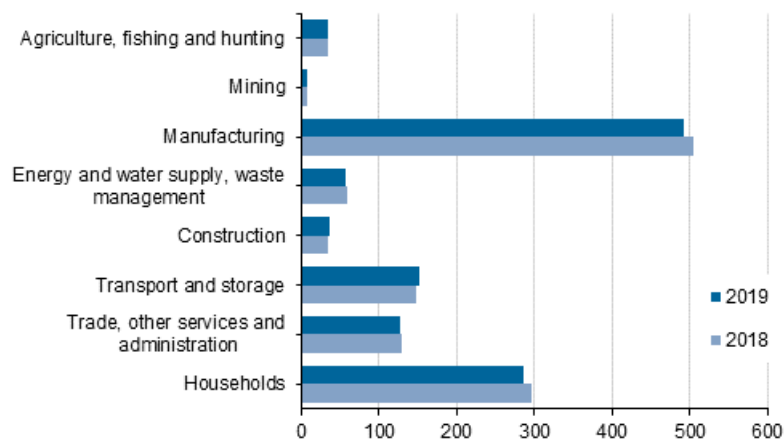


# Energy accounts 2019

## Energy consumption in manufacturing and households fell in 2019

The final consumption of energy products used by Finns in Finland and abroad fell by 1.6 per cent from the previous year to 1,192 petajoules in 2019. The fall was most significant for households and manufacturing, where final energy consumption was three per cent lower than one year earlier. Households consumed 286 petajoules of energy, which corresponded to one-quarter of total final consumption. The share of manufacturing in total final consumption stood at around 40 per cent. Service industries used close on one-quarter of energy, the biggest final user being transportation and storage.

### Final consumption of energy by industry in 2018 and 2019, petajoule



As regards fuels, the fall was particularly visible in the use of hard coal, the use of which in energy production went down by 22 per cent from last year. The use of peat also fell by eight per cent from the previous year. However, the decrease in the use of fossil fuels was not wholly visible as lower energy use, as part of it was replaced with renewable energy. The consumption of wood fuels went up by one per cent from the year before.

Households' final energy consumption fell by 3.3 per cent, which was particularly visible as a decrease in the consumption of transport fuels and electricity and heat. Households' consumption of wood was also lower than last year. The change is partly explained by the warmer year that decreased the need for heating.

In manufacturing, final energy consumption went down by 2.7 per cent, which was visible as a decrease in the use of coal and coal products in the manufacture of basic metals. In turn, final energy consumption grew by 1.3 per cent in service industries from the year before. Growth was particularly seen in transportation and storage, where the consumption of fuels used in transport increased by 3.2 per cent from one year ago.

Electricity consumption fell by 1.7 per cent from the year before to 318 petajoules. The consumption of electricity in manufacturing was 1.5 per cent lower than in 2018. Manufacturing used 43 per cent of all consumed electricity. Electricity consumption also declined in service industries by 1.6 per cent from the previous year.

### Consumption of energy products by industry in 2019, TJ

	Hard coal and peat products	Oil products	Bio fuels	Other fuels (inc. waste)	Electrical energy	Heat	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 111	18 602	7 545	47	5 312	592	34 209
Mining and quarrying	.	2 176	83	3	5 188	196	7 646
Forest industry	7 855	5 539	174 414	187 306	68 312	20 697	464 123
Oil refining and manufacture of chemicals	37 695	213 746	19 835	572 487	25 059	17 908	886 730
Other industries	46 236	9 573	991	10 268	45 039	19 047	131 154
Energy management	103 465	11 350	147 363	322 541	19 519	37 941	642 179
Water supply and waste management	3	34	107	30	1 737	99	2 010
Construction	.	32 670	1 439	1	1 761	.	35 871
Transport and storage	4	135 167	8 539	368	5 774	1 812	151 664
Trade, other services and administration	94	18 239	5 213	1 056	59 137	43 401	127 140
Households	157	78 659	57 648	1 551	81 408	66 751	286 174
TOTAL	197 620	525 755	423 177	1 095 658	318 246	208 444	2 768 900

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 the national accounts, statistics describing the physical flows of environmental accounts, including the energy accounts, do not take into consideration global factoryless production and merchandising.

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Source: Energy Accounts 2019, Statistics Finland