

Primary energy
consumption (sdg_07_10)

ESMS Indicator Profile (ESMS-IP)
Compiling agency: Eurostat, the statistical
office of the European Union

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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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For any question on data and metadata, please contact: [Eurostat user support](#) [Download](#)

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	08/04/2024

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.</p> <p>The EU is implementing an interconnected set of measures "Fit for 55" to reach the new climate targets for 2030 and has followed a new strategic plan REPowerEU to reduce the EU dependency on energy imports. The European Green Deal includes energy efficiency as a key measure for reducing cross-sectoral GHG emissions. Energy efficiency and Renewable energy Directives set ambitious EU targets to be reached by 2030.</p>

4. Statistical Indicator Top
4.1. Data description
<p>The indicator measures the total energy needs of a country excluding all non-energy use of energy carriers (e.g. natural gas used not for combustion but for producing chemicals).</p> <p>"Primary Energy Consumption" covers the energy consumption by end users such as industry, transport, households, services and agriculture, plus energy consumption of the energy sector itself for production and transformation of energies, losses occurring during the transformation of energies (e.g. the efficiency of electricity production from combustible fuels) and the transmission and distribution losses of energy.</p>
4.2. Unit of measure
million tonnes of oil equivalent (TOE), index 2005 = 100 and TOE per capita
4.3. Reference Period
Calendar year.
4.4. Accuracy - overall
<p>The 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 datasets (see link to related metadata).</p>
4.5. Source data
<p>ESS</p> <p>Data source: European Statistical System (ESS).</p> <p>Data provider: Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, based on Energy saving - annual data.</p>

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

6. Coverage and comparability	Top
6.1. Reference area	
All EU MS Data are presented for all EU Member States plus Iceland, Norway, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Türkiye and Kosovo ^(*) .	
<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	
All EU MS Data are comparable between all EU Member States respectively other presented countries due to the use of joint questionnaires (harmonised methodology for all EU and OECD countries).	
6.3. Coverage - Time	
> 10 years Presented time series (including EU aggregates) starts in year 2000.	
6.4. Comparability - over time	
> 4 data points Length of comparable time series without methodological break is longer than 4 data points.	

7. Accessibility and clarity	Top
7.1. Dissemination format - Publications	
Analysis of indicator is presented in Eurostat's annual monitoring report on Sustainable development in the EU (progress towards SDGs in the EU context).	
7.2. Dissemination format - online database	
See table sdg_07_10	
7.3. Dissemination format - other	
Eurostat dedicated section on SDGs: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/overview	

8. Comment	Top
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