

ENERGY INTENSITY

A common way to measure and compare the energy intensity of different countries, and how this changes over time, is to look at the ratio of energy supply to GDP. It should be noted that energy intensity is only a poor proxy of energy efficiency, as the latter depends on numerous elements (such as climate, output composition, outsourcing of goods produced by energy-intensive industries, etc.) that are not considered by the simple measure of energy supply to GDP shown here.

Definition

The table shows total primary energy supply (TPES) per thousand US dollars of GDP. The ratios are calculated by dividing each country's annual TPES by each country's annual GDP expressed in constant 2000 prices and converted to US dollars using purchasing power parities (PPPs) for the year 2000.

TPES consists of primary energy production adjusted for net trade, bunkers and stock changes. Production of secondary energy (e.g. oil/coal products, electricity from fossil fuels, etc.) is not included since the "energy equivalent" of the primary fuels used to create the secondary products or electric power has already been counted. TPES is expressed in tonnes of oil equivalent (see the International Energy Agency sources below for details on how TPES is calculated).

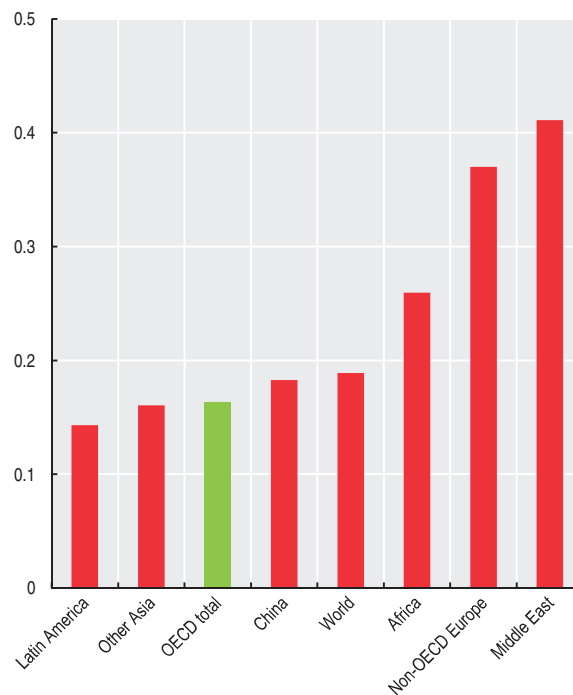
Comparability

Care should be taken when comparing energy intensities between countries and over time since different national circumstances (e.g. density of population, country size, average temperatures and economic structure) will affect the ratios. A decrease in the TPES/GDP ratio may reflect a restructuring of the economy and the transfer of energy-intensive industries such as iron and steel out of the country. The harmful effects of such outsourcing may increase the global damage to the environment if the

producers abroad use less energy efficient techniques. Data for Latin America include the Caribbean islands. Data for non-OECD Europe refer to non-OECD Europe and Eurasia.

Total primary energy supply per unit of GDP

Tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) per thousand 2000 US dollar of GDP calculated using PPPs, 2009



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932504766>

Overview

Sharp improvements in the efficiency of key end uses, shifts to electricity, and some changes in manufacturing output and consumer behaviour have occurred in many OECD countries since 1971. As a consequence, energy supply per unit of GDP fell significantly, particularly in the 1979-1990 period.

Contributing to the trend were higher fuel prices, long-term technological progress, government energy efficiency programmes and regulations.

The ratio of energy supply to GDP (TPES/GDP) fell less than the ratio of energy consumption to GDP (total final consumption/GDP, not shown here), because of increased use of electricity. The main reason for this divergence is that losses in electricity generation outweighed intensity improvements achieved in end uses such as household appliances.

Among OECD countries, the ratio of energy consumption to GDP varies considerably. Apart from energy prices, winter weather is a key element in these variations, as are raw materials processing techniques, the distance goods must be shipped, the size of dwellings, the use of private rather than public transport and other lifestyle factors.

Sources

- IEA (2011), *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*, IEA, Paris.
- IEA (2011), *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*, IEA, Paris.

Further information

Analytical publications

- IEA (2011), *Energy Policies of IEA Countries*, IEA, Paris.
- IEA (2011), *IEA Scoreboard 2011: Implementing Energy Efficiency Policy: Progress and challenges in IEA member countries*, IEA, Paris.
- IEA (2011), *World Energy Outlook*, IEA, Paris.
- IEA (2010), *Energy Technology Perspectives*, IEA, Paris.
- IEA (2009), *Implementing Energy Efficiency: are IEA Countries on Track?*, IEA, Paris.

Online databases

- IEA World Energy Statistics and Balances.

Websites

- International Energy Agency, www.iea.org.

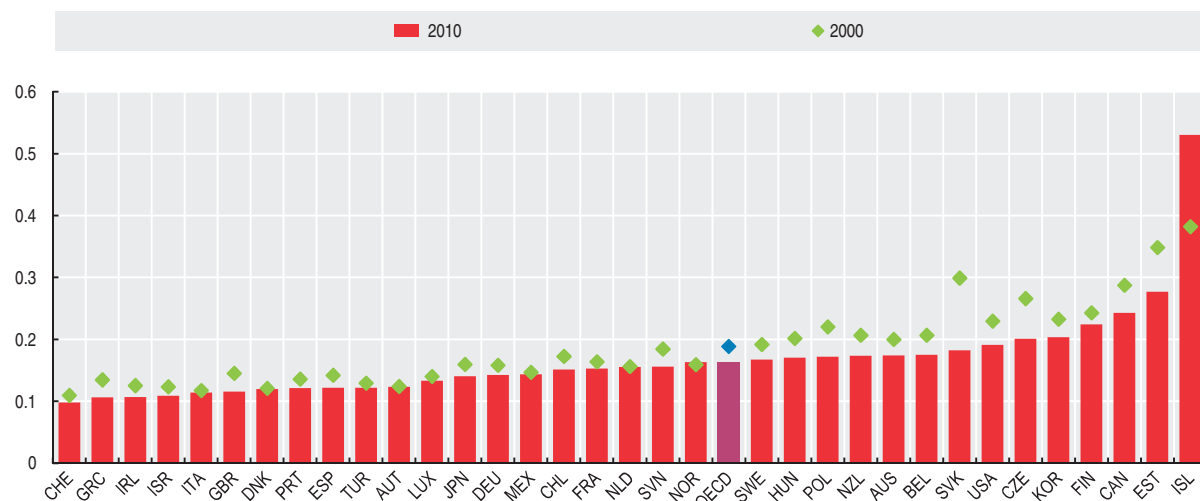
Total primary energy supply per unit of GDP

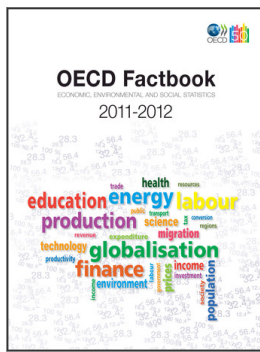
Tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) per thousand 2000 US dollars of GDP calculated using PPPs

	1971	1990	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Australia	0.23	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.17
Austria	0.18	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Belgium	0.29	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
Canada	0.41	0.32	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.24
Chile	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Czech Republic	0.44	0.33	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.20
Denmark	0.23	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12
Estonia	..	0.71	0.39	0.35	0.34	0.30	0.31	0.29	0.26	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.28
Finland	0.32	0.26	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.22
France	0.22	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Germany	0.29	0.20	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
Greece	0.08	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Hungary	0.28	0.25	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
Iceland	0.31	0.33	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.38	0.36	0.35	0.40	0.44	0.47	0.50	0.53
Ireland	0.27	0.18	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11
Israel	0.15	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11
Italy	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Japan	0.22	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
Korea	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Luxembourg	0.58	0.24	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Mexico	0.13	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.14
Netherlands	0.24	0.19	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16
New Zealand	0.16	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17
Norway	0.23	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.16
Poland	0.41	0.37	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.17
Portugal	0.09	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.12
Slovak Republic	0.38	0.39	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.23	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.18
Slovenia	..	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Spain	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12
Sweden	0.27	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17
Switzerland	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Turkey	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
United Kingdom	0.27	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12
United States	0.41	0.27	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19
EU27 total	..	0.19	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	..
OECD total	0.29	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16
Brazil	0.17	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	..
China	0.88	0.47	0.24	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.19	..
India	0.25	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	..
Indonesia	0.33	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.22	..
Russian Federation	..	0.59	0.67	0.62	0.60	0.57	0.55	0.51	0.48	0.46	0.43	0.41	0.42	..
South Africa	0.22	0.29	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.27	..
World	0.32	0.26	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	..

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932504728>**Total primary energy supply per unit of GDP**

Tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) per thousand 2000 US dollars of GDP calculated using PPPs

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