

## Statistics for the SDGs - indicators for national priorities



<b>Name of the indicator</b>	<b>7.1.a Primary energy intensity of GDP with climatic correction</b>
<b>Sustainable Development Goal</b>	Goal 7. Affordable and clean energy
<b>Priority</b>	Improvement of energy efficiency
<b>Definition</b>	Ratio of primary energy consumption to gross domestic product (GDP) at constant prices from the base year (2005) including climatic corrections.
<b>Unit</b>	kg/euro (constant prices 2005)
<b>Available dimensions</b>	total
<b>Methodological explanations</b>	<p><b>Total primary energy consumption</b> includes primary energy production plus recovery, import and reduction of primary stocks and derivatives of energy carriers, minus export and marine bunkers of these carriers.</p> <p><b>A climatic correction</b> determines the theoretical value of energy consumption for a given year, assuming that it would be characterised by weather conditions described by a long-term average number of degree days.</p> <p><b>Kgoe – kilogram of oil equivalent (contractual)</b>, 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> <p><b>Gross domestic product</b> presents the final result of the activity of all entities of the national economy in a given year. GDP value can be calculated in three ways:</p> <p>Gross domestic product is calculated according to obligatory in the European Union countries principles of the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010) and recommendations of the Eurostat.</p>
<b>Data source</b>	Statistics Poland
<b>Data availability</b>	Annual data; since 2010
<b>Notes</b>	

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