

# SERVICES

## FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION QUESTIONNAIRE

January 2024

The annual questionnaire for final energy consumption in services allows for data transmission of 2022 data onwards, and historical revisions from 2020 where applicable. Under the Regulation (EC) 1099/2008 on energy statistics, the data transmission deadline for the EU Member States, the European Economic Area and the candidate countries reporting to the European Commission - Eurostat is 31 March of Y+2 for reference year Y. Earlier data transmission with definitive data is welcome.

Please send your questionnaire to:

- European Commission, Eurostat, Energy Statistics  
*(for Member States of the European Union, EU Candidate Countries and EFTA Countries)*

Transmission details are provided below:

The completed questionnaire should be transmitted to Eurostat via the **Single Entry Point (SEP)** following the implementing procedures of **eDAMIS** (electronic Data files Administration and Management Information System), selecting the electronic data collection ENERGY\_ESSER\_A and indicating the submission year.

**E-MAIL ADDRESS** [estat-energy-annual@ec.europa.eu](mailto:estat-energy-annual@ec.europa.eu)

### NOTE

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# DEFINITIONS

## 1. Final energy consumption in the services sector

The main goal of this questionnaire is to report fuel quantities consumed by the services sector in support of its primary activities.

For heat only or CHP units, only quantities of fuels consumed for the production of heat used by the entity itself (heat auto-consumed) are to be reported. Quantities of fuels consumed for the production of heat sold, and for the production of electricity, should be reported under the appropriate Transformation sector.

Energy consumption associated with agricultural economic activities is not included.

Energy used in all transport activities should be reported in the *Transport sector* and not in the *Services sector*.

In the case of buildings featuring multiple activities differentiating between *Services* and *Services*, or between *Services* and *Households* (for example: service in the premises of a household; shopping mall and office building; mixed-use building), Eurostat recommends to apply the following cascade system:

- If the data can be disaggregated between one *Service* and another *Service*, between one *Service* and one *Household*, or within a premise with the potential of acting both as a *Service* and a *Household*, then the data should be disaggregated accordingly according to *Household* end use, *Service* NACE category, or *Service* activity (when relevant).
- If the data cannot be disaggregated, it should be estimated via other means (for example, floor area, number of employees, etc.)
- If the data cannot be disaggregated or estimated, the rule of the largest/main user can apply. In the case of a service in the premise of a household, the data can be attributed to *Service* or *Household* if it cannot be estimated otherwise, depending on the best analysis possible. In the case of an apartment complex with a large plurality of *Households*, the data can be attributed to *Households*, with *Services* being disaggregated or estimated if possible (for example, commercial activities on the ground floor of a city block). In the case of a shopping mall, office building or mixed-use building, the largest/main user can have a different NACE category depending on the case, and the country should use its best judgment to attribute the data.

In the case of residential rented premises, energy consumption should in the large majority of cases be attributed to *Households* (NOT to NACE Section L in *Services*). Specific cases, such as short-term rentals, can be attributed to the *Services sector*. NACE Section L should exclude *Households*.

In the case of commercial rented premises, in the best case, energy consumption should be attributed to the NACE category of the tenant instead of the one of the landlord.

The total figures (total for each fuel or energy product) should be equal to what is reported under *Final energy consumption* for *Other sectors – Commercial and public services* in the respective annual questionnaires.

**Mandatory reporting** includes the Divisions covered by Sections I to S and by Sections E, G and U, as well as Divisions 33, 52 and 53 of the NACE. It also includes an activity-based reporting on the final energy consumption of data centres. The data should only refer to the final energy consumption per se.

The following sectors are part of the mandatory annual reporting:

- Repair and installation of machinery and equipment [final energy consumption in NACE Division 33]
- Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities [NACE Section E]
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles [NACE Sec. G]. **More detailed data** should be reported for the following products:
  - Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles [NACE Div. 46]
  - Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles [NACE Div. 47]
- Warehousing and support activities for transportation [NACE Div. 52]
- Postal and courier activities [NACE Div. 53]
- Accommodation and food services activities [NACE Sec. I]. **More detailed data** should be reported for all sub-products of the Section:
  - Accommodation [NACE Div. 55]
  - Food and beverage service activities [NACE Div. 56]
- Information and communication [NACE Sec. J]
- Financial and insurance activities; real estate activities [NACE Sec. K and L]
- Professional, scientific and technical activities; other services [NACE Sec. M and S]
- Administrative and support services activities [NACE Sec. N]
- Public administration and defence; compulsory social security [NACE Sec. O]
- Education [NACE Sec. P]
- Human health and social work activities [NACE Sec. Q] **More detailed data** should be reported for the following product:
  - Hospital activities [NACE Group 86.1]
- Arts, entertainment and recreation [NACE Sec. R] **More detailed data** should be reported for the following product:
  - Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities [NACE Div. 93]
- Activities of extra-territorial organisations and bodies [NACE Sec. U]
- Data centres [activity-based, outside of NACE]

The following NACE sections, themselves included to mandatory items, are not part of the mandatory annual reporting and should be **reported on a voluntary basis**:

- *Financial and insurance activities [NACE Sec. K]*
- *Real estate activities [NACE Sec. L]*
- *Professional, scientific and technical activities [NACE Sec. M]*
- *Other service activities [NACE Sec. S]*

The following NACE divisions, themselves included to mandatory items, are not part of the mandatory annual reporting and should be **reported on a voluntary basis**:

- *Water collection, treatment and supply [NACE Div. 36]*
- *Sewerage; Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery; Remediation activities and other waste management services [NACE Div. 37, 38 and 39]*
  - *Sewerage [NACE Div. 37]*
  - *Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery [NACE Div. 38]*
  - *Remediation activities and other waste management services [NACE Div. 39]*

- *Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles [NACE Div. 45]*
- *Publishing activities [NACE Div. 58]*
- *Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities; Programming and broadcasting activities [NACE Div. 59 and 60]*
- *Telecommunications [NACE Div. 61]*
- *Computer programming, consultancy and related activities; Information service activities [NACE Div. 62 and 63]*
  - *Computer programming, consultancy and related activities [NACE Div. 62]*
  - *Information service activities [NACE Div. 63]*
- *Legal and accounting activities; Activities of head offices, management consultancy activities [NACE Div. 69 and 70]*
- *Architectural and engineering activities, technical testing and analysis [NACE Div. 71]*
- *Scientific research and development [NACE Div. 72]*
- *Advertising and market research [NACE Div. 73]*
- *Veterinary activities; Other professional, scientific and technical activities [NACE Div. 74 and 75]*
- *Rental and leasing activities [NACE Div. 77]*
- *Employment activities [NACE Div. 78]*
- *Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities [NACE Div. 79]*
- *Security and investigation activities; Services to buildings and landscape activities; Office administrative, office support and other business support activities [NACE Div. 80, 81 and 82]*
- *Creative, arts and entertainment activities; Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities; Gambling and betting activities [NACE Div. 90, 91 and 92]*

The following NACE subdivisions, themselves included to mandatory items, are not part of the mandatory annual reporting and should be **reported on a voluntary basis**:

- *Retail sale in non-specialised stores [NACE gr. 47.1]*
- *Retail sale in specialised stores and other retail trade [other groups in NACE Div. 47]*
- *Hotels and similar accommodation [NACE gr. 55.1]*
- *Holiday and other short-stay accommodation [NACE gr. 55.2]*
- *Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks [NACE gr. 55.3]*
- *Other accommodation [NACE gr. 55.9]*
- *Restaurants and mobile food service activities [NACE gr. 56.1]*
- *Event catering and other food service activities [NACE gr. 56.2]*
- *Beverage serving activities [NACE gr. 56.3]*

The “**data centres**” data point should be reported on an activity basis. The definitions in Regulation (EC) 1099/2008 are as follows: “A data centre is defined as a structure or a group of structures used to house, connect and operate computer systems/servers and associated equipment for data storage, processing and/or distribution, as well as related activities. Only data centres hosted by reporting units (regardless of their NACE code) with a total power capacity of 1 MW or more need to be declared.”

**Total power capacity of a data centre** is the maximum load that can be sustained continuously to a data centre, assuming no restrictions of interconnection to the network and excluding overload that can be sustained only for a short period of time, for power distribution to its core IT components and ancillary infrastructure. As a point of reference, a data centre with a total power capacity of 1 MW has a maximum theoretical consumption roughly equal to around 8.5 GWh; therefore, a lower threshold of consumption can also respect the requirements of the Regulation.

**The “data centres” data point does not count towards in the formula adding NACE categories together to result in “Total Services”. As such, data centre activity should still be reported in the appropriate NACE categories**, such as NACE Section J, NACE Section O, etc. This de facto means data centre activity should be reported twice in the questionnaire; once as the appropriate part of NACE you are able to report for, and once as a specific activity, regardless of the NACE category.

Other aspects of the Reporting instructions for data centres are pending the adoption of a Commission Delegated Regulation on the first phase of the establishment of a common Union rating scheme for data centres (in accordance with Article 33(3) of Directive (EU) 2023/1791 of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy efficiency (recast)): [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=PI\\_COM:Ares\(2023\)8478399&qid=1705619223969](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=PI_COM:Ares(2023)8478399&qid=1705619223969)

## 2. End uses

Countries are encouraged to report the final energy consumption **by end use on a voluntary basis**. The following specific **definitions** apply for this **questionnaire**:

- **Heating.** *It covers the use of energy to provide a source of heat. Heating covers two sub-end uses: Space heating and Water heating. The general Heating category covers both process and non-process use of energy for heating. If a complete split is not possible (for instance if office buildings are heated with energy produced by the process or residual from it), this category would cover only the part of the energy used by the service sector which can be identified as non-process related (such as offices that are separated from the main service processes, or that use separate sources of energy).*
  - **Space heating.** *It covers the use of energy to provide heat in an interior area of a premise. It includes central steam/hot water space-heating system, built-in electric systems, electric storage heaters, portable electric heaters, solar heating systems, etc.*
  - **Water heating.** *It covers the use of energy to heat water for hot running water, cleaning and non-cooking applications. It excludes swimming pool heating, which should be covered in Other building activities.*
- **Cooling.** *It covers the use of energy to provide a source of cold. Cooling covers two sub-end uses: Space cooling and Process cooling. The general Cooling category covers both process and non-process use of energy for cooling. If a complete split is not possible (for instance if office buildings are cooled with energy produced by the process or residual from it), this category would cover only the part of the energy used by the service sector which can be identified as non-process related (such as offices that are separated from the main service processes, or that use separate sources of energy).*
  - **Space cooling.** *It covers the use of energy for cooling in a premise by a refrigeration system and/or unit. It includes central air conditioning systems, wall air conditioners, split systems, etc. It excludes fans, blowers and*

*appliances not connected to a refrigeration unit, which should be covered in Indoor lighting, appliances and ICTs.*

- **Process cooling.** *It covers the use of energy for cooling in the context of specific processes for sectors in services. It excludes fans, blowers and appliances not connected to a refrigeration unit, which should be covered in Indoor lighting, appliances and ICTs.*
- **Outdoor lighting.** *It covers the use of energy for outdoor lighting, including parking lots classified as belonging to the premises of a particular service and external spots on a building.*
  - **Street lighting.** *It covers the use of energy for street lighting, as included in the NACE Classes H52.21 and H52.22. It includes lighting from streets, motorways and canals. It excludes lighting from parking lots classified as belonging to the premises of a particular service, which should be covered in Outdoor lighting.*
- **Indoor lighting, appliances and ICTs.** *It covers the use of energy (mostly electricity) for indoor lighting, electrical appliances and information and communication technologies (ICTs) in a premise. It includes white appliances and brown appliances (such as TVs, computers, audio and video equipment, coffee makers, etc.). Electricity used for process-related purposes could be estimated based on the type of technology used, the capacity of the production tool, or any other relevant method.*
- **Other building activities.** *It covers the use of energy in a premise which is connected to a building, such as desalination, humidity treatment, swimming pool heating, etc.*
- **Other non-building activities.** *It covers the use of energy in all other activities, which also includes energy use for cooking.*

### **3. Energy products to be reported**

The following energy products and aggregates are part of the mandatory reporting:

- Electrical energy
- Natural gas
- Derived heat
- Oil and petroleum products
- Renewable energies
- Solid fossil fuels

The following aggregate is part of the voluntary reporting:

- Non-renewable waste

The following energy products are able to be reported individually on a voluntary basis. You are encouraged to report an individual fuel if it takes up a significant portion of the whole of your Services sector.

- LPG
- Gas/Diesel oil
- Solar thermal

- Primary solid biofuels (excl. charcoal)
- Biogas
- Geothermal
- Ambient heat

The definitions of aggregates and energy products are the following:

- **ELECTRICAL ENERGY.** Electricity covers electrical energy generated by all types of facilities (e.g. in nuclear, thermal, hydro, wind, photovoltaic or other plants) to be distributed to consumers through the grid or consumed locally.
- **NATURAL GAS.** Natural gas comprises gases, occurring in underground deposits, whether liquefied or gaseous, consisting mainly of methane. It includes both ""non-associated"" gas originating from fields producing hydrocarbons only in gaseous form, and ""associated"" gas produced in association with crude oil as well as methane recovered from coal mines (colliery gas) or from coal seams (coal seam gas). Biogases produced by anaerobic digestion of biomass (e.g. municipal or sewage gas) should be reported under Renewables and wastes.
- **DERIVED HEAT.** Derived heat covers the total heat production in heating plants and in combined heat and power plants. It includes the heat used by the auxiliaries of the installations using hot fluid (space heating, liquid fuel heating, etc.) and the losses in the installation/network heat exchanges.
- **OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.** This category (blended with biofuels) covers mainly the following petroleum products: *Liquefied petroleum gas* and *Gas/Diesel oil*.
  - **LPG.** Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG) are light paraffinic hydrocarbons derived from the refinery processes, crude oil stabilisation and natural gas processing plants. They consist mainly of propane (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>) and butane (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>) or a combination of the two. They could also include propylene, butylene, isobutene and isobutylene. LPG are normally liquefied under pressure for transportation and storage.
  - **Gas/Diesel oil.** This category covers gas/diesel oil used in the Industrial sector. It mainly consists of heating gasoil. It is primarily a medium distillate distilling between 180°C and 380°C. Several grades are available depending on uses:
    - Road diesel: on-road diesel oil for diesel compression ignition (cars, trucks, etc.), usually of low sulphur content;
    - Heating and other gasoil: light heating oil for industrial uses;
    - Marine diesel and diesel used in rail traffic;
    - Other gas oil including heavy gas oils which distil between 380°C and 540°C and which are used as petrochemical feedstocks.
 This category includes blending components (e.i blended biodiesel).
  - **Note:** The sum of products listed above does not have to sum up to the total of the category *Oil and petroleum products* as other energy products are part of this category without being reported here (*Motor gasoline, Fuel oil, etc.*).
- **RENEWABLE ENERGIES.** Renewable energies cover solar thermal energy, bio products, geothermal energy and ambient heat.
  - **Solar thermal.** Heat from solar radiation (sunlight) exploited for useful energy purposes. By the way of example, this includes solar thermal-electric

plants and active systems for the production of sanitary hot water or for space heating of buildings. This energy production is the heat available to the heat transfer medium, i.e. the incident solar energy less the optical and collectors losses. Solar energy captured by passive systems for heating, cooling and lighting of buildings is not to be included; only solar energy in relation to the active systems is to be included.

- **Primary solid biofuels (excluding Charcoal).** Solid biofuels (excluding charcoal) or solid biomass cover organic, non-fossil material of biological origin which may be used as fuel for heat production or electricity generation. It does not include charcoal as charcoal has its own category.

- *Fuelwood or firewood* (in log, brushwood, pellet or chip form) obtained from natural or managed forests or isolated trees. Included are wood residues used as fuel and in which the original composition of wood is retained; wood pellets are included. Charcoal and black liquor are excluded. The quantity of fuel used should be reported on a net calorific value basis.

- *Wood pellets* are a cylindrical product which has been agglomerated from wood residues by compression.

- *Black liquor* is reported as the energy from the alkaline-spent liquor obtained from the digesters during the production of sulphate or soda pulp required for paper manufacture. The quantity of fuel used should be reported on a net calorific value basis.

- *Bagasse* is a fuel obtained from the fibre which remains after juice extraction in sugar cane processing. The quantity of fuel used should be reported on a net calorific value basis.

- *Animal waste* are defined as the energy from excreta of animals, meat and fish residues which when dry is used directly as a fuel. This excludes waste used in anaerobic fermentation plants. Fuel gases from these plants are included under biogases.

- *Other vegetal materials and residuals* are biofuels not specified elsewhere and including straw, vegetable husks, ground nut shells, pruning brushwood, olive pomace and other wastes arising from the maintenance, cropping and processing of plants.

- *The renewable portion of industrial waste* is the solid renewable portion of industrial waste combusted directly at specific installations for meaningful energy purposes (for example but not only, the portion of natural rubber in waste rubber tires or the portion of natural fibres in textile waste – from waste categories 07.3 and 07.6, respectively, as defined in Regulation (EC) No 2150/2002 on waste statistics). The quantity of fuel used should be reported on a net calorific value basis.

- **Biogas.** Gases composed principally of methane and carbon dioxide produced by anaerobic fermentation of biomass, or by thermal processes.

- *Landfill gas*: formed by the anaerobic digestion of landfill waste. The quantity of fuel used should be reported on a net calorific value basis.

- *Sewage sludge gas*: produced from the anaerobic fermentation of sewage sludge. The quantity of fuel used should be reported on a net calorific value basis.

- *Other biogases from anaerobic digestion*: such as biogases produced from the anaerobic fermentation of animal slurries and of waste in



abattoirs, breweries and other agro-food industries. The quantity of fuel used should be reported on a net calorific value basis.

- *Biogases from thermal processes*: biogases produced from thermal processes (by gasification or pyrolysis) of biomass. The quantity of fuel used should be reported on a net calorific value basis.

Blended gas in the gas grid should be reported in "Natural gas".

- **Geothermal.** Energy available as heat emitted from within the earth's crust, usually in the form of hot water or steam; excluding ambient heat captured by ground source heat pumps. Geothermal energy production is the difference between the enthalpy of the fluid produced in the production borehole and that of the fluid eventually disposed of.
- **Ambient heat.** Heat energy at a useful temperature level extracted (captured) by means of heat pumps that need electricity or other auxiliary energy to function. This heat energy can be stored in the ambient air, beneath the surface of solid earth or in surface water. The reported values shall be on the basis of the same methodology as used for the reporting heat energy captured by heat pumps pursuant to Directive 2009/28/EC; however, all heat pumps should be included regardless their performance level.
  - If you decide to report ambient heat at end use level, heat pump types should be accurate according to the end use. An air-air heat pump cannot be used for water heating; instead water-air heat pumps can be used, and air-air heat pumps can be used for space heating.
- **Note:** The sum of products listed above does not have to sum up to the total of the category *Renewable Energies* as other energy products are part of this category without being reported here (*Renewable municipal waste, Charcoal, etc.*).
- **SOLID FOSSIL FUELS.** Solid fuels cover hard coal and derivatives (*anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, coke oven coke, coal tar*), brown coal and derivatives (*lignite, sub-bituminous coal, BKB (brown coal briquettes)*), peat and derivatives (*peat, peat products*) and oil shale and oil sands.
- **NON-RENEWABLE WASTE.** Non-renewable waste covers non-renewable industrial and municipal waste. **Industrial waste** covers wastes of industrial non-renewable origin combusted directly at specific installations for meaningful energy purposes. The quantity of fuel used should be reported on a net calorific value basis. Waste incinerated without any energy recovery is excluded. The renewable portion of industrial waste should be reported in Renewable energies, in the category that best describes them. If the renewable portion cannot be accurately reported this way, it should be part of "Primary solid biofuels". **Non-renewable municipal waste** covers wastes produced by the industrial sector and resembles household waste. It is combusted directly at specific installations for meaningful energy purposes. The quantity of fuel used should be reported on a net calorific value basis. Waste incinerated without any energy recovery is excluded. This particular category includes the portion of municipal waste which is of non-biological origin.

#### 4. Calorific values (CV)

*Net Calorific values* (NCV) should be reported for the following:

- Oil and petroleum products

- LPG
- Gas/diesel oil
- Solid fossil fuels
- For aggregates representing totals made up of several energy products (*Oil and petroleum products* and *Solid fossil fuels*), **weighted average NCV** should be reported, based on the quantities consumed. If minor energy products which do not have their individual NCV or sheet are reported in the aggregate, their NCVs should be taken into account in the weighted average NCV of the aggregate.

## 5. Reporting units

- **GWh** Gigawatt-hour
- **kt** Kilotonne
- **MJ/t** Megajoule per tonne
- **TJ** Terajoule
- **GCV** Gross Calorific Value
- **NCV** Net Calorific Value

# STRUCTURE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

## 1. New reporting template

The questionnaire uses a new template introduced in 2022. When opening this questionnaire, a *Cover* page and an *Instructions* page are visible. **Technical instructions on how to use the new questionnaire are included in the *Instructions* sheet of the questionnaire.**

The new reporting template adds the possibility to flag data for various states ('estimated', 'not available', etc.). **Countries are encouraged to get acquainted with the flags in the *Instructions* sheet and to use them accurately for their data.**

## 2. Tables

The Tables specific to the *Services* questionnaire are the following:

- **Table 1:** a derived pivot table, summarising in a dynamic way the data reported in the time series (TS) sheets.
- **Calorific values:** a data input sheet for reporting the calorific values for the relevant energy products. For the aggregate representing totals, weighted average calorific values should be reported. For your convenience, the calorific values representing totals are already calculated based on the reporting of each product, however, those formulas can be overwritten. (Please take into account that a country not able to report the consumption of the sub-fuels may report the total consumption per fuel)
- **TS:** the time series sheets include both the total of products ('all energy products'), the families of fuels (sum of several products, e.g. 'oil and petroleum products') and the detailed products (e.g. 'natural gas', 'solar thermal', etc.), where data should be entered in specific reporting units (i.e. kt for oil products, GWh for electricity...).

### 3. TS sheets

Reporting countries will have to report the actual data on final energy consumption in the services sector in the TS sheets. Aggregates are automatically calculated in every sheet and reported in the sheets for the families of fuels (such as ‘oil and petroleum products’), serving as total aggregated energy products for a single family of fuels.

Reporting countries should enter the data for each energy product for which they report final energy consumption in services. For each energy product, reporting countries can report data for each sector or product.

**In each TS sheet, the list of services sectors/products is split between two main blocks:**

- The upper block covers the positions that are **mandatory** in the Energy Statistics Regulation.
- The lower block covers the positions (listed as ‘Voluntary items’) where only a **voluntary** reporting is planned for the time being.

If a flow appears in both blocks (such as ‘Information and communication’), as it is a mandatory flow for which countries can also report voluntary data on, the data reported in the upper block is automatically filled in the lower block.

In the lower block, one finds a more detailed breakdown of the sub-sectors where final energy is consumed, and a disaggregation by type of end use (for specific sub-sectors), based on the following structure:

- Heating
  - Space heating
  - Water heating
- Cooling
  - Space cooling
  - Process cooling
- Outdoor lighting
- Indoor lighting, appliances and ICTs
- Other building activities
- Other non-building activities

The voluntary reporting also includes a specific end use for NACE Div. 52 (‘Street lighting’).

Reporting countries should use the specific units for reporting the data in the time series. However, complementary to that, they should also fill in the sheet dedicated to the calorific values (‘Calorific values’), for those energy products where relevant.

Once data is filled in for each relevant energy product, two more tables, referring to **total aggregated energy products belonging to the same family of fuels, can be automatically calculated:**

- Oil and petroleum products
- Renewable energies

Nonetheless, the formulas summing up the different energy products to calculate the quantities of total aggregated energy products can be overwritten to allow the reporting country to enter a different value. This is particularly useful if disaggregated data is not available for all energy products (especially the quantitatively less representative / important).

**Important note: not all possible fuels are listed in this questionnaire; however the consumption of all fuels, including the fuels not specifically listed above, should be included in the reporting of the aggregate of the corresponding family of fuels.**

For most of these total aggregated energy products, all data is provided in the same reporting unit for all their components (energy products). In the annual questionnaires, certain renewable energies are reported in kt; however, if a country uses such products in their services sector, they must convert their quantities from kt to TJ (NCV) before adding them to the Renewable energies aggregate.

Finally, the final TS table, 'All energy products', cannot be modified, as it inputs the sum of all fuels reported in the questionnaire.

#### **4. Table 1**

With the data entered in the time series sheets and the calorific values provided, reporting countries can have a more general view of their reporting via Table 1. It shows **the final energy consumption of all products** in the energy units used in the time series for a selected reference year, with the total of 'All energy products' shown in TJ. At the bottom of the upper block of Table 1, the calorific values of the relevant fuels can be found for the given year.

At the bottom of the table, the total consumption of each fuel in the services sector is calculated.