



InterEnerStat

Harmonisation of Definitions
of Energy Products and Flows

Flows: Supply



Supply

The total flow of a fuel or energy into the economy from its various sources of production, external trade or stock during the statistical reporting period.



Production

Production

Primary (or Indigenous)

The extraction or capture of primary fuels or heat and electricity which are retained for sale or use. Quantities reported exclude amounts of inert matter or impurities removed before sale or use and any amounts returned to the natural reserve.

However, amounts of the fuel/energy consumed during the production process are included.

Identification of the many points of production of biofuels is complicated by the widespread harvesting of biofuels and the, often, absence of commercial agents. Where production data for a certain biofuel are not readily available production is equated to the estimated use.

Secondary

The generation or manufacture of energy or fuels from other (usually primary) fuels/energy.

Production from other sources

Additions to supply which supplement production but which are not naturally part of production in the reporting period. Examples are coal recovered from waste tips or sea coal, or organic chemicals added to petroleum products to adjust their performance. This flow is included because the supply of the fuel is increased by the practice.



Imports and Exports

Imports of fuel and energy commodities are the amounts which have entered the country during the reporting period for use or for an activity which adds to its value before export.

Exports of fuel and energy commodities are the amounts which leave the country after production, manufacture or processing.

It follows that quantities in transit through the country should not be included. For practical reasons, however, quantities of electricity in transit are difficult to identify and exclude and so are included by default.



International marine bunkers

Quantities of fuels delivered to and consumed by ships of all flags that are engaged in international transportation of goods or passengers at sea, on inland lakes and waterways or in coastal waters.

Fuels delivered to ships undertaking domestic transportation or not undertaking transportation (fishing and military vessels) are not included here.



Stocks and stock changes

Stocks are reserves of fuels held to maintain service under conditions where the supplies of fuel to the stock and/or deliveries from it are variable in their timing or amounts. Not all stocks are eligible for inclusion in fuel statistics and those which are need to chosen in a manner consistent with the construction of the national fuel statistics.

Stock change over the reporting period is conventionally the difference between the stock level at the beginning of the period (opening stock) and that at the close of the period (closing stock). Consequently a decrease in stock (stock draw) gives rise to a positive stock change and represents an addition to supply. Conversely, an increase in stock (stock build) results in a negative stock change and is considered a withdrawal from supply.



Transfers

These are divided into two groups and are essentially statistical devices to overcome practical classification issues in the fuel/energy economy.

Products transferred

This flow has been introduced to manage the reclassification (renaming) of petroleum products which is necessary when finished petroleum products are imported for use as feedstock in refineries.

Inter product transfers

Introduced to manage movements of fuels or energy between product categories because of reclassification of an 'off specification' product or because the product name applies only to the production of the product. For example, hydroelectricity loses its identity when it enters the transmission grid and becomes simply electricity.



Statistical difference

The difference between the total supply of a fuel/energy and the total use of it. It arises from various practical limitations of data collection when the data elements which make up supply and demand may reflect different time periods, different spatial coverage, different specifications and conversion factors.