

Statistics for the SDGs - global indicators



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| Name of the indicator | 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and gross domestic product (GDP) |
| Sustainable Development Goal | Goal 7. Affordable and clean energy |
| Target | '7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency' |
| Definition | Energy intensity of the economy is the ratio of the gross inland consumption of energy to the gross domestic product (GDP) at 2000 constant prices. |
| Unit | kgoe/euro (constant prices 2000) |
| Available dimensions | total |
| Methodological explanations | <p>The indicator defines amount of energy consumed to produce one unit of GDP (expressed in kilograms of oil equivalent per 1 000 euro). Reducing energy consumption suggests the fact that less energy is needed to produce the same amount of GDP and is associated with an increase in energy efficiency.</p> <p>Gross domestic consumption of energy presents the amount of energy required to meet domestic consumption of a geographical unit and is calculated as follows: the acquisition of primary energy + fuel recovery + import + change in inventories - export - "bunker". Gross domestic energy consumption includes consumption of coal, electricity, crude oil, natural gas and renewable energy.</p> <p>Kgoe stands for kilogram of oil equivalent (contractual), which is a unit of measurement of energy used in international balance sheets. It indicates the amount of energy that can be produced from the combustion of one metric kilogram of crude oil. One tonne of oil is equal to the contractual 41.868 GJ or 11.63 MWh.</p> |
| Data source | Statistics Poland |
| Data availability | Annual data; since 2010. |
| Notes | |

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