

27 June 2017

**Energy Consumption Survey 2015**  
Final data

**Energy consumption by the extractive and manufacturing industry reaches 10,957 million euros in 2015, that is, 1.2% less than in 2013**

**The branches of activity with the highest consumption were the food industry, metallurgy and chemical industry**

**The main energy product used is electricity, with 56.4% of the total consumption for the sector**

Energy consumption<sup>1</sup> by industrial companies<sup>2</sup> reached 10,957 million euros in the year 2015, with a 1.2% drop as compared with 2013, the last year in which this survey was conducted.

The main energy products used by industrial companies were electricity (56.4% of the total), gas (31.4%) and petroleum products (6.9%).

**Energy consumption in industry, by type of product. Year 2015**

Type of product	Consumption (thousands of euros)	% of the total	% Variation 2015/2013
Electricity	6,177,084	56.4	7.7
Gas	3,445,307	31.4	-2.6
Petroleum products	753,636	6.9	-38.0
- Gasoil	580,488	5.3	-23.4
- Fueloil	102,731	0.9	-69.1
- Petrol and others	70,418	0.6	-43.6
Coal and coke	151,191	1.4	-14.1
Biofuels	66,250	0.6	19.5
Heat and other products	364,029	3.3	-0.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,957,497</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-1.2</b>

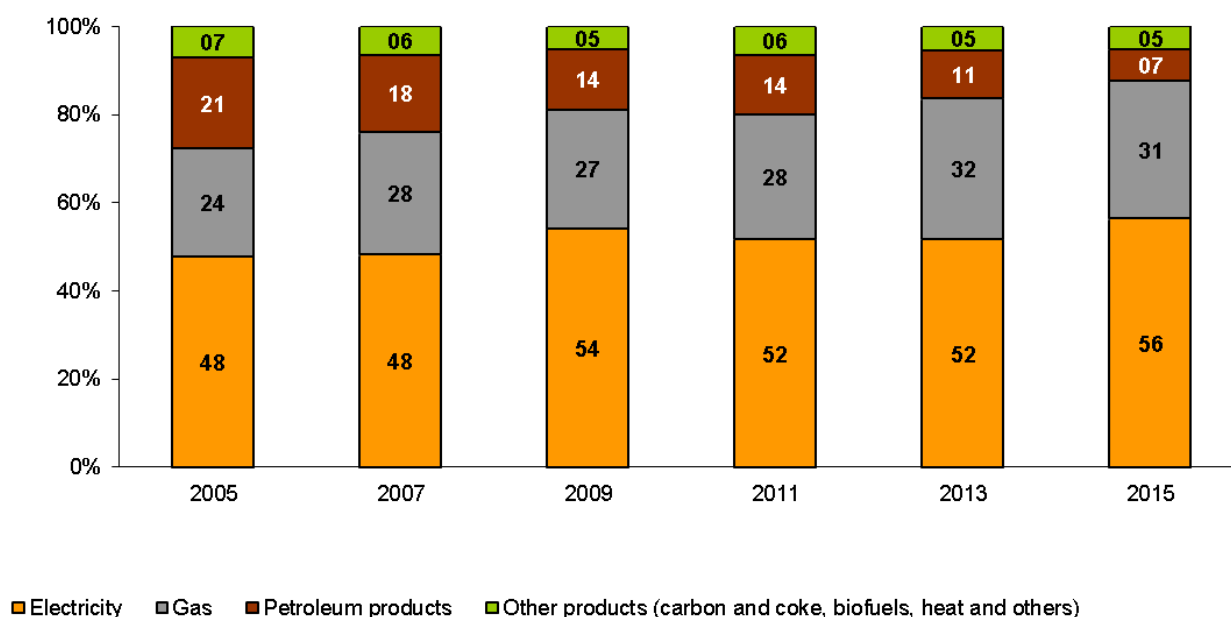
<sup>1</sup> Energy consumption is measured in monetary terms, at current prices. Therefore, its evolution considers both the evolution of the amounts consumed and the evolution of the prices of the different energy products.

<sup>2</sup> The target population of study of the Energy Consumption Survey is the set of companies with 20 or more employed persons, and whose main activity is described in Sections B and C of CNAE-2009.

In the last 10 years, electricity has always been the main energy product in terms of consumption, with percentages ranging from 47.9% of the total in 2005 to 56.4% in 2015.

On the other hand, the consumption of petroleum products has been decreasing in this same period reaching 6.9% of the total in 2015, while 10 years before it represented 20.7%.

### Percentage distribution of energy consumption, by type of product. Years 2005-2015



### Results by branch of activity

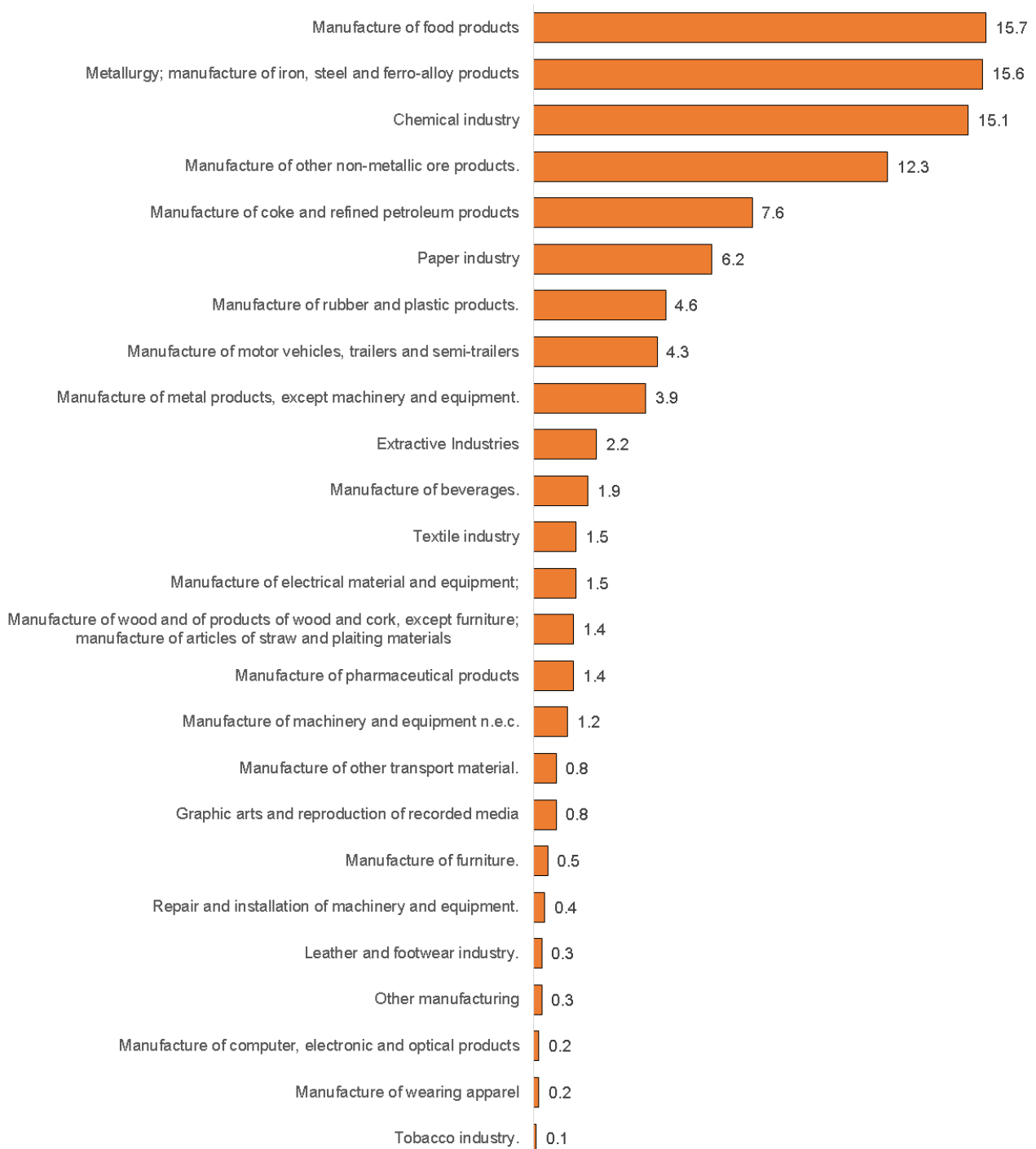
The branches of activity with the highest energy consumption in 2015 were *Manufacture of food products* (15.7% of the total), *Metallurgy; manufacture of iron, steel and ferro-alloy products* (15.6%) and *Chemical industry* (15.1%).

In turn, the activities with the lowest consumption were *Tobacco industry* (0.1%), *Manufacture of wearing apparel* (0.2%) and *Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products* (0.2%).

**Industrial energy consumption, by branch of activity. Year 2015**

<b>Branches of activity</b>	<b>Consumption (thousands of euros)</b>	<b>% of the total</b>	<b>% Variation 2015/2013</b>
<b>Extractive Industries</b>	236,058	2.2	-16.1
<b>Manufacturing Industry</b>			
- Manufacture of food products	1,719,342	15.7	-3.6
- Manufacture of beverages.	209,370	1.9	-1.8
- Tobacco industry.	6,725	0.1	-27.0
- Textile industry	162,667	1.5	-1.6
- Manufacture of wearing apparel	22,767	0.2	-17.4
- Leather and footwear industry.	33,433	0.3	-7.5
- Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of	157,606	1.4	5.6
- Paper industry	676,973	6.2	-17.7
- Graphic arts and reproduction of recorded media	91,978	0.8	0.6
- Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	838,040	7.6	58.1
- Chemical industry	1,649,744	15.1	-5.6
- Manufacture of pharmaceutical products	151,586	1.4	3.9
- Manufacture of rubber and plastic products.	508,254	4.6	-0.8
- Manufacture of other non-metallic ore products.	1,346,319	12.3	-0.8
- Metallurgy; manufacture of iron, steel and ferro-alloy products	1,714,810	15.6	-2.5
- Manufacture of metal products, except machinery and equipment.	423,238	3.9	-1.4
- Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	25,820	0.2	-10.9
- Manufacture of electrical material and equipment;	160,214	1.5	-0.8
- Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	134,576	1.2	-8.5
- Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	472,369	4.3	2.3
- Manufacture of other transport material.	91,993	0.8	-0.4
- Manufacture of furniture.	52,577	0.5	-15.3
- Other manufacturing	27,776	0.3	-1.9
- Repair and installation of machinery and equipment.	43,261	0.4	-0.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,957,497</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-1.2</b>

**Percentage distribution of energy consumption by branch of activity**

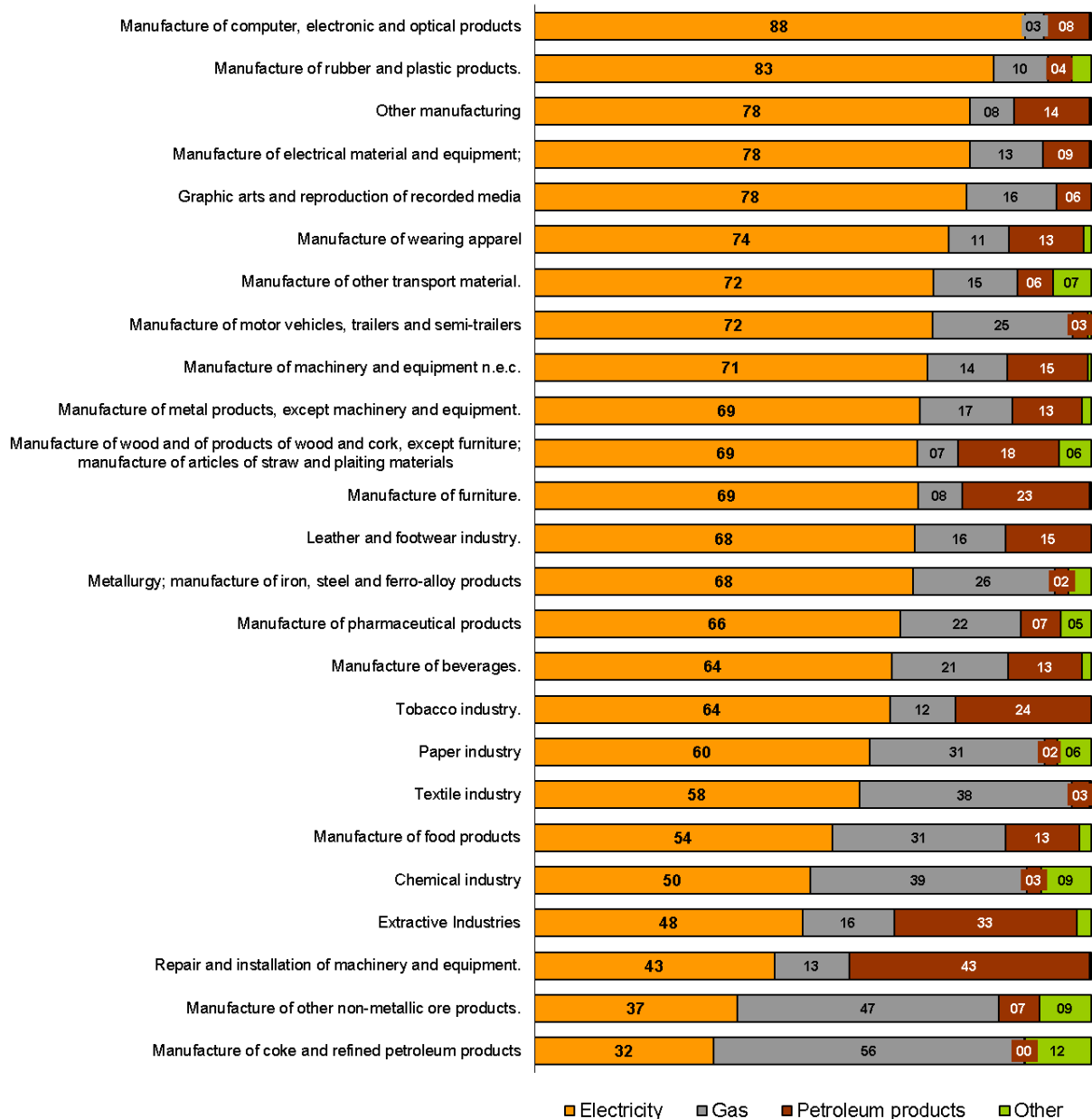


Regarding the use of the different types of energy sources, it is worth noting the high percentage in the consumption of electricity registered by the branches of activity *Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products* (88.1% of the total energy consumption for said branch), *Manufacture of rubber and plastic products* (82.5%) and *Other manufacturing industries* (78.2%).

In turn, the use of **gas** accounted for 55.9% of the total energy consumption for the *Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products*, and 47% for *Manufacture of other non-metallic ore products*.

**Petroleum products** consumption represented 43.3% of the total in the branch of activity *Repair and installation of machinery and equipment*, 32.9% in *Extractive industries* and 24.3% in the *Tobacco industry*.

**Percentage distribution, by type of energy and branch of activity**

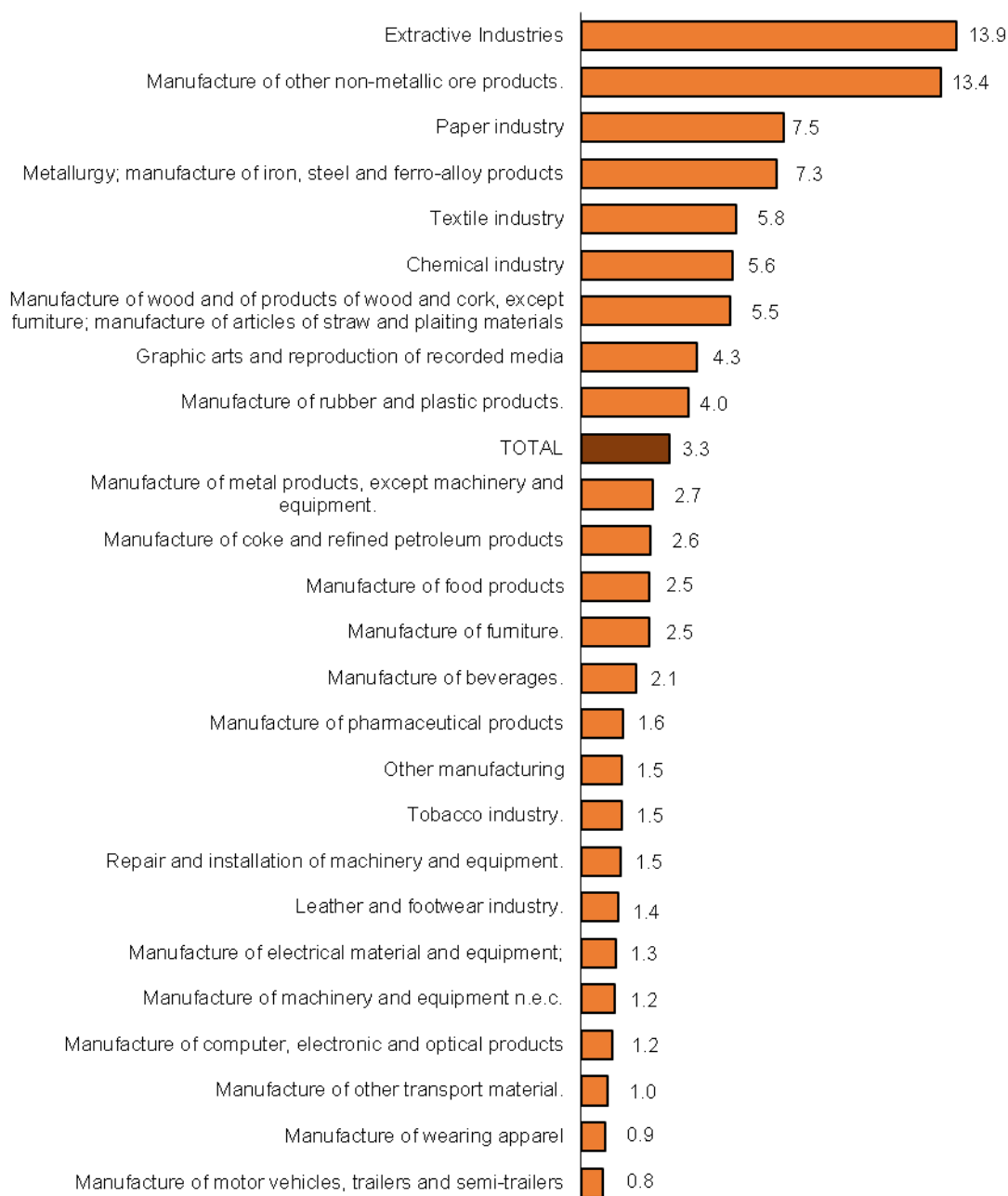


### Energy consumption in total purchases by companies

Energy consumption represented 3.3% of the total of goods and services purchases (purchases, work done by other companies and external services) done by the Industry in 2015.

The branches of activities with highest percentages were *Extractive industries* (13.9% of the total) and *Manufacture of other non-metallic ore products* (13.4%).

### Importance of energy consumption over the total purchases of goods and services, by branch of activity (in percentage)



## Results by Autonomous Communities

The Autonomous Communities with the greatest participation in the total energy consumption in the year 2015 were Cataluña (22.0% of the total), Comunitat Valenciana (12.4%) and Andalucía (10.7%).

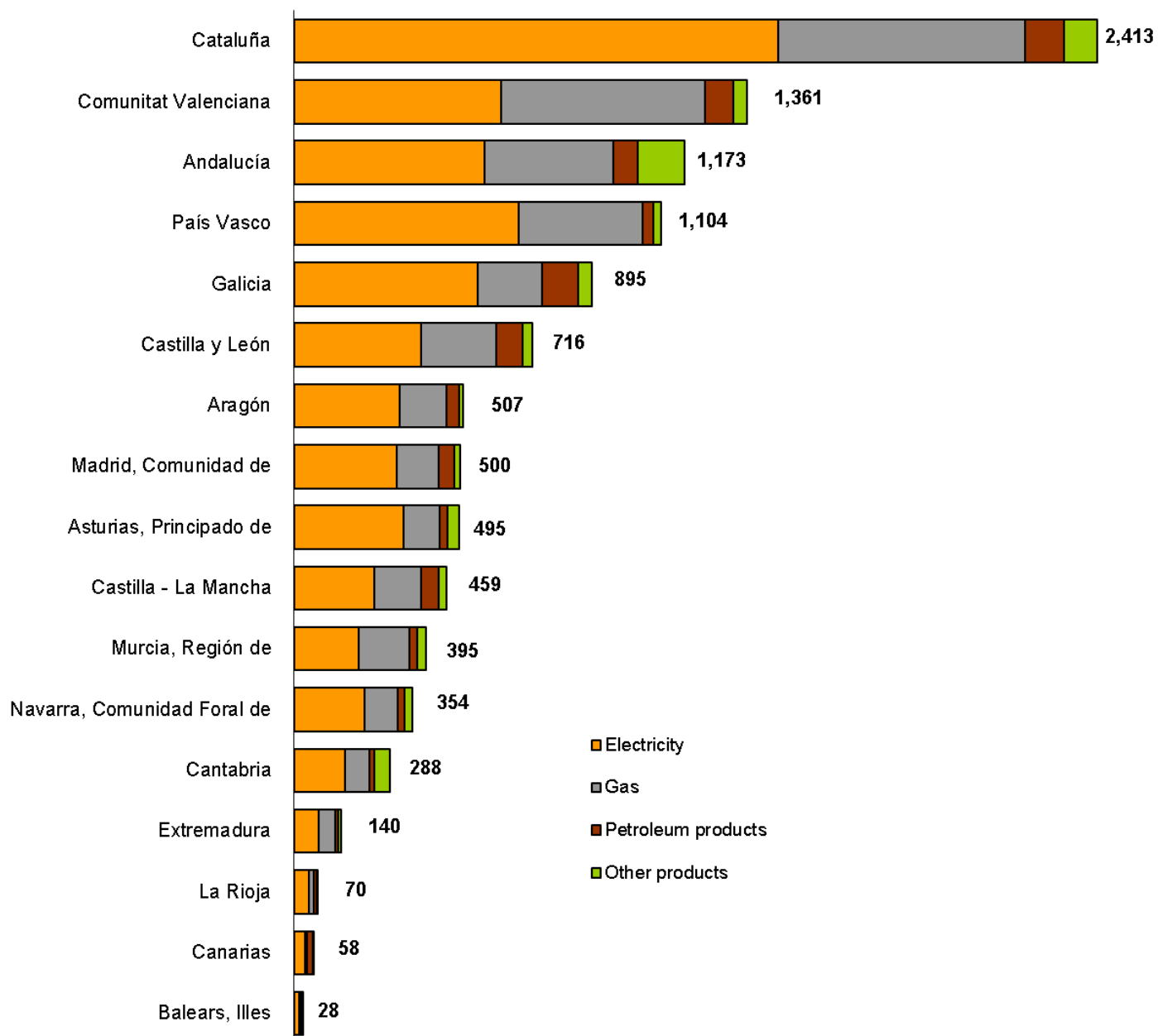
Conversely, Illes Balears (0.3%), Canarias (0.5%) and La Rioja (0.6%) presented the lowest percentages.

## Energy consumption in the industrial sector, by Autonomous Community. Year 2015

Autonomous Community.	Consumption (thousands of euros)	% of the total	% Variation 2015/2013
Andalucía	1,173,194	10.7	-1.4
Aragón	506,822	4.6	0.1
Asturias, Principado de	495,183	4.5	-11.7
Balearic Islands	28,112	0.3	0.0
Canarias	58,212	0.5	-29.2
Cantabria	288,350	2.6	9.2
Castilla y León	715,821	6.5	-3.0
Castilla - La Mancha	458,902	4.2	2.9
Cataluña	2,413,360	22.0	2.2
Comunitat Valenciana	1,360,846	12.4	1.4
Extremadura	139,981	1.3	7.9
Galicia	894,981	8.2	-4.9
Madrid, Comunidad de	499,950	4.6	-0.3
Murcia	395,409	3.6	20.3
Navarra	353,888	3.2	-12.6
País Vasco	1,103,523	10.1	-5.5
La Rioja	70,235	0.6	-22.4
Ceuta	(*)	.	.
Melilla	(*)	.	.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,957,497</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-1.2</b>

(\*) Data protected by statistical secrecy

**Energy consumption (million euros), by Autonomous Community. Year 2015**





With regard to the different energy sources used, the consumption of electricity accounted for more than half of the total energy consumption in 14 Autonomous Communities and more than 60% in eight of them.

The Autonomous Communities that presented the highest percentages in the use of gas during the year 2015 were Comunitat Valenciana (44.9% of the total) and Región de Murcia (38.4%).

On the other hand, Canarias (29.7%) and Illes Balears (15.6%) presented the highest consumption of petroleum products in percentage terms.

In terms of the use of coal and coke, although this was already significantly reduced in all of the Autonomous Communities, it is worth noting the consumption in Illes Balears (12.8% of the total), and Cantabria (9.2%).

### Percentage distribution of energy consumption, by type of energy and Autonomous Community. Year 2015

Autonomous Community	Electricity	Gas	Petroleum products	Coal and coke	Biofuels	Other
Andalucía	48.8	32.8	6.3	1.5	1.2	9.3
Aragón	62.7	27.4	7.5	1.2	0.4	0.8
Asturias, Principado de	66.1	21.9	4.8	2.3	2.0	2.8
Balears, Illes	52.5	17.1	15.6	12.8	1.5	0.4
Canarias	56.3	10.2	29.7	3.3	0.0	0.5
Cantabria	53.5	25.5	4.6	9.2	0.2	7.0
Castilla y León	53.1	31.7	11.0	1.6	0.6	2.0
Castilla - La Mancha	52.4	31.0	11.2	0.9	0.3	4.2
Cataluña	60.3	30.7	4.8	0.8	0.2	3.2
Comunitat Valenciana	45.7	44.9	6.3	0.9	0.3	2.0
Extremadura	52.2	36.7	6.4	2.7	0.2	1.8
Galicia	61.7	21.7	11.9	0.4	2.4	2.0
Madrid, Comunidad de	61.8	25.0	9.7	1.4	0.4	1.7
Murcia	49.0	38.4	6.2	0.3	0.1	6.0
Navarra	60.0	28.1	5.4	4.4	0.2	1.7
País Vasco	61.1	33.7	2.9	0.4	0.1	1.8
La Rioja	62.9	19.7	15.3	0.2	0.3	1.5
Ceuta	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Melilla	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>

(\*) Data protected by statistical secrecy

## Methodological note

The **Energy Consumption Survey (ECS)** is a two-yearly survey targeting companies with 20 employed persons or more, located in the national territory, and whose main activity is included in Sections B (extractive industries) or C (manufacturing industry) of CNAE-2009.

This statistical operation allows to obtain detailed information with respect to energetic consumption in monetary terms, of the sectors object of study, distinguishing between the different types of energetic products: electricity, gas, diesel, heavy fuel oil, and other petroleum products, carbon and coke, biofuels, etc. Detailed results are offered at a national level and by Autonomous Communities.

The sample of the Energetic Consumption Survey is chosen as a subsample of the total sample of the Structural Business Statistics. *Industrial Sector* (previously named Industrial Companies Survey), with the object of achieving a greater integration in the results of both investigations. Both operations are totally coordinated and share many of their methodological aspects, recollection procedures and treatment of the information. The annual sample of the ECS comprises a total of approximately 6,000 companies.

It should be mentioned that as a consequence of the Integration project of the structural business statistics, beginning in the year of reference 2015 included, for the national statistical results, all the variables of the study are classified in function of the principal activity of the company. This signifies a change of criteria with respect to the previous exercises whose treatment of the national data were based on the principal activity of the establishments. Having this change taken place, and so that the users may dispose of the data links for 2015, an additional table has been included which presents the national statistical results also with the same approach of the previous exercises

For further details, please see the general methodology for this survey on the INE website.

[http://www.ine.es/dynqs/INEbase/en/operacion.htm?c=Estadistica\\_C&cid=1254736146240&menu=ultiDatos&idp=1254735576715](http://www.ine.es/dynqs/INEbase/en/operacion.htm?c=Estadistica_C&cid=1254736146240&menu=ultiDatos&idp=1254735576715)