

| ENERGY INTENSITY | |
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| DEVELOPMENT FIELD | Sustainable development – Integrating environmental criteria with sectoral policies |
| DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR | <p><u>Definition:</u> Energy intensity of the economy is defined as the gross inland consumption of primary energy per unit of gross domestic product. This indicator enables the evaluation of energy consumption in an economy and its energy intensity.</p> <p><u>Detailed methodological explanations:</u> Energy intensity of the economy, Eurostat Metadata in SDDS format: Base Page.</p> <p><u>International comparability:</u> The indicator is internationally comparable.</p> <p><u>Manner of presentation:</u> Aggregately for the whole economy.</p> <p><u>Unit of measurement:</u> $Toe/EUR_{m_{constant1995}}$. The consumed primary energy is measured in tonnes of oil equivalents while gross domestic product is measured in constant 1995 EUR.</p> |
| SOURCE OF DATA FOR SLOVENIA | <p><u>Institution (publication):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Eurostat, Structural indicators, Energy intensity of the economy (for the period 1993-2004), – SORS, SI-STAT, Environment and Natural Resources, Electricity Balance and Electricity Indicators (for electricity consumption) and Rapid Reports, National Accounts (for GDP in constant 1995 EUR); calculation by IMAD (from 2005). <p><u>Frequency of publication:</u> Annually. The figure is published by the Eurostat approximately two years after the end of the reference year. The figure for Slovenia can be calculated in October for the previous year.</p> |
| AVAILABLE TIME SERIES | 1993-2005 (for EU countries 1993-2004) |
| INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS | For all EU countries separately and aggregately; <i>source:</i> Eurostat, Structural indicators, Energy intensity of the economy. |