

Energy import dependency by products (sdg_07_50)

ESMS Indicator Profile (ESMS-IP)

Compiling agency: Eurostat, the statistical
office of the European Union

Eurostat metadata
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1. Contact
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Eurostat Quality Profile	
4.5. Source data	ESS
5.1. Frequency of dissemination	Every year
5.2. Timeliness	T+2 years
6.1. Reference area	All EU MS
6.2. Comparability - geographical	All EU MS
6.3. Coverage - Time	> 10 years
6.4. Comparability - over time	> 4 data points

Description of Eurostat quality grading system under the following [link](#).

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1. Contact		Top
1.1. Contact organisation	Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union	
1.2. Contact organisation unit	E2: Environmental statistics and accounts; sustainable development	

1.5. Contact mail address	e-mail contact: ESTAT-SDG-MONITORING@ec.europa.eu
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2. Metadata update Top	
2.1. Metadata last certified	21/03/2023
2.2. Metadata last posted	29/04/2024
2.3. Metadata last update	15/04/2024

3. Relevance Top
<p>The indicator is part of the EU Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicator set. It is used to monitor progress towards SDG 7 on affordable and clean energy; which is embedded in the European Commission's Priorities under the 'European Green Deal'.</p> <p>SDG 7 calls for ensuring universal access to modern energy services, improving energy efficiency and increasing the share of renewable energy. To accelerate the transition to an affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy system, countries need to facilitate access to clean energy research, promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology. Energy dependence on imports of energy carriers exposes the European economy to volatile world market prices and the risk of supply shortages, for example, due to geopolitical conflicts. The risks increase with dependency on single countries e.g. determined by the supply infrastructure.</p> <p>There are several relevant EU policies for this indicator. The Energy Security Strategy outlines the need to enhance domestic energy production, including the need to increase local renewable energy production, energy efficiency and provide missing infrastructure. Moreover, EU cohesion policy funds (2021–2027) including the 'Next Generation EU' recovery plan provide funding for investments in renewable energies. REPowerEU is a new strategic plan on reducing the EU's dependence on energy imports, particularly from Russia, due to insecurity and high prices following Russia's invasion of Ukraine. In addition, the revised Energy efficiency and Renewable energy Directives set ambitious EU targets to be reached by 2030.</p>

4. Statistical Indicator Top
4.1. Data description
The indicator shows the share of total energy needs of a country met by imports from other countries. It is calculated as net imports divided by the gross available energy. Energy dependence = (imports – exports) / gross available energy.
4.2. Unit of measure
% of imports in total energy consumption i. all products ii. solid fuels iii. total petroleum products iv. gas
4.3. Reference Period
Calendar year.
4.4. Accuracy - overall
Indicator is produced according to the high-level quality standards of European Statistics. Details on accuracy can be found in the metadata of the source dataset (see nrg_ind_id).

4.5. Source data
<p>ESS Data source: European Statistical System (ESS) Data provider: Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat), based on data reported by the countries.</p>

5. Frequency and Timeliness of dissemination Top
5.1. Frequency of dissemination
<p>Every year Indicator is updated annually. Complete and updated ESS data release information can be accessed via Eurostat release calendar.</p>
5.2. Timeliness
<p>T+2 years New data points are disseminated within two years after the reference year.</p>

6. Coverage and comparability Top
6.1. Reference area
<p>All EU MS Data are presented for all EU Member States; plus Iceland, Norway, Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Türkiye, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Kosovo^(*).</p> <hr/> <p>(*) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.</p>
6.2. Comparability - geographical
<p>All EU MS Data are comparable between all EU Member States respectively other presented countries.</p>
6.3. Coverage - Time
<p>> 10 years Presented time series (including EU aggregates) starts in 2000.</p>
6.4. Comparability - over time
<p>> 4 data points Length of comparable time series without methodological break is longer than 4 data points.</p>

7. Accessibility and clarity Top
7.1. Dissemination format - Publications
<p>Analysis of indicator is presented in Eurostat's annual monitoring report on Sustainable development in the EU (progress towards SDGs in the EU context).</p>
7.2. Dissemination format - online database
<p>See tables sdg_07_50</p>
7.3. Dissemination format - other

Eurostat dedicated section on SDGs: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/overview>

8. Comment

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[nrg_ind_id_esmsip2](#) - Energy imports dependency

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