

EEA Core Set of Indicators - CSI 028

Total energy intensity

May 2005 assessment

working draft

About this document

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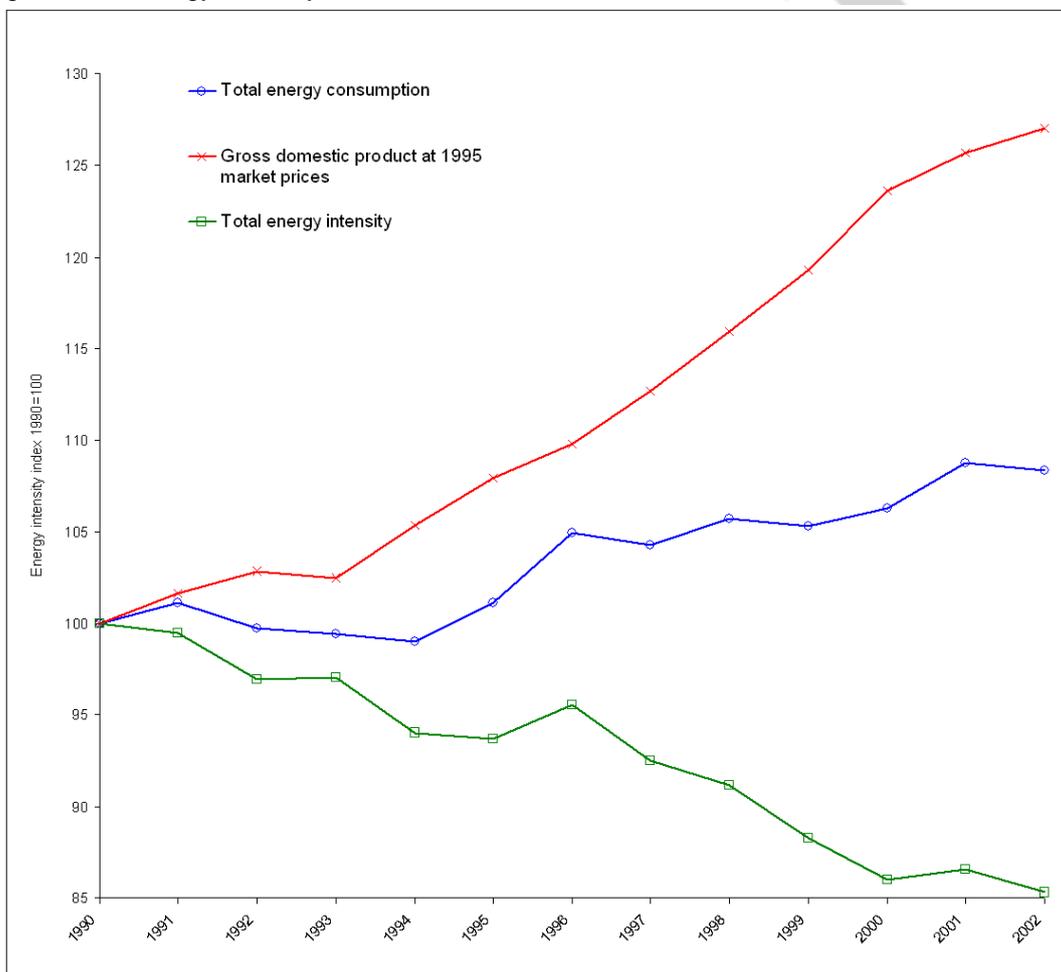
European Environment Agency



Key policy question: Are we decoupling energy consumption from economic growth?

Key message: Economic growth is requiring less additional energy consumption, largely due to structural changes of the economy. However, total energy consumption is still increasing.

Fig. 1: Total energy intensity, EU25 1990=100



Data source: Eurostat and Ameco database, European Commission.

Note: Some estimates have been necessary in order to compute the EU25 GDP index in 1990. For some EU-25 member states Eurostat data was not available for a particular year. The European Commission's annual macroeconomic database (Ameco) was therefore used as an additional data source. GDP for the missing year is estimated on the basis of the annual growth rate from Ameco, rate which is applied to the latest available GDP from Eurostat. This method was used for the Czech Republic (1990-94), Hungary (1990), Poland (1990-94), Malta (1991-1998) and for Germany (1990). For some other countries and particular years, however, GDP wasn't available from Eurostat or from Ameco. With the purpose of estimating the EU-25, few assumptions were made. For Estonia, GDP in 1990-92 is assumed constant and takes the value observed in 1993. For Slovakia, GDP in 1990-91 takes the value of 1992. For Malta, GDP in 1990 is assumed to be equal to GDP in 1991. These assumptions do not distort the trend observed for the EU-25's GDP, since the latter three countries represent about 0.3-0.4% of the EU-25's GDP.



Fig. 2: Total energy intensity by country, 1995=100

	Total energy intensity 1995-2002 (1995=100)									Energy intensity in 2002 (TOE per million GDP in PPS)
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Annual average change 1995-2002	
EEA members	100.0	102.0	98.6	96.9	93.7	91.5	91.9	90.6	-1.4%	177
EU-25 members	100.0	102.0	98.8	97.3	94.2	91.8	92.4	91.0	-1.3%	174
EU-15 old members	100.0	102.0	99.0	98.2	95.6	93.5	94.0	92.7	-1.1%	167
EU-10 new members	100.0	99.9	93.6	87.3	81.2	77.1	77.5	75.5	-3.9%	249
BE	100.0	105.7	104.4	104.3	102.3	99.0	95.6	89.5	-1.6%	207
CZ	100.0	98.7	100.0	97.7	89.7	91.8	91.4	90.0	-1.5%	282
DK	100.0	110.0	99.7	95.8	90.0	85.1	85.9	83.6	-2.5%	144
DE	100.0	102.7	100.3	98.1	94.4	92.3	94.2	92.4	-1.1%	178
EE	100.0	101.5	90.4	81.4	76.1	66.1	69.3	62.9	-6.4%	371
EL	100.0	102.8	99.9	101.5	97.8	98.2	97.0	96.2	-0.5%	165
ES	100.0	96.3	97.4	97.8	99.3	99.3	99.3	100.1	0.0%	154
FR	100.0	104.3	99.9	99.6	96.4	95.7	96.4	95.3	-0.7%	180
IE	100.0	98.3	92.9	90.7	86.5	80.7	79.5	76.6	-3.7%	138
IT	100.0	98.8	98.2	99.5	99.2	97.1	95.6	95.7	-0.6%	132
CY	100.0	105.5	100.7	107.5	100.4	100.5	97.7	96.1	-0.6%	194
LV	100.0	92.6	79.7	74.5	84.6	76.1	82.2	75.4	-4.0%	218
LT	100.0	102.1	89.8	93.6	80.9	71.1	75.7	75.2	-4.0%	280
LU	100.0	98.7	89.8	82.1	80.0	77.4	79.1	81.5	-2.9%	199
HU	100.0	100.9	94.6	89.4	86.7	81.1	79.5	77.6	-3.6%	204
MT	100.0	106.1	106.9	108.6	103.8	94.7	84.9	82.8	-2.7%	135
NL	100.0	100.9	95.7	91.6	87.4	85.9	86.8	87.0	-2.0%	188
AT	100.0	103.5	101.6	99.2	95.7	92.1	100.2	98.2	-0.3%	148
PL	100.0	101.1	91.2	82.0	75.5	70.2	69.6	67.6	-5.4%	241
PT	100.0	96.3	98.3	100.8	104.3	101.8	102.7	107.3	1.0%	155
SI	100.0	101.2	97.8	93.6	87.6	84.8	87.4	86.2	-2.1%	217
SK	100.0	90.8	91.2	86.1	84.2	82.5	88.9	85.7	-2.2%	319
FI	100.0	104.0	102.9	99.4	95.0	89.5	90.8	93.6	-0.9%	282
SE	100.0	101.1	96.2	93.6	89.7	81.0	86.2	84.5	-2.4%	238
UK	100.0	101.8	96.2	96.5	93.2	90.4	88.9	85.3	-2.2%	154
IS	100.0	109.6	109.1	110.3	121.3	120.6	122.3	124.2	3.1%	473
NO	100.0	93.1	93.2	94.8	97.2	92.2	92.6	89.3	-1.6%	184
BG	100.0	109.4	102.8	96.8	85.4	81.7	81.8	76.6	-3.7%	392
RO	100.0	103.2	99.1	94.0	85.3	87.5	82.2	76.2	-3.8%	272
TR	100.0	101.6	99.5	98.3	101.3	102.8	103.2	100.0	0.0%	193

Data source: Eurostat.

Note: The year for the reference index value is 1995 because GDP was not available for all EU countries in 1990. The last column shows the energy intensity measured in purchasing power standards. These are currency conversion rates that both convert to a common currency and equalise the purchasing power of different currencies. They eliminate the differences in price levels between countries, allowing meaningful volume comparisons of GDP. They are an optimal unit for benchmarking country performance in a particular year. TOE refers to tonnes of oil equivalents.