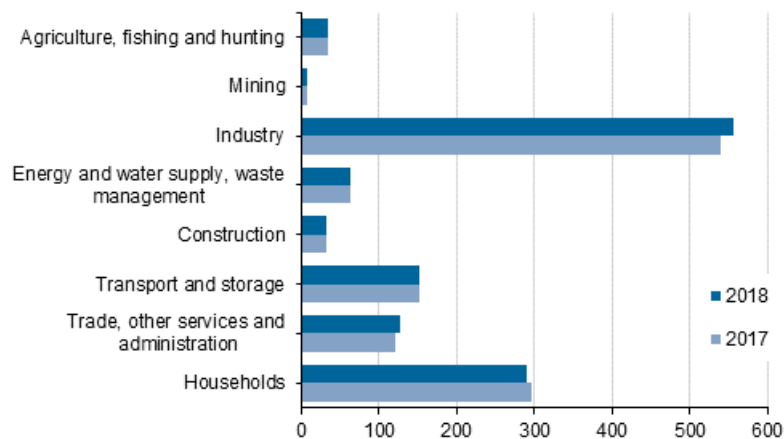


Energy accounts 2018

Energy use in manufacturing grew by three per cent in 2018

The final consumption of energy products used by Finns in Finland and abroad grew by one per cent from the previous year to 1,262 petajoule in 2018. The biggest share of energy was consumed by manufacturing, as the 557 petajoule it consumed was nearly one-half of all final consumption of energy products. Energy use in manufacturing grew by three per cent year-on-year. Households consumed 295 petajoule of energy, which was two per cent less than in the year before. The share of households in total final consumption of energy products stood at 23 per cent. Service industries used 22 per cent of energy, the biggest final user being transportation and storage activities.

Final consumption of energy by industry in 2017 and 2018, petajoule



Among fuels, the use of natural gas and peat increased most. Their use increased particularly in energy supply and production of electricity and heat, replacing hard coal. The consumption of natural gas went up by 11 per cent and that of peat by 15 per cent from the previous year. Respectively, the use of hard coal in energy supply decreased by five per cent from last year.

The use of biofuels increased by three per cent from the year before to 412 petajoule. Growth was recorded especially in manufacturing, where the use of wood fuels in the forest industry increased. In energy supply, the consumption of biofuels also increased by two per cent from the year before as the use of biomass and wood fuels increased. By contrast, the use of biofuels decreased by five per cent, which was visible as a

fall in the use of biofuels in land transport. The consumption of biofuels also fell by two per cent among households from the previous year as the use of bio transport fuels decreased.

Final consumption of oil products remained on level with the previous year at 409 petajoule. They were used most in transportation and storage activities, where final consumption rose by one per cent to 133 petajoule. In manufacturing, the use of oil products also grew by two per cent from the previous year. By contrast, the use among households decreased by five per cent due to a decrease in the use of petrol.

Electricity consumption increased by three per cent from the previous year to 323 petajoule. The biggest user was manufacturing with 137 petajoule, which was two per cent up on the year before. In service industries, electricity consumption went up by four per cent from the previous year to 66 petajoule. Households' electricity consumption remained at the previous year's level at 82 petajoule.

Consumption of energy products by industry in 2018, TJ

	Hard coal and peat products	Oil products	Bio fuels	Other fuels (inc. waste)	Electrical energy	Heat	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 153	17 836	7 432	42	5 430	545	33 438
Mining and quarrying	.	2 177	68	4	5 206	200	7 655
Forest industry	8 379	6 544	170 230	184 574	69 700	20 978	460 405
Oil refining and manufacture of chemicals	38 831	203 002	17 559	578 955	25 010	18 617	881 974
Other industries	54 721	15 101	882	7 063	45 515	19 299	142 581
Energy management	124 538	11 692	145 443	317 133	21 132	37 444	657 382
Water supply and waste management	4	1 567	271	33	1 967	186	4 028
Construction	.	29 857	960	1	1 494	.	32 312
Transport and storage	8	133 883	7 505	340	7 457	3 321	152 514
Trade, other services and administration	92	19 069	5 039	979	58 707	43 381	127 267
Households	153	80 632	57 561	1 289	81 983	67 497	289 115
TOTAL	228 879	521 360	412 950	1 090 413	323 601	211 468	2 788 671

Energy accounts are part of the second stage of the European Union's Regulation concerning environmental accounts that became legally valid in June 2014 ((EC) No 538/2014). The Regulation obliges the Member States to compile statistics and report annually on energy accounts.

The goal of environmental accounts is to describe the interaction between the environment and the economy by mainly using the same basic concepts and classifications as national accounts (ESA 2010). In the energy accounts, the supply and use of energy are presented in accordance with the industrial classification and domicile principle used in national accounts. Thus, the data of the statistics can be connected to various monetary variables of national accounts, such as total output and value added. The energy accounts' data on the supply and use of energy can also be combined with the data of the statistics on environmental taxes and emissions into air by industry.

Unlike other statistics on energy, energy accounts also contain the supply and consumption of energy by Finns abroad, in accordance with the framework of national accounts. Correspondingly, the supply and consumption of energy by foreigners within Finland are subtracted from energy accounts. Unlike in national accounts, statistics describing the physical flows of environmental accounts, including Energy accounts, do not take into account global factoryless production and merchanting.

Contents

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Source: Energy Accounts 2018, Statistics Finland