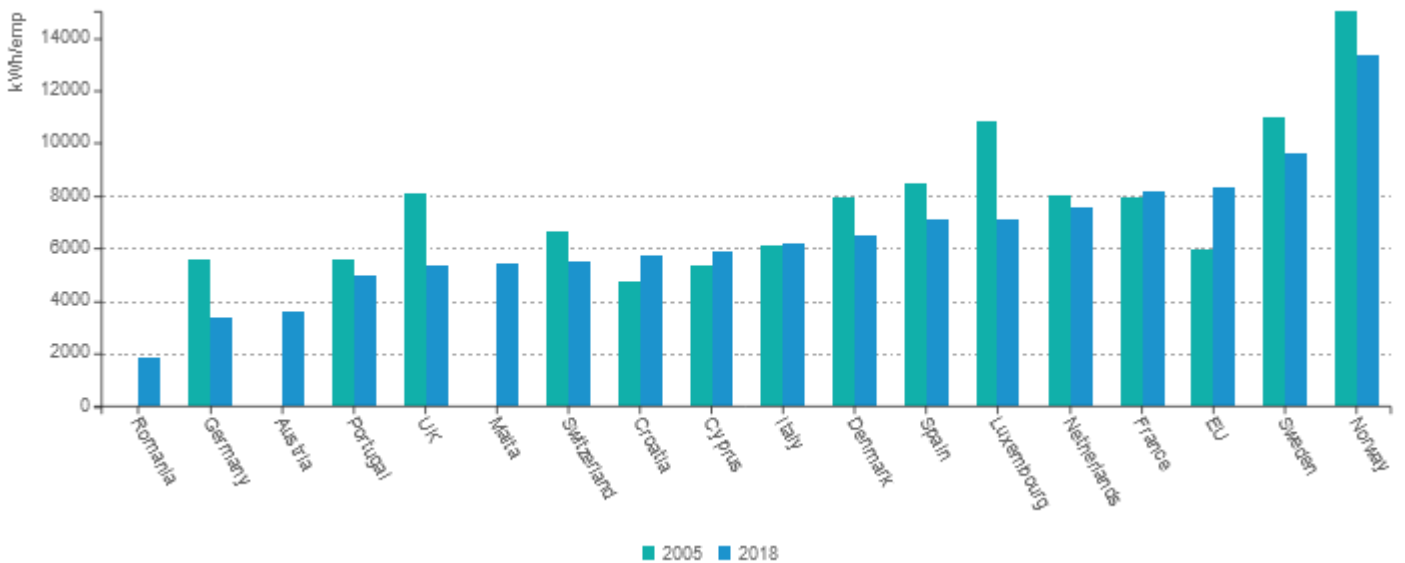
*Electricity consumption per employee in hotels and restaurants*



## Electricity consumption in trade (wholesale and retail)

Increasing trends in electricity consumption per employee in trade at EU level but decreasing trends in most of the countries presented below.

*Electricity consumption per employee in trade*



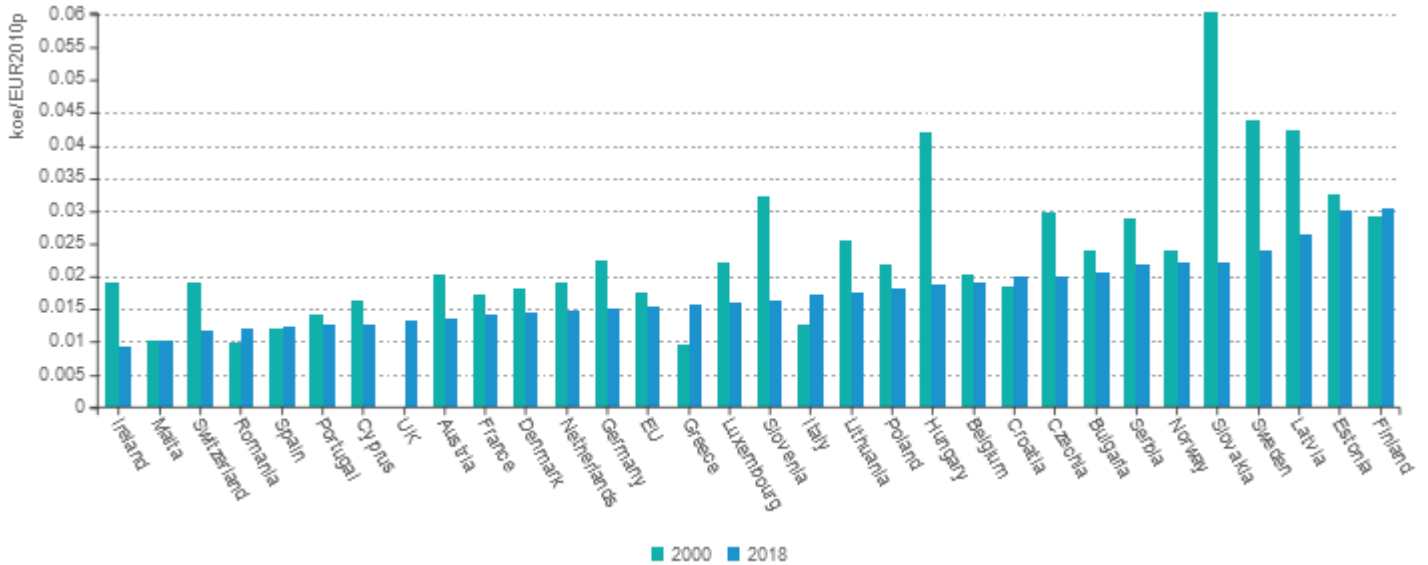


## Energy intensity trends

### Energy intensity of service sector in EU

Decreasing energy intensity in almost ¾ of countries. Important growth in Greece and Italy. Limited growth in Romania, Croatia, Finland and Spain.

*Energy intensity*

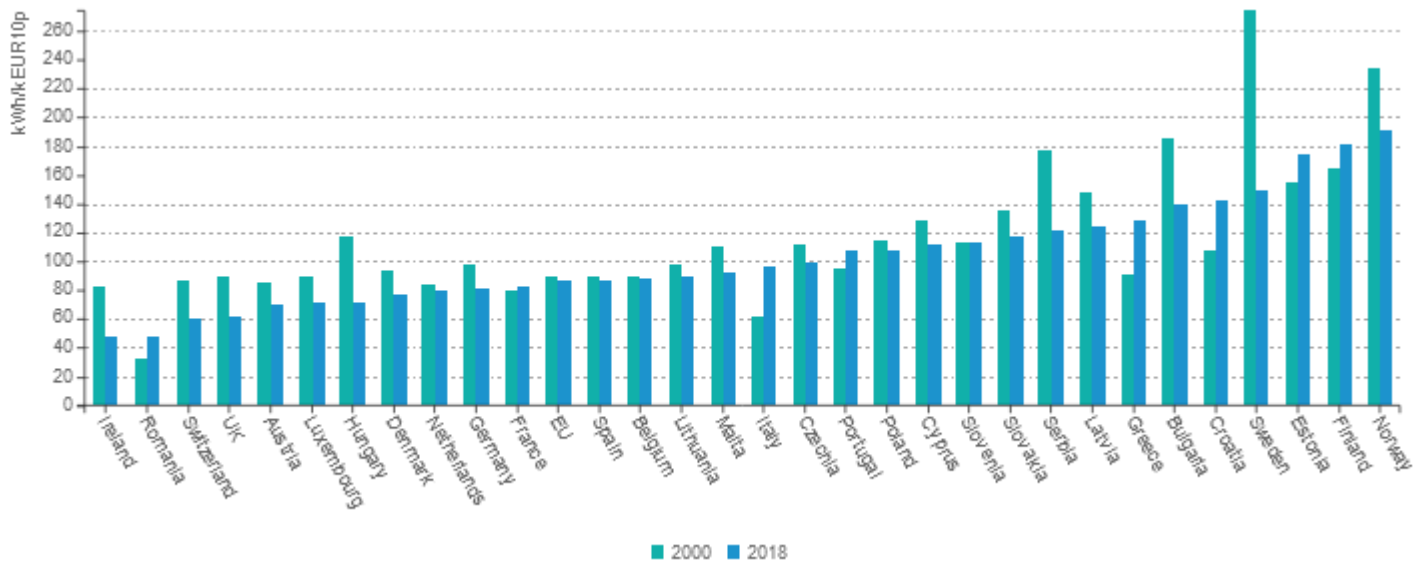


Note: Energy consumption at normal climate (i.e. with climatic corrections)

### Electricity intensity trends in EU countries

- Decreasing electricity intensity in most of countries since 2014, with the fastest decrease for Belgium, Ireland, Malta and Austria (decrease by more than 5%/year). Highest electricity intensities observed for Finland, Estonia, Sweden, Croatia and Bulgaria.
- Increasing trends at the EU level before 2008, slow decrease during the 2008-2014 period, but with contrasting trends according to the country and the period.

*Electricity intensity*



### Electricity intensity trends

