01a   Total energy use by the national economy

Indicator type   **Core indicator**   *Published*

Versioning

First publication | 1/26/2017 | Latest update | 8/27/2021 |

Area and sub-area

Area and sub-area | Drivers | | National total |

Presentation

Tier | 2 |

Indicator definition and description | This indicator represents the amount of energy that is end used by resident units of a given economy. End use refers to the final transformation stage of human energy use, i.e. afterwards the energy is no longer available for human use in the respective accounting period. |

Unit of measure | Petajoule (PJ) |

Coverage | All economic activities (production, consumption, accumulation) undertaken by resident units |

Spatial aggregation | National economy |

Reference period | Calendar year |

Update frequency | Annual |

Base period | Not applicable |

Disaggregation (operational indicators)

Disaggregation (operational indicators)	Comments
Economic sector (ISIC) and households	
Spatial	
Energy product (SIEC)	

Other related -indicators (e.g.contextual, proxy, other core indicators)

ID	Subindicator	Type
01b	Total primary energy supply (TPES)	Core indicator
10a	CO2 emissions from fuel combustion attributable to the national economy	Core indicator
53	Energy imports by type of energy	Contextual indicator
54	Energy exports by type of energy	Contextual indicator

Relevance

Policy context and rationale | Suitable indicator for national and international energy- and climate-related policies. Thanks to its coherence with national accounts it is better suited than 'primary energy supply' to be related to GDP. Moreover, it can be related to gross value added of production activities; i.e. used to compile energy intensities of NACE (or ISIC) industries which is not feasible with 'primary energy supply'. |

Related SDG indicator (SDG I.) | Not applicable |

Relation w SDG-I.

Related Sendai Framework I. | Not applicable |

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Policy references

Methodology

| Methodology for indicator calculation | This indicator is derived from PEFA Table A (physical supply table). Is is the sum of supply by production and consumption activities of two specific residuals classes, namely
- R30 'Energy losses all kinds of (during extraction, distribution, storage and transformation, and dissipative heat from end use)' and
- R31 'Energy incorporated in products for non-energy use'.

This indicator is automatically calculated in Table D: PEFA_IND06 "Net domestic energy use". |

Methodology references

Document title	Link
Physical Flow Accounts for Energy (PEFA Manual) (Eurostat, 2014)	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/environment/methodology
System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Energy (SEEA-Energy) (United Nations Statistics Division, 2019)	https://seea.un.org/seea-energy
International Recommendations for Energy Statistics (United Nations, 2018)	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/energy/ires/

Classification syst.	Standard International Energy Product Classification (SIEC)

Data sources

Main source	Official statistics: SEEA and/or SNA
Explanation	SEEA energy accounts

SEEA Accounts that can serve as data sources

SEEA Account	Comments
Physical flow accounts for energy	

UN-FDES	2.2.2: Production, trade and consumption of energy

International databases containing this indicator

Comments

Comments	In PEFA (Table D), this indicator is called 'Net domestic energy use' and it can beconsidered the resident-equivalent to territorial 'primary energy supply'. Please note that the PEFA indicator includes fuel use related to international water transport while it is excluded from 'primary energy supply'