World Energy Balances

Database documentation

July 2026 edition

International Energy Agency



INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY

The IEA examines the full spectrum of energy issues including oil, gas and coal supply and demand, renewable energy technologies, electricity markets, energy efficiency, access to energy, demand side management and much more. Through its work, the IEA advocates policies that will enhance the reliability, affordability and sustainability of energy in its 32 Member countries, 14 Association countries and beyond.

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This documentation provides support information for the July 2026 edition of the IEA World Energy Balances database. The July edition will cover the global set of data. This document can be found online at:

Please address your inquiries to *stats@iea.org*.

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Table of contents

Changes from last edition **5**
Database structure **6**
Flow definitions **7**
Product definitions **25**
Geographical coverage **37**
Country notes and sources **54**
Methodological notes **683**
Notes on data quality **688**
Units and conversions **694**
Qualifiers **698**
Abbreviations **699**

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Changes from last edition

Starting from the April 2026 edition, TXT files have been discontinued. Bulk data are available in CSV format. Due to file-size limitations, imputed zero values are excluded. However, the full structure and content of the .Stat Data Explorer can be reconstructed using the dimensional mapping tables available in the documentation section of the data product webpage.

Geographical coverage

Romania became an IEA Accession country in April 2026. Accordingly, starting with the July 2026 edition, Romania is included in the IEA and Accession/Association countries (shortname: IEAFAMILY).

Viet Nam became an IEA Association country in February 2026. Accordingly, starting with the July 2026 edition, Viet Nam is included in the IEA and Accession/Association countries (shortname: IEAFAMILY).

Nigeria became an IEA Association country in July 2026. Accordingly, starting with the July 2026 publication, Nigeria is included in the IEA and Accession/Association countries (shortname: IEAFAMILY).

Following the official announcement in May 2026 of the United Arab Emirates' withdrawal from the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the country has been excluded from the OPEC aggregate starting with the July 2026 edition.

For further details, please refer to the section on Geographical coverage.

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Database structure

The database *World Energy Balances* includes annual data for:

- countries: 156 countries, 34 regional aggregates, and the World (see section *Geographical coverage*);
- years: 1960-2024 (OECD countries);
  1971-2024 (non-OECD countries; regional aggregates; world);
  2025 (provisional energy data).

The database includes the following four datasets:

WORLDBAL **Summary energy balances**
Energy balances in matrix form (19 product categories; 80 flows) (ktoe; TJ); Electricity and heat output by type of producer (10 flows) (GWh; TJ; ktoe).

WORLDBIG **Extended energy balances**
Energy balances in matrix form (68 products and 98 flows) (ktoe; TJ); Electricity and heat output by type of producer (10 flows) (GWh; TJ; ktoe).

WIND **Indicators**
83 energy, economic and coupled indicators (various units).

CONV **World conversion factors**
net calorific values by flow for 15 coal products (toe/t; kJ/kg); average net calorific values for 23 oil products and 5 biofuel products (toe/t; kJ/kg); volume to mass ratio for 22 oil products and 4 biofuel products (barrels/tonne); gross calorific values by flow for natural gas (kJ/m^3).

Detailed definitions of each flow and product are presented in sections *Flow definitions* and *Product definitions*.

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Flow definitions

Supply

Flow	Short name	Definition
Indigenous production	INDPROD	Comprises the production of primary energy, i.e. hard coal, lignite, peat, crude oil, NGLs, natural gas, biofuels and waste, nuclear, hydro, geothermal, solar and the heat from heat pumps that is extracted from the ambient environment (only heat generated from heat pumps that is sold to third parties is included in the energy balance). Production is calculated after removal of impurities (e.g. sulphur from natural gas). Calculation of production of hydro, geothermal, etc. and nuclear electricity is explained in section *Units and conversions*.
Imports	IMPORTS	Comprise amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries of the country whether or not customs clearance has taken place. *For coal*: Imports comprise the amount of fuels obtained from other countries, whether or not there is an economic or customs union between the relevant countries. Coal in transit should not be included. *For oil and natural gas:* Quantities of crude oil and oil products imported under processing agreements (i.e. refining on account) are included. Quantities of oil in transit are excluded. Crude oil, NGL and natural gas are reported as coming from the country of origin; refinery feedstocks and oil products are reported as coming from the country of last consignment. Imported LNG which is exported to another country after regasification is considered both as an import and as an export of gas. *For electricity*: Amounts are considered as imported when they have crossed the national territorial boundaries of the country. If electricity is "wheeled" or transited through a country, the amount is shown as both an import and an export.
Exports	EXPORTS	Comprise amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries of the country whether or not customs clearance has taken place. *For coal*: Exports comprise the amount of fuels supplied to other countries, whether or not there is an economic or customs union between the relevant countries. Coal in transit should not be included. *For oil and natural gas:* Quantities of crude oil and oil products exported under processing agreements (i.e. refining on account) are included. Re-exports of oil imported for processing within bonded areas are shown as an export of product from the processing country to the final destination. Imported LNG which is exported to another country after regasification is considered both as an import and as an export of gas. *For electricity*: Amounts are considered as exported when they have crossed the national territorial boundaries of the country. If electricity is "wheeled" or transited through a country, the amount is shown as both an import and an export.

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Flow	Short name	Definition
International marine bunkers	BUNKERS_MARINE	Covers those quantities delivered to ships of all flags that are engaged in international navigation. The international navigation may take place at sea, on inland lakes and waterways, and in coastal waters. Consumption by ships engaged in domestic navigation is excluded. The domestic/international split is determined on the basis of port of departure and port of arrival, and not by the flag or nationality of the ship. Consumption by fishing vessels and by military forces is also excluded. See *domestic navigation*, *fishing* and *non-specified (other)*. *International marine bunkers* are excluded from the *supply* at the country and regional level, but not for world, where they are included in *transport* under *World marine bunkers*.
International aviation bunkers	BUNKERS_AVIATION	Includes deliveries of aviation fuels to aircraft for international aviation. Fuels used by airlines for their road vehicles are excluded. The domestic/international split should be determined on the basis of departure and landing locations and not by the nationality of the airline. For many countries this incorrectly excludes fuel used by domestically owned carriers for their international departures. *International aviation bunkers* are excluded from the *supply* at the country and regional level, but not for world, where they are included in *transport* under *World aviation bunkers*.
Stock change (national territory)	STCHANAT	Reflects the difference between opening stock levels on the first day of the year and closing levels on the last day of the year of stocks on national territory held by producers, importers, energy transformation industries and large consumers. A stock build is shown as a negative number, and a stock draw as a positive number.
Total energy supply	TES	Total energy supply (TES) is made up of production + imports - exports - international marine bunkers - international aviation bunkers ± stock changes. Note, exports, bunkers and stock changes incorporate the algebraic sign directly in the number. For World, TES is defined as *production + imports - exports ± stock changes*. Note, exports, bunkers and stock changes incorporate the algebraic sign directly in the number.
Transfers	TRANSFERS	Comprises *interproduct transfers*, *products transferred* and *recycled products*. *Interproduct transfers* results from reclassification of products either because their specification has changed or because they are blended into another product, e.g. kerosene may be reclassified as gasoil after blending with the latter in order to meet its winter diesel specification. The net balance of *interproduct transfers* is zero. *Products transferred* is intended for oil products imported for further processing in refineries. For example, fuel oil imported for upgrading in a refinery is transferred to the feedstocks category. *Recycled products* are finished products which pass a second time through the marketing network, **after** having been once delivered to final consumers (e.g. used lubricants which are reprocessed).
Statistical differences	STATDIFF	Includes the sum of the unexplained statistical differences for individual fuels, as they appear in the basic energy statistics. It also includes the statistical differences that arise because of the variety of conversion factors in the coal and oil columns.

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Transformation processes

Flow	Short name	Definition
Transformation processes	TOTTRANF	Transformation processes comprise the conversion of primary forms of energy to secondary and further transformation (e.g. coking coal to coke, crude oil to oil products, and fuel oil to electricity). Inputs to transformation processes are shown as negative numbers and output from the process is shown as a positive number. Transformation losses will appear in the “total” column as negative numbers.
Main activity producer electricity plants	MAINELEC	Refers to plants which are designed to produce electricity only. If one or more units of the plant is a CHP unit (and the inputs and outputs cannot be distinguished on a unit basis) then the whole plant is designated as a CHP plant. Main activity producers generate electricity for sale to third parties, as their primary activity. They may be privately or publicly owned. Note that the sale need not take place through the public grid.
Autoproducer electricity plants	AUTOELEC	Refers to plants which are designed to produce electricity only. If one or more units of the plant is a CHP unit (and the inputs and outputs cannot be distinguished on a unit basis) then the whole plant is designated as a CHP plant. Autoproducer undertakings generate electricity wholly or partly for their own use as an activity which supports their primary activity. They may be privately or publicly owned.
Main activity producer CHP plants	MAINCHP	Refers to plants which are designed to produce both heat and electricity (sometimes referred to as co-generation power stations). If possible, fuel inputs and electricity/heat outputs are on a unit basis rather than on a plant basis. However, if data are not available on a unit basis, the convention for defining a CHP plant noted above should be adopted. Main activity producers generate electricity and/or heat for sale to third parties, as their primary activity. They may be privately or publicly owned. Note that the sale need not take place through the public grid.
Autoproducer CHP plants	AUTOCHP	Refers to plants which are designed to produce both heat and electricity (sometimes referred to as co-generation power stations). If possible, fuel inputs and electricity/heat outputs are on a unit basis rather than on a plant basis. However, if data are not available on a unit basis, the convention for defining a CHP plant noted above should be adopted. Note that for autoproducer CHP plants, all fuel inputs to electricity production are taken into account, while only the part of fuel inputs to heat sold is shown. Fuel inputs for the production of heat consumed within the autoproducer's establishment are not included here but are included with figures for the final consumption of fuels in the appropriate consuming sector. Autoproducer undertakings generate electricity and/or heat, wholly or partly for their own use as an activity which supports their primary activity. They may be privately or publicly owned.
Main activity producer heat plants	MAINHEAT	Refers to plants (including heat pumps and electric boilers) designed to produce heat only and who sell heat to a third party (e.g. residential, commercial or industrial consumers) under the provisions of a contract. Main activity producers generate heat for sale to third parties, as their primary activity. They may be privately or publicly owned. Note that the sale need not take place through the public grid.

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Flow	Short name	Definition
Autoproducer heat plants	AUTOHEAT	Refers to plants (including heat pumps and electric boilers) designed to produce heat only and who sell heat to a third party (e.g. residential, commercial or industrial consumers) under the provisions of a contract. Autoproducer undertakings generate heat, wholly or partly for their own use as an activity which supports their primary activity. They may be privately or publicly owned.
Heat pumps	THEAT	Includes heat produced by heat pumps in transformation. Heat pumps that are operated within the residential sector where the heat is not sold are not considered a transformation process and are not included here – the electricity consumption would appear as residential use.
Electric boilers (Transformation)	TBOILER	Includes electric boilers used to produce heat.
Chemical heat for electricity production	TELE	Includes heat from chemical processes that is used to generate electricity.
Blast furnaces (Transformation)	TBLASTFUR	Includes the production of recovered gases (e.g. blast furnace gas and oxygen steel furnace gas). The production of pig-iron from iron ore in blast furnaces uses fuels for supporting the blast furnace charge and providing heat and carbon for the reduction of the iron ore. Accounting for the calorific content of the fuels entering the process is a complex matter as transformation (into blast furnace gas) and consumption (heat of combustion) occur simultaneously. Some carbon is also retained in the pig-iron; almost all of this reappears later in the oxygen steel furnace gas (or converter gas) when the pig-iron is converted to steel. In the 1992/1993 annual questionnaires, member countries were asked for the first time to report in *transformation processes* the quantities of all fuels (e.g. pulverised coal injection [PCI] coal, coke oven coke, natural gas and oil) entering blast furnaces and the quantity of blast furnace gas and oxygen steel furnace gas produced. The IEA Secretariat then needed to split these inputs into the transformation and consumption components. The transformation component is shown in the row *blast furnaces* in the column appropriate for the fuel, and the consumption component is shown in the row *iron and steel*, in the column appropriate for the fuel. The IEA Secretariat decided to assume a transformation efficiency such that the carbon input into the blast furnaces should equal the carbon output. This is roughly equivalent to assuming an energy transformation efficiency of 40%.
Gas works (Transformation)	TGASWKS	Includes the manufacture of town gas. *Note: in the summary balances this item also includes other gases blended with natural gas (TBLENDGAS).*
Coke ovens (Transformation)	TCOKEOVS	Includes the manufacture of coke and coke oven gas.
Patent fuel plants (Transformation)	TPATFUEL	Includes the manufacture of patent fuels.
BKB/PB plants (Transformation)	TBKB	Includes the manufacture of BKB and peat briquettes.
Oil refineries (Transformation)	TREFINER	Covers the use transformation of hydrocarbons for the manufacture of finished oil products.

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Flow	Short name	Definition
Petrochemical plants (Transformation)	TPETCHEM	Covers backflows returned from the petrochemical industry. Note that backflows from oil products that are used for non-energy purposes (i.e. white spirit and lubricants) are not included here, but in non-energy use.
Coal liquefaction plants (Transformation)	TCOALLIQ	Includes coal, oil and tar sands used to produce synthetic oil.
Gas-to-liquids (GTL) plants (Transformation)	TGTL	Includes natural gas used as feedstock for the conversion to liquids, e.g. the quantities of fuel entering the methanol production process for transformation into methanol.
For blended natural gas	TBLENDGAS	Includes other gases that are blended with natural gas.
Charcoal production plants (Transformation)	TCHARCOAL	Includes the transformation of solid biofuels into charcoal.
Transformation - Not elsewhere specified	TNONSPEC	Includes the transformation of natural gas for hydrogen manufacture and other non-specified transformation.
Flows used in the summary balances		
Liquefaction plants	LIQUEFAC	Is equal to the sum of TCOALLIQ and TGTL.
Transformation – Not elsewhere specified	TNONSPEC	Is equal to the sum of TCHARCOAL and TNONSPEC as reported in the extended balances.

Energy industry own use and Losses

Flow	Short name	Definition
Energy industry own use	TOTENGY	Energy industry own use covers the amount of fuels used by the energy producing industries (e.g. for heating, lighting and operation of all equipment used in the extraction process, for traction and for distribution). It includes energy consumed by energy industries for heating, pumping, traction and lighting purposes [ISIC Rev. 4 Divisions 05, 06, 19 and 35, Group 091 and Classes 0892 and 0721].
Coal mines (Own use)	EMINES	Represents the energy which is used directly within the coal industry for hard coal and lignite mining. It excludes coal burned in pithead power stations (included under electricity plants in transformation processes) and free allocations to miners and their families (considered as part of household consumption and therefore included under *residential*).
Oil and gas extraction (Own use)	EOILGASEX	Represents the energy which is used for oil and gas extraction. Flared gas is not included.
Blast furnaces (Own use)	EBLASTFUR	Represents the energy which is used in blast furnaces.
Gas works (Own use)	EGASWKS	Represents the energy which is used in gas works.

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Flow	Short name	Definition
Gasification plants for Biogases (Own use)	EBIOGAS	Represents own consumption of biogas necessary to support temperatures needed for anaerobic fermentation.
Coke Ovens (Own use)	ECOKEOVS	Represents the energy used in coke ovens.
Patent fuel plants (Own use)	EPATFUEL	Represents the energy used in patent fuel plants.
BKB/PB plants (Own use)	EBKB	Represents the energy used in BKB and peat briquette plants.
Oil Refineries (Own use)	EREFINER	Represents the energy used in refineries for the operation of equipment, heating and lighting.
Coal Liquefaction Plants (Own use)	ECOALLIQ	Represents the energy used in coal liquefaction plants.
Liquefaction (LNG) / Regasification plants (Own use)	ELNG	Represents the energy used in LNG and regasification plants.
Gas-to-liquids (GTL) plants (Own use)	EGTL	Represents the energy used in gas-to-liquids plants.
Electricity, CHP and heat plants (Own use)	EPOWERPLT	Represents the energy used in electricity, CHP and heat plants.
Pumped storage plants (Own use)	EPUMPST	Represents electricity consumed in hydro-electric plants for pumped storage.
Nuclear industry (Own use)	ENUC	Represents the energy used in the nuclear industry.
Charcoal production plants (Own use)	ECHARCOAL	Represents the energy used in charcoal production plants.
Not elsewhere specified - energy industry own use	ENONSPEC	Represents use in non-specified energy sector.
Distribution losses	DISTLOSS	Represents losses in energy distribution, transmission and transport.
Flow used in the summary balances		
Energy industry own use	TOTENGY	Is equal to the sum of EMINES, EOILGASEX, EBLASTFUR, EGASWKS, EBIOGAS, ECOKEOVS, EPATFUEL, EBKB, EREFINER, ECOALLIQ, ELNG, EGTL, EPOWERPLT, EPUMPST, ENUC, ECHARCOAL, ENONSPEC.

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Final consumption

Flow	Short name	Definition
Total final consumption	TFC	Is the sum of the consumption in the end-use sectors and for non-energy use. Energy used for transformation processes and for own use of the energy producing industries is excluded. Final consumption reflects for the most part deliveries to consumers (see note on *stock changes*). Backflows from the petrochemical industry are not included in final consumption (see *from other sources* under supply and *petrochemical plants* in transformation). Note that *international aviation bunkers* and *international marine bunkers* are not included in final consumption except for the world total, where they are reported as *world aviation bunkers* and *world marine bunkers* in *transport*.
Industry	TOTIND	Industry consumption is specified by sub-sector as listed below. Energy used for transport by industry is not included here but is reported under transport. Non-energy use in industry is excluded from industry and reported separately.
Mining and Quarrying (excluding energy products)	MINING	[ISIC Rev. 4 Divisions 07 and 08 and Group 099] Mining (excluding fuels) and quarrying.
Construction	CONSTRUC	[ISIC Rev. 4 Divisions 41 to 43]
Manufacturing	MANUFACT	Manufacturing refers to the sum of the following industrial sub-sectors: • Iron and steel • Chemical and petrochemical • Non-ferrous metals • Non-metallic minerals • Transport equipment • Machinery • Food and tobacco • Paper, pulp and print • Wood and wood products • Textile and leather Definitions of the sub-sectors can be found under the listing for each respective sub-sector below.
Iron and steel	IRONSTL	[ISIC Rev. 4 Group 241 and Class 2431]
Chemical and Petrochemical	CHEMICAL	[ISIC Rev. 4 Divisions 20 and 21] Excluding petrochemical feedstocks.
Non-ferrous metals	NONFERR	[ISIC Rev. 4 Group 242 and Class 2432] Basic industries.
Non-metallic minerals	NONMET	[ISIC Rev. 4 Division 23] Such as glass, ceramic, cement, etc.
Transport equipment	TRANSEQ	[ISIC Rev. 4 Divisions 29 and 30]

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Flow	Short name	Definition
Machinery	MACHINE	[ISIC Rev. 4 Divisions 25 to 28] Fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment other than transport equipment.
Food and Tobacco	FOODPRO	[ISIC Rev. 4 Divisions 10 to 12]
Paper, pulp and printing	PAPERPRO	[ISIC Rev. 4 Divisions 17 and 18]
Wood and wood products	WOODPRO	[ISIC Rev. 4 Division 16] Wood and wood products other than pulp and paper.
Textile and leather	TEXTILES	[ISIC Rev. 4 Divisions 13 to 15]
Not elsewhere specified - Industry	INONSPEC	Including but not limited to: [ISIC Rev. 4 Divisions 22, 31 and 32] Any industry not included above. Note: Most countries have difficulties supplying an industrial breakdown for all fuels. In these cases, the *non-specified (industry)* row has been used. Regional aggregates of industrial consumption should therefore be used with caution.
Transport	TOTTRANS	Consumption in transport covers all transport activity (in mobile engines) regardless of the economic sector to which it is contributing (except for military fuel use) [ISIC Rev. 4 Divisions 49 to 51], and is specified below. Non-energy use in transport is excluded from transport and reported separately.
World aviation bunkers	WORLDAV	Covers fuels delivered to aircraft of all countries that are engaged in international aviation (*international aviation bunkers*) for the world total. *World aviation bunkers* is not applicable for individual countries and regions and is included in *transport* for the world total. Note that for World, *total energy supply* includes *international aviation bunkers*.
Domestic aviation	DOMESAIR	Includes deliveries of aviation fuels to aircraft for domestic aviation - commercial, private, agricultural, etc. It includes use for purposes other than flying, e.g. bench testing of engines, but not airline use of fuel for road transport. The domestic/international split should be determined on the basis of departure and landing locations and not by the nationality of the airline. Note that this may include journeys of considerable length between two airports in a country (e.g. San Francisco to Honolulu). For many countries this incorrectly includes fuel used by domestically owned carriers for outbound international traffic.
Road	ROAD	Includes fuels used in road vehicles as well as agricultural and industrial highway use. Excludes military consumption as well as motor gasoline used in stationary engines and diesel oil for use in tractors that are not for highway use.
Rail	RAIL	Includes quantities used in rail traffic, including industrial railways, and in rail transport laid in public roads as part of urban or suburban transport systems (trams, metro, etc.).

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Flow	Short name	Definition
Pipeline transport	PIPELINE	Includes energy used in the support and operation of pipelines transporting gases, liquids, slurries and other commodities, including the energy used for pump stations and maintenance of the pipeline. Energy for the pipeline distribution of natural gas or coal gases, hot water or steam (ISIC Rev. 4 Division 35) from the distributor to final users is excluded and should be reported in *energy industry own use*, while the energy used for the final distribution of water (ISIC Rev. 4 Division 36) to household, industrial, commercial and other users should be included in *commercial/public services*. Losses occurring during the transport between distributor and final users should be reported as *losses*.
World marine bunkers	WORLDMAR	Includes fuels delivered to ships of all flags not engaged in international navigation (international marine bunkers) for the world total. *World marine bunkers* is not applicable for individual countries and regions and is included in transport for the world total. Note that for World, total energy supply includes international marine bunkers.
Domestic navigation	DOMESNAV	Includes fuels delivered to vessels of all flags not engaged in international navigation (see *international marine bunkers*). The domestic/international split should be determined on the basis of port of departure and port of arrival and not by the flag or nationality of the ship. Note that this may include journeys of considerable length between two ports in a country (e.g. San Francisco to Honolulu). Fuel used for ocean, coastal and inland fishing and military consumption are excluded;
Transport - Not elsewhere specified	TRNONSPE	Includes all transport not elsewhere specified. Note: *international marine bunkers* and *international aviation bunkers* are shown in *supply* and are not included in *transport* as part of final consumption at a country level (except for the world total).
Residential	RESIDENT	Includes consumption by households, excluding fuels used for transport. Includes households with employed persons [ISIC Rev. 4 Divisions 97 and 98], which is a small part of total residential consumption.
Commercial and public services	COMMPUB	[ISIC Rev. 4 Divisions 33, 36-39, 45-47, 52, 53, 55-56, 58-66, 68-75, 77-82, 84 (excluding Class 8422), 85-88, 90-96 and 99]
Agriculture and forestry	AGRI_FOREST	Includes deliveries to users classified as agriculture, hunting and forestry by the ISIC, and therefore includes energy consumed by such users whether for traction (excluding agricultural highway use), power or heating (agricultural and domestic) [ISIC Rev. 4 Divisions 01 and 02].
Fishing	FISHING	Includes fuels used for inland, coastal and deep-sea fishing. Fishing covers fuels delivered to ships of all flags that have refuelled in the country (including international fishing) as well as energy used in the fishing industry [ISIC Rev. 4 Division 03].

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Flow	Short name	Definition
Final consumption - Other - Not elsewhere specified	ONONSPEC	Includes all fuel use not elsewhere specified as well as consumption in the above-designated categories for which separate figures have not been provided. Military fuel use for all mobile and stationary consumption is included here (e.g. ships, aircraft, road and energy used in living quarters) regardless of whether the fuel delivered is for the military of that country or for the military of another country.
Non-energy use	NE_TOT	Covers those fuels that are used as raw materials in the different sectors and are not consumed as a fuel or transformed into another fuel. Non-energy use is shown separately in final consumption under the heading *non-energy use*. Note that for biofuels, only the amounts specifically used for energy purposes (a small part of the total) are included in the energy statistics. Therefore, the non-energy use of biomass is not taken into consideration and the quantities are null by definition.
Non-energy use in Industry/Transformation/ Energy	NE_IND_TRANSF	Non-energy in industry, transformation processes and energy industry own use.
Non-energy use in Industry	NE_IND	Non-energy in industry (please see above for more details on industry sub-sector definitions).
Non-energy use in Iron and steel	NE_IRONSTL	Non-energy use in iron and steel (please see above for more details on industry sub-sector definitions).
Non-energy use - chemical/petrochemical	NE_CHEM	Fuels used for chemical feedstocks and non–energy products in the petro-chemical industry, which includes cracking and reforming processes for the purpose of producing ethylene, propylene, butylene, synthesis gas, aromatics, butadene and other hydrocarbon-based raw materials in processes such as steam cracking, aromatics plants and steam reforming [part of ISIC Rev. 4 Group 201]. *Note: this flow was called "of which petrochemical feedstocks" in previous editions.*
Non-energy use in Non-ferrous metals	NE_NONFERR	Non-energy use in non-ferrous metals (please see above for more details on industry sub-sector definitions).
Non-energy use in Non-metallic minerals	NE_NONMET	Non-energy use in non-metallic minerals (please see above for more details on industry sub-sector definitions).
Non-energy use in Transport equipment	NE_TRANSEQ	Non-energy use in transport equipment (please see above for more details on industry sub-sector definitions).
Non-energy use in Machinery	NE_MACHINE	Non-energy use in machinery (please see above for more details on industry sub-sector definitions).
Non-energy use in Mining and quarrying	NE_MINING	Non-energy use in mining and quarrying (please see above for more details on industry sub-sector definitions).
Non-energy use in food/beverages/tobacco	NE_FOODPRO	Non-energy use in food/beverages/tobacco (please see above for more details on industry sub-sector definitions).

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Flow	Short name	Definition
Non-energy use in Paper/pulp and printing	NE_PAPERPRO	Non-energy use in paper/pulp and printing (please see above for more details on industry sub-sector definitions).
Non-energy use in Wood and wood products	NE_WOODPRO	Non-energy use in wood and wood products (please see above for more details on industry sub-sector definitions).
Non-energy use in construction	NE_CONSTRUC	Non-energy use in construction (please see above for more details on industry sub-sector definitions).
Non-energy use in Textiles and leather	NE_TEXTILES	Non-energy use in textiles and leather (please see above for more details on industry sub-sector definitions).
Non-energy use in industry not elsewhere specified	NE_INONSPEC	Non-energy use in non-specified industry (please see above for more details on industry sub-sector definitions).
Non-energy use in Transport	NE_TRANS	Non-energy use in transport.
Non-energy use in Other sectors	NE_OTHER	Non-energy use in other sectors such as residential, commercial/public services, agriculture/forestry and fishing.

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Electricity output (GWh)

Flow	Short name	Definition
Electricity output (GWh)	ELOUTPUT	Shows the total number of GWh generated by power plants separated into electricity plants and CHP plants. **Contrary to the *Energy Statistics*, electricity production for hydro pumped storage is excluded within the *Energy Balances*.**
Electricity output (GWh) - main activity producer electricity plants	ELMAINE	
Electricity output (GWh) - autoproducer electricity plants	ELAUTOE	
Electricity output (GWh) -main activity producer CHP plants	ELMAINC	
Electricity output (GWh) - autoproducer CHP plants	ELAUTOC	

Heat output

Flow	Short name	Definition
Heat output	HEATOUT	Shows the total heat generated by plants separated into CHP plants and heat plants.
Heat output-main activity producer CHP plants	HEMAINC	
Heat output-autoproducer CHP plants	HEAUTOC	
Heat output-main activity producer heat plants	HEMAINH	
Heat output-autoproducer heat plants	HEAUTOH	

Other flows

Flow	Short name	Definition
Flow used in the summary balances		
Memo: Iron and steel, blast furnaces and coke ovens	IRONSTL_SECTOR	Is equal to IRONSTL – (TBLASTFUR + TCOKEOVS + EBLASTFUR + ECOKEOVS). Negative signs are due to the convention used for the transformation flows, where a negative sign shows an input to transformation.

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Conversion factors

Calorific values, expressed in **tonne of oil equivalent/tonne** and **kilojoules/kilogramme** represent the average gross energy content minus the latent heat of vaporisation of 1 unit of mass**;** volume to mass for oil products is expressed in **barrels/tonne.**

Flow	Short name	Definition
Average net calorific value	NAVERAGE	Available for primary and secondary oil products, liquid biofuels and charcoal.
NCV of production	NINDPROD	Available for coal products, peat, oil shale, and primary oil products.
NCV of other sources	NOSOURCES	Available for coal products, peat, oil shale, and primary oil products.
NCV of imports	NIMPORTS	Available for coal products, peat, oil shale, and primary oil products.
NCV of exports	NEXPORTS	Available for coal products, peat, oil shale, and primary oil products.
NCV of coke ovens	NCOKEOVS	Only available for coal products, peat, oil shale.
NCV of blast furnaces	NBLAST	Only available for coal products, peat, oil shale.
NCV in main activity producer electricity plants	NMAIN	Only available for coal products, peat, oil shale.
NCV in autoproducer electricity plants	NAUTOELEC	Only available for coal products, peat, oil shale.
NCV in main activity CHP plants	NMAINCHP	Only available for coal products, peat, oil shale.
NCV in autoproducer CHP plants	NAUTOCHP	Only available for coal products, peat, oil shale.
NCV in main activity heat plants	NMAINHEAT	Only available for coal products, peat, oil shale.
NCV in autoproducer heat plants	NAUTOHEAT	Only available for coal products, peat, oil shale.
NCV in industry	NIND	Only available for coal products, peat, oil shale.
NCV for other uses	NOTHER	Only available for coal products, peat, oil shale.
Volume to mass ratio	BBLTONRATIO	This ratio (barrels/tonne), inverse of density, is used to calculate the oil demand by product (in barrels) presented within the *World Energy Statistics* files.
GCV of production	GINDPROD	Only available for natural gas.
GCV of imports	GIMPORTS	Only available for natural gas.
GCV of exports	GEXPORTS	Only available for natural gas.
GCV of consumption	GFINCONS	Only available for natural gas.

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Indicators

Flow	Short name	Notes
Total energy supply	TES	Total energy supply, expressed in Mtoe or petajoules.
Total final consumption	TFC	Total final consumption, expressed in Mtoe or petajoules.
Population	POP	**For OECD countries:** The main source of these series is the OECD National Accounts Statistics database. Missing data (especially for years 1960-1969) are estimated using growth rates from World Development Indicators, The World Bank, Washington D.C database. **For non-OECD countries:** The main source of the population data is World Development Indicators, The World Bank, Washington D.C., 2026. Population data for **Cyprus**[1] are taken from the Eurostat online database.
Gross Domestic Product	GDP	GDP data are derived from three sources: - *International Monetary Fund. 2026. World Economic Outlook: Global Economy in the Shadow of War. Washington, DC. April. (IMF WEO)* - *World Development Indicators. 2026. Washington, D.C. :The World Bank. (WB WDI)* - *CEPII – CHELEM database. 2026. (CHELEM)* Data from IMF WEO are used as a primary source for the period starting in 1980; if not available, data gaps are filled based on the other sources, based on data availability and the hierarchy described below: 1. Data from IMF WEO 2. WDI growth rates applied to IMF WEO data 3. Data from WB WDI for countries not included in IMF WEO for any year 4. CHELEM growth rates applied to IMF WEO data 5. Data from CHELEM

[1] Please refer to the section on Geographical coverage.

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Flow	Short name	Notes
		Data in year n are rebased to 2020 using nominal GDP figures and real growth using following formula: $\mathbf{GDP_n} = GDP\ nominal\ USD_{base_year} * \text{Real_GDP_growth}_{n\ vs\ base_year}$ Please note that the regional totals shown for OECD and other regions were calculated by summing individual countries' GDP data. This calculation yields slightly different results to the GDP totals published by primary sources.
Gross Domestic Product (PPP basis)	GDPPPP	GDPPPP figures are derived using same sources and methodology as for GDP USD. Data in year n are rebased to 2020 using nominal GDP figures and real growth using following formula: $\mathbf{GDP_n} = GDP\ nominal\ PPP_{base_year} * \text{Real_GDP_growth}_{n\ vs\ base_year}$ International price comparisons based on exchange rates may not reflect the relative purchasing power in each currency. PPPs are the rates of currency conversion that equalize the purchasing power of different currencies by eliminating the differences in price levels between countries. In their simplest form, PPPs are simply price relatives that show the ratio of the prices in national currencies of the same good or service in different countries.
Energy production	E_INDPROD	Total primary energy production, expressed in Mtoe or petajoules.
Net Imports	NETIMP	Imports minus exports for total energy, expressed in Mtoe or petajoules.
Oil total energy supply	OIL_TES	Primary supply of oil, expressed in Mtoe or petajoules.
Oil net imports	NETIMP_OIL	Imports of oil minus exports of oil, expressed in Mtoe or petajoules.
Electricity generation	ELOUTPUT	Shows the total amount of electricity generated by power plants separated into electricity plants and CHP plants, expressed in TWh.
Electricity consumption	ELECONS	Domestic consumption, i.e. gross production + imports - exports - losses, expressed in TWh.
Total self-sufficiency	TOT_SELF	Production divided by TES expressed as a ratio.
Coal self-sufficiency	COAL_SELF	Production divided by TES expressed as a ratio. Includes coal, peat and oil shale.
Oil self-sufficiency	OIL_SELF	Production divided by TES expressed as a ratio.

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Flow	Short name	Notes
Gas self-sufficiency	GAS_SELF	Production divided by TES expressed as a ratio.
Share of fossil fuels in total energy supply	SHAREFOSSIL_TES	TES of fossil fuels divided by total TES expressed as a ratio. Fossil fuels include coal, oil shale, peat and peat products, oil and natural gas.
Share of fossil in electricity generation	SHAREFOSSIL_ELEOUT	Output of electricity produced based on fossil fuels divided by total output of electricity expressed as a ratio. Fossil fuels include coal, oil shale, peat and peat products, oil and natural gas.
Share of renewable sources in TES	SHAREREN_TES	Renewable sources TES divided by total TES, expressed as a ratio. Renewable sources include hydro, geothermal, solar, wind, tide, wave, biofuels and the renewable fraction of municipal waste.
Share of renewables in electricity generation	SHAREREN_ELEOUT	Output of electricity produced from renewable sources divided by total output of electricity, expressed as a ratio. Renewable sources include electricity from hydro, geothermal, solar, wind, tide, wave, biofuels and the renewable fraction of municipal waste.
Total energy supply per capita	TES_POP	Expressed as toe or gigajoules per capita.
Energy intensity index - TES/GDP	TES_GDP	Expressed as toe or megajoules per thousand 2020 USD. Based on national GDP.
Energy intensity index - TES/GDP (PPP basis)	TES_GDPPPP	Expressed as toe or megajoules per thousand 2020 USD PPP.
GDP per unit of TES	GDP_TES	Expressed as thousand 2020 USD per toe or megajoules. Based on national GDP.
GDP (PPP) / TES	GDPPPP_TES	Expressed as thousand 2020 USD PPP per toe or megajoules.
Oil supply/population	OIL_TES_POP	Expressed as toe or gigajoules per capita.
Oil supply/GDP	OIL_TES_GDP	Expressed as toe or megajoules per thousand 2020 USD. Based on national GDP.
Oil supply/GDP (PPP)	OIL_TES_GDPPPP	Expressed as toe or megajoules per thousand 2020 USD PPP.
Oil net imports per GDP	NETIMP_OIL_GDP	Expressed as toe or megajoules per thousand 2020 USD. Based on national GDP.
Oil net imports per GDP (PPP)	NETIMP_OIL_GDPPPP	Expressed as toe or megajoules per thousand 2020 USD PPP.
Electricity consumption per capita	ELECONS_POP	Expressed as kWh per capita. Electricity consumption equals domestic supply less losses.

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Flow	Short name	Notes
Electricity consumption per unit of GDP	ELECONS_GDP	Expressed as kWh per 2020 USD. Based on national GDP. Electricity consumption equals domestic supply less losses.
Electricity consumption per unit of GDP (PPP basis)	ELECONS_GDPPPP	Expressed as kWh per 2020 USD. Electricity consumption equals domestic supply less losses.
Total final consumption per capita	TFC_POP	Expressed as toe or gigajoules per capita.
Total final consumption per unit of GDP	TFC_GDP	Expressed as toe or megajoules per thousand 2020 USD. Based on national GDP.
Total final consumption per unit of GDP (PPP basis)	TFC_GDPPPP	Expressed as toe or megajoules per thousand 2020 USD PPP.
Transport final consumption per capita	TFC_TRANS_POP	Expressed as toe or gigajoules per capita.
Transport final consumption per unit of GDP	TFC_TRANS_GDP	Expressed as toe or megajoules per thousand 2020 USD. Based on national GDP.
Transport final consumption per unit of GDP (PPP basis)	TFC_TRANS_GDPPPP	Expressed as toe or megajoules per thousand 2020 USD PPP.
Residential final consumption per capita	TFC_RES_POP	Expressed as toe or gigajoules per capita.
Residential final consumption per unit of GDP	TFC_RES_GDP	Expressed as toe or megajoules per thousand 2020 USD. Based on national GDP.
Residential final consumption per unit of GDP (PPP basis)	TFC_RES_GDPPPP	Expressed as toe or megajoules per thousand 2020 USD PPP.
Services final consumption per capita	TFC_SERV_POP	Expressed as toe or gigajoules per capita.
Services final consumption per unit of GDP	TFC_SERV_GDP	Expressed as toe or megajoules per thousand 2020 USD. Based on national GDP.
Services final consumption per unit of GDP (PPP basis)	TFC_SERV_GDPPPP	Expressed as toe or megajoules per thousand 2020 USD PPP.
Industry final consumption per capita	TFC_IND_POP	Expressed as toe or gigajoules per capita.
Industry final consumption per unit of GDP	TFC_IND_GDP	Expressed as toe or megajoules per thousand 2020 USD. Based on national GDP.

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Flow	Short name	Notes
Industry final consumption per unit of GDP (PPP basis)	TFC_IND_GDPPPP	Expressed as toe or megajoules per thousand 2020 USD PPP.
Industrial production index	IPI	Only available for OECD countries. The main source of these series is the OECD database Main Economic Indicators, July 2025. Industrial production refers to the goods produced by establishments engaged in mining (including oil extraction), manufacturing, and production of electricity, gas and water. These are Sections B, C, D and E of ISIC Rev. 4 or NACE Rev. 2 classifications. From 1991, the industrial production index for Germany refers to unified Germany and has been linked to the series for western Germany. Data for Mexico include construction (Section F). For OECD Total and OECD Europe, the IPI has been chain linked and data refer to all OECD countries from 1990 onwards; prior to 1990 **Chile**, the **Czech Republic**, **Estonia**, **Hungary**, **Israel**, **Poland**, **the Slovak Republic**, **Slovenia** and **Switzerland** are not included.
Index of industry consumption/industrial production	IND_IPI	**For OECD countries only** Expressed as an index where 2020=100.
Index of industry oil consumption/industrial production	OIL_IND_IPI	**For OECD countries only** Expressed as an index where 2020=100.
Thermal efficiency of electricity only plants	THERMEFF_ELE	
Thermal efficiency of electricity and heat plants	THERMEFF_ELEHEAT	

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Product definitions

Coal

Product	Short name	Definition
Hard coal (no detail)	HARDCOAL_ND	This item is only used if the detailed breakdown is not available. It includes anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal. Hard coal refers to coal of gross calorific value greater than 24 MJ/kg (~5 732 kcal/kg) on an ash-free but moist basis and with a mean random reflectance of vitrinite of at least 0.6. Hard coal may include coals with a GCV greater than or equal to 24 MJ/kg and a mean Rr < 0.6%. Hard coal is the sum of anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal and for some countries, prior to 1978, hard coal includes subbituminous coal.
Brown coal (no detail)	BROWNCOAL_ND	This item is only used if the detailed breakdown is not available. It includes lignite and sub-bituminous coal. Brown coal is the sum of lignite and sub-bituminous coal. For some countries prior to 1978 brown coal excludes sub-bituminous coal.
Anthracite	ANTHRACITE	Anthracite is a high rank coal used for industrial and residential applications. It is generally less than 10% volatile matter and a high carbon content (about 90% fixed carbon). Its gross calorific value is greater than 24 000 kJ/kg on an ash-free but moist basis.
Coking coal	COKING_COAL	Coking coal refers to bituminous coal with a quality that allows the production of a coke suitable to support a blast furnace charge. Its gross calorific value is equal to or greater than 24 000 kJ/kg on an ash-free but moist basis.
Other bituminous coal	OTH_BITCOAL	Other bituminous coal is used mainly for steam raising and space heating purposes and includes all bituminous coal that is not included under coking coal nor anthracite. It is usually more than 10% volatile matter and a relatively high carbon content (less than 90% fixed carbon). Its gross calorific value is greater than 24 000 kJ/kg on an ash-free but moist basis.
Sub-bituminous coal	SUB_BITCOAL	Sub-bituminous coal includes non-agglomerating coals with a gross calorific value between 20 000 kJ/kg and 24 000 kJ/kg containing more than 31% volatile matter on a dry mineral matter free basis.
Lignite	LIGNITE	Lignite is a non-agglomerating coal with a gross calorific value of less than 20 000 kJ/kg and greater than 31% volatile matter on a dry mineral matter free basis.
Patent fuel	PATENT_FUEL	Patent fuel is a composition fuel manufactured from hard coal fines with the addition of a binding agent. The amount of patent fuel produced may, therefore, be slightly higher than the actual amount of coal consumed in the

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Product	Short name	Definition
		transformation process. Consumption of patent fuels during the patent fuel manufacturing process is included under *energy industry own use*.
Coke oven cokes	COKE_OVEN_COKE_OTH	Coke oven coke is the solid product obtained from the carbonisation of coal, principally coking coal, at high temperature. It is low in moisture content and volatile matter. Coke oven coke is used mainly in the iron and steel industry, acting as energy source and chemical agent. Also included are semi-coke (a solid product obtained from the carbonisation of coal at a low temperature), lignite coke (a semi-coke made from lignite), coke breeze and foundry coke. The heading *energy industry own use* includes the consumption at the coking plants themselves. Consumption in the *iron and steel industry* does not include coke converted into blast furnace gas. To obtain the total consumption of coke oven coke in the iron and steel industry, the quantities converted into blast furnace gas have to be added (these are included in *blast furnaces*).
Gas Coke	GAS_COKE	Gas coke is a by-product of hard coal used for the production of town gas in gas works. Gas coke is used for heating purposes. *Energy industry own use* includes the consumption of gas coke at gas works.
Coal tar	COAL_TAR	Coal tar is a result of the destructive distillation of bituminous coal or of the low-temperature carbonisation of brown coal. Coal tar is the liquid by-product of the distillation of coal to make coke in the coke oven process. Coal tar can be further distilled into different organic products (e.g. benzene, toluene, naphthalene), which normally would be reported as a feedstock to the petrochemical industry.
Brown coal briquettes (BKB)	BKB	Brown coal briquettes are composition fuels manufactured from lignite, produced by briquetting under high pressure with or without the addition of a binding agent. The heading *energy industry own use* includes consumption by briquetting plants.
Gas works gas	GASWORKS_GAS	Gas works gas covers all types of gas produced in public utility or private plants, whose main purpose is the manufacture, transport and distribution of gas. It includes gas produced by carbonisation (including gas produced by coke ovens and transferred to gas works), by total gasification (with or without enrichment with oil products) and by reforming and simple mixing of gases and/or air.
Coke oven gas	COKE_OVEN_GAS	Coke oven gas is obtained as a by-product of the manufacture of coke oven coke for the production of iron and steel.
Blast furnace gas	BLAST_FURNACE_GAS	Blast furnace gas is produced during the combustion of coke in blast furnaces in the iron and steel industry. It is recovered and used as a fuel, partly within the plant and partly in other steel industry processes or in power stations equipped to burn it.

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Product	Short name	Definition
Other recovered gases	OTH_RECOVGASES	By-product of the production of steel in an oxygen furnace, recovered on leaving the furnace. The gases are also known as converter gas, LD gas or BOS gas. The quantity of recuperated fuel should be reported on a gross calorific value basis. Also covers non-specified manufactured gases not mentioned above, such as combustible gases of solid carbonaceous origin recovered from manufacturing and chemical processes not elsewhere defined.

Peat and peat products

Product	Short name	Definition
Peat	PEAT	Peat is a combustible soft, porous or compressed, fossil sedimentary deposit of plant origin with high water content (up to 90% in the raw state), easily cut, of light to dark brown colour. Peat used for non-energy purposes is not included here. Milled peat is included here.
Peat products	PEAT_PRODUCTS	Products such as peat briquettes derived directly or indirectly from sod peat and milled peat.

Oil shale

Product	Short name	Definition
Oil shale and oil sands	OIL_SHALE	Oil shale and oil sands are sedimentary rock which contains organic matter in the form of kerogen. Kerogen is a waxy hydrocarbon-rich material regarded as a precursor of petroleum. Oil shale may be burned directly or processed by heating to extract shale oil. Oil shale and tar sands used as inputs for other transformation processes are also included here (this includes the portion consumed in the transformation process). Shale oil and other products derived from liquefaction are included in *from other sources* under crude oil (*other hydrocarbons*).

Natural gas

Product	Short name	Definition
Natural Gas	NATURAL_GAS	Natural gas comprises gases, occurring in underground deposits, whether liquefied or gaseous, consisting mainly of methane. It includes "non-associated" gas originating from fields producing hydrocarbons only in gaseous form; "associated" gas produced in association with crude oil; and methane recovered from coal mines (colliery gas) or from coal seams (coal seam gas). Production represents dry marketable production within national boundaries, including offshore production and is measured after purification and extraction of NGL and sulphur. It includes quantities used within the natural gas industry; in gas extraction, pipeline systems and processing plants. Quantities of gas that are re-injected, vented or flared are excluded.

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Crude, NGL, refinery feedstocks

Product	Short name	Definition
Primary oil (no detail)	OIL_PRIM_PRODUCTS_ND	This item is only used if the detailed breakdown is not available. It includes crude oil, natural gas liquids, refinery feedstocks, additives/blending components and other hydrocarbons.
Crude oil	CRUDE_OIL	Crude oil is a mineral oil consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons of natural origin and associated impurities, such as sulphur. It exists in the liquid phase under normal surface temperatures and pressure and its physical characteristics (density, viscosity, etc.) are highly variable. It includes field or lease condensates (separator liquids) which are recovered from associated and non-associated gas where it is commingled with the commercial crude oil stream.
Natural gas liquids	NGL	NGL are the liquid or liquefied hydrocarbons recovered from natural gas in separation facilities or gas processing plants. Natural gas liquids include ethane, propane, butane (normal and iso-), (iso) pentane and pentanes plus (sometimes referred to as natural gasoline or plant condensate).
Refinery feedstocks	REFINERY_FEEDSTOCKS	A refinery feedstock is a processed oil destined for further processing (e.g. straight run fuel oil or vacuum gas oil) other than blending in the refining industry. It is transformed into one or more components and/or finished products. With further processing, it will be transformed into one or more components and/or finished products. This definition also covers returns from the petrochemical industry to the refining industry (e.g. pyrolysis gasoline, C4 fractions, gasoil and fuel oil fractions)
Additives/blending component	ADDITIVES	Additives are non-hydrocarbon substances added to or blended with a product to modify its properties, for example, to improve its combustion characteristics. Alcohols and ethers (MTBE, methyl tertiary-butyl ether) and chemical alloys such as tetraethyl lead are included here. The biomass fractions of biogasoline, biodiesel and ethanol are not included here, but under liquid biofuels. This differs from the presentation of additives in the *Oil Information* publication.
Other hydrocarbons	HYDROCARBONS_OTHER	This category includes synthetic crude oil from tar sands, shale oil, etc., liquids from coal liquefaction, output of liquids from natural gas conversion into gasoline, hydrogen and emulsified oils (e.g. Orimulsion).

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Oil products

Product	Short name	Definition
Refinery gas	REFINERY_GAS	Refinery gas is defined as non-condensable gas obtained during distillation of crude oil or treatment of oil products (e.g. cracking) in refineries. It consists mainly of hydrogen, methane, ethane and olefins. It also includes gases which are returned from the petrochemical industry. Refinery gas production refers to gross production. Own consumption is shown separately under *oil refineries* in *energy industry own use*.
Ethane	ETHANE	Ethane is a naturally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon (C_2H_6). It is a colourless paraffinic gas which is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.
Liquefied petroleum gas	LPG	Liquefied petroleum gases are the light hydrocarbon fraction of the paraffin series, derived from refinery processes, crude oil stabilisation plants and natural gas processing plants, comprising propane (C_3H_8) and butane (C_4H_{10}) or a combination of the two. They could also include propylene, butylene, isobutene and isobutylene. LPGs are normally liquefied under pressure for transportation and storage.
Motor gasoline excluding any biofuel component	MOTOR_GASOLINE_NONBIO	Motor gasoline is light hydrocarbon oil for use in internal combustion engines such as motor vehicles, excluding aircraft. Motor gasoline is distilled between 35°C and 215°C and is used as a fuel for land based spark ignition engines. Motor gasoline may include additives, oxygenates and octane enhancers, including lead compounds such as TEL (tetraethyl lead) and TML (tetramethyl lead). Motor gasoline excluding biofuels does not include the liquid biofuel or ethanol blended with gasoline - see liquid biofuels.
Aviation gasoline	AVIATION_GASOLINE	Aviation gasoline is motor spirit prepared especially for aviation piston engines, with an octane number suited to the engine, a freezing point of -60°C, and a distillation range usually within the limits of 30°C and 180°C.
Gasoline-type jet-fuel	GASOLINE_JET	Gasoline type jet fuel includes all light hydrocarbon oils for use in aviation turbine power units, which distil between 100°C and 250°C. This fuel is obtained by blending kerosenes and gasoline or naphthas in such a way that the aromatic content does not exceed 25% in volume, and the vapour pressure is between 13.7 kPa and 20.6 kPa. Additives can be included to improve fuel stability and combustibility.
Kerosene type jet fuel excl. biofuels	KEROSENE_JET_NONBIO	Kerosene type jet fuel is a medium distillate used for aviation turbine power units. It has the same distillation characteristics and flash point as kerosene (between 150°C and 300°C but not generally above 250°C). In addition, it has particular specifications (such as freezing point) which are established by the International Air Transport Association (IATA). It

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Product	Short name	Definition
		includes kerosene blending components. Kerosene type jet fuel excluding biofuels does not include the liquid biofuels blended with jet kerosene.
Other kerosene	KEROSENE_OTHER	Kerosene (other than kerosene used for aircraft transport which is included with aviation fuels) comprises refined petroleum distillate intermediate in volatility between gasoline and gas/diesel oil. It is a medium oil distilling between 150ºC and 300ºC.
Gas/diesel oil excl. biofuels	GAS_DIESEL_OIL_NONBIO	Gas/diesel oil includes heavy gas oils. Gas oils are obtained from the lowest fraction from atmospheric distillation of crude oil, while heavy gas oils are obtained by vacuum redistillation of the residual from atmospheric distillation. Gas/diesel oil distils between 180ºC and 380ºC. Several grades are available depending on uses: diesel oil for diesel compression ignition (cars, trucks, marine, etc.), light heating oil for industrial and commercial uses, and other gas oil including heavy gas oils which distil between 380ºC and 540ºC and which are used as petrochemical feedstocks. Gas/diesel oil excluding biofuels does not include the liquid biofuels blended with gas/diesel oil – see liquid biofuels.
Residual fuel oil	FUEL_OIL_RESIDUAL	Fuel oil defines oils that make up the distillation residue. It comprises all residual fuel oils, including those obtained by blending. Its kinematic viscosity is above 10 cSt at 80ºC. The flash point is always above 50ºC and the density is always higher than 0.90 kg/l.
Naphtha	NAPHTHA	Naphtha is a feedstock destined either for the petrochemical industry (e.g. ethylene manufacture or aromatics production) or for gasoline production by reforming or isomerisation within the refinery. Naphtha comprises material that distils between 30ºC and 210ºC. Naphtha imported for blending is shown as an import of naphtha, and then shown in the *transfers* row as a negative entry for naphtha and a positive entry for the corresponding finished product (e.g. gasoline).
White spirit & SBP	WHITE_SPIRIT	White spirit and industrial spirit (SBP) are refined distillate intermediates with a distillation in the naphtha/kerosene range. White spirit has a flash point above 30ºC and a distillation range of 135ºC to 200ºC. Industrial Spirit (SBP) comprises light oils distilling between 30ºC and 200ºC, with a temperature difference between 5% volume and 90% volume distillation points, including losses, of not more than 60ºC. In other words, SBP is a light oil of narrower cut than motor spirit. There are seven or eight grades of industrial spirit, depending on the position of the cut in the distillation range defined above.
Lubricants	LUBRICANTS	Lubricants are hydrocarbons produced from distillate or residue; they are mainly used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. This category includes all finished grades of lubricating oil, from spindle oil to

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Product	Short name	Definition
		cylinder oil, and those used in greases, including motor oils and all grades of lubricating oil base stocks.
Bitumen	BITUMEN	Bitumen is a solid, semi-solid or viscous hydrocarbon with a colloidal structure that is brown to black in colour. It is obtained by vacuum distillation of oil residues from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. Bitumen is often referred to as asphalt and is primarily used for surfacing of roads and for roofing material. This category includes fluidised and cut back bitumen.
Paraffin waxes	PARAFFIN_WAX	Paraffin waxes are saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons. These waxes are residues extracted when dewaxing lubricant oils, and they have a crystalline structure which is more or less fine according to the grade. Their main characteristics are that they are colourless, odourless and translucent, with a melting point above 45ºC.
Petroleum coke	PETROLEUM_COKE	Petroleum coke is defined as a black solid residue, obtained mainly by cracking and carbonising of petroleum derived feedstocks, vacuum bottoms, tar and pitches in processes such as delayed coking or fluid coking. It consists mainly of carbon (90 to 95%) and has a low ash content. It is used as a feedstock in coke ovens for the steel industry, for heating purposes, for electrode manufacture and for production of chemicals. The two most important qualities are "green coke" and "calcined coke". This category also includes "catalyst coke" deposited on the catalyst during refining processes: this coke is not recoverable and is usually burned as refinery fuel.
Other secondary oil products	OTH_SEC_OIL_PRODS_ND	Other oil products not classified above (e.g. tar, sulphur and grease) are included here. This category also includes aromatics (e.g. BTX or benzene, toluene and xylene) and olefins (e.g. propylene) produced within refineries.

Biofuels and Waste

Product	Short name	Definition
Industrial waste, non-renewable	WASTE_INDUSTRIAL_NONREN	Industrial waste of non-renewable origin consists of solid and liquid products (e.g. tyres) combusted directly, usually in specialised plants, to produce heat and/or power. Renewable industrial waste is not included here, but with solid biofuels, biogases or liquid biofuels.
Municipal waste, renewable	WASTE_MUNICIPAL_REN	Municipal waste consists of products that are combusted directly to produce heat and/or power and comprises wastes produced by households, industry, hospitals and the tertiary sector that are collected by local authorities for incineration at specific

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Product	Short name	Definition
		installations. Municipal waste is split into renewable and non-renewable.
Municipal waste, non-renewable	MASTE_MUNICIPAL_NONREN	Municipal waste consists of products that are combusted directly to produce heat and/or power and comprises wastes produced by households, industry, hospitals and the tertiary sector that are collected by local authorities for incineration at specific installations. Municipal waste is split into renewable and non-renewable.
Primary solid biofuels	PRIMARY_SOLID_BIOFUEL	Primary solid biofuels is defined as any plant matter used directly as fuel or converted into other forms before combustion. This covers a multitude of woody materials generated by industrial process or provided directly by forestry and agriculture (firewood, wood chips, bark, sawdust, shavings, chips, sulphite lyes also known as black liquor, animal materials/wastes and other solid biofuels). Note that for biofuels, only the amounts of biomass specifically used for energy purposes (a small part of the total) are included in the energy statistics. Therefore, the non-energy use of biomass is not taken into consideration and the quantities are null by definition.
Biogases	BIOGASES	Biogases are gases arising from the anaerobic fermentation of biomass and the gasification of solid biomass (including biomass in wastes). The biogases from anaerobic fermentation are composed principally of methane and carbon dioxide and comprise landfill gas, sewage sludge gas and other biogases from anaerobic fermentation. Biogases can also be produced from thermal processes (by gasification or pyrolysis) of biomass and are mixtures containing hydrogen and carbon monoxide (usually known as syngas) along with other components. These gases may be further processed to modify their composition and can be further processed to produce substitute natural gas. Biogases are used mainly as a fuel but can be used as a chemical feedstock.
Biogasoline	BIOGASOLINE	Biogasoline includes bioethanol (ethanol produced from biomass and/or the biodegradable fraction of waste), biomethanol (methanol produced from biomass and/or the biodegradable fraction of waste), bioETBE (ethyl-tertio-butyl-ether produced on the basis of bioethanol; the percentage by volume of bioETBE that is calculated as biofuel is 47%) and bioMTBE (methyl-tertio-butyl-ether produced on the basis of biomethanol: the percentage by volume of bioMTBE that is calculated as biofuel is 36%). Biogasoline includes the amounts that are blended into the gasoline - it does not include the total volume of gasoline into which the biogasoline is blended.
Biodiesels	BIODIESEL	Biodiesels includes biodiesel (a methyl-ester produced from vegetable or animal oil, of diesel

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Product	Short name	Definition
		quality), biodimethylether (dimethylether produced from biomass), Fischer Tropsch (Fischer Tropsch produced from biomass), cold pressed bio-oil (oil produced from oil seed through mechanical processing only) and all other liquid biofuels which are added to, blended with or used straight as transport diesel. Biodiesels includes the amounts that are blended into the diesel - it does not include the total volume of diesel into which the biodiesel is blended.
Bio Jet Kerosene	KEROSENE_JET_BIO	Liquid biofuels derived from biomass and blended with or replacing jet kerosene.
Other liquid biofuels	LIQBIOFUEL_OTHER	Other liquid biofuels include liquid biofuels not reported in either biogasoline or biodiesels.
Non-specified primary biofuels & waste	BIOFUEL_NONSPEC	This item is used when the detailed breakdown for primary biofuels and waste is not available.
Charcoal	CHARCOAL	It covers the solid residue of the destructive distillation and pyrolysis of wood and other vegetal material.
Total of renewable energy sources	RENEWABLES_TOTAL	Is equal to the direct sum of HYDRO, GEOTHERMAL, SOLAR_PV, SOLAR_THERMAL, TIDAL_WAVE_OCEAN, WIND, WASTE_MUNICIPAL_REN, PRIMARY_SOLID_BIOFUEL, BIOGASES, BIOGASOLINE, BIODIESEL, LIQBIOFUEL_OTHER, BIOFUEL_NONSPEC and CHARCOAL. Note that it does not include any estimation of the amount of electricity and heat derived from renewable sources.

Electricity and Heat

Product	Short name	Definition
Elec/heat output from non-specified manufactured gases	MANUFACTURED_GAS_OUTPUT	This item is only used if the detailed breakdown is not available. It includes coke oven gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases. Gas works gas is not included here.
Heat production from non-specified combustible fuels	HEAT_COMBUSTIBLES_NS	This item is only used if the detailed breakdown is not available.
Nuclear	NUCLEAR	Energy released by nuclear fission or nuclear fusion.

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Product	Short name	Definition
Hydropower	HYDRO	Hydro energy represents the potential and kinetic energy of water converted into electricity in hydroelectric plants.
Geothermal	GEOTHERMAL	Geothermal energy is the energy available as heat emitted from within the earth's crust, usually in the form of hot water or steam. It is exploited at suitable sites: • for electricity generation using dry stream or high enthalpy brine after flashing • directly as heat for district heating, agriculture, etc.
Solar Photovoltaics	SOLAR_PV	Electricity from photovoltaic cells.
Solar thermal	SOLAR_THERMAL	Solar energy is the solar radiation exploited for hot water production and electricity generation, by: • flat plate collectors, mainly of the thermosyphon type, for domestic hot water or for the seasonal heating of swimming pools • solar thermal-electric plants Passive solar energy for the direct heating, cooling and lighting of dwellings or other buildings is not included.
Tidal, Wave and other Ocean Energy Sources	TIDAL_WAVE_OCEAN	Tide, wave and ocean represents the mechanical energy derived from tidal movement, wave motion or ocean current and exploited for electricity generation.
Wind	WIND	Wind energy represents the kinetic energy of wind exploited for electricity generation in wind turbines.
Other energy sources	OTH_ENSOURC	Other sources includes production not included elsewhere such as fuel cells.
Electricity	ELECTRICITY	Gross electricity production is measured at the terminals of all alternator sets in a station; it therefore includes the energy taken by station auxiliaries and losses in transformers that are considered integral parts of the station. The difference between gross and net production is generally estimated as 7% for conventional thermal stations, 1% for hydro stations, and 6% for nuclear, geothermal and solar stations. Production in hydro stations includes production from pumped storage plants.
Heat	HEAT	Heat production includes all heat produced by main activity producer CHP and heat plants, as well as heat sold by autoproducer CHP and heat plants to third parties. Fuels used to produce quantities of heat for sale are included in the transformation processes under the rows *CHP plants* and *Heat plants*. The use of fuels for heat which is not sold is included

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Product	Short name	Definition
		under the sectors in which the fuel use occurs. Data on heat have become available in different years for different countries and thus any aggregated data should be used with caution.

Products for summary balances

Product	Short name	Definition
Coal and coal products	COAL	Is equal to the sum of HARDCOAL_ND, BROWNCOAL_ND, ANTHRACITE, COKING_COAL, OTH_BITCOAL, SUB_BITCOAL, LIGNITE, PATENT_FUEL, COKE_OVEN_COKE_OTH, GAS_COKE, COAL_TAR, BKB, GASWORKS_GAS, COKE_OVEN_GAS, BLAST_FURNACE_GAS and MANUFACTURED_GAS_OUTPUT.
Peat and peat products	PEAT_AND_PEAT_PRODUCTS	Is equal to PEAT and PEAT_PRODUCTS.
Oil shale and oil sands	OIL_SHALE	Is equal to OIL_SHALE.
Primary oil	OIL_PRIM_PRODUCTS	Is equal to the sum of OIL_PRIM_PRODUCTS_ND, CRUDE_OIL, NGL, REFINERY_FEEDSTOCKS, ADDITIVES and HYDROCARBONS_OTHER.
Oil products	OIL_SEC_PRODUCTS	Is equal to the sum of REFINERY_GAS, ETHANE, LPG, MOTOR_GASOLINE_NONBIO, AVIATION_GASOLINE, GASOLINE_JET, KEROSENE_JET, KEROSENE_OTHER, GAS_DIESEL_OIL_NONBIO, FUEL_OIL_RESIDUAL, NAPHTHA, WHITE_SPIRIT, LUBRICANTS, BITUMEN, PARAFFIN_WAX, PETROLEUM_COKE and OTH_SEC_OIL_PRODS_ND.
Natural Gas	NATURAL_GAS	Is equal to NATURAL_GAS.
Nuclear	NUCLEAR	Is equal to NUCLEAR.
Hydropower	HYDRO	Is equal to HYDRO.
Geothermal	GEOTHERMAL	Is equal to GEOTHERMAL.
Solar, wind and other renewables	SOLAR_WIND_OTHER_REN	Is equal to the sum of SOLAR_PV, SOLAR_THERMAL,

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Product	Short name	Definition
		TIDE_WAVE_OCEAN, WIND and OTHER_ENSOURC.
Biofuels and waste	BIOFUELS_WASTE	Is equal to the sum of WASTE_INDUSTRIAL_NONREN, WASTE_MUNICIPAL_REN, WASTE_MUNICIPAL_NONREN, PRIMARY_SOLID_BIOFUEL, BIOGASES, BIOGASOLINE, BIODIESEL, LIQBIOFUEL_OTHER, BIOFUEL_NONSPEC and CHARCOAL.
Heat production from non-specified combustible fuels	HEAT_COMBUSTIBLES_NS	Is equal to HEAT_COMBUSTIBLES_NS.
Electricity	ELECTRICITY	Is equal to ELECTRICITY.
Heat	HEAT	Is equal to HEAT.
Total	TOTAL	Is equal to TOTAL of all the previous energy sources. Is also equal to the sum of TOTAL_SOLID_FUELS, OIL_TOTAL, NATURAL_GAS, NUCLEAR, HYDRO, BIOFUELS_WASTE and WIND_SOLAR_GEOTHERMAL.
Total of renewable energy sources	RENEWABLES_TOTAL	Is equal to the sum of HYDRO, GEOTHERMAL, SOLAR_PV, SOLAR_THERMAL, TIDE_WAVE_OCEAN, WIND, WASTE_MUNICIPAL_REN, PRIMARY_SOLID_BIOFUELS, BIOGASES, BIOGASOLINE, BIODIESEL, LIQBIOFUEL_OTHER, BIOFUEL_NONSPEC and CHARCOAL.
Peat, coal, and oil shale	TOTAL_SOLID_FUELS	Is equal to the sum of COAL, PEAT and OIL_SHALE.
Oil and oil products	OIL_TOTAL	Is equal to the sum of OIL_PRIM_PRODUCTS and OIL_SEC_PRODUCTS.
Electricity, heat, solar, wind, other renewables	WIND_SOLAR_GEOTHERMAL	Is equal to the sum of GEOTHERMAL, SOLAR_WIND_OTHER_REN, HEAT and ELECTRICITY.

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Geographical coverage

Geographical divisions

This document is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area. In this publication, 'country' refers to country, economy or territory, as case may be. Data start in 1960 for OECD countries, and in 1971 for non-OECD countries and regional aggregates, unless otherwise specified.

Country/Region	Short name	Definition
World	WORLD	Includes OECD Total; Africa; non-OECD Asia (excluding China); China (P.R. of China and Hong Kong, China); Non-OECD Americas; Middle East; Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia; World aviation bunkers and World marine bunkers. It is also the sum of Africa (UN), Americas (UN), Asia (UN), Europe (UN), Oceania (UN), World aviation bunkers and World marine bunkers.
OECD Americas	OECDAM	Includes Canada; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Mexico and the United States.
OECD Asia Oceania	OECDAO	Includes Australia; Israel[2]; Japan; Korea and New Zealand.
OECD Europe	OECDEUR	Includes Austria; Belgium; the Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; the Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Portugal; the Slovak Republic; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; the Republic of Türkiye and the United Kingdom. Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia are included starting in 1990. Prior to 1990, data for Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are included in Former Soviet Union and data for Slovenia in Former Yugoslavia.
Non-OECD Africa	NON_OECDAFR	Includes Algeria; Angola; Benin; Botswana; Cameroon; Republic of Congo (Congo); Côte d'Ivoire; Congo, Democratic Republic (DRC); Egypt; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; the Kingdom of Eswatini; Ethiopia; Gabon; Ghana; Kenya; Libya; Madagascar; Mauritius; Morocco; Mozambique; Namibia (from 1991); Niger; Nigeria; Rwanda; Senegal; South Africa; South Sudan; Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania); Togo; Tunisia; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe and **Other non-OECD Africa.** Note that Africa is identical to Africa (UN).

[2] The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

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Non-OECD Americas	NON_OECDAM	Includes Argentina; Plurinational State of Bolivia (Bolivia); Brazil; Cuba; Curaçao [3]; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; El Salvador; Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Suriname (from 2000); Trinidad and Tobago; Uruguay; Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (Venezuela) and **Other non-OECD Americas**.
Non-OECD Middle East	NON_OECDME	Includes Bahrain; Islamic Republic of Iran; Iraq; Jordan; Kuwait; Lebanon; Oman; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; Syrian Arab Republic; United Arab Emirates and Yemen.
Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	NON_OECDEURAS	Includes Albania; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus[4]; the Republic of North Macedonia (North Macedonia); Georgia; Gibraltar; Kazakhstan; Kosovo[5]; Kyrgyzstan; Malta; Republic of Moldova (Moldova); Montenegro; Romania; Russian Federation; Serbia[6]; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Ukraine; Uzbekistan; Former Soviet Union (prior to 1990) and Former Yugoslavia (prior to 1990). Prior to 1990, data for Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are included in Former Soviet Union and data for Slovenia in Former Yugoslavia.
Non-OECD Asia Oceania (excluding China)	NON_OECDAO_X_CHINA	Includes Bangladesh; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia (from 1995); Democratic People's Republic of Korea; India; Indonesia; Lao People's Democratic Republic (from 2000); Malaysia; Mongolia (from 1985); Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Philippines; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; Viet Nam and **Other non–OECD Asia**.
China (P.R. of China and Hong Kong, China)	CHINAREG	Includes the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China.
World marine bunkers	WORLDMAR	Due to the structure of the database, World marine bunkers are reported both as a flow and as an entity similar to a country or a region. World marine bunkers represent the sum of International marine bunkers from all countries. Therefore, 'World marine bunkers' is not applicable for individual countries and regions, and it is included in transport for the world total.

[3] Netherlands Antilles was dissolved on 10 October 2010, resulting in two new constituent countries, Curaçao and Sint Maarten, with the remaining islands joining the Netherlands as special municipalities. From 2012 onwards, data now account for the energy statistics of Curaçao Island only. Prior to 2012, data remain unchanged and still cover the entire territory of the former Netherlands Antilles.

[4] **Note by the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye):**
The information in this document with reference to "Cyprus" relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Türkiye recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Türkiye shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue".
Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union:
The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Türkiye. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

[5] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244/99 and the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on Kosovo's declaration of independence.

[6] Serbia includes Montenegro until 2004 and Kosovo until 1999.

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World aviation bunkers	WORLDAV	Due to the structure of the database, World aviation bunkers are reported both as a flow and as an entity similar to a country or a region. World aviation bunkers represent the sum of International aviation bunkers from all countries. Therefore, 'World aviation bunkers' is not applicable for individual countries and regions, and it is included in transport for the world total.
Albania	ALBANIA	
Algeria	ALGERIA	
Angola	ANGOLA	
Argentina	ARGENTINA	Argentina is currently an IEA Association country, therefore it is included in the IEA and Accession/Association countries aggregate (IEA Family), for data starting in 1971 and for the entire time series.
Armenia	ARMENIA	Data for Armenia are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union.
Australia	AUSTRALIA	Excludes the overseas territories. Data are reported on a fiscal year basis. By convention data for the fiscal year that starts on 1 July Y-1 and ends on 30 June Y are labelled as year Y.
Austria	AUSTRIA	
Azerbaijan	AZERBAIJAN	Data for Azerbaijan are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union.
Bahrain	BAHRAIN	
Bangladesh	BANGLADESH	Data are reported on a fiscal year basis. By convention data for the fiscal year that starts on 1 July Y-1 and ends on 30 June Y are labelled as year Y.
Belarus	BELARUS	Data for Belarus are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union.
Belgium	BELGIUM	
Benin	BENIN	
Plurinational State of Bolivia	BOLIVIA	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BOSNIAHERZ	Data for Bosnia and Herzegovina are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Yugoslavia.
Botswana	BOTSWANA	
Brazil	BRAZIL	Brazil is currently an IEA Accession country, therefore it is included in the IEA and Accession/Association countries aggregate (IEA

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		Family), for data starting in 1971 and for the entire time series.
Brunei Darussalam	BRUNEI	
Bulgaria	BULGARIA	
Cambodia	CAMBODIA	Data for Cambodia are available starting in 1995. Prior to that, they are included in Other Asia.
Cameroon	CAMEROON	
Canada	CANADA	
Chile	CHILE	Data start in 1971. Chile is currently seeking accession to full IEA membership (Accession country), therefore it is included in the IEA and Accession/Association countries aggregate (IEA Family), for data starting in 1971 and for the entire time series.
People's Republic of China	CHINA	People's Republic of China is currently an IEA Association country, therefore it is included in the IEA and Accession/Association countries aggregate (IEA Family), for data starting in 1971 and for the entire time series.
Colombia	COLOMBIA	Data start in 1971. Data for Colombia prior to 1990 in the *Oil Information* may be different from those in *World Energy Statistics* due to a change in reporting methodology. Colombia is currently seeking accession to full IEA membership (Accession country), therefore it is included in the IEA and Accession/Association countries aggregate (IEA Family), for data starting in 1971 and for the entire time series.
Congo, Democratic Republic	CONGO_DRC	
Republic of the Congo	CONGO_REPUB	
Costa Rica	COSTARICA	Costa Rica, which is currently seeking accession to full IEA membership (Accession country), is now included in the IEA and Accession/Association countries aggregate (IEA Family). Costa Rica joined the OECD in May 2021; data are now included in the applicable OECD aggregates.
Côte d'Ivoire	COTEIVOIRE	
Croatia	CROATIA	Data for Croatia are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Yugoslavia.
Cuba	CUBA	
Curaçao/Netherlands Antilles	CURACAO	The Netherlands Antilles was dissolved on 10 October 2010, resulting in two new constituent countries, Curaçao and Sint Maarten, with the remaining islands joining the Netherlands as special municipalities. From 2012 onwards, data now account for the energy statistics of Curaçao Island only. Prior to 2012, data remain unchanged and still

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		cover the entire territory of the former Netherlands Antilles.
Cyprus	CYPRUS	**Note by the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye):** The information in this document with reference to "Cyprus" relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Türkiye recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Türkiye shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus" issue. **Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union:** The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Türkiye. The information in this report relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.
Czech Republic	CZECH	Data start in 1971.
Denmark	DENMARK	Excludes Greenland and the Faroe Islands, except prior to 1990, where data on oil for Greenland were included with the Danish statistics.
Dominican Republic	DOMINICANREP	
Ecuador	ECUADOR	
Egypt	EGYPT	Data for Egypt are reported on a fiscal year basis. By convention, data for the fiscal year that starts on 1 July Y and ends on 30 June Y+1 are labelled as year Y. Egypt is currently an IEA Association country, therefore it is included in the IEA and Accession/Association countries aggregate (IEA Family), for data starting in 1971 and for the entire time series.
El Salvador	ELSALVADOR	
Equatorial Guinea	EQGUINEA	
Eritrea	ERITREA	Data for Eritrea are available from 1992. Prior to that, they are included in Ethiopia.
Estonia	ESTONIA	Data start in 1990. Prior to that, they are included within Former Soviet Union.
Kingdom of Eswatini	ESWATINI	
Ethiopia	ETHIOPIA	Ethiopia energy data include Eritrea from 1971 to 1991. From 1992, the two countries are reported separately. Data are reported on a fiscal year basis. By convention, data for the fiscal year that starts on 1 July Y and ends on 30 June Y+1 are labelled as year Y.
Finland	FINLAND	

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France	FRANCE	Includes Monaco and excludes the overseas collectivities: New Caledonia; French Polynesia; Saint Barthélemy; Saint Martin; Saint Pierre and Miquelon; and Wallis and Futuna. Energy data for the following overseas departments: Guadeloupe; French Guiana; Martinique; Mayotte; and Réunion are included for the years from 2011 onwards, and excluded for earlier years.
Gabon	GABON	
Georgia	GEORGIA	Data for Georgia are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union.
Germany	GERMANY	Includes the new federal states of Germany from 1970 onwards.
Ghana	GHANA	
Gibraltar	GIBRALTAR	
Greece	GREECE	
Guatemala	GUATEMALA	
Guyana	GUYANA	
Haiti	HAITI	
Honduras	HONDURAS	
Hong Kong, China	HONGKONG	
Hungary	HUNGARY	Data start in 1965.
Iceland	ICELAND	
India	INDIA	Data are reported on a fiscal year basis. By convention data for the fiscal year that starts on 1 April Y and ends on 31 March Y+1 are labelled as year Y. This convention is different from the one used by Government of India, whereby fiscal year starts on 1 April Y and ends on 31 March Y+1 are labelled as year Y+1. India is currently an IEA Association country, therefore it is included in the IEA and Accession/Association countries aggregate (IEA Family), for data starting in 1971 and for the entire time series.
Indonesia	INDONESIA	Indonesia is currently an IEA Association country, therefore it is included in the IEA and Accession/Association countries aggregate (IEA Family), for data starting in 1971 and for the entire time series.
Islamic Republic of Iran	IRAN	Data are reported according to the Iranian calendar year. By convention data for the year that starts on 20 March Y and ends on 19 March Y+1 are labelled as year Y.
Iraq	IRAQ	
Ireland	IRELAND	

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Israel	ISRAEL	The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law. Data start in 1971. Israel is currently seeking accession to full IEA membership (Accession country), therefore it is included in the IEA and Accession/Association countries aggregate (IEA Family), for data starting in 1971 and for the entire time series.
Italy	ITALY	Includes San Marino and the Holy See.
Jamaica	JAMAICA	
Japan	JAPAN	Includes Okinawa. Starting 1990, data are reported on a fiscal year basis. By convention data for the fiscal year that starts on 1 April Y and ends on 31 March Y+1 are labelled as year Y.
Jordan	JORDAN	
Kazakhstan	KAZAKHSTAN	Data for Kazakhstan are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union.
Kenya	KENYA	Kenya is currently an IEA Association country, therefore, it is included in the IEA and Accession/Association countries aggregate (IEA Family), for data starting in 1971 and for the entire time series.
Korea	KOREA	Data start in 1971.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	KOREADPR	
Kosovo	KOSOVO	Data for Kosovo are available starting in 2000. Between 1990 and 1999, data for Kosovo are included in Serbia. Prior to 1990, they are included in Former Yugoslavia.
Kuwait	KUWAIT	
Kyrgyzstan	KYRGYZSTAN	Data for Kyrgyzstan are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union.
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LAO	Data start in 2000. Prior to that, they are included in the Other non-OECD Asia Oceania region.
Latvia	LATVIA	Latvia joined the IEA in October 2024. Accordingly, Latvia is included in the IEA member countries aggregate (IEA Total) for data starting in 1990. Data for Latvia are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union.
Lebanon	LEBANON	
Libya	LIBYA	

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Lithuania	LITHUANIA	Lithuania joined the IEA in February 2022. Accordingly, Lithuania is included in the IEA member countries aggregate (IEA Total) for data starting in 1990. Data for Lithuania are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union.
Luxembourg	LUXEMBOURG	
Madagascar	MADAGASCAR	
Malaysia	MALAYSIA	
Malta	MALTA	
Mauritius	MAURITIUS	
Mexico	MEXICO	Data start in 1971.
Republic of Moldova	MOLDOVA	Data for Moldova are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union.
Mongolia	MONGOLIA	Data for Mongolia are available starting in 1985. Prior to that, they are included in Other Asia.
Montenegro	MONTENEGRO	Data for Montenegro are available starting in 2005. Between 1990 and 2004, data for Montenegro are included in Serbia. Prior to 1990, they are included in Former Yugoslavia.
Morocco	MOROCCO	Morocco is currently an IEA Association country, therefore it is included in the IEA and Accession/Association countries aggregate (IEA Family), for data starting in 1971 and for the entire time series. The statistical data for Morocco are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Moroccan authorities. The use of such data by the IEA are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.
Mozambique	MOZAMBIQUE	
Myanmar	MYANMAR	Data are reported on a fiscal year basis. By convention data for the fiscal year that starts on 1 April Y and ends on 31 March Y+1 are labelled as year Y.
Namibia	NAMIBIA	Electricity data are reported on a fiscal year basis. By convention data for the fiscal year that starts on 1 July Y and ends on 31 June Y+1 are labelled as year Y. Data for Namibia are available starting in 1991. Prior to that, data are included in Other non-OECD Africa.
Nepal	NEPAL	Data are reported on a fiscal year basis. By convention data for the fiscal year that starts on 1 July Y and ends on 30 June Y+1 are labelled as year Y.

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Netherlands	NETHERLANDS	Excludes Suriname, Aruba and the other former Netherland Antilles (Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, Saint Eustatius and Sint Maarten).
New Zealand	NEWZEALAND	
Nicaragua	NICARAGUA	
Niger	NIGER	
Nigeria	NIGERIA	Nigeria is currently an IEA Association country, therefore it is included in the IEA and Accession/Association countries aggregate (IEA Family), for data starting in 1971 and for the entire time series.
Republic of North Macedonia	NORTHMACED	Data for the Republic of North Macedonia (North Macedonia) are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Yugoslavia.
Norway	NORWAY	
Oman	OMAN	
Pakistan	PAKISTAN	Data are reported on a fiscal year basis. By convention data for the fiscal year that starts on 1 July Y and ends on 30 June Y+1 are labelled as year Y.
Panama	PANAMA	
Paraguay	PARAGUAY	
Peru	PERU	
Philippines	PHILIPPINES	
Poland	POLAND	
Portugal	PORTUGAL	Includes the Azores and Madeira.
Qatar	QATAR	
Romania	ROMANIA	Romania became an Accession country in April 2026, therefore it is included in the IEA and Accession/Association countries aggregate (IEA Family), for data starting in 1971 and for the entire time series.
Russian Federation	RUSSIA	Data for Russia are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union.
Rwanda	RWANDA	
Saudi Arabia	SAUDIARABIA	
Senegal	SENEGAL	Senegal is currently an IEA Association country, therefore it is included in the IEA and Accession/Association countries aggregate (IEA Family), for data starting in 1971 and for the entire time series.
Serbia	SERBIA	Data for Serbia are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Yugoslavia.

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		Serbia includes Montenegro until 2004 and Kosovo until 1999.
Singapore	SINGAPORE	Singapore is currently an IEA Association country, therefore it is included in the IEA and Accession/Association countries aggregate (IEA Family), for data starting in 1971 and for the entire time series.
Slovak Republic	SLOVAKIA	Data start in 1971.
Slovenia	SLOVENIA	Data start in 1990. Prior to that, they are included within Former Yugoslavia.
South Africa	SOUTHAFRICA	Nuclear and Hydro electricity generation data are reported on a fiscal year basis, beginning on the 1 April Y and ending on the 31 March Y+1. South Africa is currently an IEA Association country, therefore it is included in the IEA and Accession/Association countries aggregate (IEA Family), for data starting in 1971 and for the entire time series.
Spain	SPAIN	Includes the Canary Islands.
Sri Lanka	SRILANKA	
South Sudan	SSUDAN	Data for South Sudan are available from 2012. Prior to 2012, they are included in Sudan.
Sudan	SUDAN	South Sudan became an independent country on 9 July 2011. From 2012, data for South Sudan are reported separately.
Suriname	SURINAME	Data for Suriname are available starting in 2000. Prior to that, they are included in Other Non-OECD Americas.
Sweden	SWEDEN	
Switzerland	SWITZERLAND	Includes Liechtenstein for the oil data. Data for other fuels do not include Liechtenstein.
Syrian Arab Republic	SYRIA	
Chinese Taipei	TAIPEI	
Tajikistan	TAJIKISTAN	Data for Tajikistan are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union.
United Republic of Tanzania	TANZANIA	
Thailand	THAILAND	Thailand is currently an IEA Association country, therefore it is included in the IEA and Accession/Association countries aggregate (IEA Family), for data starting in 1971 and for the entire time series.
Togo	TOGO	
Trinidad and Tobago	TRINIDAD	

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Tunisia	TUNISIA	
Republic of Türkiye	TURKIYE	
Turkmenistan	TURKMENISTAN	Data for Turkmenistan are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union.
United Arab Emirates	UAE	
Uganda	UGANDA	
United Kingdom	UK	Shipments of coal and oil to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man from the United Kingdom are not classed as exports. Supplies of coal and oil to these islands are, therefore, included as part of UK supply. Exports of natural gas to the Isle of Man are included with the exports to Ireland. As of the 1st of February 2020, the United Kingdom (UK) is no longer part of the European Union (EU) and has entered into a transition period until 31 December 2020. In this publication with data up to 2020, the UK is still included in the EU28 aggregate. However, it is excluded from the EU27_2020 aggregate.
Ukraine	UKRAINE	Data for Ukraine are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union. Ukraine is currently an IEA Association country, therefore it is included in the IEA and Accession/Association countries aggregate (IEA Family), for data starting in 1990 and for the entire time series.
Uruguay	URUGUAY	
United States	USA	Includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but generally excludes all territories, and all trade between the U.S. and its territories. Oil statistics include Guam, Puerto Rico[7] and the United States Virgin Islands; trade statistics for coal include international trade to and from Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands. Starting with 2017 data, inputs to and outputs from electricity and heat generation include Puerto Rico.
Uzbekistan	UZBEKISTAN	Data for Uzbekistan are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union.
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	VENEZUELA	
Viet Nam	VIETNAM	Viet Nam is currently an IEA Association country, therefore it is included in the IEA and Accession/Association countries aggregate (IEA Family), for data starting in 1971 and for the entire time series.
Yemen	YEMEN	

[7] Inputs to and outputs from electricity and heat generation up to 2016, and natural gas data for the entire time series for Puerto Rico are included under Other non-OECD Americas.

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Zambia	ZAMBIA	
Zimbabwe	ZIMBABWE	
Former Soviet Union	F_USSR	Before 1990, includes Armenia; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Estonia; Georgia; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Latvia; Lithuania; Republic of Moldova; Russian Federation; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Ukraine and Uzbekistan.
Former Yugoslavia	F_YUGOSLAVIA	Before 1990, includes Bosnia and Herzegovina; Croatia; Republic of North Macedonia (North Macedonia); Kosovo; Montenegro; Slovenia; and Serbia.
Other non-OECD Africa	OTH_NON_OECDAFR	Includes Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cape Verde; Central African Republic; Chad; Comoros; Djibouti; Gambia; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Lesotho; Liberia; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Namibia (until 1990); Réunion (until 2010); Sao Tome and Principe; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; and Somalia.
Other non-OECD Americas	OTH_NON_OECDAM	Includes Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Bonaire; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Dominica; Falkland Islands (Malvinas); French Guiana (until 2010); Grenada; Guadeloupe (until 2010); Martinique (until 2010); Montserrat; Puerto Rico[8] (for natural gas); Saba (from 2012); Saint Eustatius (from 2012); Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Pierre and Miquelon; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Sint Maarten (from 2012); Suriname (until 1999); and the Turks and Caicos Islands.
Other non-OECD Asia Oceania	OTH_NON_OECDAO	Includes Afghanistan; Bhutan; Cambodia (until 1994); Cook Islands; Timor Leste; Fiji; French Polynesia; Kiribati; Lao People's Democratic Republic (until 1999); Macau, China; Maldives; Mongolia (until 1984); New Caledonia; Palau (from 1994); Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga and Vanuatu.
Burkina Faso	BURKINAFASO	Burkina Faso data are also included in the Other non-OECD Africa region. This country is not included individually in the calculation of the world aggregate.
Chad	CHAD	Chad data are also included in the Other non-OECD Africa region. This country is not included individually in the calculation of the world aggregate.
Greenland	GREENLAND	Data start in 2004. Prior to 1990, data on oil for Greenland were included with the Danish statistics, within the OECD region. They are not included in any region after 1990. This country is not included individually in the calculation of the world aggregate.

[8] Oil statistics as well as coal trade statistics for Puerto Rico are included under the United States. Inputs to and outputs from electricity and heat generation up to 2016, and natural gas data for the entire time series are included under Other non-OECD Americas.

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Mali	MALI	Data start in 2000. Mali data are also included in the Other non-OECD Africa region. This country is not included individually in the calculation of the world aggregate.
Mauritania	MAURITANIA	Mauritania data are also included in the Other non-OECD Africa region. This country is not included individually in the calculation of the world aggregate.
Palestinian Authority	PALESTINE	Data start in 2001. This country is not included individually in the calculation of the world aggregate.
Africa (UN)	AFRICA_UN	Includes Algeria; Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cabo Verde; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Comoros; Republic of the Congo (Congo); Côte d'Ivoire; Congo, Democratic Republic (DRC); Djibouti; Egypt; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; the Kingdom of Eswatini; Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Libya; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mauritius; Morocco; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Réunion (until 2010); Rwanda; Sao Tome and Principe; Senegal; the Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Africa; South Sudan (from 2012), Sudan; the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania); Togo; Tunisia; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe. Note that Africa (UN) is identical to Africa.
Americas (UN)	AMERICAS_UN	Includes Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Aruba; the Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; the Plurinational State of Bolivia (Bolivia); Bonaire (from 2012); the British Virgin Islands; Brazil; Canada; the Cayman Islands; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Curaçao[9]; Dominica; the Dominican Republic; Ecuador; El Salvador; the Falkland Islands (Malvinas); Guatemala; French Guiana (until 2010); Grenada; Guadeloupe (until 2010); Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique (until 2010); Mexico; Montserrat; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Puerto Rico (for natural gas)[10]; Saba (from 2012); Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Pierre and Miquelon; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Sint Eustatius (from 2012); Sint Maarten (from 2012); Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; the Turks and Caicos Islands; the United States; Uruguay; the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (Venezuela).
Asia (UN)	ASIA_UN	Data for Asia (UN) are available from 1990. Includes Afghanistan; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Bahrain; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia;

[9] The Netherlands Antilles was dissolved on 10 October 2010 resulting in two new "constituent countries" (Curaçao and Sint Maarten) with the other islands joining The Netherlands as "special municipalities'. However, due to lack of detailed data the IEA Secretariat's data and estimates under the "Netherlands Antilles" still refer to the whole territory of the Netherlands Antilles as it was known prior to 10 October 2010 up to the end of 2011. Data refer only to the island of Curaçao from 2012. The other islands of the former Netherlands Antilles are added to Other non-OECD Americas from 2012.

[10] Oil statistics as well as coal trade statistics for Puerto Rico are included under the United States. Inputs to and outputs from electricity and heat generation up to 2016, and natural gas data for the entire time series are included under Other non-OECD Americas.

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		the People's Republic of China; Cyprus[11]; Georgia; Hong Kong, China; India; Indonesia; the Islamic Republic of Iran; Iraq; Israel[12]; Japan; Jordan; the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Korea; Kazakhstan; Kuwait; Kyrgyzstan; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Lebanon; Macau, China; Malaysia; the Maldives; Mongolia; Myanmar; Nepal; Oman; Pakistan; the Philippines; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; Singapore; Sri Lanka; the Syrian Arab Republic; Tajikistan; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; Timor-Leste; the Republic of Türkiye; Turkmenistan; the United Arab Emirates; Uzbekistan; Viet Nam; and Yemen.
Europe (UN)	EUROPE_UN	Data for Europe (UN) are available from 1990. Includes Albania; Austria; Belarus; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; the Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; the Republic of North Macedonia (North Macedonia); France; Germany; Gibraltar; Greece; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Kosovo[13]; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Republic of Moldova (Moldova); Montenegro; the Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Romania; the Russian Federation; Serbia[14]; the Slovak Republic; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Ukraine; the United Kingdom.
Oceania (UN)	OCEANIA_UN	Includes Australia; New Zealand; Cook Islands; Fiji; French Polynesia; Kiribati; New Caledonia; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; the Solomon Islands; Tonga; Vanuatu.
OECD Total	OECDTOT	Includes Australia; Austria; Belgium; Canada; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; the Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Korea; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Mexico; the Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Poland; Portugal; the Slovak Republic; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; the Republic of Türkiye; the United Kingdom and the United States. Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia are included starting in 1990. Prior to 1990, data for Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are included in Former Soviet Union and data for Slovenia in Former Yugoslavia.
Total Non-OECD	NON_OECDTOT	Includes Africa; Asia (excluding China); China (P.R. of China and Hong Kong, China); Non-OECD Americas; Middle East and Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia.
Total IEA	IEATOT	Includes Australia; Austria; Belgium; Canada; the Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Japan; Korea; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Mexico; the Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Poland; Portugal; the Slovak Republic; Spain;

[11] Refer to the country note for Cyprus earlier in this section.
[12] Refer to the country note for Israel earlier in this section.
[13] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244/99 and the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on Kosovo's declaration of independence.
[14] Serbia includes Montenegro until 2004 and Kosovo until 1999.

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		Sweden; Switzerland; the Republic of Türkiye; the United Kingdom and the United States. Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are included starting in 1990. Prior to 1990, data for Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are included in Former Soviet Union.
IEA and Accession/Association countries	IEAFAMILY	Includes: IEA member countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Republic of Türkiye, the United Kingdom and the United States; Accession countries: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Israel, and Romania; Association countries: Argentina, the People's Republic of China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, Ukraine, and Viet Nam. Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia are included starting in 1990. Prior to 1990, data for Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are included in Former Soviet Union and data for Slovenia in Former Yugoslavia.
European Union (27)	EU27	Includes Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus[15]; the Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; the Slovak Republic; Slovenia; Spain and Sweden. Please note that in the interest of having comparable data, all these countries are included since 1990 despite different entry dates into the European Union.
European Union (28)	EU28	Refers to the EU27 with the addition of the United Kingdom. Includes Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; the Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; the Slovak Republic; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden and the United Kingdom[16]. Please note that in the interest of having comparable data, all these countries are included since 1990 despite different entry dates into the European Union.
Total Former Soviet Union	F_USSR_TOTAL	Includes the Former Soviet Union with all 15 countries for all years
Total Former Yugoslavia	F_YUGO_TOTAL	Includes Former Yugoslavia (if no detail); Bosnia and Herzegovina; Croatia; the Republic of North

[15] Refer to the country note for Cyprus earlier in this section.
[16] As of the 1st of February 2020, the United Kingdom (UK) is no longer part of the European Union (EU) and has entered into a transition period until 31 December 2020.

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		Macedonia (North Macedonia); Kosovo; Montenegro; Slovenia and Serbia
OPEC	OPEC	Includes Algeria; Republic of the Congo; Equatorial Guinea; Gabon; the Islamic Republic of Iran; Iraq; Kuwait; Libya; Nigeria; Saudi Arabia; the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (Venezuela). [17]
ASEAN	ASEAN	Data start in 2000. Includes: Brunei; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; and Viet Nam. In 2026, Timor-Leste joined ASEAN. However, it is not included in the ASEAN aggregate because country-level data are not published separately and are currently included in the regional aggregate Other non-OECD Asia.
G7	G7	Includes Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom and United States.
G8	G8	Includes Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States.
G20	G20	Includes Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China (P.R. of China and Hong Kong, China), India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Türkiye, United States, European Union – 28 and African Union.

Please note that the following countries and territories have not been considered:

- **Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia**: Andorra; Faroe Islands (after 1990); Palestinian Authority; Liechtenstein (except for oil data)[18]; Svalbard; Jan Mayen Islands;
- **Africa:** British Indian Ocean Territory; French Southern and Antarctic Lands; Mayotte; Saint Helena; Western Sahara;
- **Non-OECD Americas**: Bouvet Island; Saint Barthélemy; Greenland (after 1990); Saint Martin (French Part); South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands;
- **Non-OECD Asia excluding China:** American Samoa; Cocos (Keeling) Islands; Christmas Island; Heard Island and McDonald Islands; Marshall Islands; Micronesia (Federated States of); Nauru; Niue; Norfolk Island; Northern Mariana Islands; Pitcairn; Tokelau; Tuvalu; United States Minor Outlying Islands; Wallis and Futuna Islands.
- **World:** Antarctica.

[17] The OPEC aggregate is calculated based on the constant composition of countries listed here, regardless of their year of accession to the organisation.
[18] Oil data for Liechtenstein are included under Switzerland.

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Fiscal year

This table lists the countries for which data are reported on a fiscal year basis. More information on beginning and end of fiscal years by country is reported in the column 'Definition'.
This document is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area. In this publication, 'country' refers to country, economy or territory, as case may be. Data start in 1960 for OECD countries and in 1971 for non-OECD countries and regional aggregates, unless otherwise specified.

Country/Region	Short name	Definition
Australia	AUSTRALIA	Data are reported on a fiscal year basis. By convention, data for the fiscal year that starts on 1 July Y-1 and ends on 30 June Y are labelled as year Y.
Bangladesh	BANGLADESH	Data are reported on a fiscal year basis. By convention data for the fiscal year that starts on 1 July Y-1 and ends on 30 June Y are labelled as year Y.
Egypt	EGYPT	Data are reported on a fiscal year basis. By convention, data for the fiscal year that starts on 1 July Y and ends on 30 June Y+1 are labelled as year Y.
Ethiopia	ETHIOPIA	Data are reported on a fiscal year basis. By convention, data for the fiscal year that starts on 1 July Y and ends on 30 June Y+1 are labelled as year Y.
India	INDIA	Data are reported on a fiscal year basis. By convention, data for the fiscal year that starts on 1 April Y and ends on 31 March Y+1 are labelled as year Y. This convention is different from the one used by Government of India, whereby fiscal year starts on 1 April Y and ends on 31 March Y+1 are labelled as year Y+1.
Islamic Republic of Iran	IRAN	Data are reported according to the Iranian calendar year. By convention data for the year that starts on 20 March Y and ends on 19 March Y+1 are labelled as year Y.
Japan	JAPAN	Starting 1990, data are reported on a fiscal year basis. By convention, data for the fiscal year that starts on 1 April Y and ends on 31 March Y+1 are labelled as year Y.
Myanmar	MYANMAR	Data are reported on a fiscal year basis. By convention data for the fiscal year that starts on 1 April Y and ends on 31 March Y+1 are labelled as year Y.
Namibia	NAMIBIA	Electricity data are reported on a fiscal year basis. By convention data for the fiscal year that starts on 1 July Y and ends on 31 June Y+1 are labelled as year Y.
Nepal	NEPAL	Data are reported on a fiscal year basis. By convention data for the fiscal year that starts on 1 July Y and ends on 30 June Y+1 are labelled as year Y.
Pakistan	PAKISTAN	Data are reported on a fiscal year basis. By convention data for the fiscal year that starts on 1 July Y and ends on 30 June Y+1 are labelled as year Y.
South Africa	SOUTHAFRICA	Nuclear and Hydro electricity generation data are reported on a fiscal year basis, beginning on the 1 April Y and ending on 31 March Y+1.

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Country notes and sources

OECD countries

General notes

The notes given in this document refer to data for the years 1960 to 2024 published in the on-line data service. In general, more detailed notes are available for data starting in 1990.

Data are obtained through annual submission of five fuel questionnaires from national administrations, as indicated for each country in the section on sources.

In some instances it has been necessary for the IEA Secretariat to estimate some data; explanations of the estimates are provided in the country notes. For more information on fuel-specific methodologies, please refer to the IEA information publications (Oil information, Natural Gas information, Coal information, Electricity information and Renewables information).

This section lists a few specific notes that apply to all countries, and it is followed by a time series of comprehensive country-specific notes by fuel and flow.

Prior to 1974, most fuel inputs and electricity and heat outputs for autoproducers are included in main activity producers. The figures for the quantities of fuels used for the generation of electricity and heat and the corresponding outputs in CHP and heat plants should be used with caution. Despite estimates introduced by the IEA Secretariat, inputs and outputs are not always consistent. Please refer to notes below under *Electricity and heat*.

Data for anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite are available separately from 1978. Prior to 1978, only data for hard coal and brown coal (lignite/sub-bituminous coal) are available.

In 1996, the IEA Secretariat extensively revised data on coal and coke use in blast furnaces, and in the iron and steel industry (for those countries with blast furnaces), based on data provided to the OECD Steel Committee and other sources. The quantities of fuels transformed into blast furnace gas have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on its blast furnace model.

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For biofuels and waste (i.e. solid biofuels, biogases, liquid biofuels, industrial waste and municipal waste), there may be breaks in time series between 1988 and 1989, as in 1997 the IEA Secretariat extensively revised these data based on data from Eurostat (for the EU-15 member countries) and on other national sources for other OECD member countries, and data from Eurostat were generally available from 1989. Generally, data on biofuels and waste are reported in non-specified prior to 1989.

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Australia

Source

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Canberra.

General notes

All data refer to the fiscal year (e.g. July 2020 to June 2021 for 2021).

Starting with the 2013 edition and following, data for Australia were revised back to 2003 due to the adoption of the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) as the main energy consumption data source for the Australian Energy Statistics. As a result, there are breaks in the time series for many data between 2002 and 2003. The revisions have also introduced some methodological issues, including identifying inputs and outputs to certain transformation processes such as gas works plants, electricity plants and CHP plants. Energy industry own use and inputs to the transformation processes are sometimes not reported separately in the correct categories. More detail is given in the notes below.

Coal

General notes

Stock change and statistical difference are both subject to further review for black coal grade by the Australian administration.

Following La Niña events that affected Australia territory from 2020 to 2023, which compromised usual data collection practices, coal supply data quality for these years as well as 2024 has been impacted.

Due to confidentiality reasons, for **other bituminous coal**, **subbituminous coal**, **lignite** and **coal tar** the Australian administration submits subtotals of demand flows but not their breakdown. As a result, since the 2020 edition, part of the demand side data for these products have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat for the years from 2018 to 2023. In the 2026 edition, 2024 data for several industrial sectors for the afore-mentioned products have been aggregated in the "Not elsewhere specified (Industry)" flow by the Australian administration.

From the 2020 edition, part of the demand side for **anthracite** is confidential. Some of the quantities reported under *industry, not elsewhere specified* could refer to other flows.

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In the 2021 edition, the split between underground and surface production of **coking coal** and **other bituminous coal** was revised back to 2015 based on new available data.

In the 2017 edition, the Australian administration revised data on **coal tar** back to 2010 resulting in breaks in time series between 2009 and 2010.

In the 2016 edition, extensive revisions were made to 2010 to 2013 data for many primary and manufactured products causing breaks in production, trade and consumption between 2009 and 2010. Time series which begin in 2010 may be reported in other flows until 2009. Data for 2014 were reported on the same basis as 2010 to 2013.

In the 2015 edition, increases of production and consumption of **other bituminous coal** for 2013 are due to both new mine capacity and improved classification data. In the 2016 edition, these revisions were extended back to 2010. Apparent switching between **sub-bituminous coal** and **other bituminous coal** between 2009 and 2010 suggests that some **other bituminous coal** was reported as **sub-bituminous coal** prior to this, across several flows.

Reclassification of some **coal** types in the 2013 edition were calculated on an energy basis and resulted in a net increase of quantities of primary coal from 2003 to 2011.

Breaks in the time series for **gas works gas** between 2008 and 2009 are due to a change of survey, while reduced production and consumption between 2006 and 2008 are due to the removal of some **natural gas** inputs.

Data on **blast furnace gas** for electricity production by autoproducers begins in 1986.

Hard coal data prior to 1978 may include **sub-bituminous coal**.

Supply

In the 2024 edition, large stock change in **coking** and **other bituminous coal** reflects significant drawdown of stocks for 2022.

In the 2023 edition, **other bituminous coal** and **coking coal** production for 2017 and 2018 were revised due to updated commodities statistics. As a result, also stock change figures have been realigned from 2017 onwards due to new available information.

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In 2018, a substantial stock draw of **coking coal** followed a 2017 stock build caused by meteorological phenomena.

The decrease of **lignite** production and consumption in 2017 and 2018 was due to the closure of brown coal fired Hazelwood power plant in early 2017, contributing to a higher consumption of **other bituminous coal**.

Only **anthracite** trade is reported separately; the remainder that is consumed domestically is included with **other bituminous coal** due to confidentiality requirements. There were no recorded anthracite exports or estimated anthracite production in 2018.

Anthracite production data are unavailable and are therefore estimated by the Australian administration as a balance of trade and consumption. There is no visibility over stock movements of this fuel.

Registers show large sporadic shipments of **anthracite** rather than steady supply streams.

Export trade in **coke oven coke** between 2005 and 2011 exists, but data are unavailable for reasons of confidentiality. From 2012 onward exports are estimated by the Australian administration but without providing information on the destination country.

Transformation

In the 2023 edition, the consumption of **other bituminous coal** in main activity producer electricity plants has been revised from 2017 onwards in line with administrative reporting.

In 2015, a new plant within the mining sector started its operations increasing the consumption of **coke oven coke**.

The one company producing **BKB** closed its operation during 2015. As such, production and consumption declined significantly.

For 2003 to 2012, **coke oven gas** reported as energy industry own-use in electricity or CHP plants is used for generation purposes, while **natural gas** used for own-use plant support is reported in the transformation sector.

Natural gas consumed to fuel the distribution of **natural gas** in natural gas networks is reported as transformation for **gas works gas** production until 2005.

The drop in **BKB** production in 2004 was due to a fire in the main production plant.

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Consumption

Decline in **coking coal** use alongside rising steel production appears commensurate with process changes in Iron and Steel sector.

In the 2016 edition, revisions for 2010 onwards have increased the quantities of **sub-bituminous coal** and decreased the quantities of **other bituminous coal** being used in the non-metallic minerals industry as more accurate information has become available.

Consumption in *wood and wood products* is included in *paper, pulp and print* from 2001 onwards.

Oil

General notes

From the 2026 edition onwards, *stock changes* of **lubricants** are confidential and are included under **other oil products** starting from 2024 data**.**

From the 2022 edition onwards, data for **white spirit, naphtha** and **bitumen** (except for trade data for the latter) are included in **other oil products** due to confidentiality from 2019 onwards. Refinery outputs for **aviation gasoline** are confidential and included in **other oil products** starting from 2020 data.

Starting with the 2024 edition (2022 data), **refinery feedstocks** are also confidential. This causes a big statistical difference for **crude oil** refinery intake, especially from 2023 onwards: the observed refinery intake (directly reported by refineries) includes refinery feedstocks, while the calculated refinery intake, derived from trade figures, does not.

Other hydrocarbons reported under *from other sources natural gas* correspond to hydrogen used in refineries from 2011 to 2015, also represented as the output of *non-specified transformation* in the balances format.

Supply

The declines in refinery output and *exports* of refined products in 2021 are the result of refinery closures.

In the 2022, 2023 and 2024 editions, refinery fuel use of **fuel oil** in 2020, 2021 and 2022 are confidential.

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In the 2023 and 2024 editions, refinery fuel use of **other oil products** in 2021 and 2022 includes **fuel oil** and unclassified fuels.

In the 2022 and 2023 editions, *stock changes* are confidential for **other kerosene** (2020 and 2021) and **gas/diesel oil** (partially for 2020 and 2021). Where appropriate, these are included in **other oil products.** Stock breaks may therefore appear.

Part of **LPG** *exports* in 2019 is confidential.

In 2019, refinery output of **other oil products** increased as a result of higher consumption in *oil and gas extraction* and improved data collection.

In 2018, production of **NGL** declined as a result of product reclassification where quantities of condensate had previously been included and now moved to **crude oil**.

Crude oil *production* and *imports* continued to decline in 2016 following the closure of domestic refining capacity in New South Wales (Kurnell Refinery) and Queensland (Bulwer Island Refinery). Refinery outputs also fell as a result. These two sites have been converted to import terminals helping Australia expanding its import capacity. As a result refined products *imports* increased considerably in 2016.

From 2010 **crude oil** *production* estimates for selected companies have been replaced by actual data.

Imports of **fuel oil** have been estimated by the Australian administration.

In the 2015 data, **fuel oil** *imports* dropped significantly due to the closure of the two large consumers of this product, the Gove alumina refinery and the Point Henry aluminium smelter.

There is a break in the time series for **crude oil** and **NGL** between 2001 and 2002.

The drop in the *production* of **crude oil** in 1999 is due to a gas explosion at the Longford plant.

Prior to 1992, part of the **NGL** *production* is included in **crude oil**.

Transformation

There is a break in the refinery balance between 2010 and 2011 due to the reclassification of a facility from upstream to downstream.

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As a result of a new methodology adopted to split **gas/diesel oil** inputs between main activity and autoproducer plants, breaks in series appear between 2009 and 2010.

Consumption

In the 2022 edition, due to improved data and mandatory reporting, the Australian administration introduced revisions from 2016 onwards for **LPG**, **motor gasoline**, **gas/diesel oil**, **kerosene type jet fuel**, **fuel oil**, **lubricants** and **other oil products**.

In the 2021 edition, due to a change in the reporting methods, the Australian administration has reallocated some consumption of **LPG**, **other kerosene**, **fuel oil** and **other oil products** from the *commercial and public services* sector to *not elsewhere specified (energy)* for 2018 data onwards.

In the 2021 edition, consumption of **LPG**, **gas/diesel oil** and **other oil products** in *oil and gas extraction* increased owing to new facilities going online in 2019.

In the 2021 edition, non-energy use of **white spirit** and **bitumen** in *not elsewhere specified (industry)* are included in **other oil products** due to confidentiality.

In the 2021 edition, there is a break between 2018 and 2019 in the transport sector consumption notably for **LPG**, **gas/diesel oil, kerosene type jet fuel** and **fuel oil**. The Australian administration intends to submit historical revisions in the 2022 edition.

In 2018 **fuel oil** consumption in the *commercial and public services* sector increased due to the inclusion of data for a new water and waste services facility.

In 2017 the Queensland Nickel refinery closed down and the Portland Aluminium refinery was reduced for an extended period due to a power fault. As a result **fuel oil** consumption in the *non-ferrous metal* sector declined in 2017.

Natural gas

General notes

In the 2020 edition, the Australian administration reallocated quantities in the consumption side, based on analysis of new data and to be consistent with Australian Energy Statistics. Additionally, revisions were made to trade flows based on a revised methodology for calculating the volumes of imports and exports.

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In the 2019 edition, the Australian administration proceeded to major revisions on the supply side from 2013 onwards due to a change in methodology on production quantities and more recent sources on calorific values. Additionally the *oil and gas extraction*, and *liquefaction (LNG)/regasification plants* on the demand side were revised from 2003 onwards, which resulted in increased statistical differences.

In the 2016 edition, the Australian administration revised **natural gas** demand data for some flows back to 2010, resulting in breaks in time series between 2009 and 2010.

In 2015, the Australian administration revised production and certain consumption data back to 2006. The production figures now include previously uncaptured flows.

Prior to 1991 **natural gas** data include **ethane**.

Supply

In the 2026 edition, *international marine bunkers* figures for **LNG** were estimated by the IEA Secretariat from 1990 onwards. These values were subtracted from exports, as these quantities are used by the vessels, and therefore are not in fact exported.

The GCV of *inland consumption (calculated)* has been falling since 2017 due to increases in liquefaction and the volume lost during this process.

For 2018, there is a continuation of the increase in *indigenous production* (+15%) and *exports* (+18%) of gas, which started in 2017 due to the LNG exporting capacity coming online in 2016 and 2017.

Around 30% of the *production* (mainly coal seam gas) is estimated by the Australian administration.

Extraction from the Bayu-Undun field ceased in June 2023. Australia's gas imports fell significantly in 2023, and will be zero from 2024 onwards.

Transformation

In the 2025 edition, consumption in Main activity producer electricity; Autoproducer electricity; Main activity producer CHP; and Autoproducer CHP was revised from 2017 to 2019 using a calculation method to ensure that reporting matches their publications.

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From 2011 to 2016, the *non-specified transformation* of **natural gas** represents amounts used to produce hydrogen for hydrodesulphurization in refineries.

Until 2005, natural gas consumed to fuel the distribution of natural gas in natural gas networks was reported as transformation for gas works gas production.

Starting in 2024, **natural gas** consumption for *gas works (transformation)* has dropped to zero and is expected to remain at this level in the coming years.

Consumption

In the 2023 edition, transmission losses and distribution losses were reported separately for the first time. Data source of road consumption has been changed and the data were revised for 2021. Gas consumption in the *paper, pulp and printing* sector was revised to from 2017 to 2022 to remove the discontinuity that had been caused by the change of data reported by a paper mill facility.

There is a break in the time series between 2021 and 2022 in the *transport* sector due to a change in estimation methodology. Consumption in the *residential* and *agriculture/forestry* sectors is estimated by the Australian administration based on models.

There are breaks between 2002 and 2003 in due to major revisions made in the *oil and gas extraction*, and *liquefaction (LNG)/regasification plants* in the context of the 2019 edition.

Between 2009 and 2010 some breaks in time series may occur due to changes in methodologies and to improved data sources. Revisions to the consumption data include changes to energy use in liquefaction plants, and a shift of *gas works gas (transformation)* to *non-specified energy* from 2006 onwards. Revisions to previous years are pending.

Between 2001 and 2002 there are breaks in time series for consumption data due to an industry structural shift and changes in methodology.

Data for 1999 and 2000 end-use consumption are estimated by the Australian administration.

In 2023, they reported transmission and distribution losses for 2017-2023 for the first time.

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Biofuels and waste

General notes

In the 2018 edition, **biogases** were revised downward by the Australian administration back to 2015 as a result of the removal on 1 July 2015 of a production subsidy for domestic ethanol. The subsidy was equal to the excise rate on unleaded petrol.

A large **biogas** production facility did not report any production in 2016-2017. In 2017, this led to reductions in the consumption of **biogases** in auto CHP plants and the *commercial and public services* sector.

Increases in production of **solid biofuels** since 2014 are related to incentives under the Renewable Energy Target legislation, which went into effect in 2001 and aims to increase the share of electricity generation from renewable sources. More information is available here: http://www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au/RET.

The data for **biogasoline** and **biodiesel** are not available before 2003 and 2004 respectively.

From 1996, a different industry consumption breakdown for biofuels and waste is available and leads to breaks in time series.

Supply

Biogas *production* data at sewage treatment works are not available.

Indigenous production of **biodiesel** has decreased substantially starting with 2016 data because one of the major **biodiesel** producers ceased production in January 2016. The trend continues in 2017, when, according to Bioenergy Australia, low oil prices and higher feedstock prices created a difficult market for the remaining **biodiesel** producers. The trend continues in 2018 data.

Production of **biogasoline (ethanol)** decreased since the Ethanol Production Grants Programme ended on 30 June 2015. On 1 July 2015, the fuel excise on domestically produced ethanol was reduced to zero and will be increased by 2.5 cents per litre until it reaches 12.5 cents per litre. Additionally, 2017 quantities were also affected by low oil prices.

Consumption

In the 2018 edition, **solid biofuels** were revised back to 2010 by the Australian administration, expanding the scope from the revisions in the 2016 and 2017

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editions to *indigenous production* and consumption sectors which weren't previously revised. This results in a break in time series between 2009 and 2010.

In the 2017 edition of this publication, there has been a revision to the time series of **solid biofuels** consumption in *paper, pulp and printing* sector. This time series has been revised back to 2010 resulting in break in time series between 2009 and 2010.

In the 2016 edition of this publication, the Australian administration revised **primary solid biofuels** back to 2010 which impact mostly final consumption in *food and tobacco* sector. This created breaks in time series.

The consumption data of **biogases** in industry is not available before 2003.

Electricity and heat

General notes

Calculated calorific values of combustible fuels are reported in gross values by Australia due to the lack on determining the moisture content of the fuels.

In the 2025 edition, The Australian administration revised the time series for several products and types of producers to better reflect the information provided by the underlying data sources. For **coal products** change were made back to 2002, for **oil products** and **natural gas** from 2017 as for **hydro**, **wind** and **solar** generation. These revisions impacted also the **electricity** balance from 2002 onwards.

In the 2016 edition, several combustible fuel **electricity** *production* time series as well as some **electricity** consumption time series were revised by the Australian administration back to 2010 in order to limit the use of estimated data and are causing some breaks.

From 1992 onwards, **heat** data are not available as there is insufficient data to report what little heat is sold in Australia.

Supply

Data for production of electricity from **wind** are available from 1994.

Data for electricity production from **solar photovoltaics** start in 1992 and from **solar thermal** in 2003.

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Transformation

For 2018 data, electricity output from **lignite** declined due to the closure of the Hazelwood power plant. In addition, there was no output from **BKB** due to the closure of both Hazelwood power plant, and the only briquette manufacturer in Australia.

Fuels used for generation by autoproducers represent single fuel-fired units only. The use of fuel in multi-fired units operated by autoproducers is included in industry consumption.

In the 2018 edition, new methodologies were introduced by the Australian administration for reporting **electricity** production from solar sources. First, the methodology for reporting electricity production from **solar photovoltaics** and **solar thermal** was changed between 2009 and 2010, resulting in a break in time series. Prior to 2010, the ratio of electricity production from **solar thermal** to total solar was assumed to be the same each year. After 2010, **solar photovoltaics** autoproducer electricity production is the residual after the main activity **solar photovoltaics** and **solar thermal** are deducted from total solar production. There is an additional break in time series between 2013 and 2014 for **solar** production when a new methodology for determining large-scale **solar photovoltaics** production was introduced for main activity **solar photovoltaics** plants.

In the 2017 edition, following an extended review of past data, the Australian administration revised electricity outputs of **blast furnace gas** *autoproducer electricity plants* for the period 2003-2004 and of *autoproducer CHP plants* fuelled by **other oil products** for 2009, resulting in more realistic efficiency rates for these plants.

In 2002, the Australian administration started to use a new survey methodology and reclassified the types of plants between main activity producers and autoproducers.

Prior to 1995, electricity production from **biogases** is included in **natural gas**.

Prior to 1986, inputs and outputs from autoproducer CHP plants are not available.

Consumption

The 2021-2023 editions incorporate successive revisions to sectoral consumption provided by the Australian administration. These affected data back to 2009 (2021-2022 editions), and 2015 (2023 edition). In particular, data for *Construction* were significantly revised in the 2022 edition. This also affected *transmission and*

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distribution losses which act as a balancing item. Breaks may occur between 2008 and 2009.

The significant growth in **electricity** consumption at LNG/regasification plants in 2016 and 2017, is due to the commencement of large-scale production at Australia's new east coast LNG plants.

From 1990 to 2008, **electricity** consumption in *wood and wood products* is included together with *paper, pulp and printing*.

Prior to 2006, **electricity** consumption in *mining and quarrying* includes consumption in *liquefaction/regasification plants*.

The direct use of **solar heat** (mostly domestic solar panels) is available from 1974.

Electricity consumption in *coke ovens* has been estimated by the Australian administration from 1974 to 1999.

Prior to 1974, the breakdown of **electricity** consumption in industry and energy sub-sectors is not available and energy industry consumption is included in industry.

Electricity consumption in the *non-specified transport* sector represents transport support services, including those for air and water transport, and for transport for mining operations.

Prior to 1971 **electricity** consumption in the *commercial and public services* sector is included in industry.

Reported **electricity** consumption in the oil *and gas extraction* sector may include some consumption in *LNG/regasification plants*.

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Austria

Source

Bundesanstalt Statistik Österreich, Vienna.

General notes

Starting with the 2016 edition and following, widespread data revisions were received due to enhanced reporting from 2005 onwards as a consequence of improved Austrian Final Energy Consumption surveys. For some time series, these revisions were extrapolated back to 1990. As a consequence, there may be breaks between 2004 and 2005, and 1989 and 1990. For more details on the methodologies in the revisions in the energy balance, there is more information here:http://www.statistik.at/wcm/idc/idcplg?IdcService=GET_PDF_FILE&RevisionSelectionMethod=LatestReleased&dDocName=036412

For more details on the methodologies related to consumption in households, there is more information here:
http://www.statistik.at/wcm/idc/idcplg?IdcService=GET_PDF_FILE&RevisionSelectionMethod=LatestReleased&dDocName=078265

Coal

General notes

In the 2021 edition, revisions were made in several products for the period 2005-2018, most of them were small in absolute and/or relative value.

In the 2019 edition, revisions concerning the iron and steel industry were received for data since 2005. The revisions impacted the energy sector for **coke oven gas** and **blast furnace gas**.

In 2018 data, **blast furnace gas** decreased following maintenance work in one of the blast furnaces. Additionally, other recovered gases (LD-gas) are reported separately following an improvement in reporting from the 2020 edition (in previous editions it was reported under **blast furnace gas).**

The last **lignite** mine closed in the second quarter of 2004 and **lignite** use for power generation ceased in 2006.

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Since 1996, **gas works gas** data are reported with **natural gas** because it is distributed in the same network. The amount of **gas works gas** is negligible and it is mostly consumed by households.

“Trockenkohle” is included with **BKB** because of its high calorific value.

Supply

In 2018 there were high values of **patent fuel** imported and consumed in the *paper, pulp and printing* industry, which was not the case in 2019.

Consumption

In the 2026 edition, minor revisions were introduced to several products for the period 2020-2023, mainly in the industry and other sectors.

In the 2023 edition, the final energy consumption in industry and other sectors of several products was revised for 2020 due to new available information from national surveys.

One of the revisions made in the 2021 edition was the reallocation of some quantities from *blast furnaces (own use)* to *coke ovens (own use)* for the products **blast furnace gas**, **coke oven gas** and **other recovered gases**.

Among the revisions made in the 2021 edition, some quantities of **coke oven coke** were reallocated from the *iron and steel* industry to the category *non-energy use - chemical/petrochemical*.

Oil

General notes

In the 2022 edition, revisions in the time series for **gas/diesel** oil deliveries for *international marine bunkers* appear as a result of a change in the methodology reported by the Federal Environment Agency to Statistics Austria. As a consequence of this change in methodology, revisions also appear for **gas/diesel** oil consumption in *road* transport and *domestic navigation* from 1990 onwards.

Supply

In 2023, the increase in **bio gasoline** supply is due to an increase in the amounts that can legally be blended with non-bio gasoline.

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In 2022, the decrease in **crude oil** inputs to refineries and **gas/diesel oil** refinery output is due to an accident which primarily impacted inputs of the former and outputs of the latter.

In the 2021 edition, the Austrian administration revised the stock levels (national territory) of **motor gasoline** (from 2006 onwards) and **fuel oil** (from 2005 onwards) but with the *stock changes* preserved as in the previous edition. A stock break appears for **fuel oil** between 2004 and 2005.

In the 2016 edition, exports of **naphtha** are no longer reported from 2014, past values may refer to exports of petrochemical raw material.

Deliveries of **gas/diesel oil** to *international marine bunkers* were revised back to 1990 after implementation of a new study results.

Prior to 1990, a portion of **naphtha** is included with **other oil products**.

Transformation

In the 2019 edition the administration incorporated revisions as a result of improved reporting from the refinery to Statistics Austria. As a result, there may be breaks in the time series between 2004 and 2005.

Consumption

In 2023 the decrease in **gas/diesel oil** consumption in the *residential* sector is the result of the development of heat-pumps in Austria and the decrease of heating oil consumption in households.

Natural gas

Supply

In the 2023 edition, trade data was revised back to 2005 due to a change in methodology to eliminate the reporting of transit trade. This results in no *exports* reported and a decrease in *imports.* In the 2022 edition, the time series for *Opening and Closing stock level (National Territory)* was revised in Terajoules from 1990 onwards due to new information becoming available from data providers.

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Exports amounts are calculated by the national administration by subtracting *stock changes* and domestic consumption from *imports* figures.

Transformation

In the 2018 edition, the time series for *blast furnaces* was reclassified from 1990 onwards, and thus moved from the transformation to the energy sector. This has resulted in increasing the efficiency of the blast furnaces process.

Between 1995 and 1996 there is a break in time series for *autoproducer electricity plants* and *autoproducer CHP plants* due to the availability of more detailed data.

Consumption

In the 2019 edition, Austrian administration revised *oil and gas extraction* and *oil refinery* **natural gas** consumption data for 2005 onwards based on data reported to the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS). Additionally, it revised data since 2005 for *other* sectors' flows since 2005 and *industry* sector since 2012 based on a combination of the results of sample surveys and data from the regulator.

Any inconsistencies in the time series for *commercial/public services* until 2011 are the result of this sub-sector being computed as a residual. Since 2012 the *commercial/public services* consumption figures are surveyed annually and the consumption quantities in small and medium enterprises in *industry* are the projected results of biannual sample surveys. The increase in *pipeline transport* consumption for 2013 is due to a new methodology of data collection. Historical revisions are pending. Prior to 2000, differences due to measurement are included with *distribution losses*.

Biofuels and waste

General notes

Data for 1986 to 1989 for **solid biofuels**, **industrial waste**, **biogases** and **liquid biofuels** are IEA Secretariat estimates based on information published by OSTAT in *Energieversongung Österreichs Endgültige Energiebilanz*.

Consumption

In the 2016 edition, improvement in the *iron and steel* industry data have allowed more precision in the consumption, among other for **industrial waste** in *blast furnaces*.

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In the 2016 edition, the consumption of **solid biofuels** in the *residential* sector was revised down from 2005 data.

Electricity and heat

Supply

In the 2025 edition, Austria made extensive revisions for *electricity and heat production* from **biogases** in autoproducer CHP plants and from **geothermal**, **diesel** and **natural gas** in main heat.

Amounts for both net electricity production and plant own use are calculated by the Austrian administration by applying a fixed percentage multiplier to the gross production of all plants in the public grid, regardless of plant type or fuel.

Electricity production from **geothermal** main electricity plants only refers to electricity that is fed into the grid. Total production is not known as these plants are below the reporting threshold.

Transformation

For 2020, the decrease in electricity and heat output from **other bituminous coal** was in part due to the closure of a power plant.

Electricity only plant data may include some CHP plants operating in **electricity** only mode. In addition, fuel inputs to and electricity outputs from CHP plants are re-allocated from CHP to electricity-only plants if the implied CHP efficiency would fall below 75%.

Fluctuating efficiencies from year to year for **solid biofuel** and **industrial waste** plants are related to operational decisions which are governed by a formula described in the "*Standard documentation Meta information on Energy balances for Austria and the Laender of Austria"* published in June 2016 on the Statistics Austria website.

In the 2018 edition, electricity production from **municipal waste** main activity electricity plants was revised from 2003-2009. Additionally, electricity production from **municipal waste** main activity CHP plants was revised in 2014.

A large autoproducer electricity plant was reclassified as an autoproducer CHP plant and therefore creates a break in time series for **municipal waste** in 2011.

In 2009, inputs of **other oil products** to autoproducer CHP plants were reclassified as **refinery gas** and **natural gas**.

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Due to a change in the survey methodology, the **heat** produced in small plants (capacity inferior to 1 MW) is not reported starting in 2002.

Heat from chemical processes used for **electricity** production is available from 2000.

Electricity generation from **geothermal** started in 2002.

Prior to 2002, data for **biogases** only include plants of 1 MW or larger.

Prior to 1981, inputs to main activity producer electricity plants include inputs to CHP plants. All electricity production by CHP plants is included in electricity plants, and only production from combustible fuel sources is taken into account. Autoproducer CHP heat production is included in main activity producer CHP plants. For heat, own use is included in distribution losses.

Consumption

In the 2024 edition, Austria revised transport data back to 2017 based on new information available.

In the 2020 edition, Austria revised consumption data back to 2013 based on a new methodology for disaggregating consumption across sectors.

In the 2020 edition, a large portion of electricity consumption in *blast furnaces* was reallocated to *iron and steel* sector from 1990 to 2004. This creates breaks in series in these timeseries between 2004 and 2005. Revisions to data for 2005 onwards are expected in a future edition.

Electricity consumption in *road* includes trams, trolleybuses, subways, cableways, chair- and drag-lifts, as well as 100% electric vehicles.

In the 2019 edition, Austria revised data back to 2005 in order to present international reporting as consistent as possible with the national energy balances. In addition, consumption figures were revised based on more recent surveys of energy consumption in small and medium sized enterprises. Outliers and the extrapolation methodology will be revised following the results of the next survey.

Electricity consumption in oil refineries includes consumption in gas works plants prior to 1991.

From 1990 to 2009, small amounts of **electricity** used in heat pumps have been included in the *residential* sector.

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Starting in 1990, consumption of **electricity** in the field of electricity supply, district heating and water supply are included in *other energy industry own use*, prior to that it was included in commercial/public services.

Also prior to 1991, **electricity** consumption in the *iron and steel* industry includes consumption in coke ovens and blast furnaces.

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Belgium

Source

FOD Economie - SPF Economie, DG Energy, Brussels.

Coal

General notes

Trade flows for **anthracite** include transit trade. This will be amended in the next publication.

Oil shales and **sub-bituminous coal** have been grouped due to confidentiality reasons.

In the 2020 edition, data from 2013 was revised, and **sub-bituminous coal** figures are now reported under this category, whilst previously they were under **other bituminous coal**. **BKB** figures has been also revised back to 2013.

In the 2016 edition, improved data collection has led to some breaks in time series. These revisions include **hard coal** classifications, products and processes in integrated iron and steel manufacture and may be extended further back in future editions.

Data for **anthracite** prior to 2014 may include a small portion of **other bituminous coal**.

Hard coal data prior to 1978 may include **sub-bituminous coal**.

Other bituminous coal and **sub-bituminous coal** data reported in *from other sources* refer to coal recuperated from coal dumps.

Supply

Supply-side data are obtained through surveying questionnaires instead of customs data.

Transit trade is excluded. For each country (trade partner), the imported and exported quantities are compared and cleared. In the case of Belgium, this decreases the final figure of exports. 2019 data shows a rise in exports of **other bituminous coal**; the imports decreased during that year but some companies continued to export the stocks originated from those countries in 2019, leading to this rise.

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In the 2019 edition, the calorific values of imported **bituminous coal** were revised upwards by the Belgian administration since 2015, resulting in a significant increase in the coal primary energy supply. Historical revisions are pending.

Conventional production of **other bituminous coal** ceased on 31 August 1992.

Transformation

Since 2024, the use of **brown coal briquettes** in autoproducer CHP plants and in *paper, pulp and printing* sector are merged with **other bituminous coal** due to confidentiality requirements. Similarly **oil shale and oil sands** data is aggregated to **sub-bituminous coal** data.

A significant portion of the **coke oven gas** produced in the *coke ovens* is fed back to the coke ovens as an energy source (reported in the energy sector/coke ovens flow). This quantity should be taken into account when calculating the energy efficiency of coking processes.

In the 2019 edition, **anthracite** previously reported as consumption in the *iron and steel* industry was reclassified as part of the transformation process in *blast furnaces* since 2013.

In 2016, the decrease of **other bituminous coal** inputs to main activity producer electricity plants was due to the permanent closure of Langerlo, Belgium's last coal-fired main activity electricity.

In 2015, the decrease of **coke oven gas** inputs to autoproducer CHP plants is due to a power plant closure in 2015.

In 2014 and 2015, **coking coal** inputs to coke ovens decreased due to a coke oven closure in June 2014.

In 2014, the decrease of **other bituminous coal** inputs to main activity producer electricity plants is due to a power plant closure in 2014.

Consumption

In the 2021 edition, consumption of **other bituminous coal** in *rail* and *agriculture and forestry* sectors were included starting in 2015.

In the 2018 edition, industrial consumption for the period 2013 through 2015 was revised for **coking coal** and **anthracite**, as more accurate consumption data became available. Data for **coking coal** prior to 2013 may include a small portion of **anthracite.**

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The decrease of **other bituminous coal** and **coke oven coke** in the *iron and steel* industry in 2002 is due to the closure of several plants.

The use of **coke oven gas** in chemical and petrochemical activities ceased in 1996.

Oil

General notes

Between 2008 and 2009 breaks in series occur for **naphtha** and **LPG** in both transformation and final consumption in the petrochemical sector as a result of methodological improvements made by the Belgian administration.

Data on liquid biofuels are not available before 2009.

Other hydrocarbons correspond to pure hydrogen used in refineries.

Supply

Following a change in legislation, there is an increase in blended **biodiesel** in 2020.

In the 2022 edition, the Belgian administration revised **petroleum coke** *imports* and *inland deliveries* from 2015 onwards.

In 2019, the increase in *refinery gross output* of **petroleum coke** is due to a new delayed coker unit.

In 2018, increase in *imports* and deliveries for *international marine bunkers* of **residual fuel oil** is due to the inclusion of volumes of aromatic oils.

In 2017 new legislation increased the biofuel blending target for **motor gasoline** from 4% of volume to 8.5% of volume. As part of this E10 gasoline was introduced and became the new standard product in the country.

In the 2019 edition, the Belgian administration included new companies in their reporting; some of which are particularly active in the production and trade of **lubricants** and **bitumen**.

Consumption in *international marine bunkers* dipped in 2014 and 2015 due to the closure of several bunkering companies. During 2015 these were replaced by new companies which became fully operational in 2016.

Starting from 2013, a new data source was introduced for **petroleum coke** trade.

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Transformation

In 2017 the upgrade project of Antwerp refinery and petrochemical plant was completed. Two key projects were completed: new refinery capacity for the conversion of heavy fuel oil into low sulphur light products and increasing steam cracker flexibility to maximize the processing of low cost advantaged feedstock. The latter is reflected in feedstock needs. Output of lighter end products as well as petroleum coke is impacted by these upgrades.

Consumption

In the 2023 edition, the Belgian administration revised the consumption data from 2009 onwards.

In the 2021 edition, the Belgian administration revised the consumption data for **lubricants** from 2010 onwards as a result of the identification of new active players in the market. Breaks may occur in the series between 2009 and 2010.

In 2018, a project in a petrochemical plant in Antwerp has started in which **refinery gases** are treated to recover valuable hydrocarbons. These quantities are reported under **LPG** and reflect the increase observed for non-energy use in the petrochemical industry in 2018.

The decrease of **fuel oil** in industry consumption since 1993 is due to the introduction of an excise tax as well as increased use of natural gas.

Natural gas

General Notes

In the 2025 edition, some revisions have been made due to methodological corrections to better meet definitions or to correct calculation errors and survey data corrections.

In the 2022 edition, historical revisions were made back to 2013 due to better data availability and harmonisation with other gas data.

Supply

Since 2020, the consistent increase of *from other sources – renewables* is an expected trend as more injection points of biomethane become active and increase production. The trade data from 2018 onwards include transit figures as a result of a change in methodology.

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Since 2009 gas trade in Belgium includes imported **LNG** which is regasified and subsequently exported to other countries.

In the 2019 edition, the **LNG** consumption data in *international marine bunkers* are confidential.

Transformation

In the 2026 edition, **natural gas** in *non-energy use* for 2025p is confidential and it is included in the transformation sector.

New reporting of *blast furnaces* in the 2022 edition, this is linked to the recent installation of a DRI-plant which uses **natural gas** to replace **coal** for the reduction of iron ore.

The Belgian administration is in the process of revising 2010 and 2011 transformation sector data. As such, an unusually high quantity of **natural gas** is reported under *not elsewhere specified (transformation).*

Between 2008 and 2009, there is a break in efficiency of **natural gas** autoproducer CHP plants due to a change in methodology regarding the reporting of unsold **heat**.

Consumption

In 2018 **refinery gas** started being further purified into products, leading to a higher consumption by *oil refineries*.

Consumption in the transport equipment sector decreased in 2015 due to the closure of a large industry of this sector in December 2014.

In 2003, the large decrease in *non-specified industry* consumption is due to improvements in data collection.

Since 2000, **natural gas** began to replace **blast furnace gas** in the *iron and steel* industry.

Biofuels and waste

General notes

Renewable **municipal waste** includes a share of renewable **industrial waste**.

Data for **biodiesels** and **biogasoline** are available starting in 2009.

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In the 2023 edition, Belgium revised data back to 2004 due to improved data availability and change of methodology.

Supply

In the 2026 edition, data improvements to the supply of **biodiesel**, **biogasoline**, and **bioethanol** led to significant revisions in the time series for these products. These updates were based on an in-depth review of administrative data and the incorporation of new survey information from producers.

In the 2025 edition the Belgian administration introduced **industrial waste** imports and revised indigenous production since 2010 onwards due to new available information.

Due to the closure of the Max Green biomass plant in Rodenhuize, imports and use in transformation of **primary solid biofuels** has decreased significantly in 2023.

Data on pure **biogasoline** and **biodiesels** trade are not available for 2009 and 2010.

Transformation

In 2015, part of the law regulating the blending of biodiesel with diesel was temporarily suspended but in 2016, this law was reinstated.

Consumption

Industry consumption of **renewable municipal waste** is confidential and entirely reallocated to *paper, pulp and printing* industry use of **primary solid biofuels**.

In the 2025 edition, *distribution losses* for **municipal wastes** and **biogases** were reported. In the 2026 edition, the reported losses for these products have been removed, as they represented flared volumes rather than distribution losses. Furthermore, actual distribution losses for **solid biofuels** are now reported, reflecting heat losses within district heating networks.

Distribution losses of **municipal wastes** and **biogases** correspond to the production of heat that is lost to the environment. These time series will be revised in the next reporting cycle.

In the 2025 edition the country changed the classification of a waste incinerator from main activity to autoproducer heat. As a result, we see revisions of **municipal wastes** from the energy sector to *commercial and public services*.

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In the 2024 edition, improvements in methodology and classification of the statistics collected by a data provider resulted in new consumption flows and breaks in the time series of some industrial subsectors of **primary solid biofuels** for 2022.

Consumption of **bioethanol** increased in 2017 due to legislation coming into effect on 1 January 2017, which increased the blending obligation for gasoline products.

Industrial waste consumption in the *chemical and petrochemical* sector started in 2011.

Other liquid biofuels consumed in power plants reported before 2011 can include **biodiesel**.

New data on consumption cause breaks in time series for **primary solid biofuels** between 2011 and 2012.

Electricity and heat

General notes

In the 2025 edition, Belgium revised data back to 2010 due to improved data availability.

In the 2022 edition, Belgium revised data back to 2014 due to improved data availability, and improved **natural gas** data.

In the 2021 and 2020 editions, Belgium revised data back to 2010 and 2014 respectively.

Supply

In the 2023 edition, *transmission and distribution losses* of **heat** were revised back to 2014 due to new measurements of heat losses. Data before 2014 will not be revised.

In 2019, the increase in **electricity** *exports* is mainly due to the opening of the NEMO-Link interconnector between Belgium and the United Kingdom.

Electricity production from other sources mainly comprises production at a gas expansion station with heat recovery and at a hydraulic turbine in a waste water treatment plant.

From 2013 onwards, reported **heat** *distribution losses* decreased due to a more precise estimation method.

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The production of electricity from **wind** is available from 1987.

Transformation

Changes in ownership resulted in production by Autoproducer CHP plants with **municipal waste** in 2022. Values of **other bituminous coal** input and output for Autoproducer CHP plants were adjusted due to confidentiality reasons for 2022, 2021, 2020 and 2019.

In 2020 and 2018, electricity output from **nuclear** decreased due to outages at a number of reactors.

Langerlo, Belgium's last coal-fired main activity electricity producer closed permanently in March 2016.

Heat production from chemical processes used for electricity production is available from 2005.

In 2012, **heat** production from chemical sources has been estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

Offshore wind production in Belgium commenced in 2009. Data are available from 2010.

Prior to 2009 some unsold **heat** was reported in **natural gas** autoproducer CHP plants, together with the associated natural gas input. This causes the drop in efficiency in 2009.

In 2007 data, no information was available on heat production from **industrial waste** in main activity CHP plants.

In 2003, combustion of **municipal waste** for electricity and heat generation purposes increased significantly. However, because a large portion of the heat produced is not used (sold), plant efficiencies dropped significantly between 2002 and 2003.

In 2000, most autoproducer electricity plants using **combustible fuels** were reclassified as autoproducer CHP plants; the heat production from these plants was used for internal industrial processes and not sold to third parties until 2005.

For 1998 and 1999, **electricity** production at main activity producer CHP plants with annual heat output below 0.5 TJ is reported with main activity producer electricity only plants.

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Prior to 1982, **electricity** production in main activity producer CHP plants is included in production from electricity plants. Also, inputs of fuels for electricity generation in main activity producer electricity plants include inputs for heat production in CHP plants.

Consumption

For 2022, a change in methodology by one data provider to calculate **electricity** consumption in the *residential* sector contributed to a drop of consumption. Prior to 2022, **solar photovoltaics** production of small-scale PV-installations (PV < 10 kW) were added to the consumption figures in the *residential* sector.

In 2018, the methodology use to allocating **heat** consumption between the *residential*, *commercial and public services*, and *agriculture and forestry* sectors by one data provider was changed, resulting in some breaks in-series.

Electricity consumption in *Road* includes some consumption by electricity vehicles (EVs), based on vehicles numbers distances travelled. However, coverage of hybrid vehicles varies across regions. In addition, not all charging is included. Therefore, some consumption by EVs is still included under *Residential*.

In the 2019 edition, revisions were implemented for the direct use of **solar thermal** in other sectors back to 2010 due to improved data availability.

For 2012, **electricity** consumption in the *mining and quarrying* sector has been estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

For 2012, oil refineries' **electricity** consumption has been estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on refinery activity data. Part of the estimated amount has been removed from consumption in the *chemical and petrochemical* sector.

Breaks in time series may exist between 2007 and 2008 due to revisions of the Classification of the Economic Activities in the European Community (NACE) classifications.

There is no **heat** consumption starting in 2007 in the *iron and steel* industry because the installation concerned became an autoproducer in July 2006 and the heat is no longer sold.

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Canada

Source

Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa.

General notes

In the 2018 edition, data for Canada were revised back to 2005 following a ten-year revision of the Report on Energy Supply and Demand (RESD), the main set of Canadian annual data. The revision standardizes the methodology used for the IEA data submission and has mainly affected the demand side. Additional details are given under each fuel.

From the 2014 edition, the Canadian administration revised time series back to 2005, using additional data from the Annual Industrial Consumption of Energy, the Annual Survey of Secondary Distributors, the Report on Energy Supply and Demand and the Natural Resources Canada Office of Energy Efficiency. Breaks in time series also appear between 1989 and 1990, due to changes in methodology, incorporated in 2002.

Coal

General notes

The 2022 edition includes revisions to **coal** *production* starting in 2015.

The 2021 edition includes some revised data as the methodology implemented in the previous edition was further refined by the Canadian administration.

The 2020 edition includes revisions for all the time series by the Canadian administration as more accurate data was available.

Significant statistical differences can be observed for several coal products. This is under investigation and further improvements are expected in further editions.

In the 2018 edition, data for Canada were revised back to 2005 following a ten year revision of the Report on Energy Supply and Demand (RESD), the main set of Canadian annual data. The revision standardizes the methodology used for the IEA data submission and has mainly affected the demand side.

In the 2017 edition, due to the extensive revisions of the Report on Energy Supply and Demand (RESD), significant *statistical differences* can be observed for several

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coal products for the period 2005-2015. In the 2016 and 2017 edition, extensive revisions for the period 2005 to 2015 were received as more data became available due to improvements in data collection.

In the 2014 and 2015 editions, some revisions to the 2004 to 2006 data were received in addition to some time series and products for 2007 to 2011.

From the 2014 edition, the Canadian administration revised time series back to 2005, using additional data from the Annual Industrial Consumption of Energy, the Annual Survey of Secondary Distributors, the Report on Energy Supply and Demand and the Natural Resources Canada Office of Energy Efficiency. Breaks in time series also between appear 1989 and 1990, due to changes in methodology, incorporated in 2002.

Due to a Canadian confidentiality law, it is not possible for the Canadian administration to submit disaggregated time series for all of the **coal** types. Between 2002 and 2006, the IEA Secretariat has estimated some of the missing time series. The data for 2007 onwards are given directly as reported, however data may be present in non-representative products, and additionally these ad hoc reclassification methodologies contribute significantly to larger than normal statistical differences across products.

At this point in time, **oil shale and oil sands** data are not submitted, and this energy source is deemed to enter the supply stream as shale oil (**other hydrocarbons**).

Supply

Production of **other bituminous coal** increases considerably in preliminary 2022 data due to the reopening of some mines (Westmoreland's coal valley mine and Vista coal mine) while production of **sub-bituminous coal** decreases due to the closure of other mines (Highvale mine and Sheernees mine).

In the 2023 edition, total *imports* and *exports* as well as imports by origin and exports by destination of **coking coal**, **other bituminous coal** and **coke oven coke** were revised for 2019 and 2020 by the Canadian administration.

Due to confidentiality constraints, from 2014 the breakdown of *production* by type of coal is estimated by the Canadian administration, while *stock changes* and *statistical differences* are estimated since 2001.

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Transformation

In December 2018, Canada announced regulations to phase-out traditional coal-fired electricity by 2030.

Injection of pulverized coal into blast furnaces (PCI) occurs, but is not available for confidentiality reasons. Coals consumed in this manner are reported in the *iron and steel* industry along with other consumption.

Before 1978, **lignite** inputs to main activity producer heat plants are included in final consumption. Starting in 1979, these inputs are included in main activity producer electricity plants.

Consumption

In the 2023 edition, the Canadian administration reported a new consumption of **lignite** in non-energy use for 2020. The exact classification of this use is under discussion and may be subject to changes in the following editions.

In the 2023 edition, the Canadian administration revised the methodology to report disaggregated final consumption of coal in order to better reflect official data while still protecting confidentiality. This led to revisions of non-energy and industry consumption flows of many primary and secondary coal products for 2019 and 2020.

Data of consumption of **anthracite** in the *iron and steel sector* is confidential. The Canadian administration provides an estimate.

Since 2001, consumption of **anthracite** in *non-energy use* is estimated by the Canadian administration.

Due to the unavailability of data, *non-energy use* of **coke oven coke** and **hard coal** is included with final consumption sectors prior to 1978 and 1980, respectively.

Oil

General notes

In the 2026 edition the Canadian administration revised data between 2019 and 2023 due to access to new data.

In the 2024 edition, several breaks can be observed for **petroleum coke** due to the new reporting methodology of the Canadian administration.

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Several breaks in series appear between 2018 and 2019 due to the new Monthly Refined Petroleum Products (MRPP) survey launched by the Canadian administration in the beginning of 2019. The survey, redesigned to better reflect the evolution of the refined petroleum industry, includes greater coverage of all products.

The 2018 edition includes numerous time series revisions for the years 2005-2016. This is due to the ten-year revision of the Report on Energy Supply and Demand, which is the main set of Canadian annual data. The majority of these revisions were applied to the demand side.

In the 2016 edition, the Canadian administration was able to reconcile some historical inconsistencies by reporting inputs and outputs to upgraders. In the supply side, these quantities are reported under **other hydrocarbons**. In the demand side, they are reported under the respective output products (**refinery gas, road diesel,** and **petroleum coke**).

Time series for **other non-specified oil products** may fluctuate as they have been computed as residuals.

Receipts from non-reporting companies are currently represented in the *statistical differences* flow, work is ongoing with the Canadian administration to address gaps in the coverage that lead to increasing *statistical differences*.

Supply

In the 2023 edition, significant shifts in the balances of **refinery gas**, **petroleum coke** and **other oil products** are reported by the Canadian administration from 2019 data onwards, in line with the revisions in the MRPP.

In the 2023 edition, **LPG** *exports* from 2019 onwards have been eliminated, following determination by the Canadian administration that the previous estimation method was overstating the total volume of *exports*.

In the 2022 edition, the Canadian administration no longer reports *imports* of **additives/oxygenates** from 2019 onwards. As these amounts refer to hydrocarbon-based **motor gasoline** blending components, they are therefore included in the *imports* of this oil product.

The Sturgeon refinery began operations in late 2017. The refinery produced its first diesel fuel in December 2017. It primarily processed synthetic crude oil but has successfully transitioned to **bitumen.**

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In the 2018 edition the domestic supply of **crude oil** was revised due overall revisions to the Report on Energy Supply and Demand and the inclusion of additional data sources in the reporting.

From 2014 data the Canadian administration started using customs-based trade data to report **crude oil** *imports*. In the 2017 edition, **crude oil** imports data have been revised back to 2005 following this methodology. Some revisions to *imports* of secondary products have already been made and further revisions are expected.

Condensates and pentanes plus are included in **crude oil** from 2005, in **NGL** 1990 to 2004 and in **LPG** prior to 1990. Historical revisions are pending.

From 2005 primary oil products include direct *imports* of condensates by crude oil producers.

Production of **other hydrocarbons** represents synthetic crude oil produced from tar sands.

From 2005, **other hydrocarbons** from other sources natural gas corresponds to natural gas used for the upgrading of synthetic crude oil (reported under GTL transformation in the natural gas consumption data) and natural gas used to upgrade petroleum products (reported under non-specified transformation in the natural gas consumption data). Revisions to this flow were introduced in the 2019 edition. From 1990 to 2005, these quantities are reported in indigenous production of **other hydrocarbons**. Prior to 1990, they are included in the natural gas supply.

Imports of **other hydrocarbons** from 1994 to 2000 correspond to orimulsion imports from Venezuela.

Refinery output from **gas/diesel oil** and **petroleum coke** includes output from oil sands and upgraders.

The Canadian administration is currently unable to provide a figure for the domestic *production* of **additives**, but is working on solutions which will make this possible. Meanwhile, significant *statistical differences* can be observed for several secondary oil products.

Transformation

In the 2023 edition, the Canadian administration reallocated inputs of **other oil products** for electricity production in main activity producers to **motor gasoline** from 2005 onwards.

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Consumption

In the 2025 edition, **petroleum coke** consumption previously reported under autoproducer electricity has been reallocated towards refinery fuel from 2014 onwards. Additionally, consumption of **petroleum coke** in oil and gas extraction was revised downward. Downward revisions were made in the consumption of **fuel oil** across several sectors including *domestic navigation*, *mining and quarrying*, and *construction* reflecting updated information released by the Canadian administration.

In the 2024 edition, the Canadian administration reported data for energy-use in *wood and wood products* from 2005 onwards for **other kerosene.**

In the 2024 edition, the Canadian administration revised consumption of **gas/diesel oil** for energy-use in *oil and gas extraction* from 2005 onwards.

In the 2023 edition, the Canadian administration reported data for energy-use in *iron and steel* and *chemical/petrochemical* sectors from at least 2017 onwards for **other kerosene**, **gas/diesel oil** and **fuel oil.** Data for previous years remain confidential or not available.

In the 2023 edition, the Canadian administration revised the split of deliveries of aviation fuels between *international aviation bunkers* and *domestic aviation* from 2004 onwards. Furthermore, consumption for military use is reported under *not elsewhere specified (transport)* from 2004 onwards.

In the 2022 edition, the Canadian administration reports **refinery gas, gas/diesel oil** and **petroleum coke** consumption by crude bitumen upgraders in the *oil and gas extraction* sector from 2019 onwards.

In the 2022 edition, the Canadian administration provides newly-available data for petroleum coke consumption for energy-use in *non-ferrous metals*, *chemical and petrochemical*, and *iron and steel* sectors from 2019 onwards. Prior to 2019, they remain confidential.

In the 2021 edition, the Canadian administration has moved the consumption of **aviation gasoline** from *commercial and public services* to *domestic aviation* from 2013 onwards. Similarly, consumption of **jet kerosene** in *non-specified (industry)* has been moved to *domestic aviation* from 2013 onwards.

In 2019, the increase in refinery fuel use of **refinery gas** is due to the inclusion of refinery fuel used by upgraders. Prior to 2019, this is included in the *oil and gas extraction* sector.

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In the 2020 edition in order to increase consistency with IEA's Energy Efficiency Indicators methodology, the Canadian administration has moved the consumption of **motor gasoline** and **gas/diesel oil** from *commercial and public services* to *road transport*. Moreover, consumption of **jet kerosene** in *commercial and public services* has been moved to *domestic aviation*.

Due to confidentiality issues, consumption data for selected products and flows, such as fuel oil and gas/diesel consumption in *iron and steel* from 2009 up to at least 2016, are not available. For the same reason, selected products may include estimates provided by the Canadian administration, such as **fuel oi**l and **bitumen** data for 2014.

In the 2019 edition the data series for consumption in *oil and gas extraction* was revised back to 2005 by the Canadian administration as new data sources meant a more accurate distribution between this sector and mining is now possible.

International marine bunkers are included with inland waterways prior to 1978.

Natural gas

General notes

In the 2019 edition, the Canadian administration proceeded to data revisions from 2005 onwards based on the revised source statistics from Statistics Canada and with the aim of achieving greater consistency with the Energy Efficiency Indicators data submission to IEA.

Supply

In the 2026 edition, *international marine bunkers* figures for **LNG** were estimated by the IEA Secretariat from 2013 onwards. These values were subtracted from exports, as these quantities are used by the vessels, and therefore are not in fact exported.

Indigenous production is measured by the Canadian administration by upscaling the marketable production by approximately 11% to account for own-use in the extraction process.

Associated gas has been estimated by the Canadian administration for 2016 and 2017.

Prior to 2005, n*on-associated gas* production data includes *colliery gas* as well as *associated gas* produced in Alberta.

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Transformation

For 2000, the increase in *main activity producer electricity* is due to new generation plants in Alberta and Ontario.

Due to confidentiality reasons, the Canadian administration estimated **natural gas** consumption in *oil refineries* for the 2014-2017.

Gas-to-liquids (transformation) represents quantities of **natural gas** consumed in the production of synthetic crude oil.

Non-specified (transformation) represents quantities of **natural gas** used for the upgrading of refined oil products.

Consumption

In the 2019 edition, the *oil and gas extraction* consumption was revised back to 2005 in order to more accurately separate it from other mining/extractive activities.

In the 2019 edition, an improved methodology was applied to *industry* sector for 2005 onwards resulting in a share of the *not elsewhere specified (industry)* being allocated to various industrial sub-sectors and creating breaks between 2004 and 2005.

Distribution losses flow is computed as a balancing variable.

Due to confidentiality reasons, the Canadian administration estimated **natural gas** consumption in the following sectors for 2014-2017: *iron and steel*, *non-ferrous metal*, *transport equipment* and *machinery*.

For 2011, the increase consumption by *non-metallic minerals* production is due to switching from **coal** to **natural gas** in cement manufacturing.

Prior to 1990 data for consumption of **natural gas** for *construction* are not available.

Prior to 1978, consumption in *non-specified industry* includes gas used as fuel in *oil refineries*.

Prior to 1978, agriculture is included in *industry*, and no detailed industry sub-sector data are available.

Biofuels and waste

General notes

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In the 2023 edition, some values for **biogases**, **renewable municipal waste** and **non-renewable municipal waste** were revised. The revisions are mainly in the transformation sector and cover the years 1990-2021.

In the 2022 edition, **solid biofuels** were significantly revised starting from 2016 due to the utilization of new data sources. This may lead to data breaks in the transformation sector between 2015 and 2016.

The split of **municipal waste** reported assumes 65% renewable and 35% non-renewable.

The IEA Secretariat has estimated the data for **biogases, industrial and municipal waste** from 1990 to 2004, **biogasoline** (ethanol) from 1998 to 2004 based on information supplied by Natural Resources Canada.

Supply

Canadian **biodiesel** *production* increased significantly in 2014 because a large producer came online at the end of 2013. In 2016 again, there was a big increase in production of **biodiesel** due to a large plant coming online in Alberta. This is also the reason for the increase in export, as Canada exports most of its **biodiesel** to the US.

There were no *exports* of **biogasoline** since 2013.

Consumption

In the 2022 edition, due to the utilisation of new data sources, data breaks are visible between 2004 and 2005 for **solid biofuels**.

Electricity and heat

General notes

In the 2020 edition, the Canadian administration provided revised data back to 2005 based on revised methodologies and sectoral alignments, and to incorporate additional data.

In previous editions, the Canadian administration also undertook revisions of many parts of the electricity time series back to 2005, based on the results of the Report on Energy Supply and Demand in Canada (RESD). In particular, revisions were made on the inputs and outputs of power plants fuelled by combustible fuels

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and on the breakdown of final electricity consumption, resulting in possible breaks in time series.

Supply

In 2019, the Annapolis Royal **tidal** power station closed.

In the 2018 edition, revisions were made to electricity production from **wind** back to 2013.

For 2017 onwards, fluctuations in electricity output from **nuclear** occur in part due to reactor refurbishment works. Staggered maintenance across various reactors is scheduled for Darlington (2017-2027) and Bruce (2020-2034) power generation stations.

Discrepancies occur between respective reported figures for **electricity** trade between Canada and the US from 2016 onwards.

Autoproducer **solar photovoltaics** electricity generation is available from 2016. Prior to 2016, data are included in main activity producers. As a result, a break in series occurs for main activity producer solar generation between 2015 and 2016.

Starting in 2009, a new source has been used for electricity production from **solar**, **wind**, and **tide**. This new source covers production from **solar** and **wind** only from plants with capacity higher than 500 kW.

Heat production includes heat produced by **nuclear** power stations for distribution to other consumers up to 1997.

Electricity production from other sources mainly refers to steam and waste heat.

Transformation

For the 2022 edition, the Canadian Administration submitted revised data for **solid biofuels**, due to the incorporation of data from the Industrial Consumption of Energy survey alongside existing data from the Annual Electric Thermal Generating Stations survey.

For autoproducers generating electricity with process steam produced from **biofuels** and **waste**, the energy required to produce the initial steam is not taken into account by the Canadian administration and as a result the efficiencies are overstated.

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In the 2016 edition of this publication, there was a reclassification from autoproducer to main activity producer for plants fuelled by **biogases** and **municipal waste**.

The breakdown of electricity and heat generation between **natural gas** and **oil products** in main activity producer CHP plants has been estimated by the Canadian administration starting in 1990. This may cause breaks in the time series between 1989 and 1990.

Net electricity production by autoproducers prior to 1990 includes production from combustible fuel sources only.

Inputs of fuels to heat plants are not available for 1979 to 1987.

Consumption

In the 2023 edition, the Canadian Administration used revised consumption data back to 2000, drawing on more detailed sectoral classification data available in the Industrial Consumption of Energy (ICE) survey.

Electricity consumption in *road* refers to consumption in establishments primarily engaged in truck transport services; the operation of urban, interurban and rural transport systems (including urban rail); school buses; charter and sightseeing buses, taxis and limousine services.

In the 2020 edition, data for several sectors were revised back to 2005 to improve accuracy and alignment with ISIC classifications. In particular, data previously reported under *non-specified* sectors were reallocated to specific sectors, and improvements were made to *transmission and distribution losses*. As a result, some breaks may occur between 2004 and 2005.

In 2017, the decrease in **electricity** consumption in the *chemical and petrochemical* sector is partially due to a large consumer having been rotated out of the source sample survey used to compile the data.

Prior to 2005, *transmission and distribution losses* of **electricity** could include *statistical differences* for certain years.

Consumption of **electricity** in *oil and gas extraction* is not available prior to 1987.

Consumption of **electricity** in *coal mines* is not available between 1982 and 1986.

Breaks in the time series occur between 1973 and 1974 in *agriculture and forestry*, and between 1987 and 1988 in the industry sector.

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Chile

Source

Energía Abierta, Comisión Nacional de Energía, Ministerio de Energía, Santiago.

General notes

Data are available starting in 1971.

In the 2017 edition, data for 2014 and 2015 were revised to replace figures previously estimated by the Secretariat.

From 1990, consumption in *paper, pulp and printing* includes *forestry* and consumption in *agriculture* is included in *non-specified industry*. In general, a new methodology has been applied for data since 1990, leading to other breaks in time series between 1989 and 1990.

Coal

General notes

Other bituminous coal data includes **sub-bituminous coal**, if present. For 2024 edition, **sub-bituminous coal** is reported for the first time.

In the 2023 edition, **gas works gas** balance has been estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

Supply

The main iron and steel company in Chile has announced the definitive closure of its operations in 2024, leading to a stop of **coking coal** *imports* and the *indigenous production* of **coke oven coke, coal tar, coke oven gas and blast furnace gas** in 2025.

In the 2023 edition, *stock changes* data for all products and trade data for **coke oven coke** for 2022 were not yet available to the Chilean administration.

In the 2021 edition, *imports* and consumption of **anthracite** are reported for the first time. The time series has been completed back to 2015.

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Consumption

In the 2024 edition, **coke oven gas** was estimated by the IEA Secretariat for the data year 2022 based on the “Balance Nacional de Energía”.

Oil

General notes

There are breaks in time series between 2008 and 2009 due to a change in methodology by the Chilean administration.

Supply

Receipts *from other sources* of **other hydrocarbons** correspond to **natural gas** used in *oil refineries*. These quantities are the results of *not-elsewhere specified transformation* in the balances format.

Consumption

Starting with 2017 reference year data the administration can now identify consumption in *construction* and *agriculture and forestry*. Prior to these quantities were reported under not elsewhere specified.

Natural gas

General notes

The 2017 values for *not elsewhere specified transformation* and *oil refineries* have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

Supply

Chile started reporting *exports* of **natural gas** with 2016 data.

Data representing **LPG** injected into the **natural gas** distribution network are available starting in 2009. They are reported in *from other sources - oil*.

Transformation

For 2009 and 2010, inputs of **natural gas** to *autoproducer CHP* plants were estimated by the Chilean administration. For other years, these inputs are included in *autoproducer electricity* consumption.

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Not elsewhere specified transformation represents **natural gas** that is blended with **refinery gas**.

Consumption

Natural gas used for *oil and gas extraction* is included in gas consumption for energy use in *oil refineries*.

Non-specified transport corresponds to marine transport.

Biofuels and waste

General notes

In the 2024 edition, the 2022 figures have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on a combination of preliminary supply side data, submitted for this cycle and the 2022 energy balances published by the Ministry of Energy.

Supply

In 2021, there is no supply, transformation or energy/end use of **charcoal** and **municipal waste**.

Production of **landfill gas** ceased from 2001 - 2014 as landfill sites stopped producing adequate gas to continue collection.

Transformation

In 2021, the installed surface of solar thermal collectors have been estimated by IEA Secretariat.

A new survey on primary **solid biofuels** causes breaks in *production* and input to *autoproducer CHP plants* between 2011 and 2012.

Consumption

Charcoal production and consumption have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat until 2013. From 2014 data, only **solid biofuels** input to **charcoal** production plant is estimated.

The Chilean administration applied a new revised methodology for *final consumption* of **primary solid biofuels**. This may lead to data breaks in time series between 2013 and 2014.

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Electricity and heat

Supply

Electricity production from **geothermal** started at Cerro Pabellón in 2017.

In 2014, the Chilean administration applied a new methodology in the reporting of electricity generation from **solar photovoltaics** and **wind**, resulting in breaks in time series between 2013 and 2014. Revisions for previous years are pending.

The majority of electricity generation *from other sources* is from a conveyor belt transporting crushed rock from high altitude to lower altitude in a mine. A small amount from waste heat is also included.

Solar thermal heat production has been estimated by the IEA Secretariat using data published by Chilean ministry of energy.

Heat production from **solid biofuels** and **biogas** use in main CHP plants is not available.

Electricity production from autoproducer **hydro** is self-declared, and as such, subject to variation.

Transformation

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat estimated the input (in terajoules) and the electricity output from **sub-bituminous coal, LPG, fuel oil** and **petroleum coke** for main activity producer and autoproducer electricity plants, between 2022 and 2024, to cover certain gaps in the submission of the Chilean administration.

In 2021, the input of **solar thermal** to *main activity producer electricity plants* have been estimated by IEA Secretariat.

For 2019, the increase in electricity output from **natural gas** and the decrease in output from **coal** were due to the closure of some coal-fired power plants, and the resumption of natural gas imports from Argentina.

For 2014, data on inputs to transformation processes were taken from the published energy balance, and the output was estimated based on the efficiency reported in previous years.

Electricity production from **other bituminous coal** includes production from **sub-bituminous coal**.

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Production of **chemical heat** used for electricity generation started in 2013. Besides chemical heat, data for heat production in CHP and heat plants are not available.

Increases in electricity from **natural gas** in 2010 are due to the openings of new LNG terminals.

The split of **electricity** generation by main activity and autoproducer by fuel was estimated by the Chilean administration for the period 1990 to 2003.

The variability of electricity output from **oil products** is in part due to the fact that oil-fired power plants are used for backup generation.

In 2024, the inputs of **solar thermal** to the main activity producer electricity plants declined due to a temporary closure of a concentrated solar power plant.

Consumption

Electricity consumption in *agriculture and forestry* and *construction* are available from 2017. For prior years, data are reported under *industry (non-specified)*.

Electricity consumption in *mining and quarrying* includes coal mining; *industry (non-specified)* includes *food, beverages, and tobacco* and *wood and wood products*; *commercial and public services* include gas works.

Increases in **electricity** consumption in the *road* transport sector from 2014 onwards are the result of a new estimation methodology, while electric vehicles used for the transportation of ores are reported as consumption within the *mining and quarrying* industry.

Disaggregated data on **solar thermal** consumption by sector are not available. Therefore, all consumption is allocated to the *non-specified other* sector.

Prior to 2009, most *statistical differences* are included in *distribution losses*.

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Colombia

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Sources for Biofuels and waste:

Ministry of Mines and Energy, Energy Information Department, Bogotá.

General notes

Data for Colombia are available starting in 1971.

Colombia joined the OECD in April 2020. Colombia submitted questionnaires with data for 2019 starting in 2021 edition.

In the 2026 edition, 2024 data have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on a combination of supply side data submitted to the IEA, and the energy balances published by the Colombian Unidad de Planeación Minero Energética (UPME).

In the 2025 edition, most of the 2023 data have been extracted from the 2023 energy balances published by the Colombian Unidad de Planeación Minero Energética (UPME) or estimated from it.

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2022 and 2021 data have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on a combination of supply side data submitted to the IEA, and the energy balances published by the Colombian Unidad de Planeación Minero Energética (UPME). Historical revisions were not provided and some breaks in the time series can appear for 2018/2019.

Due to the new questionnaire layout used, minor revisions occurred for years 1990-2018, leading to minor breaks in the time series for 1989/1990.

In the 2020 edition, data for **solar photovoltaics** and **biogases** were added, based on new information from Unidad de Planeación Minero Energética (UPME) and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA).

In the 2020 edition, the oil balance was revised based on new information from UPME, Asociación Colombiana del Petróleo (ACP), Refinería de Cartagena and Ecopetrol. Time series for **paraffin waxes**, **bitumen** and **lubricants** are now available from 1992 onwards. **Petroleum coke** data are available from 2016 onwards. Data for **non-specified oil products** are partially estimated by the IEA Secretariat, and include products such as arotar, slop, sulphur and propylene. **Naphtha** is revised from 2008 onwards to reflect UPME and Ecopetrol information on exports and imports. *Transfers* of **naphtha** for crude oil dilution are estimated by the IEA Secretariat. **Crude oil** *stock changes* and *transfers* are revised from 2010 onwards, as well as 2010-2013 supply and refinery input of **crude oil** to take into account the latest information from UPME.

In the 2020 edition, the correction of discrepancies in **biodiesel** and **ethanol** data leads to revisions in **biodiesel**, **ethanol**, **diesel** and **motor gasoline** data from 2005 onwards.

In the 2018 edition, time series for the period 2013-2016 were revised based on new energy balances received from UPME. Breaks in time series may occur between 2012 and 2013.

Coal

General notes

In the 2026 edition, the Colombian administration revised part of the data for recent years, notably regarding the *production* flow for all non-gaseous coal products. In addition, part of 2024 data has been estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on the 2024 energy balances published by the Colombian “Unidad de Planeación Minero Energética (UPME)”, and **other bituminous coal** exports

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breakdown by partner country is not available and will be assessed in subsequent publications.

In the 2024 edition, The IEA Secretariat revised the historical time series of the net calorific value of production for **coke oven coke**, to better reflect information from Colombian producers. As a result, the IEA Secretariat estimated also **coking coal** input in *coke ovens* transformation and **coking coal** *production* for the entire time series, to ensure consistency of the coking coal balance and coke ovens transformation efficiency.

Supply

In the 2024 edition, the IEA Secretariat estimated the *production* of **anthracite, coke oven gas** and **blast furnace** since it was not reported by the country.

In the 2024 edition, the IEA Secretariat estimated the *production* of **bituminous coal** between 2020 to 2022 due to the lack of available information.

In the 2022 edition, **coking coal** *production* was estimated by the IEA Secretariat for the data year 2020.

Consumption

Data for non-energy use is not currently available.

In the 2024 edition, the IEA Secretariat estimated the distribution of demand of **bituminous coa**l in the *industry* sector and *other* sectors for 2022 to avoid breaks in the time series.

In the 2024 edition, the IEA Secretariat estimated the use of **coke oven coke** in the *blast furnace* transformation and the *industry* sector based on OLACDE's report.

In the 2023 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised the 2020 figures of industry consumption for **coking coal** and **other bituminous coal** based on information from the energy balance and the Statistical Bulletin published by UPME.

Oil

General notes

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat estimated most of the data based on the the 2024 energy balances published by the Colombian "Unidad de Planeación Minero Energética (UPME)".

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In the 2025 edition, most of the 2023 data is directly extracted from the energy balance published by UMPE. However, data for petrochemical products (**refinery gas**, **refinery feedstocks**, **naphtha**) and non-energy products (**lubricants, paraffin wax, petroleum coke**, **other oil products**) were estimated by the IEA secretariat.

In the 2022 edition, data for Colombia prior to 1990 in the Oil Information dataset may be different from those in World Energy Statistics due to a change in reporting methodology. The data from 1990 onwards reflect the conventions and methodologies of the IEA/Eurostat/UNECE annual oil questionnaire. As such, there may be breaks between 1989 and 1990.

In the 2021 edition, data for **lubricants** and **paraffin wax** are estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

Supply

In the 2022 edition, the Colombian administration reported stock changes in 2021 for several oil products. The *stock changes* of **crude oil** in 2020 and 2021 may include some missing coverage in *indigenous production*. From 2010, **refinery feedstocks** transferred refer to **naphtha** blended with **crude oil** for dilution at refineries. *Stock changes* of some primary and secondary oil products are estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

Consumption

Crude oil may be used at refineries to support refinery operations. From 1990 onwards, these are reflected in *statistical differences*.

In the 2025 edition, the split of **jet kerosene** between *domestic aviation* and *international aviation bunkers* was estimated by the IEA Secretariat from 1990 onwards.

Natural gas

General notes

In the 2025 edition, the IEA Secretariat made revisions to data dating back to 2006 for many flows in *final consumption* to align them with the historical data of

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the Colombian administration. These changes have caused a break in the time series between 2005 and 2006.

In the 2024 edition, no 2022 **natural gas** data were submitted to the IEA from the Ministry of Mines and Energy, therefore extensive estimations were required to be made by the IEA Secretariat. The estimations were made using a number of different sources including the Colombia Aggregated National Energy Balance, Colombia Natural Gas Market Manager Annual Report, data from other international organizations, and data from the other fuel questionnaires that were submitted.

In the 2023 edition, revisions were made back to 2006 for many flows in *final consumption* to align the data with the historical data of the Colombia administration. This has resulted in a break in the time series between 2005 and 2006.

Biofuels and waste

General notes

In the 2026 edition, 2024 data have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on a combination of supply side data submitted to the IEA, and the energy balances published by the Colombian Unidad de Planeación Minero Energética (UPME).

In the 2025 edition, 2023 data are estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on the 2023 energy balances published by Colombia's Unidad de Planeación Minero Energética (UPME) and OLACDE.

In the 2024 edition, the 2022 data for **municipal waste**, **primary solid biofuels**, **charcoal** and some electricity generation and capacity figures have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on a combination of preliminary supply side data, submitted for this cycle and the 2022 energy balances published by the Colombian Unidad de Planeación Minero Energética (UPME).

2021 data are estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on OLACDE and the Federación Nacional de Biocombustibles de Colombia for **liquid biofuels**.

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Electricity and heat

General

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat has estimated fuel inputs, corresponding electricity generation, and final electricity consumption based on the 2024 energy balance published by Colombia's Mining and Energy Planning Unit (UPME), as the data reported by the country showed efficiencies outside the normal range or were incomplete.

In the 2025 edition, most of the 2023 data are estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on the 2023 energy balance published by UPME.

In the 2025 edition, IEA Secretariat made revision to **electricity** trade in 2019, **electricity** consumption in *not elsewhere specified (energy)* in 2020 and **natural gas** fuel inputs and **electricity** generation by main activity and autoproducer electricity from 2021 onwards based on UPME energy balance.

In the 2024 edition, some 2022 data were estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on the energy balances published by the Colombian Unidad de Planeación Minero Energética (UPME), data submitted by the Colombian Administration and other sources.

In the 2023 edition, 2021 data for fuel inputs and electricity outputs from combustible fuels-fired power plants have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on the 2021 energy balances published by the Colombian *Unidad de Planeación Minero Energética (UPME)* and data submitted by the Colombian Administration.

Supply

From 2019 onwards, due to the lack of detailed electricity *own use* data, net electricity generation and electricity *own use* by source have been estimated based on the total reported net to gross ratio for each year. Revisions are pending.

Transformation

Prior to 2019, inputs of **residual fuel oil**, **gas/diesel oil**, and **other kerosene** to electricity generation are reported under the relevant fuel. However, the

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associated outputs are reported in aggregated format under **other oil products**. Historical revisions are pending.

Data for **blast furnace gas** use in *autoproducer electricity plants* have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

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Costa Rica

Sources

Sources for 2016 onwards:

Balance Energético Nacional, Dirección de Energía, Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía (MINAE), San José

Secretaría Planificación Subsector Energía (SEPSE), San José

Sistema de Información Energética de Latinoamérica y el Caribe. Latin American and Caribbean Energy Organization (OLACDE), Quito, accessed at: https://sielac.olade.org/default.aspx

Generación y Demanda, Informe Anual, Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad, San José, various editions up to 2024.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources up to 2015:

Direct communication with the Ministerio del Ambiente y Energía, San José.

Balance Energético Nacional, Secretaría Planificación Subsector Energía (SEPSE), San José, various editions.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

General notes

Data for Costa Rica are available starting in 1971. For all fuels, data for 2022 are largely estimated by the IEA Secretariat by considering various sources. For 2023, data for **coal** and **oil** were submitted by the country, while data for **electricity** and **renewables** were estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

Costa Rica joined the OECD in May 2021. Costa Rica submitted questionnaires with data for 2020 starting with the 2022 edition.

In the 2026 edition, provisional 2025p was estimated by the IEA Secretariat as no submission was made to the IEA.

In the 2024 edition, data for 2022 for all fuels are largely estimated by the IEA Secretariat by considering various sources.

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In the 2022 edition, data were largely revised across all fuels for years 2016 to 2019, leading to large breaks in 2015/2016.

In the 2020 edition, due to clarification given by Secretaría Planificación del Subsector Energía (SEPSE), data for **coke oven coke** were revised to zero and corresponding figures reported as **petroleum coke**, for use in the cement industry.

In the 2020 edition, **crude oil** *transfers* and *stock changes* are revised between 2013 and 2015 to reflect the blending of remaining **crude oil** inventories with products after the closure of the refinery in 2011. As a result of this revision, **NGL** data is no longer reported. *Transfers* of **fuel oil** to **gas/diesel oil** are estimated in 2016 and 2017, while 2018 *transfers* data is reported by SEPSE.

Data previously reported in *non-specified (other)* consumption of **gas/diesel oil** is now reported in the *construction* sector from 2005.

In the 2019 edition, the IEA integrated revisions received from the country for the years 2006-2016. Most changes are for **primary solid biofuels**.

Coal

General notes

In the 2024 edition, no data were reported, leading to estimate all the values from different sources (UN COMTRADE and OLACDE mainly).

Other bituminous coal and **anthracite** are reported together until 2015 and separated from 2016.

Consumption

In the 2024 edition, 2022 consumption data is estimated based on the 2022 national balance published by OLACDE.

Oil

General notes

In the 2023 edition, the Costa Rican administration revised some data from 2016 onwards as a result of an update to the National Transport Survey that contained

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greater detail of sales made by RECOPE, the state oil company, to direct consumers. Breaks may occur between 2015 and 2016.

Consumption

In the 2024 edition, 2022 consumption data is estimated based on the 2022 national balance published by OLACDE.

In the 2022 edition, non-energy consumption of **bitumen** is reported in *construction* for the time series. Previously, they were reported in *non-energy use in industry/transformation/energy*.

Biofuels and waste

General notes

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat received a submission for biofuels and waste after several cyles, containing data for 2024, but the information provided was incomplete. To avoid breaks in series, the IEA Secretariat estimated missing values and will continue working closely with the “Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía” to establish a coherent and consistent historical time series in the coming cycles.

For the 2025 edition, the IEA Secretariat estimated all the 2023 data based on various secondary sources, as there was no submission of data from the Costa Rica administration.

For the 2024 edition, the IEA Secretariat estimated all the 2022 and 2023 data based on various secondary sources, as there was no submission of data from the Costa Rica administration.

Costa Rica joined the OECD in May 2021 and submitted questionnaires starting with the 2020 data cycle. Historical revisions were provided starting from 2016. Some breaks in the time series can appear for 2015/2016 and the most significant regard **solar photovoltaics**, **solid biofuels** and **charcoal**.

Transformation

CHP auto-producers using **solid biofuels** are classified as electricity auto-producers before 2016.

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Electricity and heat

General notes

For the 2026 edition, the country resumed its reporting and submitted data from 2022 onwards, following several reporting cycles without submissions. Due to efficiencies falling outside acceptable ranges, the IEA Secretariat estimated specific inputs and outputs for **gas/diesel oil**, **solid biofuels**, and **biogases** for the period 2022–2024. In addition, consumption by sub-sector was estimated, as this information was not reported by the country. These estimates were based on the *Annual Report on Electricity Generation and Demand* published by the Costa Rican Institute of Electricity, as well as the *Balance Energético Nacional* prepared by the Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía.

Supply

Due to the lack of detailed electricity *own use* data, net electricity generation and electricity own use by source have been estimated based on the total reported net-to-gross ratio for each year. Revisions are pending.

Thermal electricity generation can show variation as the majority of electricity output is produced from **hydropower** and **wind**.

Transformation

Prior to 2016, inputs of **residual fuel oil** and **non-bio gas/diesel oil** to electricity generation are reported under the relevant fuel. However, the associated outputs are reported in aggregated format under **other oil products**. Historical revisions are pending.

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Czech Republic

Sources

Czech Statistical Office, Prague.

Ministry of Industry and Trade, Prague.

General notes

Due to ongoing review of energy data for 2010-2014, revisions have been made in the 2017 edition. Full details are given under each fuel.

Data are available starting in 1971.

Coal

General notes

Other bituminous coal data include **sub-bituminous coal** for all years if present.

The *production* and use of **gas works gas** ceased in 2020.

In the 2023 edition, the Czech Statistical Office revised **coking coal** and **other bituminous coal** imports for 2019 and 2020 as some **coking coal** was reclassified during resale within the country and consumed as **other bituminous coal**.
In the 2022 edition, calorific values were revised for the historical time series leading to revised input to main electricity producer plants and TES.

In the 2018 edition, data for the Czech Republic were revised back to 2010 based on administrative data causing breaks in time series between 2009 and 2010. These revisions impacted mainly industrial consumption for **lignite**, **BKB** and **other recovered gases**.

In the 2017 edition, **coal** consumption in the *residential* sector has been revised back to 2010 due to a new survey in households made by Czech Statistical Office, creating breaks in time series between 2009 and 2010.

Increased *production* and consumption of **other recovered gases** in 2014 is due to improved tracking of by-products from various transformation processes. Tail gases from the production of carbon black from **coal tar** are reported here, as are

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off gases from the manufacture and cleaning of syngas from **lignite** for an IGCC plant.

Coal which had been previously classified as **sub-bituminous coal** until the 2008 edition is now reported under **lignite** for all years.

Revisions by the Czech administration have resulted in some breaks in time series between 2001 and 2002.

Data for 1990 to 1995 were estimated based on the Czech publication Energy Economy Year Book.

In 1995, town gas production (included in **gas works gas**) ceased.

Since 2010 **BKB** includes multipurpose brown coal dust for both supply and consumption.

Supply

In the 2021 edition, revisions were made for the period 2010-2018 to the consumption of **other bituminous coal** and **lignite** in Main Activity Producer CHP Plants and Main Activity Producer Electricity Plants. Only the structure changed, the total did not change. Revisions were also made to the calorific values of these products and flows for the same time period.

Mining in Lazy Mine was lowered until the closure of the mine in November 2019. This shows in the decrease of production of **coking coal**.

Other recovered gases are combustible gases obtained during the production of **gas works gas** and as a result of chemical processes.

Production *from other sources* of **other bituminous coal** is from coal slurries.

A portion of **other bituminous coal** reported under *from other sources* for the period 2010-2015 correspond to reclassified **coking coal**.

Statistical differences for **coking coal** for the period 2010-2015 are partly due to the reclassification of coking coal to **other bituminous coal**.

Consumption

In 2023, consumption of several products decreased due to a drop in the activity of one of the main iron and steel producers. This concerns mainly **coking coal** input to *coke ovens* and **coke oven coke** input to *blast furnaces*, in transformation sector.

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In the 2023 edition, most of the consumption of **other bituminous coal** in *mining and quarrying* between 2016 and 2020 was removed as the Czech Statistical Office discovered it was *non-energy consumption* already reported in the relevant flow.

In the 2023 edition, a new consumer of pulverized lignite (reported under **BKB**) was identified in *mining and quarrying* sector, from 2011 onwards.

In the 2019 edition, **coke oven gas** in *energy own-use* consumed by electricity, CHP and heat plants was revised for 2016 resulting in a break in the series.

In the 2015 edition, improved reporting enabled revisions to be made for certain **primary coal** consumption flows between 2010 and 2012.

In the 2014 edition, *residential* consumption for the period 1990 through 2011 was revised for **other bituminous coal**, **lignite**, **coke oven coke** and **BKB**, as more accurate consumption data became available.

Due to economic restructuring in consumption in the late 1990s (big state enterprises subdividing and/or privatising and the utilisation of new technologies by businesses), there may be breaks in time series in these sectors.

Oil

General notes

Data prior to 1994 are estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

In 2016 both Czech refineries were affected by accidents which resulted in decreased refinery throughput, increased *refinery losses* and a large decrease in *imports* of **crude oil** offset by increased imports of finished products. The second accident affected the ethylene production unit and led to decreased activity in the *chemical and petrochemical* sector.

In 2017, the units previously affected by accidents were upgraded and operations resumed with increased output.

Supply

Additives *from other sources - renewables* include bioETBE intended for blending with **non-bio gasoline**.

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Transformation

From 2002 data onwards, some amounts of **fuel oil** have been reclassified under **other products**. This change mainly affects the transformation sector.

Consumption

Between 1998 and 1999, breaks in **gas/diesel oil** final consumption time series are due to a new data management system implemented by the Czech administration.

Natural gas

General notes

Between 1993 and 1994 there are some breaks in time series due to a change in the energy balance methodology between former Czechoslovakia and the Czech Republic. Since 1993, data have been officially submitted by the Czech Statistical Office.

Supply

From 2013 all *non-associated gas* production was reclassified as *colliery gas* production.

Transformation

In the 2022 edition, the large increase in inputs for electricity generation in autoproducers is due to the cessation of energy gas production (**gas works gas**) in one company and its replacement by **natural gas**.

In 1996 **natural gas** inputs into *gas works (transformation)* ended.

Consumption

There is a break in time series in the *industry* and *transformation* sectors between 2009 and 2010 due to new available data from distribution companies.

Starting with 2008 data, hydrogen production is reported in *chemical and petrochemical* feedstocks as non-energy use. Up to 2007, *chemical and petrochemical* consumption includes both energy and non-energy use.

Prior to 1994 data in *transport* sector are for former Czechoslovakia.

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Biofuels and waste

General notes

The restructuring of the Czech electricity market leads to breaks in the time series in all sectors between 1998 and 1999.

Data for **municipal waste** and **solid biofuels** are not available prior to 1990, and **liquid biofuels** data are not available prior to 1992.

Supply

The increase in the consumption of **industrial wastes (non-renewable)** in the *non-metallic minerals* sector in 2018 is related to increased demand from cement companies.

Transformation

For 2016 data, an increased excise duty was imposed on **biofuels**, causing a decline in consumption.

In 2016, a main activity producer CHP incineration plant fired by **municipal waste** was in test operation at Chotikov.

Consumption

In the 2017 edition, due to a new survey in households made by the Czech Statistical Office in 2015 (ENERGO 2015), **solid biofuels** consumption in *residential* sector has been considerably revised upwards since 1990.

Hospital waste previously reported as **municipal waste** is reported under **industrial waste** since 2008.

New survey systems cause breaks in final consumption in 1999 and in 2002. Breaks in both supply and consumption of **biofuels** and **wastes** occur again in 2003.

Electricity and heat

General notes

Solar photovoltaics generation was reported entirely under main activity producers until the 2025 edition. In this edition, a portion of main activity producers

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was reclassified as autoproducers for the year 2023, resulting in a data break. Revisions to the historical time series are expected in future editions.

In the 2021 edition, there were revisions for **solar thermal** from 2006 to 2018.

In the 2017 edition, data for the Czech Republic were revised back to 2010 due to the acquisition of new administrative data, allowing access to more accurate and detailed data sources. As a result, there are breaks in several time series between 2009 and 2010.

Data from 1990 onwards have been officially submitted by the Czech administration. This may lead to breaks in time series between 1989 and 1990.

Electricity statistics from 1971 to 1989 have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat except for final consumption and trade which were submitted by the Czech administration.

For 2017, apparent declines in autoproducer heat production by the *chemical and petrochemical* sector, and in consumption by *oil refineries,* occur due to the incorporation of an oil refinery into a neighbouring petrochemical enterprise.

Supply

In the 2024 edition, autoproducer electricity plant using **heat from chemical sources** was reported for the first time, thanks to improving data coverage.

Electricity from **other sources** includes output from ammonia, Styrofoam-derived liquid waste, unipetrol fuel gas, waste heat, and pressure reduction turbines on gas pipelines.

The amount of heat reported under **other sources** is primarily waste heat from the glass industry until 2009.

From 1999 onwards, small amounts of **heat** have been exported to the Slovak Republic.

Transformation

For 2020 data onwards, a new method was used to allocate data between electricity only and CHP plants. This result in some breaks between 2019 and 2020.

In the 2020 edition, a revision of the methodology for reporting the production of autoproducer plants running on **combustible fuels** removed multiple breaks in

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time series between 2009 and 2010 for CHP and electricity-only plants that were introduced in the 2017 edition.

For 2017, **heat** production from *electric boilers* and *heat pumps* is based on new survey data, whereas, data for prior years have been estimated by the Czech administration. As a result, some breaks in series may occur. Historic revisions are pending.

Electricity generated from **waste heat** in CHP plants is included with the total production from **combustible fuels**.

Data on **heat** *own use* and **heat** *imports* start in 2010 and 2009 respectively, following extensive revisions by the Czech administration in the 2017 edition due to the acquisition of new administrative data. Prior to this period, data are not available due to lack of sources.

The production of electricity reported in the category **other fuel sources** refers to electricity produced from turbines driven by the mixture of air, ammonia and other non-coal gases derived from the petrochemical industry.

From 2014, some autoproducer **heat** plants production figures became too small to appear in data collected.

From 2012 data, new autoproducer **heat** plants were added to the data collection, causing a break in time series.

In 2012, a main activity producer electricity plant using **solid biofuels** started to produce also **heat** and was reclassified as main activity CHP plant.

A different reporting methodology used by the Czech administration for **biofuels and waste** causes some breaks in time series between 2002 and 2003.

In 1999 and 2000, various big enterprises have been divided, sold and merged. This causes breaks in the time series of all types of plants.

Industrial waste use in main activity producer electricity plants is included with **solid biofuels** from 1996.

Data on **biogases** and **wastes** used in main activity producer CHP and autoproducer heat plants start in 1993.

Prior to 1990, electricity production in main activity producer CHP and autoproducer CHP plants is included in main activity producer electricity plants.

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Prior to 1990, **heat** *production* excludes heat sold by industry. In addition, heat production prior to 1990 is reported under main activity heat plants because the breakdown by producer and plant type is not available before then.

The breakdown of net **electricity** production by source is not available prior to 1990.

Data on **heat** production, and the corresponding fuel inputs, have been estimated from 1980 to 1989 based on consumption in *residential* and *commercial/public services*. Prior to that, inputs are included in industry.

Consumption

Data on **electricity** consumption by cable cars (reported under *non-specified transport)* are available from 2017.

Data for direct use of **solar energy** are available from 2003.

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Denmark

Source

Danish Energy Agency, Copenhagen.

General notes

In the 2004 edition, major revisions were made by the Danish administration for the 1990 to 2001 data, which may cause breaks in time series between 1989 and 1990.

Coal

General notes

In the 2023 edition, the Danish Energy Agency informed us that they received new data regarding **other bituminous coal** and **coke oven coke** for two years before the latest submission year, and that this is likely to happen also in future cycles. The revisions concerned several flows of **other bituminous coal** balance for the years from 2018 to 2020, including stock change and transformation, and industry use of **other bituminous coal** and **coke oven coke** for 2019 and 2020. Furthermore, several calorific values of **other bituminous coal** were modified from 2019 onwards.

In the 2020 edition, the historical series for **gas works gas** have been revised and set to 0 for all flows. After a revision of the definitions it was concluded that there is no gas works gas transformation taking place in Denmark.

Supply

Trade data for **other bituminous coal** might include transit trade.

A large increase of **steam coal** imports in 2003 was related to a drought in Scandinavia. Thermal power plants were operated more intensively to replace hydro-generated electricity that was consumed in the country. Additionally, more coal-generated electricity was exported to other countries in the region. Significant fluctuations in demand are also evident for other years for similar reasons, including 2006 and 2013, but exist to a lesser extent.

Declines in stocks of **steam coal** stem from extensive deployment of renewable generation technologies and policy to further reduce Denmark's utilisation of coal-

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fired power and implement co-firing with renewable fuels as a part of their *Energy Strategy 2050*.

Oil

General notes

In the 2020 edition, as a result of resolved confidentiality issues, **biogasoline** and **biodiesel** are reported separately from 2012 onwards.

Starting with 2013 data the Danish administration reports products transferred to refinery feedstocks. In previous years refinery output is reported net of product transfers.

Between 1995 and 2004, **other hydrocarbon** imports and inputs to main activity producer CHP plants represent orimulsion.

From 1990 onwards, Greenland and the Danish Faroes are not included in the oil data.

Information on waste oil recycling and final consumption begins in 1989 and is reported in other oil products.

In 1988, consumption of **gasoline type jet fuel** ceased.

As of 1987, separate data for **paraffin waxes** are no longer available.

Prior to 1975, **refinery gas** is reported net of consumption in refineries.

Supply

In the 2023 edition, the Danish administration revised the supply data of **motor gasoline** as early as 2008.

Quantities of other hydrocarbons represent **natural gas** used by refineries.

Transformation

Due to improved survey methods, inputs to electricity and heat generation have been reclassified, causing a break in time series between 1993 and 1994. The oil inputs used in industrial sub-sectors for producing surplus heat, which is delivered to district heating networks, are allocated to these industrial sub-sectors.

In 1994, the marked increase in inputs to CHP production is due to increased electricity exports to Norway.

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From 1974 to 1979, consumption of fuel oil for the CHP production by autoproducers has been estimated.

Consumption

Consumption data are based on a detailed survey sent to companies in Denmark every other year. For non-survey years, the consumption figures are estimated by the Danish Energy Agency

White spirit and **lubricants** deliveries are estimated by Denmark.

For 1994 and 1995, industry detail is based on a new survey.

Prior to 1990, **gas/diesel oil** and **fuel oil** consumption for *fishing* are included in *domestic navigation.*

Natural gas

Supply

In the 2026 edition, the *opening* and *closing stock levels (national territory)* for 2025p exclude **cushion gas**, whereas in previous years, **cushion gas** was included.

In the 2025 edition, the *imports* and *exports* include transit trade, which leads to a significant increase in *imports* and *exports* from 2023 onwards.

Transformation

In 2020 edition, *gas works (transformation)* were revised due to a change in the reporting methodology.

Consumption

The consumption of **LNG** for marine transport and *international marine bunkers* is not reported due to confidentiality.

The breakdown for industrial consumption for the latest year is estimated by the Danish administration using the previous year's *industry* sector sub-sectoral shares and updated the following year.

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Biofuels and waste

General notes

In the 2024 edition, the Danish administration estimated **solar thermal** *final consumption* and **municipal waste** (renewable and non-renewable) *exports* for 2022 as equal to 2021, because these data are not available by the time of the publication. They are likely to be revised in the next editions.

Transformation

In the 2022 edition, the 2020 figure of **heat** generation from **biogas** heat autoproducer plants has been estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

From 2012, **biodiesel** *production* is confidential and combined with *imports*.

Consumption

In the 2024 edition, consumption of **biogases** in *road* transport between 2018 and 2021 has been revised to 0 due to new available information and to avoid double counting of quantities already injected in the natural gas grid.

In the 2020 edition, the consumption of **municipal wastes** in the *commercial and public services* sector for 2017 data was revised.

In the 2016 edition, the Danish administration revised energy consumption in industry sectors causing some breaks in **solid biofuels** consumption between 2010 and 2011.

The data on the consumption of **municipal waste** in the industry sector are delayed by one year and the Danish administration duplicates the previous year's data until the data become available.

The Danish administration estimates the growth in consumption of **solid biofuels** in the *industry* sector for the most recent year based on the growth in the *transformation* sector.

Electricity and heat

General notes

In the 2025 edition, the Danish administration revised fuel input and electricity and heat generation for several products and types of producers from 2021 onwards.

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In the 2020 edition, there were revisions from 2010 to 2017 for **solid biofuels**, **biogases** and **solar thermal**.

Heat data are not available prior to 1976.

Supply

For 2019 data, the increase in heat output from **electric boilers** and **heat pumps** was due to the opening of new facilities. This also contributed to an increase in the coefficient of performance for heat pumps between 2018 and 2019.

In 2017, the declines in **electricity** and **heat** output from **other bituminous coal** and the corresponding increases in output from **solid biofuels** are attributable to fuel switching in co-fired plants.

The amount of **heat** reported under *other sources* is heat recovered from industrial processes and sold for district heating.

Heat produced for sale by *heat pumps* starts in 1994.

Geothermal and **solar heat** production for sale is available from 1989.

From 1984 onwards, small amounts of **heat** have been imported from Germany.

The production of electricity from **wind** is available from 1978.

Transformation

Efficiency of **solid biofuels** autoproducer **heat plants** dropped in 2022. Revisions are pending.

Fish oil used in main activity producer heat plants is included with **solid biofuels**.

Due to the high number of heating companies burning wood chips that are equipped with boilers with flue-gas condensation, the solid biofuels heat plants show a high efficiency. The efficiency decline evident in 2016 was due to two less efficient plants switching to biofuels.

For some years, heat plants fired by **natural gas**, **municipal waste**, **solid biofuels**, **biogases**, and **other oil products** show efficiencies greater than 100%, on a net calorific value basis, due to the use of condensing boilers and other flue gas condensation technologies that recover the latent heat of vaporisation. Inclusion of small quantities of heat output from **oil** used alongside **municipal waste** in data for municipal waste may also affect efficiencies.

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Biodiesels and **biogasoline** consumption for electricity and heat production are reported under **other liquid biofuels**, for confidentiality reasons.

Data for **other liquid biofuels** main activity heat plants are available back to 1994.

Consumption

In the 2025 edition the Danish administration revised *industry* consumption of **heat** by sub-sectors for the entire time series, while total *industry* consumption remained unchanged, due to new available information.

For 2020, the breakdown of **electricity** and **heat** *total final consumption* is estimated by the Danish administration based on 2019 data and will be revised in the following reporting cycle once their new industry survey results are released.

In the 2016 edition, the Danish administration revised **electricity** and **heat** consumption in the *industry* sector from 1990.

Transmission and distribution losses of **electricity** are calculated as a residual.

The direct use of **solar thermal** energy is available from 1978.

Electricity consumption in *non-specified industry* includes consumption in district heating plants and for the distribution of electricity.

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Estonia

Source

Statistics Estonia, Tallinn.

General notes

Data for Estonia are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union.

In the April 2026 edition, a break in series is observed between 2023 and 2024 due to methodological changes in data collection in the country.

Coal

General notes

In the 2026 edition, **oil shale** data reported for 2025p show a significant increase both for *production* and *supply*. While all 2025 data are provisional, this trend in particular may be subject to revision in future editions as additional information becomes available.

Fuels reported as **coke oven gas** and **gas works gas** are the gaseous by-products of **oil shale** liquefaction. Shale oil production has two technologies: solid heat carrier (SHC) and gas generators (GG). SHC output byproduct (in addition to oil shale) is semi-coke oven gas, which is categorized under **coke oven gas**. The GG byproducts (in addition to oil shale, fenols) are generator gas, which is categorized under **gas work gas** and semi-coke, which is categorized under **coke oven coke**. Inputs of **oil shale** to *coal liquefaction plants* are the inputs for retorting in liquefaction plants. These definitions and classification were applied to all the time series, back to 1990, in the 2024 edition.

In the 2024 edition, the Estonian administration revised **oil shale** inputs in the transformation sector since 1990. Thanks to these revisions, the IEA Secretariat is now reporting an aggregated input to *coal liquefaction plants (transformation)* instead of a breakdown between *coke ovens*, *gas works* and *coal liquefaction plants* as was done in previous editions.

In the 2023 edition, the IEA Secretariat has further aligned the reporting of calorific values of **oil shale** to the figures provided by the Estonian administration. This led to revisions in energy terms of production and demand flows for 2019 and 2020

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and of all types of electricity and heat producers but main activity electricity plants from 1990 onwards.

In the 2023 edition, the Estonian administration revised **peat** *production*, *stock changes* and *consumption* in main activity producer heat plants for 2020 due to new available information.

In 2019, the *production* and *consumption* of **oil shale** decreased significantly. This was due to two factors: CO2 and Russian electricity prices made the power generation from this fuel less accessible to the market; and at the same time Estonia was developing a strategy to reduce the direct burning of oil shale for electricity production.

In the 2013 edition, data for **oil shale** *production* for the period 1991 to 1997 were revised to match Estonian GHG National Inventory values. *Consumption* data remained unchanged.

Supply

Indigenous production of **peat products** stopped in 2017.

Oil

General notes

In the 2025 edition, **fuel oil** inputs to main activity heat plants in 2022 include **fuel oil** produced from **oil shale**.

In the 2021 edition, the Estonian administration submitted some revisions for *residential* consumption data and corrections in the historical time series. This affects **gas/diesel oil**, in particular.

In 2012 data, breaks in time series occur for trade figures, now including re-exports, and for international bunkers.

For 1990 to 2007, oil data are based on direct communication with Statistics Estonia and UNECE.

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Natural gas

Consumption

Consumption reported under *not elsewhere specified (energy)* represents consumption of different activities of companies in the energy sector (NACE 35) for own uses without transformation.

There are inconsistencies in the time series for *residential* consumption as this sector is computed as a residual.

In 2014 Estonia's main company in the *chemical and petrochemical* sector ceased activity, resulting in no *non-energy use* of **natural gas**.

In 2009 Estonia's main producer of fertilisers ceased activity, resulting in a sharp decrease in the *non-energy use* of **natural gas**. The plant reopened in 2012.

Biofuels and waste

General notes

In the 2021 edition, revisions were made in main activity producers burning **municipal wastes** from 2015 to 2018.

In the 2021 edition, revisions were made in electricity plants burning **solid biofuels** in 2017 and 2018.

In the 2021 edition, revisions were made in main activity producers burning **industrial waste (non-renewable)** from 2016 to 2018.

In the 2021 edition, there were revisions in the *non-metallic minerals* sector from 2015 to 2018 for **industrial waste (non-renewable)** and **municipal wastes**.

In the 2021 edition, there was a revision in the *wood and wood products* sector for **primary solid biofuels** (excluding **charcoal**) in 2017.

Data for **biogases** include **landfill gas** starting in 2005.

Electricity and heat

General notes

In the 2022 edition, the Estonian Administration revised historical data, in particular, for **oil shale**, **coke oven gas**, and **gas works gas**, in order to better

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align data with that reported by companies under the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS).

Transformation

In 2019, electricity output from **oil shale** decreased. This was in part due to higher carbon pricing, and the availability of low cost electricity imports.

In the 2020 and 2021 editions, reporting methodologies were aligned with the requirements for physical energy flow accounts (PEFA). As a result, some breaks in series occur between 2015 and 2016. In particular, for **renewable municipal waste**, **coke oven gas**, and **industrial waste**.

Electricity output from **solar** is available from 2016.

Fuels reported as **coke oven coke** and **gas works gas** are the solid and gaseous by-products of **oil shale** liquefaction, and main activity heat and electricity generation from these fuels is tightly associated with liquefaction plants.

Inputs of **fuel oil** and **gas works gas** to transformation processes include **shale oil**.

In the 2018 edition, the surge in main activity heat from **solid biofuels** was related to reclassification from autoproducer heat plants, where previously autoproducer own use heat and associated fuel inputs are not reported, and the fuel consumption appears in the main economic activity of the autoproducer.

From 1990 to 1999, some of the **electricity** and **heat** production are reported under **other oil products** while the inputs are reported under the individual fuels.

Consumption

From 2021 onwards, **electricity** consumption previously reported under *transport (non-specified)* is reported *commercial and public services*.

Electricity consumption in the *non-specified (energy)* sector includes consumption in the Classification of the Economic Activities in the European Community (NACE) 3512 and 3513 categories.

Electricity consumption in *road* mainly refers to trolley buses.

Trade

For electricity, trade data are reported on the basis of commercial transactions. Therefore, data may not reflect actual physical exchanges, or include all trade

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partners. The Estonian Administration hopes to revise these data in a coming cycles.

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Finland

Source

Statistics Finland, Helsinki.

General notes

In 2014, a new survey system and a reclassification of the data lead to breaks in the time series between 1999 and 2000 for most products and sectors. The new survey system is more detailed and has better product coverage, especially in electricity, CHP and heat production, as well as in industry.

Coal

General notes

Peat stock changes are calculated as the difference between supply and consumption.

Other recovered gases refer to the gaseous by-products of the ferrochrome production process.

Coal tar used for non-energy purposes or exported is not reported in neither production nor consumption.

Since 2023, imports for **coking coal** and **other bituminous coal** are not reported anymore due to confidentiality requirements.

In the 2015 edition, revisions were received for some consumption flows of **other bituminous coal** and **coke oven coke**, while **other recovered gases** (from ferrochromium manufacture) were reported separately for the first time, with revisions back to 2000. Prior to 2000, off-gases from ferrochromium manufacture are included in **blast furnace gas**, and inputs of **coke oven coke** for ferrochromium manufacture in inputs to *blast furnaces* instead of *non-specified transformation*.

Prior to 2008, **peat products** are included with **peat** data.

A large increase of steam coal imports in 2003 is related to a drought in Scandinavia. Thermal power plants were operated more intensively to replace hydro-generated electricity that is consumed in the country. Additionally, more coal-generated electricity was exported to other countries in the region.

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The increase of **other bituminous coal** inputs into main activity producer electricity plants from 1993 to 1994 was due to coal replacing imported electricity and hydro power.

Production of **gas works gas** ceased in April 1994.

Hard coal data prior to 1978 may include sub-**bituminous coal**.

Supply

Peat products refer to peat briquettes and pellets, which were supplied from old stocks for 2019 and 2020.

Transformation

In the 2023 edition, **anthracite** consumption was reallocated from “Not elsewhere specified (Transformation)” to final consumption in iron and steel industry from 2013 to 2017 according to IRES guidelines on the reporting of coal products used as reductants (mostly for the manufacture of iron and steel).

The consumption of **other bituminous coal** in the energy sector (own use in electricity, CHP and heat plants) covers the use of coal in the pilot phase of a new power plant (the amount of coal was not used for producing any useful heat or electricity).

In 2017, the consumption of coal in main activity producer electricity plants decreased considerably following the move of a large plant to the national capacity reserve.

The significant increases and decreases of **other bituminous coal** inputs into *main activity producer electricity plants* from year to year are due to coal replacing imported **electricity** and **hydropower**.

Likewise, **peat** production is highly dependent upon favourable weather conditions and the pricing of other fuels. The decrease in **peat** and **other bituminous coal** usage in main activity electricity plants in 2008 was due to record electricity generation from hydropower plants. A similar circumstance occurred in 2012.

The first coking plant started operation in 1987, hence *imports* of **coking coal** and *production* of **coke oven coke** and **coke oven gas** started in that year.

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Consumption

In the 2023 edition, the Finnish administration introduced the reporting of **blast furnace gas** in *not elsewhere specified (energy industry own use)* from 2015. This quantity covers the amount of **blast furnace gas** used to support the energy consumption of the preparation process of the PCI-coal injection.

Some consumption of **other bituminous coal** is reported for the first time in 2019 as *energy industry own use*. This covers the use of coal in the pilot phase of a new power plant (the amount of coal was not used for producing any useful heat or electricity).

Food, tobacco and beverages reports 1kt consumption of **coke oven coke** in 2019 after zero in 2018. This is due to rounding (2018: 0,46 kt and 2019: 0,72 kt).

Oil

General notes

In the 2024 edition, net calorific values (NCVs) lead to gains in energy terms in oil refineries for 2023. Finland and the IEA secretariat are currently investigating the issue and may revise NCVs in the future.

In the 2023 edition, the Finnish administration revised the output and refinery fuel use of **refinery gas** from 2007 onwards to exclude gas by-products.

In spring 2015, the Porvoo refinery had the largest shut down in its history for maintenance works. This is the reason for the large decrease in refinery throughput in 2015.

In 2014, the Finnish administration revised the time series for **refinery gas** from 2000 and included flaring of petrochemical gases under *distribution losses.*

Prior to 2002, **petroleum coke** used as *refinery fuel* was included with **refinery gas.**

In 1995, there is a break in time series for **oil products** trade due to the aligning of the National Board of Customs trade data collection system with the European Union's Intrastat system.

Other hydrocarbons reported under *from other sources natural gas* correspond to hydrogen used in refineries, also represented as the output of *non-specified transformation* in the balances format.

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Supply

In the 2025 edition, the Finnish administration discontinued the reporting of non-biofuel additives supply series (imports and refinery intake) and did not input any value for 2023. Those quantities were indeed double counted in the refinery feedstocks products. Further revisions of the whole additives time series are expected in the next edition.

In 2021, refinery output declined due to a 12-week refinery maintenance outage.

Consumption

In the 2023 edition, the Finnish administration acquired more accurate information and revised the **gas/diesel oil** consumption in the *agriculture and forestry* from 2010 onwards. This also affected figures in *not elsewhere specified (industry)* sector as the previously unknown quantities of agricultural consumption were partly allocated to this sector.

Data on non-energy transformation of **naphtha** in the petrochemical sector is now available from 1990 onwards.

Due to a new calculation model, there is a break in **fuel oil** consumption in *other* sector between 1998 and 1999.

Natural gas

General notes

There have been major changes in the natural gas operating environment in Finland during 2022 and 2023 due to changes and disruptions in the supply of natural gas and LNG.

In 2023 and 2024, Finland was a net exporter of **natural gas** via pipelines and relied on **LNG** *imports*. Exported natural gas is regasified LNG.

From 2025 edition, on-grid liquefied biogas (LBG) amounts sold via mass-balance guarantees-of-origin certificates used in road transport have been included under the natural gas balance and excluded from the renewables biogas balance. Imported Gurantees-of-Origin LBG has been included under the natural gas balance imports and excluded from the renewables biogas balance.

Finland imports LNG since September 2016. Before 2018 there was only one company operating in this market, LNG supply data was thus confidential and excluded from the supply side flows.

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Between 1999 and 2000 there are some breaks in the time series due to a new survey system and a reclassification of the data.

Supply

Data for *international marine bunkers* consumption started being reported in 2017.

The opening and closing stock levels data are confidential and *stock changes* data for 2017 are estimates by the Finnish administration.

Transformation

Non-specified transformation data represent **natural gas** used for hydrogen manufacture. This hydrogen is used for hydrodesulphurization and hydrocracking in oil refineries

Consumption

In the 2025 edition gas leakage caused by Balticconnector pipeline is included under transmission losses.

In the 2025 edition, the consumption of **biogas** in *road transport* was removed due to uncertainty about the amount of **biogas** used in *transport*.

In the 2023 edition, an update to methodology related to the hydrogenation process in refineries resulted in revisions to *not elsewhere specified (transformation), oil refineries,* and *distribution losses* back to 2007.

In the 2023 edition, revisions were made to *chemical and petrochemical* and *agriculture and forestry* sectors back to 2015.

Distribution losses include the quantities of boil-off **natural gas** originating from the natural evaporation of **LNG** in tanks.

Not elsewhere specified (transport) includes **LNG** consumption for *domestic navigation*.

Since 1995 data, the breakdown between *residential* and *commercial and public services* is available due to a new system of data collection.

Prior to 1989, **natural gas** consumption in *residential* and *agriculture and forestry* sectors had been estimated by the Finnish administration.

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Biofuels and waste

General notes

In 2023 edition, **solid biofuels** trade methodology was revised. The administration reported that the new estimation method was developed in cooperation with the Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke) and that was not possible to revise the time series before 2018. Therefore, data breaks might appear between 2017 and 2018

Prior to 2004, **industrial waste** also included other energy forms such as hydrogen, heat from chemical processes, natural gas and blast furnace gas.

Data for **biogases** and **industrial waste** are available from 1996.

Supply

Due to confidentiality, the **biodiesel** *production* includes *trade* figures and *stock changes* starting with 2015 data. **Biogasoline** *imports* for the same time period cover *production*, *exports* and *stock changes*.

In the 2024 edition, for the first-time *imports* of liquified **biomethane** have been reported, for 2022.

Transformation

The use of **charcoal** in *blast furnaces* started in 2018 on a test basis.

The amount of **biodiesel** used for blending with diesel fell greatly in 2016 after record levels for the past two years. Annual variation in the consumption of biofuels is possible and caused by Finland's biofuel legislation, which gives distributors the possibility to fulfil the bio-obligation flexibly in advance.

Consumption

In the 2024 edition, the increase of **industrial waste** consumption in *commercial and public services* for 2022 is due to the use of plastic waste as fuel for a new plant.

In 2023 edition, a plant consuming **industrial waste** and **municipal waste** were reclassified from *not elsewhere specified* to *commercial and public services* for the entire time series starting in 2000 and 2008, respectively. Starting in 2017, the large increase of **biogas** consumption in the *paper, pulp and printing* industry is

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due to a change in process in the industry. Wood was gasified and replaced natural gas or oil.

In the 2026 edition, several **biogas** flows were revised by Statistics Finland for the period 2018 to 2023 due to newly available information.

In the 2026 edition, 2024 data for heat and electricity plants using **biogases, non-renewable municipal waste** and **industrial waste** show variations in efficiencies due to rounding issues.

Electricity and heat

Supply

In the 2025 edition, **electricity** produced by combustible fuels for 2023 decreased with a new nuclear power plant in operation, as well as more hydropower and wind capacity. CHP production of heat decreased since the demand for CHP electricity decreased given that new production from non-combustible sources became available. **Heat** production therefore shifted to heat-only plants.

In the 2025 edition *heat pumps* production has been allocated to main activity producers and autoproducers for years 2022 and 2023 thanks to new data availability.

For the 2023 edition, heat production by autoproducers in NACE divisions 36-38 was reallocated from *industry (non-specified)* to *commerical and public services.*

Electricity production in Finland is affected by connection to the Nord Pool power exchange. In periods of high rainfall, it is more economic to import electricity from other Nordic countries than to produce it. Therefore, production and trade are subject to variability.

Net and gross **heat** production are equal, no own use is reported. Heat production in Finland is reported as net.

Other sources include hydrogen, purchased steam, and heat recovered from flue gas scrubbers. For 2017, the increase in heat production from other sources is due to the reporting of heat recovered from flue gas scrubbers for the first time.

The increasing **heat** production from *heat pumps* in 2007 and 2008 is from the new Katri Vala district heating and cooling plant.

Heat from chemical processes and associated electricity generation are available from 2000.

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Transformation

Biodiesel used in all plant types is reported under **gas/diesel oil**.

In the 2026 edition, several products – such as **industrial waste**, **non-renewable municipal waste**, **biogases** and some **oil products** – reported in different plants for 2024 out-of-range or highly variable efficiencies due to rounding small input or output values to zero decimals. The country plans to report figures with three decimal places in future cycles to avoid such distortions.

In 2022, **refinery gas** input to main activity heat plants was partially replaced by fuel gas produced from **naphtha** and **LPG**.

For 2020 onwards, data for plants containing at least one CHP unit have been reported under CHP. Prior to 2020, electricity plants data may include some CHP plants operating in electricity only mode, and heat plants data may include some CHP plants operating in heat only mode.

In the 2017 edition, fuel inputs and heat production from **peat** main activity heat plants have been revised since 2000 as new data became available for small peat heat plant units.

In the 2016 edition, the allocation of **solar photovoltaics** between main activity and autoproducer plants was revised.

From 2014 data, an autoproducer in the field of *iron and steel* industry running on **coke oven gases** and **blast furnace gases** was sold and is now reported as main-activity producer.

The increase in heat production from **municipal waste** in 2014 is due to the opening of a new plant.

In 2014, the new consumption of **other liquid biofuels** in main activity electricity plant corresponds to biopyrolysis oil made from wood chips.

Data on **peat products** electricity and heat generation are available since 2008. Prior to that, they are included in **peat**.

Heat output from autoproducer CHP plants is available starting in 1996 and from autoproducer heat plants starting in 2000; corresponding inputs may be under-reported.

Before 1999, all electricity production from autoproducers running on **fuelwood** is allocated to CHP plants.

Electricity and heat production from **biogases** are available from 1996.

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Prior to 1992, outputs from the use of **combustible renewables and waste** to generate electricity and/or heat were included in peat. Therefore, the IEA Secretariat estimated the breakdown of outputs from **municipal waste** and **solid biofuels** based on reported inputs.

Inputs of **liquid fuels** and **natural gas** to CHP plants are included with the inputs of these fuels to main activity producer electricity only and heat only plants prior to 1978.

Electricity production from **biofuels and waste** is not available between 1974 and 1976.

Consumption

Electricity consumption in *road* is based on estimates by the Finnish VTT research centre, and includes all electricity consumption by electric vehicles, both 100% electric vehicles and plug-in hybrids.

In the 2017 edition and following, an extended review of NACE sector encoding by the Finnish administration resulted in the revision of the sectoral **heat** consumption time series back to 2007, leading to breaks in time series between 2006 and 2007 in some heat consumption sectors.

In 2016, the production of **heat** by autoproducers in the *oil refineries* sector ceased, following a change of ownership of some plants and their reclassification as main activity producers. This reclassification also resulted in an increase in reported heat consumption by oil refineries, as heat previously produced and consumed by oil refineries is now purchased.

Between 2013 and 2014, **heat** consumption in the *paper, pulp and printing* sector shows an apparent decline because a power plant came under the ownership of a paper and pulp company.

A new survey of the *agriculture and forestry* sector leads to breaks in the **electricity** consumption between 2007 and 2008.

The split of **heat** consumption in the different industry sectors is available starting from 2007. Prior to that, it is aggregated in *not elsewhere specified - industry*.

Prior to 2000, consumption of **heat** in consumption in *agriculture/forestry* and *commercial and public services* is included under *not elsewhere specified - industry.*

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Consumption of **electricity** in the industry sub-sector *machinery* includes consumption in *transport equipment* prior to 1995.

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France

Source

Ministère de la Transition Écologique et Solidaire, Paris.

General notes

In the 2018 edition, data for France were revised back to 2011 following changes in methodology and procedures used by the energy statistics sub-department (SDSE) within the Ministry for the ecological and inclusive transition. As a result, the revisions, to bring the reporting more in line with the international standards, impacted all fuels. Additional details are given under each fuel.

From 2012, the energy consumption is more detailed due to a more precise national survey.

From 2011 data onwards, France now includes Monaco, and the following overseas departments (Guadeloupe; French Guiana; Martinique; Mayotte; and Réunion); and excludes the overseas collectivities (New Caledonia; French Polynesia; Saint Barthélemy; Saint Martin; Saint Pierre and Miquelon; and Wallis and Futuna).

Coal

General notes

Since 2021, due to confidentiality reasons the balance of **coking coal** is merged with **other bituminous coal**. In particular, consumption of **coking coal** in *coke ovens (transformation)* is reported in **other bituminous coal** consumption in *blast furnaces (transformation)*.

Due to confidentiality reasons, some demand flows have been merged for the products **coke oven coke, other bituminous coal** and **anthracite**, starting in 2020. Those aggregations are: *paper, pulp and printing*, *food, beverage and tobacco*, and *not elsewhere specified -industry*; *iron and steel*, *machinery, non-ferrous metals* and *non-metallic minerals*. Also, *production* of **coke oven coke** is merged with *stock change* of **coke oven coke**.

Due to confidentiality reasons, some demand flows have been merged for the products **lignite** and **BKB**, starting in 2020. The flows merged are *iron and steel*,

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chemical and petrochemical, *non-ferrous metals*, *non-energy use* and *non-metallic minerals*.

Due to confidentiality reasons, **blast furnace gas** includes **blast furnaces gas**, **coke oven gas** and **other recovered gases** from 2018 onwards. This aggregation may lead to unusual figures and efficiencies in the energy balance and CO2 emissions.

The losses of **blast furnace gas**, **coke oven gas** and **other recovered gases** are included under *statistical differences* until 2016. From 2017 onwards these losses are reported under *other energy uses*.

In 2018 edition, the calorific value of **coking coal** has been revised in agreement with Eurostat and the IEA. The revision was made for the period 1990 to 2016.

In the 2017 edition, the French administration undertook comprehensive revisions on sectoral coal consumption back to 2011. Starting this edition, new information became available for **anthracite**, **BKB** and **other recovered gases**.

From 2012, the energy consumption is more detailed due to a more precise national survey.

Prior to 2011, **other manufactured gases** (oxygen steel furnace gas) are included in **blast furnace gas**.

For 1989 to 1998, the IEA Secretariat has estimated industry consumption based on *Consommations d'Energie dans l'Industrie*, SESSI.

Prior to 1985, consumption of colliery gas is included with the use of **coke oven gas** by autoproducers.

Hard coal data prior to 1978 may include **sub-bituminous coal.**

Supply

In the 2023 edition, for the year 2021 and preliminary 2022 data the *production* of **coke oven coke** has been merged with *stock changes* for confidentiality reasons.

Transformation

In the 2021 edition, revisions were made on the split of **other bituminous coal** between main activity producer electricity plants and main activity producer CHP plants for the period 2011-2018.

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In the 2021 edition, following a methodological change, a power plant was reallocated from main activity producer to autoproducer. Hence, there is no more figure for **other manufactured gases** in the first. This was done for 2018 and 2019.

In 2017 the use of **other bituminous coal** into transformation for electricity increased by more than 20% to compensate lower generation from nuclear and hydro plants.

In 2016 the company that consumed **blast furnace gas** for electricity and heat generation ceased its activity.

Consumption

In the 2024 edition, the IEA Secretariat qualified all the demand of **other bituminous coal** for 2023 preliminary data as not available because it is not possible to perform some methodological adjustments regarding *blast furnaces transformation* use and *iron and steel* final consumption without the full commodity balance.

In the 2018 edition, the split of energy consumption between the *residential* sector and the *commercial and public services* sector has been revised back to 1990 by the French administration for **other bituminous coal**, **lignite**, **coke oven coke**, **BKB** and **patent fuel**.

Blast furnace gas and **coke oven gas** used for energy purposes in *blast furnaces* are no longer reported under the *iron and steel* industry. As of the 2018 edition these quantities are reported under the *energy* sector.

Final consumption in industry is estimated by the Secretariat from 1986 to 2001 for some products.

Oil

General notes

In the 2026 edition, the French administration revised supply and consumption data from 2010 onwards mainly for **residual fuel oil**. The remaining *statistical differences* for this product are being monitored and are under discussion with the French administration.

In the 2021 edition, the French administration revised the deliveries of **gas/diesel oil** and **fuel oil** for *international marine bunkers* and consumption in *domestic*

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navigation from 2011 onwards as a result of a change in methodology and improved data for the overseas territories.

Statistical differences observed for **motor gasoline** and **naphtha** are partly due to the absence of a specific naphtha category in the customs classification.

Statistical differences appear for other products as a result of different definitions used for this residual category between the customs, refineries, power plants and petrochemical industry.

From 2013, information is available for *imports* of condensates used by the petrochemical sector. These are reported under imports of NGL, interproduct transfers of NGL to other oil products, and consumption of other products.

From 1991, **additives and oxygenates** data are available.

Supply

The high statistical difference for **fuel oil** is under investigation by the French administration and revisions are expected in future cycles.

In the 2024 edition, the French administration started reporting supply and deliveries of **bio jet kerosene.**

Due to classification issues noted by the French administration, there is a large statistical difference for **other kerosene** in 2020.

Breaks in *trade* and *transfers* of **refinery feedstocks**, **naphtha**, **gas/diesel oil** and **fuel oil** occur in 2020 due to new reallocation following customs information obtained by the French administration.

The decrease in output of **naphtha** in 2019 is due to refinery maintenance shutdowns, particularly of the Grandpuits refinery with the drilling of the Ile-de-France pipeline (PLIF).

Higher than usual seasonal maintenance in the spring of 2018 impacted refinery intake and output.

From 2009, transfers of **kerosene type jet fuel** to **white spirit** correspond to kerosene used as a base for making white spirit.

From 2008 data, refinery intake of **refinery feedstock** and refinery output of **refinery gas** output figures exclude natural gas used in the steam reformer of the Gonfreville refinery.

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From 2008 data, **ethane** refinery output is reported

From 2002 data onwards, ethylene produced in Lacq is not included in NGL.

From 1998 data, a different treatment of transfers was adopted. Imported oil products needing further refinery processing are no longer reported as **refinery feedstock** imports but as oil product imports and products transferred. **Fuel oil** includes part of the amounts previously reported in **other oil products** from 1999 and various other products from 2001.

Transformation

Starting in 2012, separate data on main activity heat plants inputs are available.

Consumption

In the 2026 edition, the French administration revised the sectoral breakdown of oil product consumption for 2011-2023. Notably, the majority of **residual fuel oil** consumption previously reported under domestic navigation was reallocated to international marine bunkers.

In the 2023 edition, the French administration reallocated the consumption of **petroleum coke** in *non-ferrous metals* from energy use to non-energy use from 2011 onwards. There is no change to total inland demand as a result.

In the 2021 edition, the French administration revised the consumption split of **kerosene type jet fuel** between *international* and *domestic aviation* from 2011 onwards, taking into account non-commercial flights and resulting in an increase in the consumption share for *domestic aviation*.

From 2018, due to a reclassification of a power plant from the main electricity production sector to the chemicals sector, a decrease in inputs of **refinery gas** for main activity plants for CHP production is observed and complemented by an increase in its consumption for energy use in the *chemical and petrochemical* sector.

From 2018, consumption of **gas/diesel oil** in bakeries is reported in *food, beverage and tobacco.* In previous years, this consumption is included in *commercial and public services* sector.

In 2018, there is a decrease in deliveries to the petrochemical sector due to plant shutdowns for maintenance.

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The breakdown between *international marine bunkers* and *domestic navigation* is estimated by the French administration.

Between 2005 and 2006, a break is visible in **LPG** time series, as consumption from one chemical company was re-classified from energy use to non-energy use. Breaks in **LPG** time series also appear in 2001 due to improved data collection.

From 2000 data, **petroleum coke** consumption in the *non-ferrous metals* industry is no longer available separately. Prior to 1982, no breakdown between energy and non-energy use is available for this product.

From 1998 data, military consumption of **kerosene type jet fuel** is reported separately from domestic aviation.

Prior to 1988, **LPG** includes ethane consumption.

Prior to 1985, the residential sector consumption of **gas/diesel oil** is reported under the *commercial and public services* sector, as no separate data were available.

Natural gas

General notes

Between 2017 and 2018, there are some breaks in the time series throughout consumption due to a new methodology for preparing the **natural gas** balances. Until 2007, some statistical differences reported by the French utilities were included in *distribution losses*. Since 2008, these amounts are included under *statistical differences*.

Between 1999 and 2000, there are some breaks in time series due to a new methodology for preparing the **natural gas** balances.

The data include the French overseas departments, however **natural gas** is neither produced, nor consumed in these departments.

Supply

The total *imports* and *exports* data include transit amounts.

From 1990 to 1998, *statistical difference* includes gas consumption which is not broken down by sector.

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Consumption

Not elsewhere specified (transport) is consumption for maritime transport, prior to 2018 this data were included in *commercial and public services*.

In the 2020 edition, data for *commercial and public services*, and *residential sectors* were revised from 1990 to 1999 due to new data becoming available.

The increase in **natural gas** consumption in the electricity sector for 2016 and 2017 has been mainly driven by the decrease in nuclear generation due to maintenance operations, which was compensated by gas-fired power plants. Gas for pipelines is included in *distribution losses*.

Between 2005 and 2006, there is a break in the time series of the industry sub-sectors.

Biofuels and waste

General notes

In the 2018 edition, following an analysis of **biogases** in the energy sector by the French administration, there are revisions in **biogas** *indigenous production*, inputs to the *transformation* sector, heat production and *final consumption* back to 2005. Electricity production from **biogases** is revised back to 2011. This causes breaks in time series between 2004 and 2005 as well as 2010 and 2011.

Indigenous production, *transformation* and *final consumption* of **industrial waste** are reported from 2013. In the 2018 edition, *indigenous production* and *transformation* of industrial waste were added from 2007 - 2012. It follows that there is a break in time series between 2012 and 2013.

In the 2018 edition, **solid biofuels**' *indigenous production* and inputs to main activity and *autoproducer heat plants* have been revised back to 2007 Electricity production has been revised back to 2013. This causes breaks in time series between 2006 and 2007 as well as 2012 and 2013.

In the 2018 edition, *indigenous production* and inputs to *main activity heat plants* have been revised back to 2007 for **municipal waste**. Electricity production has been revised back to 2011. This causes breaks in time series between 2006 and 2007 as well as 2010 and 2011.

Prior to 2007, *production* and *consumption* of **industrial waste** were included in **municipal waste**.

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Transformation

Plants using **municipal waste** were reclassified as autoproducer CHP plants from 1995, which leads to a break in time series.

Breaks in time series in 2005 for **municipal waste** and **solid biofuels** are caused by sectoral reclassifications.

Consumption

A revision of the **solid biofuels** and **biogases** time series created breaks in the direct use time series between 2004 and 2005.

The breakdown of the final energy consumption of **biogases** was estimated by the French administration from 1970 to 2003.

Electricity and heat

Supply

In the 2026 edition, data on auto-production of **electricity** and **heat** by sector were revised back to 2011 to incorporate updated activity code data.

In the 2025 edition, extensive revisions for **electricity** and **heat** production from autoproducers using **biogas** were introduced. This is due to some shifts in the status declaration by companies.

In the 2019 edition, **heat** supply and consumption data were revised due to improved information on heat production from renewables.

All **solar photovoltaics** plants with capacity above 1 MWp are considered as main activity producers, while all plants with capacity below that value are considered autoproducers.

Electricity production from *other sources* is available starting in 2007, representing production of electricity from purchased steam, and from 2018, hydrogen. The input is shown under *non-specified transformation*.

Data on electricity production from **wind** are available from 1990.

Transformation

In the 2021 edition, some main activity producers were reclassified as autoproducers.

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For 2018, inputs and outputs of **coke oven gas**, and **other recovered gases** are included under **blast furnace gas** for confidentially purposes.

The methodology for reporting inputs to CHP plants is currently under review by the French administration and historical revisions are expected.

For the 2018 edition, revisions for **heat** production in all plant types were received and accepted for many fuels from 2007 onwards, with the exception of **natural gas**, where the planned revisions for 2007 and 2008 are still pending implementation by the Secretariat.

In the 2018 edition, electricity production from **hydropower** plants was revised back to the year 2000, in some cases only amounting to plant reclassification.

Electricity production from the *Bouillante* **geothermal** main electricity plant in Guadeloupe is included from 2011 onwards, when data coverage for France is extended to include the overseas departments. Electricity production from autoproducer **geothermal** started in 2011 and stopped in 2012 due to the maintenance of the only plant. This production restarted in 2016.

The amount of **heat** not sold in autoproducer plants is included in total heat production up to 2007.

In 2005, autoproducer CHP efficiencies for **biogases** drop due to the opening of a larger, less efficient plant.

From 2000 several plants have been reclassified from electricity only to CHP plants. This causes breaks in the time series between 1999 and 2000.

Prior to 2000, inputs and outputs of **oil products** are not available separately and are reported together under **other oil products**. From 2000 to 2008, there are further classification problems for inputs and outputs of electricity and heat from oil products. The French administration is working to reconcile their data collection methods for the inputs and the outputs for electricity generation.

A new method of survey and a reclassification between main activity producer electricity plants and autoproducer electricity plants may cause breaks in the time series for **other bituminous coal** between 1998 and 1999.

There was re-classification on autoproducer plants using **municipal waste** in 1995, which leads to a break in the time series.

Net electricity production by autoproducer CHP plants is available from 1989.

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Net electricity production by autoproducers prior to 1983 includes production from combustible fuel sources only.

Consumption

In the 2026 edition, data on **electricity** *used for charging batteries* for 2025p was reported under *energy sector final consumption*.

In the 2021 edition, data were revised back to 2011 by the French administration to replace data from statistical surveys with new administrative data.

In the 2019 edition, revisions for 2011 onwards were received for all **electricity** consumption flows, based on a correction to a survey. This has introduced a wider *statistical differences* than previously published, and is under review.

In the 2018 edition, revisions for 2011 onwards were received for all **electricity** consumption flows, based on an improved survey. This has led to breaks in time series between 2010 and 2011. Similarly, **heat** consumption from 2007 onwards was revised to account for autoproducer own use heat generation in its correct economic activity.

In the 2017 edition, the French administration undertook comprehensive revisions on sectoral **electricity** consumption time series, for some sectors revising back to 1990. Electricity consumption at railway and bus stations, shipping piers and airports is no longer included in the *transport* sector but in the *commercial and public services* sector. *Road* electricity consumption has also been revised back to 1990, following an extended review of NACE sector encoding by the administration. These revisions created breaks in time series for several sectors, which the administration anticipates to address in subsequent reporting cycles.

For the 2014 edition of this publication, the French administration revised **electricity** consumption data in the *agriculture and forestry* sector back to 2004, resulting in breaks in time series.

Electricity consumption in *road* includes consumption by 100% electric vehicles. These amounts are estimated by the French Administration based on vehicle numbers, and expected electricity usage. Consumption includes domestic charging, however, these amounts are currently subtracted from *non-specified transport*, rather than *residential* consumption.

Consumption of **electricity** in uranium treatment plants is confidential for the period 2003 through 2010, and unavailable prior to 1980.

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Data on *transmission and distribution losses* for **heat** are available only starting from 2007. Prior to that, they were included in final consumption.

Prior to 2005, all the **geothermal** heat consumption was reported as direct use. From 2005 data, some quantities are reported as output of heat plants, resulting in breaks in time series for production, transformation and consumption.

Electricity consumption in *non-specified transport* refers to ski lifts.

Prior to 2011, electricity consumption in (sub)-urban and national rail is based on high voltage electricity supply to the *rail* sector. From 2011 onwards, consumption in (sub)-urban rail is based on electricity used for propulsion by the main operator, and estimates for the other operators.

Consumption of **electricity** for *oil and gas extraction* includes that used in *oil refineries* from 1988 to 2000.

Non-specified other consumption includes exports to Monaco prior to 1992 and defence-related activities, among others.

The industry classifications used by the French administration were changed in 1986.

There are major breaks in the time series in 1965 when more detailed breakdown of data on **electricity** consumption became available.

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Germany

Source

Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, Berlin.

General notes

Data starts in 1960. German data include the new federal states of Germany from 1970 onwards.

Coal

General notes

Comprehensive official data are only collected for the aggregate of hard coal. Due to the unavailability of detailed data, the split into **anthracite**, **coking coal** and **other bituminous coal** is partly estimated by the national administration.

Generally, demand data for the latest reporting year are not available at the time of the initial data collection and are estimated by the German administration. Therefore, every cycle the German administration revises several flows in transformation, energy industry own use and final consumption.

In the 2014 edition, significant revisions were submitted for all primary coal types, derived products and manufactured gases for the period 2003 to 2011 as previous estimations were updated with more accurate information. Revisions primarily affected consumption, including industry and other sectors; but also supply, statistical differences and weighted calorific values.

Up to 2002, **other bituminous coal** includes **anthracite**.

Between 1998 and 2005, breaks in time series may occur for **coke oven gas** and **blast furnace gas**.

Between 1990 and 1992, breaks in time series may occur due to earlier reclassification of several sectors by the German administration; this particularly affects **BKB**, **lignite** and **coke oven coke**.

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Supply

Hard coal mining in Germany ceased in 2018 with the last two hard coal mines being closed on December 21, 2018 due to profitability reasons. **Anthracite**, **coking coal** and **other bituminous coal** show null production in 2019.

Data on *stock changes* in the coal production sector (provided individually for all coal products) are no longer available from 2019 onwards as the companies in this sector no longer operate. For the other sectors (electricity and heat producers, and industry), data on stock changes are only available for **hard coal** as an aggregate, and that is all reported under **other bituminous coal**.

Transformation

Breaks in time series between 2014 and 2015 for **coke oven gas** and **blast furnace gas** are due to a reclassification of main activity producers and autoproducers.

In 1997, BKB inputs to gas works plants stopped.

For some years of the period 1990-2002, discrepancies can appear between the publications *Coal Information* and *Electricity Information* in Electricity and CHP plants for the products lignite, gas works gas, coke oven gas and blast furnace gas.

Consumption

Consumption of **non-renewable municipal waste** and **other solid biofuels** as a reductant occurs in German *blast furnaces*, but is not currently quantified. Likewise, **coal tar** is a by-product of *coke ovens*, but not currently reported.

The data providers for the *commercial* and *residential* sectors were coal producers and *imports* statistics, the first reporting the biggest amounts. As the **hard coal** production ceased in Germany, coal producer do not longer operate, and this data is not available from 2019. As consequence, the year 2019 shows a significant decrease in consumption in these sectors. In 2019, there was no increase in the imports delivered to these sectors.

Oil

General notes

In 2018, there are breaks in time series for several products due to methodological changes involving the inclusion of companies with olefin plants into the reporting

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group and the possibility to identify semi-finished products as deliveries to the market.

In 2016 the German administration reclassified the consumption of a chemical company from **fuel oil** to **other oil products**. This leads to a decrease in the supply and consumption of fuel oil with a corresponding increase for other oil products. Due to the assumptions made by the German administration about the energy consumption of the respective products, this also creates a break in time series in the split between energy and non-energy consumption for the *chemical and petrochemical* sector.

In 2016 there are breaks in time series for **white spirit** due to improved data coverage.

From 2000 data, part of the product *Andere Rückstände* (other residues) is included with **fuel oil** instead of **other oil products**.

Starting from 1994 data, there has been a reclassification of **jet gasoline** to **kerosene type jet fuel**.

Prior to 1979 data, **other products** include **paraffin waxes**, **bitumen**, **white spirit** and **SBP** and **lubricants** for eastern Germany.

The methodology to determine net calorific values has been changed for 2015 data. The values for **crude oil** and **refinery feedstocks** were revised back to 2003.

Supply

In the 2026 edition, for 2024, several products and flows are confidential due to the low number of companies in these markets. This includes data for the following products: **bitumen**, **other kerosene**, **paraffin wax**, **white spirit**, **aviation gasoline**.

Transformation

In 2018, owing to methodological changes, inputs of **motor gasoline** for transformation use in the *chemical and petrochemical* industry are reported for the first time.

Consumption

Starting from 2024, consumption of **other kerosene**, **paraffin wax**, and **aviation gasoline** is confidential and included under **other oil products.**

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In 2018, owing to methodological changes, consumption data for **motor gasoline** in the *chemical and petrochemical industry* as well as in *non-specified industry* are reported for the first time.

In 2018, consumption data for **motor gasoline** and **gas/diesel oil** in *construction* and *agriculture and forestry* are reported where they had previously been subsumed within the *commercial and public services* sector.

Between 2002 and 2003, breaks in time series in consumption data are due to structural changes in energy statistics following the newly introduced Energy Statistics Act.

In 1995 data, a break in **gas/diesel oil** consumption occurs as a result of an alignment with the Classification of the Economic Activities in the European Community (NACE).

Beginning in 1994, final consumption by individual sector has been improved due to new survey methods instituted by the *Mineröl*wirtschaftsverband.

In 1989, end-use consumption of **gas/diesel oil** decreased due to an exceptionally warm winter and a lowering of consumer stocks.

Prior to 1980 data, consumption of **fuel oil** in *blast furnaces* was included in the *iron and steel* sector.

Prior to 1970 data, consumption of **refinery gas** in the *chemical and petrochemical* industry is included with *oil refineries (own use)*.

Natural gas

General notes

Between 2009 and 2010, there is a break in time series due to a new, more comprehensive legal framework that resulted in methodological changes for production and new calorific values for **natural gas**.

Supply

Starting in 2016, due to a change in the reporting methodology, *imports* and *exports* no longer include transit volumes, as was the case up until 2015.

Since 2018 onwards, indigenous production is being phased out, leading to a decrease in *non-associated gas.*

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The import flows have fundamentally changed after the end of *imports* from Russia.

Transformation

For 2021 data onwards, the methodology of reporting *main activity producer CHP* plants was updated to include **biomethane** that is injected into the **natural gas** grid.

In 2003, there is a break in time series for input to electricity and CHP plants (both autoproducers and main activity producers).

Prior to 1995, inputs of **natural gas** for *main activity producer heat* plants are included with *main activity producer CHP* plants.

Consumption

In the 2025 edition, **biogas** usage in *road* consumption submitted for the first time for 2022 and 2023.

There exists an overall decline in **natural gas** *consumption* due to gas saving efforts and a relatively mild winter at the end of 2022.

Between 2021 and 2022, there is a break in the time series for *agriculture and forestry* due to an adjustment to the methodology.

Since 2018, gas distribution networks are included in *pipeline transport*, while it was only covering transmission networks before.

Since 2003, consumption in *non-specified other*, which were previously estimated, are no longer shown, and losses data have been included in *statistical differences*.

Since 2003, gas consumption in *coke ovens (transformation)* was negligible.

Between 2002 and 2003, there are breaks in time series for some sectors due to modifications in reporting methodology.

Between 1994 and 1995, there are some breaks in time series due to the fact that the industry sub-sector breakdown is based on the 1995 NACE classification.

Also, prior to 1995, end-use consumption data are based on Arbeitsgemeinschaft Energiebilanzen.

Before 1970 there is no detailed breakdown available for the *industry* sector with the exception of *iron and steel* and *chemical and petrochemical* industries.

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Biofuels and waste

General notes

In the 2024 edition, the German administration submitted **solar photovoltaics** capacity according to the new categories PV<30 kW and PV 30-1000 kW only for the years 2021 and 2022, causing a break in the time series between 2020 and 2021. For the years before 2021 the data are likely to be revised in the next cycle.

Germany started to report injection of **biogas** in the natural gas grid in 2021 only. Previously, the biogas blended with natural gas was reported under biogas. For this reason, several energy flows dropped significantly in 2021.

In the 2020 edition, there was a revision of nearly all renewables data back to 2003, basically related to error correction and new information. This leads to a break in series between 2002 and 2003.

Starting with the 2020 edition, final consumption in the *agriculture and forestry* sector is now reported separately. Previously, it was included in *commercial and public services*.

Starting in 2008, **municipal waste** and **industrial waste** data were collected separately. This leads to breaks in the time series between 2007 and 2008.

Between 1996 and 1997, a new survey for renewables causes breaks in the time series.

Supply

In the 2024 edition, the German administration revised the production figures of **renewable industrial waste** (part of solid biofuels) for 2021, increasing it considerably, due to the availability of more detailed information. This causes a break in the time series between 2020 and 2021.

Trade data for **biogasoline** are available from 2004 and for **biodiesels** from 2003.

Consumption

Increased consumption of **industrial wastes (non-renewable**) in the *non-metallic minerals* sector in 2018 is related to increased cement production due to a high level of activity in the construction sector.

For **solid biofuels** consumption in the *commercial and public services* sector, new data were derived in cooperation with the Federal Research Institute for Rural

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Areas, Forestry and Fisheries by applying a different calculation approach based on the total demand for material and energy use of the resource wood in Germany. This had resulted in break in time series between 2013 and 2014.

Electricity and heat

General notes

For 2024, German data reflect the complete shutdown of all nuclear power plants.

In the 2014 edition, the German administration performed some major revisions back to 2003. This led to breaks in the time series between 2002 and 2003.

The German administration has changed the methodology for reporting **heat** over time:

Starting in 2007, more information is available on main activity heat plants and additional inputs started to be reported for this category. This causes breaks in time series between 2006 and 2007.

Between 2003 and 2006, autoproducer **heat** output was provided, but no inputs.

Between 2002 and 2003 and between 2003 and 2004, breaks in time series occur, due to the implementation of the Energy Statistics Act, collection concerning **heat** produced in heat plants and district heating plants became more efficient and more complete.

Prior to 1970, **heat** production and consumption have been estimated by the Secretariat based on *Energie-bilanz der Bundesrepublic für das Jahr* 1990 provided by the German Institute for Economic Research.

Supply

From 2018 onwards, own use of electricity at main electricity **geothermal** plants includes electricity used for pumping.

In some instances, electricity generation from **nuclear**, **hydro**, **solar**, **wind** and **biogases** in autoproducer electricity plants is confidential or not available and therefore is included in main activity producer electricity plants.

For 2017 onwards, own-use consumption of electricity by **wind** plants is assumed to be 2% at onshore and 1.5% for off-shore wind farms. For prior years, own-use only included electricity drawn from the grid while the turbines were not in operation.

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Since 2011, due to a reclassification of **wind** energy and **solar photovoltaics** in the official data of the German Federal Statistical Office, the production is now only reported under main activity producer plants.

Electricity production *from other sources* is available starting in 2003. This refers to the production of electricity from turbines which are located at pressure drops in fluid transport and from purchased waste heat.

Electricity *trade* with Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Luxembourg and Norway is confidential, respectively since 2013 for the first three countries, 2018 for Luxembourg and 2020 for Norway.

Prior to 1991, **electricity** *trade* data includes only trade of the Former Federal Republic of Germany.

Data on electricity production from **wind** and **solar** are available from 1986 and 1990, respectively.

Starting in 1984, small amounts of **heat** have been exported to Denmark.

Transformation

In the 2026 edition, **solar**, **LPG**, **hydropower**, and **biogases** show a reallocation from main activity producers to autoproducers due to new sources available from 2023 onward.

In the 2026 edition, **anthracite** fuel input (in kilotonnes and terajoules) and heat output to main activity producer heat plants in 2023 and 2024, has been estimated by the IEA Secretariat to avoid inconsistencies in efficiencies of transformation.

For 2022, the decrease in electricity output from **nuclear** was due to the closure of the Grohnde, Gundremmingen C and Brokdorf power plants.

For 2018, the increase in electricity output from **solar photovoltaics** was in part due higher than average solar radiation during that year.

For 2018, the increase in heat output from **biogases** was mainly due to an increase in survey coverage following an amendment to the Energy Statistics Law in 2017

Electricity inputs to both mixed hydro and pure pumped storage pumping plants are reported under inputs to pure pumped storage.

Detailed data by fuel are not available for total **heat** *production*. The non-allocated part is reported as heat production from **non-specified combustible fuels**.

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Weather conditions were not favourable for **wind** and **solar** generation in 2016.

In 2015, a reclassification of some main activity producer electricity and CHP plants to autoproducer **CHP plants** powered by **coke oven gas** results in a break in time series for this period. Similarly, a reclassification of **blast furnace gas** main activity electricity plants into autoproducer plants results in a break in time series for the same period.

From 2003 onwards, all **heat** production in autoproducers is considered as non-sold (i.e. for self-use) and, therefore, not reported. Inputs for this heat production are no longer reported in the transformation sector.

For 2002 and 2003, the German administration did not submit the breakdown of electricity and heat production from **combustible fuels**. The data were estimated as follows: renewables and waste were taken from the Renewables and Waste Questionnaire and the other combustible fuels were estimated pro rata based on 2001 estimates.

Prior to 2003, **electricity** production in electricity plants includes production from CHP plants and heat production in CHP plants includes production from heat plants.

Due to the implementation of the Energy Statistics Act, collection concerning heat produced in **heat** plants and district heating plants became more efficient and more complete. This leads to breaks in time series between 2002 and 2003 and between 2003 and 2004.

A new survey for the renewable products can cause breaks in the time series between 1998 and 1999.

Prior to 1993, all heat production from **BKB**/**peat briquettes** is included in main activity producer CHP plants.

Consumption

Increases in 2016 **electricity** generation by auto-producers within the *transport equipment* sector are due to reclassification from main activity generation, rather than development of new plant.

More information on district heat became available, causing breaks in the time series between 2006 and 2007.

Data on **geothermal heat** production and direct consumption are only available starting in 2003.

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Data for **electricity** consumption in the *commercial and public* services sector include the *construction* and *agriculture/forestry* sectors (prior to 2010), as well as the fishing sector (all years).

In 2000, revisions from the German administration to the **electricity** consumption data may cause breaks in the time series.

In 1995, the German Federal Statistics Office reclassified some industrial branches which may cause a break in time series in industry sub-sectors.

Between 1971 and 1980 **electricity** consumption in *coal mines* includes consumption in *coke ovens* and *BKB plants*.

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Greece

Source

Ministry for Environment and Energy, Athens.

Coal

Supply

In 2019 data there was a significant decrease in **lignite** production and consumption due to less power generation in the country using this fuel.

Consumption

In the 2023 edition, the Greek administration reallocated the industrial consumption of **other bituminous coal** and **lignite** in *non-metallic minerals* sector to *mining and quarrying* from 2017 to 2020, due to the change of a NACE code of a company.

Oil

General notes

In the 2026 edition, **biofuels** supply and demand were estimated by the IEA Secretariat from 2022 onwards.

In the 2016 edition, the Greek administration reclassified **gasoline-type jet fuel** as **aviation gasoline** starting from 2009 data.

Between 2012 and 2013, breaks time in time series for **biodiesel** and **lubricants** *stock changes* appear due to the introduction of a new reporting system.

Supply

Crude oil production stopped on 30 November 1998 and started again in December 1999.

From 1986 data onwards, information on **refinery feedstocks** is available.

Transformation

From 1990 onwards, there has been an increased use of **refinery gas** in electricity generation, replacing **fuel oil**.

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Consumption

In 2021, due to improvements by the Greek administration, the share of **LPG** consumption in *non-specified - industry* declined due to better allocation into the various specific sub-sectors within the industry.

In 2020, consumption of **gas/diesel oil** in electricity/CHP/heat plants (energy sector) refers to quantities used to support operations of a lignite plant. For previous years, they are reported in the transformation sector as inputs for CHP production in main activity plants.

In 2013 data, the drop of **gas/diesel oil** *residential* consumption is linked with changes in the taxation of heating oil.

From 1993 data onwards, more information is available on the allocation of **fuel oil** to specific industrial sub-sectors. **Fuel oil** consumption in the *agriculture and forestry* and *residential* sectors has been replaced by **gas/diesel oil** starting in 1993.

Prior to 1987 data, consumption in the *commercial and public services* sector is included with *residential*. Peaks in *residential* sector consumption in 1978 and 1982 are due to unusually cold winters.

Natural gas

General notes

Natural gas produced in Greece has a higher than average gross calorific value due to a high content of C_2/C_4 hydrocarbons.

In the 2020 edition, due to more disaggregated data and a revised methodology, years 2017 and 2018 are not comparable to time-series prior to this.

Supply

The significant increase of total *exports* in 2022 is due to the regasificaiton and subsequent *export* of **LNG** *imports*.

Stocks (Held abroad) refers to stocks of natural gas held in underground storage facilities in Italy and Bulgaria.

In November 1998 the *indigenous production* of **natural gas** stopped in and started again in December 1999.

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In 1997, Greece started importing **natural gas** as a result of a new operational pipeline between Russia and Greece.

In 2020, the Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TPA) became operational, running through Greece to Albania and Italy. Moreover, the Interconnector Greece – Bulgaria (IBG) pipeline was connected to the TPA and became operational in 2022.

Consumption

Prior to 2017, consumption of *liquefaction (LNG) / regasification plants* is included in the *transmission and distribution losses* flow.

Between 2021 and 2020 there is a break in the time series for many flows in the *industry* sector due to more detailed data becoming available.

In 2011 there is a break in time series for the *non-ferrous metals* due to a new methodology for measuring gas consumption in this sub-sector.

For 1998 data, consumption in the *residential* sector is included with *commercial and public services*.

Biofuels and waste

General notes

New information on **solid biofuels** is available from 1996 and leads to breaks between 1995 and 1996.

Data for **biogases** are available from 1990 and data for **industrial waste** from 1992.

Starting from 2021, **liquid biofuels** data have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

Supply

Indigenous production of **solid biofuels** is estimated by the IEA Secretariat for 2015 based on consumption.

Transformation

The big increase in delivery of **industrial waste** to autoproducer CHP plant in 2010 is mainly due to the opening of a new plant.

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Inputs of **solid biofuels** to **charcoal** *production* are estimated for 2007 to 2010 by the IEA Secretariat assuming an efficiency of 40%.

Industrial waste used in autoproducer CHP plants decreased substantially in 2006 because a plant closed.

Consumption

Solid biofuels consumption in *commercial and public services* is included in residential until 2011.

The consumption of **solid biofuels** in the *paper, pulp and printing* industry is not available from 2003 to 2012.

Electricity and heat

Supply

In the 2020 edition, revisions for 1998 – 2017 of the indigenous production of **solar thermal** are the result of a revision of the latest data on **solar thermal** efficiency.

For 2016, gross electricity generation from **combustible fuels** in main activity electricity and autoproducer CHP units was estimated by the IEA Secretariat, based upon the gross to net ratio for combustible fuels for these plant types in 2015. This increase in production was assigned to lignite-fired and natural gas-fired plant.

Transformation

Prior to 2020, use of **gas/diesel oil** to support operations (rather than generate power) at lignite-fired Main CHP plant operations was reported as a transformation input.

Data on heat outputs from natural gas-fired Autoproducer CHP plants are available from 2020.

In 2008 a new plant using **refinery gas** started operating in an experimental phase, causing a low efficiency.

Production and consumption of distributed heat (heat sold) that is produced from **lignite** is available from 1997.

Data for **biofuels and waste** input and output to transformation are available from 1992.

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Consumption

In 2018, breaks in consumption occur across several sectors due to improved disaggregation. This allowed consumption previously reported under *industry (non-specified)* to be reported in the appropriate subsectors.

In 2018, the increase in efficiency at industrial waste-fired autoproducer CHP plants was due to increased generation of unsold heat.

Prior to 2018, **electricity** consumption in the *fishing* sector was included in *agriculture and forestry*, and/or *industry – non-specified*.

Transmission and distribution losses of electricity increased from 2013 onwards due to growth in non-technical losses. Reported losses for 2017 deviate from this trend, showing a noticeable decline compared with adjacent year however, data for 2017 are under review.

Electricity consumption in *road* is available from 2013. This refers to consumption by public transport vehicles (e.g. trolley buses). Electricity consumption by private electric vehicles is insignificant and not included.

A break in time series exists between 1991 and 1992 for **electricity** consumption in *transport*.

Direct use of **geothermal** heat in *residential* is available starting in 2004.

Electricity consumption in *iron and steel* and in the *non-ferrous metals* industry prior to 1971 has been estimated by the Secretariat.

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Hungary

Source

Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority, Budapest.

General notes

Data are available starting in 1965.

The Hungarian administration submitted questionnaires to the IEA Secretariat for the first time with 1993 data.

Coal

General notes

The main iron and steel company in Hungary has decreased its operations in 2022, leading to a drop in **coking coal** and **coke oven coke** use in *transformation* and in **coke oven gas** and **blast furnace gas** *production* and *consumption*.

In the 2023 edition, the IEA Secretariat has further aligned the reporting of calorific values to the figures provided by the Hungarian administration. This led to revisions in energy terms of main activity producer electricity and CHP plants for **lignite** and of **BKB** imports and industry consumption from 2017 to 2020.

In the 2020 edition, revisions back to 2014 were done for **blast furnace gas** to report separately the energy consumption for the support of blast furnaces. Previously, this consumption was reported as final consumption in the *iron and steel* industry.

From 1992, the production of **sub-bituminous** coal has been included with **lignite** due to the low quality of the coal. From 1990 to 1999, the use of this domestic coal in main activity producer electricity and CHP plants has also been reclassified to **lignite**. Since 2017, *imports*, *transformation* and *consumption* of **sub-bituminous coal** was reclassified as **lignite** by the Hungarian administration to align with foreign trade statistics.

Transformation

Some CHP units consuming **blast furnace gas** and **coke oven gas** were under maintenance in 2018.

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In 2017, a main activity CHP plant using **other bituminous** coal was merged with an industrial unit of the *paper, pulp and print* sector and was since reclassified as an autoproducer.

Autoproducer heat and power plants using **coke oven gas** and **blast furnace gas** were reclassified in 1998 as main activity power plants.

Consumption

In the 2022 edition, revisions back to 2017 were made for the *non-metallic minerals* industry, by reallocating some quantities previously reported as **lignite** to **BKB**.

The cement industry in Hungary is progressively replacing the consumption of coal by waste. This situation is translated to a decreasing trend in consumption of **other bituminous coal** in the *non-metallic minerals* industry.

The consumption of **coal tar** in the category *non-energy use - chemical/petrochemical sector)* increases in the year 2019. In previous years, CO2 quotes prevented companies of this sector from using more coal tar, but in 2019 they installed new CO2 filters, that enabled them to use more coal tar keeping CO2 emission on the same level.

Oil

General notes

From 2010, *from other sources - natural gas* of **other hydrocarbons** correspond to hydrogen used in refineries for hydrodesulphurization, also represented as the output of *non-specified transformation* in the balances format.

Starting from 1998, data for **additives** and **aviation gasoline** are available.

Starting with the 2022 edition, **other oil products** include ethylene, toluene, sulphur and FCC residue from 2012 onwards.

From 1994 onwards, other products include aromatics and other products that were previously included mainly under white spirit. Prior to 1993, **white spirit** is included in **motor gasoline**. Data for **refinery gas**, **paraffin waxes** and **lubricants** are partly estimated by the Secretariat.

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Supply

In 2020, changes in the national legislation mandated an increase in the minimum blending of **biofuels.**

Consumption

In the 2016 and 2017 editions, revisions to consumption data back to 2010 were provided by the Hungarian administration following a survey introduced in 2014. This results in breaks in time series between 2009 and 2010.

Natural gas

General notes

Since 2022, one CHP plant has been reclassified to an autoproducer electricity plant.

Between 2012 and 2013 there are some breaks in time series for the *energy, transport and industry sectors* consumption due to a new methodology. Historical revisions are pending.

Between 1996 and 1997 some breaks in time series exist due to a new methodology applied by the Hungarian administration.

Supply

In 2025 edition higher stock levels are due to storage level obligations of the EU and energy security concerns.

In 2022, the value reported for s*tock change (cushion gas)* in TJ is due to a technical reclassification.

Between 2015 and 2016 there is a break in the time series for *imports* and *exports* due to a new methodology which eliminates the reporting of transit trade.

Transformation

Since 2010, data reported for *non-specified transformation* represent **natural gas** used for hydrogen manufacture used in refineries for hydrodesulphurization. Prior to this year, these quantities are reported under *oil refineries*.

Since 1997 two autoproducer heat plants have been reclassified to main activity producer heat plants.

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Consumption

Beginning in 2016, electricity consumption under the *non-specified other* sector includes military usage, following recent clearance to disseminate these data.

Prior to 2004 *iron and steel* consumption includes transformation of **natural gas** in *blast furnaces (transformation)*.

Biofuels and waste

General notes

Data for **biogases** are available from 2000; **for industrial waste** from 2003; for **biodiesel** production from 2007.

Supply

In the 2025 edition, the decrease in production of **primary solid biofuels** for 2023 is caused by a significant drop in electricity generation from biomass as well as demand for heating.

In the 2024 edition, the Foreign Trade Statistics improved the data coverage of **primary solid biofuels** *imports* and *exports*. That led to increased trade volumes for 2022.

A 2012 change in **biogasoline** reporting methodology results in break in time series between 2011 and 2012.

Consumption

In 2019, increased consumption in the *non-metallic minerals* sector for **solid biofuels** and **municipal wastes** is related to fuel switching from coal.

In the 2018 edition, the Hungarian administration has revised **solid biofuels** consumption in other sectors back to 2005 based on the new survey from Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO). This resulted in break in time series between 2004 and 2005.

A new reporting methodology for the direct use of **geothermal** energy was applied from 2014 resulting in break in time series between 2013 and 2014.

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Electricity and heat

Supply

For 2017 onwards, inputs and outputs from power plants are reported at a unit level, while for prior years, data are reported at a plant level. As a result, breaks in series are observed between 2016 and 2017. In particular, for electricity output from main activity producer CHP and main activity producer **nuclear** power plants, and for heat output from **industrial waste** at autoproducer CHP and autoproducer heat plants.

In 2017, a main activity producer CHP plant was reclassified as an autoproducer. As a result, declines are observed in heat production from other bituminous coal and industrial waste, as heat reported as previously sold may now be considered as used onsite.

Other sources electricity and heat production is available from 2013 and represents generation from residual tail gases from the manufacturing of soot as well as from hydrogen.

Geothermal heat production from main activity producer heat plants is available from 1995.

Nuclear electricity production in main activity producer electricity plants is available from 1983.

Transformation

In 2022, the decrease in electricity output from **geothermal** was due to the plant not being in operation for several months.

In 2020, the efficiency of blast furnace gas and coke oven gas-fired main heat plants was revised downwards back to 2017 to better reflect trade of coal gases and hot air between adjacent facilities.

In 2019, some breaks in series occur for plants fired by **biogas** and **solid biofuels** due to changes in plant classifications, and CHP methodologies.

In late 2017, a new **geothermal** power plant began operations.

For 2017, the decline in heat production from **industrial waste** is partly due to the reclassification of a main activity producer as an autoproducer.

Heat and **electricity** consumption by military services is reported under *other sectors - non-specified* for the first time in 2015. The change is due to the recent

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authorization to disseminate these data. Previously they were included under *commercial and public services*.

From 2014 data onwards, more data suppliers were involved in submitting energy data to the national administration, causing new autoproducer time series to appear for **geothermal** and **industrial waste** plants.

In 2014 data, some CHP plants running on **solid biofuels** produced only heat and were reclassified to heat plants.

The Hungarian administration reclassified some of their plants between 1996 and 2000, which may lead to breaks in the time series.

Prior to 2000, electricity output from **sub-bituminous coal** is included with **lignite**.

Data on electricity and heat production from **solid biofuels** in autoproducer CHP plants are available from 1995.

Autoproducer electricity, CHP, and heat plants using **coke oven gas** and **blast furnace gas** were reclassified as main activity power plants in 1998.

Consumption

For 2020 onwards, electricity consumption in *Road* also includes plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV).

Data for direct use of **solar thermal** heat are available from 2001 and from 1990 for **geothermal** heat.

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Iceland

Source

Icelandic Environment and Energy Agency, Reykjavik.

General notes

Prior to 1970, final consumption includes inputs and outputs to heat production.

The industrial classifications used by the Icelandic administration were changed in 1987.

Coal

General notes

Data on stock changes of **anthracite** and **coke oven coke** are not available. The statistical difference could include that flow.

The industrial classifications used by the Icelandic administration were changed in 1987.

Hard coal data prior to 1978 may include **sub-bituminous coal**.

Prior to 1970, final consumption includes inputs and outputs to heat production.

Consumption

Anthracite is used as a carbon donor in silicon metal and ferrosilicon production plants. In the 2021 edition, the quantities involved in these processes were reallocated from *iron and steel* to *non-energy use in industry/transformation/energy* for the period 2016-2018.

Coke oven coke is used as carbon donor for ferrosilicon production. In the 2021 edition, the quantities involved in this process were reallocated from *iron and steel* sector to non-energy use in *industry/transformation/energy* for the period 2016-2018.

Final consumption increased in 2000 as a new iron and steel plant came on-line.

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Oil

General notes

In the 2023 edition, the Icelandic administration provided data for **petroleum coke** *imports* and *non-energy use* in *non-ferrous metals* from 1990 to 2009.

In the 2024 edition, stock breaks appear for the following products in the following years: **LPG** (between 2019 and 2020), **gas/diesel oil** (between 2018 and 2019) and **fuel oil** (between 2016 and 2017). Revisions are expected next cycle.

In the 2022 edition, some supply flows from 2015 to 2019 are estimated by the IEA Secretariat, in particular *stock changes* and *imports*.

Between 2015 and 2016, there are breaks for several products due to a change in the methodology by the Icelandic administration.

In 2014, the Icelandic administration revised **petroleum coke** data from 1990 to exclude imports of anodes for the aluminium industry.

Oil supply and consumption data for 2008 and 2009 are estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

Consumption

The use of **fuel oil** in Iceland territorial waters was banned in 2020 unless scrubbers are used. This explains the decrease in **fuel oil** consumption for energy-use in the *fishing* industry.

Biofuels and waste

General notes

In the 2023 edition, **municipal waste** was significantly revised from 1993 to 2013 according to new data coming from the Environment Agency of Iceland.

2021 **biodiesel** data are zero since the product was imported blended with fossil fuels products.

In the 2020 edition, the time series for **solid biofuels** was revised.

2013 is the first year of data availability for the *supply* and *consumption* of **solid biofuels**.

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Consumption

Biodiesel consumption data for 2014 are estimated by the Icelandic administration based on 2013.

Biogases used for transport purposes were reported for the first time in 2007.

Electricity and heat

General notes

For the 2022 and 2021 editions, the Icelandic Admistration revised data back to 2007 due to improved methodologies.

Supply

In the 2022 and 2023 edition, **geothermal** data related to the demand side of the commodity balance were revised starting from 2007. Therefore, data breaks might appear between 2006 and 2007.

The rise in **heat** supply in 2018 is due to an increase in the number of residential and commercial connections to new and existing district heating networks.

The increase in **hydro** and **geothermal** electricity production from 2007 is due to the expansion of the aluminium industry.

The increase in **geothermal** electricity production in 2018 is due to a new 90MW power plant, half of which came online in 2017, and half in 2018.

From 2016 onwards, the decline in electricity production from **wind** is due to a combination of lower wind speeds and lower installed capacity.

Transformation

In the 2026 edition, *electric boilers* show efficiencies within an acceptable range for 2024. A revision for earlier years is planned in upcoming cycles.

For 2016, access to improved data revealed considerably better heat plant efficiencies than previously inferred, with increases in heat production seen during this period.

From 2013 data, the *Hellisheidi* **geothermal** power plant, previously reported under main activity electricity plant, was categorised as main activity CHP plant.

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Heat production from **municipal waste** is available from 1993 and stops in 2010.

In 1998, 60 MW of generating capacity was installed in the **geothermal** CHP plant at *Nesjavellir*. Since the plant was inoperable for four months, production of **geothermal** heat decreased compared to 1997. The extra electricity capacity caused electricity production from **geothermal** to almost double over the same period.

Electricity production from **geothermal** sources in main activity producer CHP plants is available from 1992.

For **geothermal** autoproducer heat, data for 2022 and 2023 were estimated by the IEA Secretariat. For 2024, **geothermal** autoproducer heat and **geothermal** main activity producer heat data were estimated by the IEA Secretariat to ensure consistency of efficiencies across the time series.

Consumption

The increase in electricity consumption in the *non-metallic minerals* sector from 2017 onwards is due to the opening of a silicon production facility, PCC Bakki.

The significant increase in electricity consumption in the *commercial and public services* sector from 2015 onwards is due to the growth of cryptocurrency mining.

In the 2015 edition, the **heat** consumption breakdown by sector for the years 1990 onwards has become available following reviews by the Icelandic administration. In addition, heat consumption was revised significantly upwards as more information became available. This has caused large breaks in time series across the heat balance between 1989 and 1990.

Direct use of **geothermal** in the industrial sector is reported under *non-specified industry*, as the Icelandic administration decided not to estimate the allocation amongst the sub-sectors of industry.

Revisions in direct use of **geothermal heat** starting in 2013 create breaks in time series between 2012 and 2013.

Electricity consumption in *non-specified transport* includes consumption for ferries and cruise lines.

Non-specified consumption of **electricity** within the energy sector refers mainly to the use of electricity by the **geothermal** industry to pump hot water from underground sources, and from 1991, also includes electricity used for the transport by pipeline of hot water from Nesjavellir to Reykjavik.

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The increase of **electricity** consumption in the construction sector from 2004 to 2007 is due to the drilling of tunnels for the Kárahnjúkar power plant.

The consumption of **electricity** reported in *non-specified other* corresponds to a NATO base at Keflavik airport which closed in 2005.

Prior to 1990, all **heat** for space heating was reported in *residential*.

The residential sector includes agriculture prior to 1983.

Prior to 1970, total final consumption includes inputs to and outputs from heat production and non-energy use. After 1970, data on inputs and outputs in CHP plants and in main activity producer heat plants (district heat plants) and for non-energy use are separately specified.

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Ireland

Sources

Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources, Dublin.

Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland, Cork.

Coal

General notes

As of 2024, **peat** is no longer used as input into electricity production. Furthermore, the last peat briquette plant closed in 2023, resulting in zero **peat products** production in 2024.

In the 2023 edition, **other bituminous coal** demand statistics were revised from 1990 to 2020 as a result of the business Energy Use Survey run by the Central Statistics Office (CSO). Furthermore, also the calorific values and energy inputs of **other bituminous coal** imports and input to main activity producer electricity plants were revised from 2013 onwards due to a review of the data under the Emission Trading Scheme.

In the 2023 edition, SEAI revised of **anthracite** and **BKB** imports, *stock changes* (only for anthracite) and *residential consumption* due to new available information.

In the 2022 edition, the Irish administration modified the methodology to estimate supply of solid fuels. Consequently, revisions were made back to 2011 for **anthracite**, **other bituminous coal** and **BKB**.

In the 2021 edition, SEAI revised their methodology for **anthracite** imports. The figures for the years 2012 to 2018 were revised up and are now aligned with those from the Central Statistics Office of Ireland. The difference with the old values was assigned to the *residentia*l sector.

In the 2021 edition, SEAI revised **other bituminous coal** consumption by sector for the period 2005-2011. The same methodology that was used from 2012 was applied to the period 2005-2011 to align the time series.

Due to confidentiality reasons, **patent fuel** quantities are reported aggregated to **anthracite** figures.

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Due to confidentiality reasons, inputs of **anthracite**, **other bituminous coal** and **peat briquettes** for patent fuel transformation are reported with *residential* consumption.

Prior to 1990, any imports of **BKB** were included with imports of **peat products**, as is the case for consumption.

The calorific value for **peat** production is weighted according to the origin: sod peat and milled peat. Sod peat has a higher calorific value than milled peat. In 2019, the production of milled peat decreased while sod peat stayed stable; this resulted in an overall higher weighted value.

Supply

Ireland stopped harvesting lower value milled **peat** in 2020 and will phase out production of **peat briquettes** by 2024.

Due to confidentiality reasons, **anthracite** *imports* include **patent fuel** *imports*.

Rainfall in 2012 led to the lowest **peat** harvest since IEA records began in 1960, requiring large stock drawdown and increased use of **biofuels** for electricity generation. In 2013, production targets were met before the end of the year however production continued in order to further build stocks to alleviate the potential impacts of future weather events.

Low production of **peat** in 1985 was due to a poor “harvest”, due to an unusually wet summer.

Production data for **peat products** (briquettes) are available from 1975.

Transformation

From 2018 the consumption of **other bituminous coal** decreases significantly as a result of the decline in coal-fired power generation. Imports of this product decrease accordingly.

A reclassification caused a break in the time series for **peat** consumption in the energy industry own use in **BKB/peat product** plants from 1989 to 1990.

The production of **gas works gas** ceased in 1987 due to fuel switching to **natural gas**.

Other bituminous coal inputs to main activity producer electricity plants increased from 1986 due to three new generating units at Moneypoint coming on-line.

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Consumption

Disaggregated final consumption for 2022 has been estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on the final consumption share by sector in 2021.

The decrease in residential consumption of **anthracite** in 2019 is consequence of warmer weather, among other reasons.

The consumption of **other bituminous coal** and **peat** in the food, tobacco and beverages industry stopped in 2019.

Oil

General notes

In the 2025 edition, the Irish administration revised data from 1990 onwards based on new available information.

Ireland started the production of co-processed **biodiesel** in 2021 which results in refinery intake of biofuels. In the 2025 edition this is reflected for the first time for 2023, 2022 and 2021.

In the 2018 edition the Irish administration revised the methodology for reporting final consumption of oil products. This leads to some breaks in series between 2015 and 2016.

From other sources - natural gas of **other hydrocarbons** correspond to natural gas blended with refinery gas.

For confidentiality reasons, inputs of **petroleum coke** into patent fuel transformation are reported with *residential* consumption.

Supply

In the 2020 edition, the Irish administration revised **gas/diesel oil** and **fuel oil** consumption in *international marine bunkers* from 2006 onwards.

Consumption

In the 2024 edition, the Irish administration reviewed its methodology for **gas/diesel oil** which leads to an important increase for *agriculture and forestry* in 2022. Revisions are expected next cycle as quantities will be reallocated to the *residential* sector.

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In the 2021 edition, oil consumption data were revised back to 1990 by the Irish administration to incorporate the results of the Business Energy Use Survey (BEUS), which provided a level of detail not previously available.

In 2014, the drop of **fuel oil** consumption in *non-metallic minerals* sector is linked with the replacement of HFO boilers by natural gas boilers as the primary source of steam for alumina production.

In 2013 and 2014, **bitumen** consumption data are not available and calculated as residual.

Between 2008 and 2009, there is a break in time series for **gas/diesel oil**, **LPG**, **kerosene-type jet fuel** and **petroleum coke** due to a new methodology being applied to sectoral demand by Sustainable Energy Ireland (SEI). This change also explains breaks between 2006 and 2007 for **bitumen**, **lubricants**, **white spirit**, and **paraffin waxes**.

Between 1989 and 1990, breaks in time series appear for consumption of **gas/diesel oil**, **LPG**, **other kerosene** and **fuel oil** as a result of a detailed consumption survey done for 1993. Data for historical years back to 1990 were revised by the national administration based on the results of this survey.

From 1986, **gas/diesel oil** consumption in the *agriculture and forestry* sector is available.

From 1970 to 1977, the split between use of **other kerosene** in *commercial and public services* and *agricultuer and forestry* has been estimated by the Secretariat. Consumption in *commercial and public services* includes quantities used by state-owned agricultural companies.

Natural gas

General notes

Since April 2017 there is no gas storage facility in Ireland.

Supply

Natural gas *production* has been increasing since 2015, as the Corrib Gas field began production at the end of that year. Production from the field peaked in 2017 and is expected to decline through the 2020s.

Since 1996, the increase in imports is due to the depletion of the Kinsale gas field and the availability of a new pipeline system to the United Kingdom.

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Transformation

Since 2006, a different methodology for allocating unsold steam from autoproducer CHP is used.

Non specified transformation corresponds to **natural gas** blended with **refinery gas**.

Consumption

In the 2026 edition, the Business Energy Use Survey (BEUS), published by the Central Statistics Office, led to significant revisions in energy use values which affected the time series from 2010 until 2023.

In the 2020 edition, the results of the Business Energy Use Survey (BEUS) from 2009 to 2017, published by the Central Statistics Office, were used as a new basis for the breakdown of energy use in the consumption sector. Additionally, data was revised for the 2001 to 2009 period in order to avoid a timeseries break.

In the 2019 edition, the Irish administration revised the *distribution losses* based on new data coming from the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), which had a knock-on effect in the final consumption data, primarily for the *industry sector*.

In 2011 the increase in *non-ferrous metals* consumption is due to a fuel switch to **natural gas**.

Since 2009, the disaggregation of consumption into all the industry sub sectors excluding *non-ferrous metals* is done according to data from the Census of Industrial Production (CIP). The last energy consumption data available from the CIP are from 2009 and therefore the 2009-2015 subsector breakdown is the same every year.

In 2007 the increase in *machinery* consumption is due to changes in industry sub-sector structure and fuel usage.

In 2004, there is a break in the time series in *food, beverages and tobacco* consumption due to a change in methodology.

In 2003, feedstock use in the *chemical and petrochemical* industry stopped due to the shutdown of a fertiliser plant.

In 2001, **natural gas** consumption in the *iron and steel* industry stopped due to the shutdown of Ireland's main steel plant.

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Prior to 1986, detailed consumption figures for the use of **natural gas** in *industry* and *other sectors* are not available.

Biofuels and waste

General notes

Data for **municipal waste** are available from 2009.

Data for **solid biofuels** and **biogases** are available from 1990.

Supply

In 2022 edition, **biogasoline** *production* figures were revised. The *production* started in 2017.

In 2020, a new **biodiesel** plant began to produce.

Due to increased demand from a second waste to energy electricity plant which began operation in 2017, production of **municipal waste** increased sharply starting in late 2017.

Prior to 2011, production and trade of **biogasoline** and **biodiesels** cannot be distinguished due to confidentiality issues.

Transformation

In 2022 edition, 2019 **solar photovoltaics** generation figures were significantly revised.

In 2020, **biogas** started to be blended with **natural gas** in the main network.

Starting in 2016, the increase of electricity production of **solid biofuels** is a result of a decarbonisation programme and comes from a plant which is co-firing **peat** and **biomass**.

In 2012 and 2013, the renewable fraction of tyre-derived fuel (12%) used by a cement plant was reported by the administration under **renewable municipal waste**; the non-renewable fraction (88%) was reported under **industrial waste**.

Consumption

In the 2021 edition, there were revisions to the *residential* sector for **solid biofuels** (excluding **charcoal**).

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In the 2020 edition, Ireland started reporting *pipeline transport* based on the Emissions Trading Scheme data, available since 2005. The increase in 2016 is due to the coming on stream of the Corrib gas field.

The Biofuels Obligation Scheme places an obligation on suppliers of mineral oil to ensure that 8.695% (by volume) of the **gas/diesel oil** they place on the market in Ireland is produced from renewable sources, e.g. **bioethanol** and **biodiesel**. The obligation was increased from the 1st January, 2017, from the previous level of 6.383%.

Despite the Biofuels Obligation Scheme, **bioethanol** *consumption* decreased in 2017 because there was a reduction in overall **motor gasoline** use and of fuel tourism.

Increases in **biodiesel** consumption in 2017 are related to the Biofuels Obligation Scheme and to increases in *road* freight, which is heavily dependent on **diesel oil**.

The consumption of pure **biodiesel** in the *industry* sector and in *road* transport refers to one site, which is no longer in operation since 2014.

Electricity and heat

Supply

In the 2025 edition, some revisions were introduced from 2009 in the *electricity production from autoproducers*, *residential* and *commercial and public services* sectors, due to new data available.

In the 2019 edition, revisions were made by the Irish administration for the indigenous production of **solar thermal** for the years 2011 – 2016.

Electricity production from **wind** begins in 1992 and from **biogases** in 1996. For wind, data for autoproducers are included in main activity producers prior to 2002 for confidentiality reasons.

Transformation

In 2018 and 2019, electricity output from **other bituminous coal** declined due to a shutdown at Moneypoint power station.

In 2017, a new **municipal waste**-fired main activity producer electricity plant (Dublin waste-to-energy) began operations.

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In the 2016 edition, revisions were introduced in the **electricity** generation by fuel from 2010 due to improved data available from the transmission system operator.

In 2015, a new combined cycle gas turbine plant began commercial operations at Great Island power station, replacing the existing heavy fuel oil power plant.

In 2012, a new municipal waste-fired main activity producer electricity plant (Meath waste-to-energy) began operations.

In 2011, very little electricity was produced from **pumped hydro** following Turlough Hill, Ireland's pumped storage station, being taken offline in late 2010 up until February 2012. The 2011 values appear as zero due to rounding.

From 1984 to 1989, inputs of **hard coal** in autoproducer CHP plants have been estimated by the Secretariat.

Consumption

Not elsewhere specified in industry refers to Other Manufacturing (NACE 31-33, 12 & 15) and Rubber and Plastic Products (NACE 22)

In the 2024 edition, electricity consumption data were revised back to 1990 thanks to the Central Statistics Office of Ireland gaining access to the metered electricity data, which allowed them to reweight a number of categories.

In the 2021 edition, electricity consumption data were revised back to 1990 to incorporate the results of the Business Energy Use Survey (BEUS), which provided a level of detail not previously available.

In 2004, the increase of **electricity** consumption is due to the new light rail transit system in Dublin.

The decrease of **electricity** consumption in the *iron and steel* sector from 2001 onwards is due to Ireland's main steel plant ceasing production.

Prior to 1990, **electricity** consumption in *agriculture and forestry* is included with *residential* sector.

Electricity consumption in the *iron and steel* industry includes consumption in the *non-ferrous metals* industry prior to 1990.

Data for direct use of **geothermal heat** and **solar thermal heat** are available from 1989 and 1990, respectively.

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Israel

Source

Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, Jerusalem.

General notes

Data are available starting in 1971.

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli administration. The use of such data by the OECD and/or the IEA is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

Due to the unavailability of data for certain fuels, IEA estimations are also present in Israel data. In particular this is valid for oil data in 2014 and 2015, **natural gas** data from 2012 onwards, **renewables and waste** data in 2013.

Coal

General Notes

Transformation

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat reports that *indigenous production* of **oil shale** stopped in 2025, in line with the information available at the time of publication. The historical trend may be subject to revision in future editions as additional information becomes available.

Since 2023 **oil shale and oil sands** supply and demand data has been estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

For the year 2018, the methodology for calculating consumption in the transformation sector (electricity and heat producers) was modified. This creates a break in the time series between 2017 and 2018.

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Oil

General notes

Supply data for 2013 to 2020 have been provided by the Israel Central Bureau of Statistics. Demand data for 2013 to 2020 was revised and estimated based on Israel's national energy balance and the partial data made available by the Israel Central Bureau of Statistics. As a result, breaks in time series may appear between 2012 and 2013.

Israel's national energy balance aggregates **bitumen**, **petroleum coke** and **other oil products**. The split of these products was estimated by the IEA secretariat for all flows.

The split of *refinery output* and *consumption* between **kerosene type jet fuel** and **other kerosene** was also estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

Supply and *consumption* of **kerosene type jet fuel** for 2011 and 2012 have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

From 2007 to 2009, oil data are estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on information from the Ministry of National Infrastructures.

Supply

In 2023, the increase in **crude oil** production is a result of higher condensates production from associated **natural gas** production.

In 2018 the CDU 3 unit and hydrocracker facility at Bazan refinery was under maintenance. In 2017 the catalytic reformer unit underwent maintenance.

Quantities of **other hydrocarbons** represent **natural gas** used in refineries, including for the operation of the cogeneration power stations.

From 2010 onwards, **white spirit** is included in **other products**.

Other oil products include white spirit, lubricants, bitumen, paraffin waxes, petroleum, sulfur, aromatics, gases and olefins such as propylene.

Transformation

In 2017 Bazan refinery underwent maintenance to upgrade its continuous catalytic reformer, isomerization units and the naphtha catalytic hydrotreating unit.

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Consumption

From 2015, energy use of **gas/diesel oil** and **other kerosene** in *not elsewhere specified (other sectors)* are estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

From 2013, consumption data are based on a new and detailed classification system and on estimations made by the Israeli administration.

Natural gas

General notes

Since 2012, all **natural gas** data, except inputs to electricity production and oil refineries, have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

The 2021 edition includes 2019 data and revisions in consumption based on the Energy Balances published by the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). As a result, breaks in time series appear between 2012 and 2013. More specifically, this revision impacted *oil refineries*, the *industry sector* and *other sectors*. Finally, all *industry* is categorised as *non-specified industry* and all *other sectors* as *non-specified other,* because no disaggregation is available.

Supply

Imports of **natural gas** began in 2008.

Transformation

In the 2017 edition, the Israeli administration revised *transformation* sector data back to 2013, introducing breaks in the series between 2012 and 2013.

In the 2019 edition, the *not elsewhere specified (transformation)* since 2013 refers to quantities of **natural gas** used for the generation of hydrogen, which is subsequently used for hydrodesulphurization in oil refineries. In the previous editions, these figures were reported as energy consumption of gas in *oil refineries*.

In the 2019 edition the 2016 and 2017 data for inputs to electricity production were estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

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Biofuels and waste

General notes

Data on *imports* and *consumption* of **charcoal** are estimated since 1992 using data from the Forestry Production and Trade database from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Electricity and heat

Supply

Electricity production from **wind** begins in 2001.

Autoproducer electricity generation from **chemical heat** (production of sulphuric acid) occurs, but is not reported separately or included elsewhere in national totals, prior to 2017.

For 2020, *transmission and distribution losses* for electricity include losses incurred during the operation of **pumped hydro** facilities.

Transformation

For the 2018 reporting cycle, Israel revised their methodology to better reflect actual plant classifications. As a result, breaks in series occur between 2017 and 2018 for output from all plant types.

Prior to 2018, inputs to *autoproducer CHP plants* (then reported under auto electricity plants) included inputs used to generate unsold heat. As a result, there is an apparent increase in efficiency for some fuels between 2017 and 2018.

For 2017 data and onwards, due to confidentiality concerns, electricity production reported under auto producer **wind** includes generation from main activity **wind,** total **hydropower,** and autoproducer **biogases.** Similarly, for 2016 data, reported auto producer **solar photovoltaics** generation includes total generation from **hydropower** and **wind**.

For 2013 and 2014, **other oil products** inputs to autoproducer electricity plants were estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

Data on **heat** production from main CHP plants are not available.

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Consumption

For 2022, **Electricity** *transmission and distribution losses* were estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

Solar thermal *indigenous production* and direct *consumption* have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat from 2012 to 2017, using data published in the IEA-Solar Heating and Cooling Programme Annual Report. These estimations may create breaks in time series between 2011 and 2012 as well as 2017 and 2018.

For 2013 onwards, for reasons of confidentiality, electricity consumption in *non-metallic minerals* is included under *mining and quarrying*, and consumption in *chemical and petrochemical* and *construction* sectors is included under *not elsewhere specified (industry)*.

For 2013, and 2015 onwards, the split of **electricity** consumption in *industry* has been estimated by the IEA Secretariat. In addition, electricity consumption in *agriculture and forestry* for 2015 onwards has also been estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

Electricity own use, as well as *transmission and distribution losses* were estimated by the IEA Secretariat from 2010 to 2012.

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Italy

Sources

Ministry of Environment and Energy Security (MASE), Rome

Gestore dei Servizi Energetici GSE S.p.A., Rome

Acquirente Unico S.p.A., Rome

Terna S.p.A., Rome

General note

A change in methodology lead to breaks in time series for industry and transformation between 2003 and 2004.

Coal

General notes

In the 2026 edition, the use of a new data source by the Italian administration led to increases of several **anthracite** demand flows for the reporting year 2024.

The increase in production of **coke oven gas** in 2012 was the consequence of improvements in scope of reporting. As such, **coke oven gas** data in prior years should be viewed as under-representing *production* and *consumption*, and coke oven efficiencies will likewise appear lower than actual.

Due to a change in the survey system, breaks in time series may occur between 1997 and 1998 for final consumption.

From 1986 onwards, figures from **lignite** are given using the same methodology as in the *Bilancio Energetico Nazionale*.

Supply

In the 2024 edition, preliminary **blast furnace** and **other recovered gas** production for 2023 has been estimated by the IEA Secretariat due to low reported blast furnace efficiency.

In the 2018 edition, production of **coke oven coke**, **coke oven gas, coal tar** and **other recovered gases** was revised back to 2014 due to new available

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information. The revisions increased efficiencies of *coke ovens* and *blast furnaces* and led to breaks between 2013 and 2014.

Other bituminous coal production ceased in 2016 due to the closure of the one coal mine in 2015.

Transformation

Breaks in the time series between 2014 and 2015 for **coke oven gas**, **blast furnace gas** and **other recovered gases** are due to a reclassification of main activity producers and autoproducers.

Prior to 2009, **sub-bituminous coal** used in main activity electricity plants was included with **other bituminous coal** *consumption*.

For data since 2001, calorific values for *imports* of **other bituminous coal** and **sub-bituminous coal** are derived from inputs to main activity electricity generation.

Consumption

In the 2023 edition, *final consumption* of **anthracite** is reported for 2021 for the first time due to improvements in the collection of data by the Italian administration.

In 1991, all industrial activities were reclassified on the basis of ISTAT/NACE 91. This has implied some transfers of activities which may result in some anomalies between 1991 and earlier years.

Oil

General notes

For **crude oil**, statistical difference may arise as trade corresponding to stock held for Austria and Germany in the Port of Trieste are not included.

Inputs to electricity and heat generation have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat for the years 1984 to 1997 based on submissions of the Electricity and heat Questionnaire. All other data for the years 1992 to 1997 and the detailed consumption breakdown for other years have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on *Bilancio Energetico Nazionale*.

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Supply

Primary products receipts of **LPG** starting in 2023 correspond to bio-LPG, for which the IEA currently does not have any specific nomenclature. On the primary products side, these quantities are included in the additive - biofuels totals, summed with biogasoline and biodiesel flows.

Due to an improvement of reporting by the Italian administration, indigenous production of **NGL** is reported separately from **crude oil** starting in 2020.

Indigenous production of **other hydrocarbons** in 2020 is from the Gorgoglione field in Basilicata.

In the 2021 edition, due to a new calculation methodology adopted by the Italian administration, product *transfers* appear for the first time in 2019 for **motor gasoline**, **kerosene type jet fuel**, **gas/diesel oil** and **fuel oil.**

In 2016 and 2017, the closure of the Val d'Agri oil centre lasting several months led to a decrease in production of **crude oil**.

From 2009 onwards, *transfers* of **lubricants** could not be disaggregated from refinery output data.

From 2004 onwards, increased *production* of **non-specified oil** products is due to methodological changes.

A new survey to determine the split between *international marine bunkers* and *domestic navigation* caused a break in time series for **gas/diesel oil** in 1999 and **fuel oil** in 1996.

Consumption

Due to methodological change, breaks appear between 2020 and 2021 for sectoral demand data of **refinery gas.**

For **gas/diesel oil**, *non-specified* use is included in *commercial/public services*.

Between 1998 and 1999, due to new surveys, breaks appear in the consumption time series.

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Natural gas

Supply

In 2021, Exports increased substantially due to the TAP pipeline beginning operations.

Transformation

Prior to 2008, inputs of **natural gas** to all heat production in *industry* were reported in final consumption.

Between 2003 and 2004 there are breaks in time series in *industry* and *transformation* due to a new data reporting methodology

From 2000 to 2002, for confidentiality reasons, autoproducers are included in main activity producer plants.

In 1996 the production of **gas works gas** from **natural gas** in *gas works (transformation)* ceased.

Consumption

Between 2020 and 2021 there is a break in the time series across *total final consumption* due to a change in methodology to improve data quality and align data between natural gas TSOs and operators collecting data in the distribution network.

In the 2021 edition, following a new source of data and a change of methodology, the flows *oil and gas extraction* and *gas inputs to oil refineries* were revised from 2011 onwards.

Since 2007, a more detailed breakdown of consumption for *energy industry own use* is available.

Biofuels and waste

Supply

Biogasoline includes bio-ETBE.

From 2014, a distinction between trade and production became available for **other liquid biofuels**.

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Transformation

The revisions to the *transformation* sector for many fuels for 2021 and the break in the time series with 2020 are due to the change in methodology for reporting main activity producers and autoproducers consumption described in the electricity section.

In 2018, a new biomethane plant was installed leading to increases in **biogas** blending with **natural gas**.

2017 is the first year that **biogas** is blended with **natural gas**.

In 2008, data for **biofuels** and **wastes** were reclassified, which results in several breaks in the time series for transformation.

Consumption

In the 2026 edition, there is a significant increase in the consumption of **biogases** in *road*, due to the newly available tracing of pure biomethane.

The increase in consumption of **biogasoline** in 2023 is due to better administrative data compared to previous years.

In the 2025 edition, for the first time the Italian administration reported quantities of bio-LPG blended with liquid fossil fuels and consumed in *road* transport for 2023, in the product **other liquid biofuels**.

In the 2025 edition, non-energy use of **primary solid biofuels** in the *non-energy use - chemical and petrochemical* for 2022 and 2023 and energy use in *commercial and public services* in 2023 is estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

Starting in 2022, the drop observed in *residential* consumption of **primary solid biofuels** reflects the results of a new survey methodology introduced in 2024 on energy consumption in households.

In the 2024 edition, the new reporting of **primary solid biofuels** in not elsewhere specified in the energy sector for 2021 and 2022 refers to NACE codes 35.1/35.11/35.30.From the 2018 data onwards, the increase in **biodiesel** demand is related to blending obligations.

The final consumption of **biogas** has been constant from 2013 to 2015, as these figures are the result of a survey which is not carried out annually. Figures are expected to be revised after the next survey.

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In the 2016 edition, the methodology used to calculate **solid biofuels** consumption in the *residential* sector for 2002 to 2014 was updated and this created a break in time series between 2001 and 2002. This also affects the indigenous production of **solid biofuels**. The revisions were limited backwards to 2002 because of reliability issues.

Electricity and heat

General notes

As of 2021, an alignment with international energy statistics standards in the definition of main activity producer and autoproducer caused a shift of production from main activity producer to autoproducer and vice versa. This leads to breaks in time series.

Prior to 2021, **heat** produced by Autoproducer includes all **heat** produced and auto consumed. As of 2021, **heat** sold only by Autoproducers is reported. Breaks may occur in time series.

Supply

In the 2026 edition, **electricity** generation from *other sources* increased significantly due to the rapid deployment of battery storage systems.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA secretariat has adjusted the value for *used for heat pumps* in 2024 and 2025p using the value from the Renewable Questionnaire due to out-of-range values reported by the country in the Electricity and Heat Questionnaire.

Prior to 2021, electricity generated by autoproducers using **solar photovoltaics** is included under main activity producers.

Prior to 2021, data on *transmission and distribution losses* of **heat** consisted of **heat** units only. As of 2021, also *transmission and distribution losses* from CHP units are included. This leads to breaks in time series between 2020 and 2021.

For 2020, electricity output from autoproducer **wind** was reported for the first time in several years due to a reclassification of the producer type.

For 2017, more information became available on **fossil fuel** use in heat plants allowing additional inputs to be reported for this category. This causes breaks in time series between 2016 and 2017.

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The production of electricity reported in the category *other fuel sources* refers to electricity produced from turbines which are located at pressure drops in fluid transport.

The methodology of data collection for **solar photovoltaics** electricity production changed in 2009 and the distinction between main activity and autoproducer plants could not be determined, causing a break in the time series.

Due to the aggregation of rounded values, from 2007-2016, total **electricity** output may differ slightly from the sum of the output from the individual fuels.

Transformation

For 2018, the decrease in electricity output from **solar photovoltaics** was due to lower than solar radiation.

Prior to 2000, **electricity** used for *pumped storage (mixed plants)* is included under used for *pumped storage (pure hydro pumping plants).*

In 2016, the decline in autoproducer **electricity** generation and sold **heat** production by *oil refineries* is partly due to the activities of these units being split off and reclassified as main activity enterprises.

The methodology of data collection for the **geothermal** sector changed in 2010, causing a break in time series between 2009 and 2010.

Prior to 2009, **sub-bituminous coal** used in main activity electricity plants was included under **other bituminous coal**.

With the introduction of a new survey in 2008, amounts of **naphtha** and **other kerosene** that were previously included in **other oil products** have been reported separately in autoproducer CHP plants.

Prior to 2004, **electricity** production from orimulsion is confidential and is included with **fuel oil**.

Heat production is reported starting in 2004 and includes self-generation in industry.

From 2000 onwards, the Italian administration defines **electricity** and **heat** production from autoproducers as generation from producers that consume more than 70% of their own electricity production. However, for the 2000 to 2002 period, all electricity production from autoproducers is reported with main activity producers.

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The breakdown of **renewables** and **waste** inputs into electricity, heat and CHP plants is available from 1989 only. Prior to that year, the total of the different fuels involved is reported as non-specified renewables.

Prior to 1984, net electricity production by autoproducers includes production from combustible fuel sources only.

Consumption

Prior to 2021, **heat** consumed by autoproducers includes heat which is auto consumed. As of 2021, purchased **heat** only is reported.

For the 2021 edition, the Italian Administration changed system of reporting used to categorise consumption based on economic activity (from ATECUE95 to ATECO2007). As a result, breaks in series occur between 2018 and 2019. Historical revisions are pending.

Some breaks in time series for **heat** *consumption* are observed between 2017 and 2018. This is because some large heat producers reported consumption of **heat** in 2018 in sectors different to those they had reported in previous years.

Non-specified energy industry own use includes **electricity** consumption in *blast furnaces*. From 2000, it also includes consumption of the distribution of gas and prior to 1989 consumption for uranium extraction.

The breakdown of **heat** consumption by sector is estimated by the Italian administration.

Revisions of the final consumption of **heat** by the Italian administration led to breaks between 2010 and 2011.

From 1981, consumption of **electricity** in *transport* includes electricity used for pumping in oil pipelines.

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Japan

Source

The Institute of Energy Economics Japan, Tokyo.

General notes

In the 2019 edition, data for Japan were revised back to 1990 based on new methodology. Additional details are given under each fuel.

From 1990, data are reported on a fiscal year basis (e.g. April 2015 to March 2016 for 2015).

Consumption data for commercial/public services may include consumption in small and medium-sized industries. The Japanese administration expects that this shortcoming will be corrected in the near future.

Coal

General notes

Other bituminous coal includes **sub-bituminous coal**.

The net calorific values for **coal** and **coal products** have been recalculated by the IEA Secretariat based upon gross values submitted by Japan.

In the 2023 edition, the Japanese administration revised several flows for **anthracite**, **other bituminous coal** and **coke oven coke** for 2020 due to new available information. **Hard coal** data prior to 1978 may include **sub-bituminous coal**.

Supply

In the 2022 edition, revisions were made by the Japanese administration to imports by origin and exports by destination, back to 1990.

In the 2020, revisions were made by the Japanese administration to the imports of other bituminous coal for the years 1991, 2015 and 2017.

Statistical differences for **hard coal** include stock changes since 2001. Large positive differences for several years since 2004 are partly due to stock build by final consumers.

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Transformation

Coke oven coke preliminary use in the transformation sector for 2023 has been estimated by the IEA Secretariat. The inputs of **coke oven coke** to *blast furnaces* as well as the final consumption of **coke oven coke** in the *iron and steel industry* have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat since 1990.

From 1998, inputs of **coke oven gas**, **blast furnace gas** and **other recovered gases** into autoproducer electricity plants include the amount used to produce electricity with TRT technology (Top pressure Recovery Turbines) which was previously included in *industry*.

Inputs of manufactured gases (**coke oven gas**, **blast furnace gas** and **other recovered gases**) to main activity electricity and heat plants are calculated based on outputs and using efficiencies of main activity producers from other fuels. For autoproducers, the specific inputs are known, however the specific electricity production by each gas is estimated based on a pro-rata of the total electricity generation from all gas types.

Coal injected in blast furnaces (PCI) is classified as **coking coal** in order to be consistent with Japanese trade statistics.

In 2016 the liberation of the power market resulted in electricity autoproducers becoming main activity producers.

Consumption

In the 2023 edition, non-energy use in *chemical and petrochemical* sector of **coke oven coke** was revised from 1994 to 1998 due to new available information.

In the 2020 edition, **anthracite** consumption in *agriculture and forestry* has been revised.

In the 2020 edition, after investigation by the Japanese administration the **coal tar** previously reported under *total final consumption* in the *chemical and petrochemical* sector has been reallocated under the category *non-energy use*.

In the 2019 edition coal tar consumption in the *chemical and petrochemical* industry was estimated by the IEA since 1990.

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Oil

General notes

In the 2026 edition, data for Japan were revised back to 2010 by the Japanese administration due to revisions in Japan's Energy Balance Table.

In the 2022 and 2023 editions, data for Japan were revised back to 1990 by the Japanese administration due to revisions in Japan's Energy Balance Table.

In the 2021 edition, the Japanese administration revised several NCVs of both primary and secondary oil products back to 1990 as a result of improved calculation methods. The Japanese administration reviews calorific values every few years, with the other recent revisions occurring in 2005, 2013 and 2016.

Supply

In 2018 refinery runs were impacted by heavier than usual maintenance season.

The high statistical difference for **crude oil** in 2013 and 2014 is explained by large amount of stocks held on board incoming vessels in port or at mooring in March 2014 (end of Japan’s 2013 financial year). These amounts are included in the stock change but not in the imports in 2013 annual data.

Orimulsion was imported for electricity generation between 1991 and 2006.

Transformation

Other hydrocarbons in *non-specified transformation* represents orimulsion burnt for power generation. Historical revisions are pending.

In 2016 the liberalisation of the power market resulted in electricity autoproducers becoming main activity producers.

Consumption

Due to the data being in fiscal years, the impact of COVID-19 is visible in 2019 as oil consumption in some sectors decreased between January and March 2020.

Oil consumption continued to fall in 2018 as more nuclear capacity came back online.

Demand for **heating oil** and **other kerosene** fell driven by a warmer than usual winter in 2018.

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Road consumption, is based on the “Automobile fuel consumption survey” from the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT).

Lubricants *consumption* is estimated by the Japanese administration since 2000.

Natural gas

General notes

The 2022 edition contains minor revisions to time series which go back to 1990 for *imports* and stock levels. These reflect the revisions in the Energy Balance Table from the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, which is the data source.

The 2019 edition contains major revisions to time series which go back to 1990. These reflect the revisions in the Energy Balance Table from the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, which is the data source.

Since 1990 most of the **gas works gas** *production* and *consumption* has been included with **natural gas**.

Supply

In the 2019 edition, *indigenous production*, *receipts from other sources*, *imports* data, *stock changes* and stock levels were revised back to 1990.

Transformation

In the 2019 edition, main activity and autoproducer electricity plants were revised back to 1990. Similarly, flows of the *energy* sector were revised back up to 1990.

Consumption

In the 2019 edition, own *consumption* in electricity, CHP and heat plants was subject to a major revision since 1990.

In the 2019 edition, all the *transport* sector, *industry* sector and *other* sectors flows were revised back to 1990.

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Biofuels and waste

General notes

In the 2024 edition, the Japanese administration revised several supply and demand flows for **industrial waste**, **municipal waste** and **primary solid biofuels** for variable time periods, even starting in 1990, due to new available information.

For the 2024 edition, zero production of **biogasoline** in 2021 and 2022 was confirmed by the Japanese administration.

In the 2019 edition, data for Japan were revised back to 1990 based on new methodology.

There was a large revision in **municipal waste** data in the 2016 edition of this publication. This revision has removed data for **municipal waste** for the entire time series up to 2010.

For **municipal waste** data, the breakdown between renewable and non-renewable **municipal waste** is estimated by the IEA Secretariat assuming a 50% split in transformation and supply.

Transformation

Input data of **solid biofuels** to **charcoal** production are estimated by the IEA Secretariat assuming an efficiency of 40%.

In the 2024 edition, the amount of **biogases** blended with **natural gas** in the gas grid in 2022 is estimated by the Japanese administration as equal to 2021, because the actual quantity is unknown by the time of the publication. This is likely to be revised in the next publications.

The **industrial waste** consumption in the *non-specified transformation* sector surged in 2013, because of the increase in use of waste plastics for coke production.

Consumption

In the 2020 edition, there are revisions in the consumption of **solar thermal** in the *commercial and public services* and *residential* sectors in 1990 - 2004.

In the 2025 edition, solar collectors' surface area data from the time series starting in 2001 up to 2022 was used with indigenous production from **solar thermal** to derive a ratio for all years. The ratio in 2022, which was the same for previous

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years as well, was used to derive the estimated solar collectors' surface area for 2023.

Electricity and heat

Supply

In the 2019 edition, **electricity** data were revised back to 1990 to include additional autoproducer production previously excluded.

Due to the liberalisation of the **electricity** market in April 2016 some generation previously reported under autoproducer plants is reported as main activity producer from 2016 onwards. As a result, breaks in series occur between 2015 and 2016. In particular, for **solar photovoltaics** and **wind**.

In the 2019 edition, the methodology used to estimate **heat** production from other sources was revised.

Generation of electricity and heat from **combustible fuels** is calculated by removing electricity and heat generation from other sources, such as **wind**, **solar** and **nuclear**, making it a residual item. Splits between combustible fuel types and consumption flows are also calculated.

Due to the events related to the March 2011 tsunami, the Japanese administration decided to scale back the level of their nuclear programme. As a consequence, there was no nuclear electricity generation in 2014. The nuclear electricity generation started again at a greatly reduced scale in 2015, while significant increases were observed in 2017 and 2018, with generation resuming at several facilities (2017: Takahama 3 and 4, Ooi 3, and Genkai 3; 2018: Genkai 4, Ikata 3, Ooi 4). In 2020, output decreased due to inspections at some plants.

Other sources electricity represents electricity generated with purchased steam. Other sources heat represents heat derived from waste heat.

Net and gross electricity generation from autoproducers are equal, as no information is collected concerning autoproducer own use.

Own use at main electricity plants has been constant since 2015, as data are no longer available following liberalisation.

Data for **electric boilers** include **heat pumps**. For this reason, calculated efficiencies exceed 100% for some years.

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Autoproducer **solar photovoltaics** capacity is derived from data from the Japanese administration as well as the IEA Photovoltaic Power Systems Programme (IEA-PVPS) national survey reports, published yearly, and IRENA data.

In the 2025 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised **solar photovoltaics** capacity values for 2022 showing the AC total from IRENA and the DC total from the IEA-PVPS. Data on electricity production from **wind** began in 1992.

Heat produced for sale in main activity producer heat plants from **waste heat** and from **electric boilers** is available from 1977 and 1983, respectively.

Transformation

In the 2025 edition the Japanese administration made revisions of autoproducer electricity from 2006 onwards and for other types of producers from 2016, due to new available information and corrections of statistics reported by utility companies. It is likely that additional changes will be implemented in the next cycle.

The Japanese Administrations attributes **heat** outputs (with the exception of heat from electric boilers) to individual fuels based on their share of inputs, assuming efficiencies are 100% or less. As a result, fuel specific transformation efficiencies may not reflect actual efficiencies.

Data on **heat** produced for sale by autoproducer heat plants are not available.

Fuels used and corresponding electricity and heat produced in CHP plants are not included in the CHP data time series, but instead are reported as separate **electricity** or **heat** components, leading to some plant efficiency figures not to be accurately calculated. Inputs of **biofuels and waste** for electricity production and related outputs are available from 1982.

Net electricity production by autoproducers prior to 1982 includes production from **combustible fuel** sources only.

Between 1972 and 1976, the use of **combustible fuels** in main activity producer heat plants is included in non-specified.

Consumption

In the 2025 edition the Japanese administration revised **heat** final consumption from *commercial and public services* to *not elsewhere specified (other)* to better reflect the lack of information of the underlying data.

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In the 2020 edition, there are revisions in the consumption of **solar thermal** in the *commercial and public services* and *residential* sectors in 1990 - 2004.

Consumption of **electricity** in *non-specified industry* includes *wood and wood products* and *construction* prior to 1982.

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Korea

Sources

Korea Energy Economics Institute, Ulsan.

Korea National Oil Corporation, Ulsan.

General notes

Data are available starting in 1971.

Until the 2023 edition, data for 2002 onwards had been reported on a different basis, causing breaks in time series between 2001 and 2002, especially for inputs and outputs to electricity generation and consumption in the iron and steel industry. For the 2024 edition, the Korean administration has undertaken a major historical revision, erasing most of these time breaks.

Heat and power plants with secondary oil products may show implausible transformation efficiencies or encounter missing inputs/outputs. This can be attributed to different sources when compiling commodity statistics. Oil statistics are based on standards by the Korea National Oil Corporation whereas electricity statistics rely on surveys from heat and power plants.

Coal

General notes

In the 2026 edition, the Korean administration implemented major revisions to coal balance. These changes affected supply and consumption for **coking coal**, **other bituminous coal**, **coal tar** and **coal-derived gases**.

Data for **coal** and **coal products** from 1971 to 2001 are based on information provided by the Korean administration, as well as information from the *Yearbook of Energy Statistics 2002*, the *Yearbook of Coal Statistics 2001* (both from the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy), and *Statistics of Electric Power in Korea 2001* (from the Korea Electric Power Corporation). During this period, import data by coal type were estimated by the IEA Secretariat, based on statistics of the exporting countries.

Hard coal data prior to 1978 may include **sub-bituminous coal**.

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Transformation

From the 2024 edition of the database, the Korean administration revised the reported quantity of **coke oven coke** in the output of *coke ovens* to ensure that the energy efficiency of coke ovens remains below 100% for the year 2015 and for years prior to 2010.Statistical differences for **manufactured gases** for 2012 are partly the result of classification issues. The Korean administration is working to improve reporting of coal-derived gases *production* and *consumption*.

Consumption

In the **anthracite** balance, the category *non-specified (industry)* includes manufacture of cement, lime, plaster and its products, and small businesses. Currently the breakdown of those is not available.

The consumption of **other bituminous coal** in the *food, beverages and tobacco* industry stopped in 2018.

Data on **blast furnace gas** used for energy purposes in *blast furnaces* prior to 2007 are reported in the *iron and steel* industry.

Consumption of imported **coke oven coke** starting in 2002 is reported under *non-specified industry*.

Consumption of **manufactured gases** in the *iron and steel* industry starting in 2002 includes the consumption in *blast furnaces*, oxygen steel furnaces and other iron and steel processing plants.

Oil

Supply

In the 2026 edition, several breaks between 2024 and 2023 are observed in the oil commodity balance due to new data made available by the Korean administration. Revisions up to 2023 may be amended in the next publication to reflect the new reporting methodology.

There are breaks in transfers of several oil products in 2020 owing to a change in the reporting methodology of a refinery that expanded its chemical plant.

The *production* of heavy distillates has been declining due to the expansion of *heavy oil* upgrading facilities.

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In 2017, due to constraints to *imports* of condensate, Korean refineries used **naphtha** into the refinery process.

From 1997, *stock levels* include vessel stocks.

Transformation

Fuel input to heat and power plants in electricity and oil statistics may show discrepancies due to different sources in compiling commodity statistics. Oil statistics are based on standards by the Korea National Oil Corporation whereas electricity statistics rely on surveys from heat and power plants.

In particular, inputs of **fuel oil** to autoproducer electricity and autoproducer CHP are included with final consumption.

Consumption

Due to the change in the reporting methodology of a refinery, some breaks may appear between 2019 and 2020, in particular for consumption in *chemical and petrochemical* industry.

From 1990 to 1995, **kerosene type jet fuel** split between *international aviation bunkers* and *domestic aviation* has been estimated.

Natural gas

General

In the 2024 edition, general revisions were made for the entire time series, 1990 to 2022. The revisions were made due to new more reliable data sources being used and a change in methodology to provide more detailed data.

Supply

Since 2013, *receipts from other sources – oil* is estimated using the historical relationship with the Oil Questionnaire and extrapolating.

Korea reports production of **natural gas** since 2005.

The *receipts from other sources* from 2006 to 2012 represent the amount of **LPG** that are either blended with **natural gas** or are directly used in city gas distribution networks.

Korea's gas field was end of production on December 31, 2021.

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Transformation

Consumption in *not elsehwere specified (transformation)* represents gas that is used in hydrogen fuel cell generators.

Consumption

Prior to 2015, *energy industry own use in liquefaction plants* included *losses* and measuring errors.

From 1993 to 2006, consumption of **natural gas** in *transport equipment* is included in the *machinery* flow.

From 1987 to 1991, the breakdown of final consumption has been estimated by the IEA Secretariat, as well as the *residential* subsector for 1992.

No transmission loss has been reported.

Biofuels and waste

General notes

In the 2026 edition, several products and flows were estimated by the IEA Secretariat. As such, the statistical difference may be high due to the adjustments made to data for **municipal waste (renewable), municipal waste (non-renewable)**, and **primary solid biofuels** across the time series. Additionally, the time series for **geothermal** was removed since the data represents ground source heat pumps.

In the 2024 edition, the Korean administration revised the capacity of **hydro** and **wind** for their entire time series, due to new available information.

Due to the change of reporting methodology, breaks in time series may occur between 2013-2014 and 2014-2015.

Heat data are available starting in 1993.

Transformation

Inputs to autoproducer heat plants have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat because of efficiency issues for municipal waste prior to 2011 and in 2012 and for biogas in 2008, 2011 and 2012.

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New plants were included in the Korean survey creating breaks in time series in 2011.

In 2007, some main activity heat plants and autoproducers in the commercial/public services sector were reclassified as main activity CHP plants, resulting in a break in the time series between 2006 and 2007 for **biogases**.

Electricity and heat

General notes

In the 2026 edition, the Korean administration implemented major revisions to both the electricity and heat balances. These changes affected supply, consumption, and the reallocation of generation by plant type. Due to the inconsistencies observed in the revised values, the IEA Secretariat estimatedinputs and outputs by fuel, primarily for oil and renewable products. The Korean administration plans to revise the data in the next reporting cycle.

In the 2024 edition, **heat** production data were revised for all years starting from 1990. The revised data shows considerably higher levels of **heat** production compared to previous records. **Heat** production for numerous products was back calculated using fuel input as a basis. These revisions may have established fixed efficiencies that resemble default values in the calculations. The Korean administration continues its efforts to enhance data quality, and revisions may be made in upcoming cycles.

The significant increase in **heat** production, supply and consequently consumption from 2016 to 2017 can primarily be attributed to the uncertain data situation of **heat** production and **heat** sold from autoproducer plants. These figures are estimated by the Korean administration, as pointed out above, mainly by taking fuel input as a basis.

Electricity statistics from 1971 to 1993 have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on the Korean National Statistics. Data from 1994 have been submitted by the Korean administration. This leads to breaks in time series between 1993 and 1994.

Supply

In the 2024 edition, portions of electricity production from **combustible fuels** in autoproducer CHP plants were reallocated to autoproducer electricity plants for all years beginning in 1990.

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The own use of **heat** in heat plants is very irregular due to a lack of data.

Electricity generation reported under *other sources* is from fuel cells.

Production of **tidal** electricity began in 2013.

Data for **heat from chemical processes** that is sold are available from 2008.

Data for electricity production using **heat from chemical processes** in copper and zinc plants are available from 2005. The corresponding heat inputs were estimated until 2013 data. In 2014, the company concerned switched to **diesel oil** for electricity generation.

Transformation

In the 2025 edition, the IEA Secretariat estimated **LPG** and **kerosene** input in terajoules and the electricity and heat generation for main activity producers in 2022 and 2023, in order to ensure consistency for these products between the oil and electricity questionnaires.

For 2020, the increase in electricity output from **nuclear** was due to the 1.4 GW reactor (Singori #4) coming online, as well as higher utilisation rates. For 2018, the decrease in electricity output from **nuclear** was due to a combination of shutdowns for maintenance, and the closure of the Kori and Wolseong nuclear power plants in June 2017 and June 2018 respectively.

For 2018, the increase in heat production from **natural gas** was in part due to the commencement and expansion of operations at two CHP plants (Hwaseong Dongtan and Anyang).

For 2017, the decrease in electricity production from **residual fuel oil** is due to the closure of two main activity producer plants.

Some discrepancies exist between data reported for **residual fuel oil** in the oil databases and the electricity and heat databases. The Korean administration hopes to remedy this situation in a coming cycle.

Data for electricity and heat production by autoproducers using **natural gas** and **liquid fuels** are available from 2000.

In 2000, the Korean administration started to report **heat** statistics for some heat plants which were not reported before.

Between 1993 and 1999, the breakdown of **heat** output by type of fuel was estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

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Consumption

Data for direct use of **geothermal heat** are available from 2002. **Geothermal** direct use data are overstated as it refers to heat production by geothermal heat pumps, which include inputs of electricity and/or gas in the transformation process.

Heat consumption by subsector was reclassified in 2010 due to new information available on heat sales from autoproducers to end-users by sector.

Prior to 2008, sales of **electricity** by Korea's main electricity distributor, KEPCO, to the *non-ferrous metals* sector are included in *iron and steel* consumption.

Data on production and consumption of **electricity** and **heat** in *oil refineries* and *LNG liquefaction/regasification plants* are included in the *industry* sector. From 2007, *oil refinery* **electricity** and **heat** *production* and *consumption* started to be reported under the correct energy sector.

Data for **heat** consumption by sector are available from 2000.

Data for **electricity** consumption in the *transport equipment* sector are included in *machinery* from 1994 to 1999.

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Latvia

Source

Central Statistical Bureau, Riga.

General notes

Data for Latvia are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union in the publication World Energy Statistics.

Breaks in the time series appear for inputs to and outputs from electricity and heat generation between 2016 and 2017 due to a change in methodology. This is most notable for main activity producer CHP and Heat plants. Data for 2017 onwards are reported on a unit basis, whereas data for previous years are reported on a plant basis.

Coal

Supply

The increase of distribution losses for **peat** in 2003 is due to a fire in one of the warehouses.

Transformation

In 2024, calorific values of **peat** used for producing **peat briquettes** were revised for years 2020 and 2021, thus bringing the transformation process efficiency back to feasible levels from these years onwards.

Consumption

The drop in the *iron and steel* industry in 2014 is due to the bankruptcy of the major company in the market.

Oil

Supply

Other hydrocarbons data represent **shale oil**.

In 2020, changes in the national legislation mandated an increase in the minimum blending of **biofuels**.

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In 2018, amendments to the legislation mandated a biofuel blending target of at least 4.5% of volume for **gas/diesel oil** used in temperate and severe winter conditions leading respectively to an increase of its consumption for *road* transport.

In 2018 one of the main players in marine bunkering at Latvia's largest port ceased operations. As a result deliveries of oil products to marine bunkers decreased in that year. As of 2019 the issues have been resolved and bunkering activity has resumed.

Consumption

In 2022 and 2023, an increase and a decrease are respectively observed in **LPG** consumption for the *non-metallic minerals* sector. The increase in 2022 can be explained by the spike in **natural gas** prices during the energy crisis with companies switching to **LPG**. In 2023, with prices coming back to lower levels, companies switched back to **natural gas**.

In 2023, the decrease in **fuel oil** consumption for *international marine bunkers* is due to supply from Russia being stopped.

In 2020, consumption of **LPG** in fishing is reported for the first time as a company changed its type of activity from NACE 1020 to NACE 0311.

Consumption of **LPG** and **bitumen** in mining/quarrying are reported for the first time as an asphalt concrete plant started operating in 2020.

Natural gas

Consumption

The consumption in the *iron and steel* industry decreased in 2014 due to the bankruptcy of the major company in the market.

Transformation

In 2017 there was a steep decrease/break reported in *main activity producer CHP* consumption and a respective increase/break in *main activity producer heat* consumption due to the classification of **natural gas** inputs according to the individual units of the plants instead of the plants as a whole that was previously used.

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Biofuels and waste

Supply

For 2018 data, the increase in the *indigenous production* of **solid biofuels** is due to wood pellet production.

In 2017, a **biodiesel** producer exported amounts produced in 2017 and also some amounts from stocks.

Transformation

Heat production from **solid biofuels** has increased in 2021 due to a colder heating season. Moreover, many heat producers have increased their input of biofuels compared to other fossil fuels.

Due to a reclassification in 2004, there was break in time series of electricity production from autoproducer electricity plant fuelled by **biogas** between 2003 and 2004.

Consumption

The increase in consumption of **solid biofuels** in *not elsewhere specified (industry)* in 2018 is related to increases in the manufacture of furniture sector.

The increase in inland consumption of **biodiesel** in 2018 data is related to the implementation of favourable legislation (the “Biofuel Law”).

From 2014 to 2017, **biodiesel** consumption has been decreasing due to policies which support the sale of arctic diesel fuel without renewable additives.

In 2026 edition, **biogases** used for blending in the gas network were reported for the first time.

Electricity and heat

Supply

In 2019, the first large-scale main activity **solar thermal** district heating plant opened in Latvia.

For 2017, higher rainfall resulted in a significant increase in electricity output from **hydro,** and a decrease in both imports of electricity and output from **combustible fuels**.

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Heat production from *other sources* represents waste heat recovered from industry, and heat produced by condensing economisers.

Transformation

From 2012 onwards, the increase in electricity production from **solid biofuels** is due to the deployment of six new main activity producer CHP plants running on wood chips.

Consumption

Prior to 2020 data, all electricity consumption in the *energy* sector was included in own use of electricity in power plants

Prior to 2015 data, electricity consumed by trams at one of Latvia's three tram operators was included under *road.*

For 2012, the increase in electricity consumption in the *iron and steel* sector is due to a facility switching from an open-hearth furnace to an electric arc furnace.

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Lithuania

Source

Statistics Lithuania, Vilnius.

General notes

Data for Lithuania are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union in the publication World Energy Statistics.

Oil

Supply

In 2020, changes in the national legislation mandated an increase in the minimum blending of **biofuels**.

Natural gas

Supply

The export quantities since 2014 represent imported **LNG** which is regasified and subsequently exported to other countries.

Transformation

Not elsewhere specified (transformation) data represent **natural gas** used for methanol manufacture, which is used as input in *oil refineries*.

Consumption

Natural gas consumption for power generation has been falling significantly from 2010 onwards as gas-fired power and heating plants are being retired, largely replaced by biomass.

There is a break between 2010 and 2011 in the *not elsewhere specified (energy)* timeseries due to **natural gas** being consumed for heat that was used to destroy radioactive waste after the decommissioning of the only Lithuanian nuclear plant at the end of 2009.

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Biofuels and waste

Supply

In 2025, Lithuania started importing **municipal waste**, both renewable and non-renewable.

In 2019, the increase in the *indigenous production* of **industrial waste (non-renewable)** is the result of increased data availability.

The *production* of **charcoal** has been over-estimated prior to 2017 due to the fact that it was not possible to report data less than 1 kt.

Starting from 2016, some **industrial waste (renewable)** was collected via sorting. These wastes consist of non-recyclable paper, textiles and wood wastes and their production is included in **solid biofuels**.

Transformation

In the 2026 edition, there is an increase in the reported efficiency of **primary solid biofuels** for autoproducers of heat.

In 2020, the Kaunas Cogeneration Power Plant, which produces energy from **industrial** and **municipal waste**, became operational. This led to an increase of heat and electricity generated from these products.

The *Fortum Klaipėda* CHP plant produces electricity and heat from **industrial waste (non-renewable)**, **municipal waste** and **solid biofuels** since the end of 2013. Since its inception, structural optimisation has been sought. Additionally, before 2016, calorific values of the fuels were calculated by taking samples of fuels and after this period, calculations were made from steam. For these reasons, there are fluctuations in fuel inputs, energy production and fuel ratios between **industrial waste (non-renewable)**, **municipal waste** and **solid biofuels** since 2013.

In 2013, an incinerator combusting **industrial waste (non-renewable)** and **municipal waste** began operations.

Electricity and heat

Supply

In 2021, there is an increase of electricity and heat production from industrial and municipal wastes. This is due to the Vilnius CHP plant becoming operative.

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In 2021, heat production from **natural gas** and **fuel oil** increased due to some heat plants using significantly more these fuels.

In 2020, there is a spike of heat production from autoproducers heat plants in commercial and public services sector. This is due to Forest Investment plant that changed NACE classification

Transformation

For 2022, the decrease of heat output from chemical heat and electricity production from chemical heat is due to the disruption of raw materials supply for the chemical industry. In 2009, the Ignalina nuclear power plant, the only nuclear plant in Lithuania, closed.

In March 2017, the *Geoterma* **geothermal** heat plant, the only geothermal heat plant in Lithuania, closed.

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Luxembourg

Source

STATEC, Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques du Grand-Duché du Luxembourg, Luxembourg.

Coal

General notes

For the 2011 edition, the Luxembourgian administration revised the time series from 2000 for most **coal** and **coal products**. Time series for **BKB** *consumption* were revised from 1990.

Prior to 1978, some **sub-bituminous coal** may be included in **hard coal**.

Steel production from *blast furnaces* ceased at the end of 1997.

Oil

Consumption

In the late 1970s, the reduction in consumption of **fuel oil** in the iron and steel industry was due to substitution by coal.

Supply

Exports of **bitumen** and **LPG** include transit trade. The Luxembourgish administration is currently investigating, and revisions are expected next cycle.

Natural gas

General notes

In 1982 there is a break in the time series in *transformation* and *industry* due to a change in methodology.

Transformation

In the 2017 edition a *main activity producer CHP* plant was reclassified as one *main activity electricity producer* plant and one *main activity producer heat* plant. Data were revised back to 2014.

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Since 2002, the increase in the *transformation* sector is due to a new 350-MW combined cycle power plant.

The last *main activity producer electricity* gas-consuming plant closed in 2016.

Consumption

Between 2020 and 2021 there is a break in the time series of the *industry sector* due to a change in methodology in which energy consumption is estimated at the company level and a NACE reallocation of notable companies.

In 2015, Luxembourg integrated supplementary data from ETS companies and industrial consumption was revised back to the year 2000.

Since 2012, the methodology to determine final consumption was changed in order to integrate basic data from National Accounts.

Since 2000, a more detailed breakdown of final consumption data is available due to a change in methodology.

Since 2000, consumption in the *non-ferrous metals* sub-sector is included in iron and steel for reasons of confidentiality.

Since 2000 consumption in *not elsewhere specified (industry)* includes activity of companies reclassified to preserve the confidentiality.

Prior to 2000, *residential* consumption includes consumption in *commercial/public services* and *agriculture and forestry*.

Biofuels and waste

General notes

The Luxembourgian administration started including trade figure of wood chips in trade figure of **solid biofuels** from 2015 data. This creates breaks in time series between 2014 and 2015.

Data on **solid biofuels** are available from 1992.

Supply

There was a fire at the co-digestion plant Itzig in September 2018. The plant was not reopened until October 2019, causing a decrease in **biogas** production (specifically: **other biogases from anaerobic fermentation**).

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Transformation

In the end of 2018, there was a fire in one of the main **biogas** plants and it has been off for most of 2019. The most notable effect has been on biogas blending.

In 2011, the blending of **biogases** with **natural gas** started.

Consumption

In the 2023 edition, values for **ambient heat** in the *residential* sector were revised back to 2013 due to a new data source.

Electricity and heat

General notes

In the 2024 edition, several values for 2021 were revised thanks to new information available.

Data for **solar thermal** are available starting in 2001 and for **solar photovoltaics** starting in 2000.

A revision in the classification of power plants by type and the production and consumption data for both **electricity** and **heat** back to 2000 causes breaks in the time series.

Supply

In the 2025 edition, inputs to *heat pumps* were reported for the first time. Outputs were estimated using standard efficiencies.

Most of the **hydro** production shown for Luxembourg is from the Vianden pumped storage plant and is exported directly to Germany.

There were some repairs on the upper basin of the **pumped storage** site at Vianden in 2019 leading to a reduction in electricity production. The full storage capacity was not available during this period.

In the 2017 edition, following plant reclassification, **heat** production by main activity plants was revised from 2011 onwards.

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Starting in 2005, data for **electricity** *transmission and distribution losses* were obtained from the network operator. Prior to that, they were estimated by the Luxembourgian administration.

For Main CHP, own use data are not available for solid biofuels- or natural gas-fired plants.

Transformation

A **natural gas** fired, main activity electricity plant (TGV Twinerg) closed in 2016.

The production of electricity from **solid biofuels** from 2013 corresponds to the opening of a new plant burning wood wastes.

Data on electricity production from **biogases** are available from 1998 and heat production from 2010.

In 2002, the increase in electricity production is due to a new **natural gas** combined cycle power plant.

At the end of 1997, the *iron and steel* industry stopped production of **electricity**.

Electricity data for **natural gas** autoproducer CHP plants are available starting in 1995, and for main activity CHP plants starting in 1996.

Prior to 1990, **net electricity** production by autoproducers includes production from combustible fuel sources only.

Consumption

Heat consumption in *industry* and *commercial and public services* is estimated based on National Accounts. When not available, heat consumption figures for the most recent year reported are estimated based on data for the preceding year.

In 2015, the observed declines in the **heat** used in the *textiles and leather* and *chemical and petrochemical* sectors lead to the closure of two industrial main CHP plants. The heating needs of these sectors were met through direct purchase of natural gas, due in part to attractive pricing during this period.

In 2015, following the procurement of new information, data for **heat** distribution losses and heat consumption in *industry* and *energy* sectors were revised from 2000 onwards.

A change in the data source caused some breaks in the *industry* **electricity** consumption time series between 2010 and 2011.

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The breakdown of **electricity** consumption in *industry* is not available from 1990 to 1999.

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Mexico

Source

Secretaría de Energía, Mexico City.

General notes

Data are available starting in 1971.

In the 2026 edition, 2024 data have been extracted from the "Balance Nacional de Energía 2024" published by Secretaría de Energía or estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on the data from this energy balance.

The Mexican administration submitted data directly by questionnaire for the first time with 1992 data. As a result, some breaks in time series may occur between 1991 and 1992. For prior years, data are partly estimated based on the publication *Balance Nacional - Energía*.

In the 2016 edition, the Mexican administration completed a major work on revisions of the time series back to 1990. Revisions for some products include reporting of new consumption flows, increased quantities of coal and higher calorific values, resulting in increases of total primary energy supply.

Coal

General notes

The IEA Secretariat has estimated preliminary data for 2025p for all the products because no official mini-questionnaire submission was received by the time the database was finalised. The estimates were based on data published in SENER, INEGI and the IEA Quarterly Coal Statistics.

Since 2024 edition, several products were estimated for the reporting years 2022-2024, using the growth rate from the “Balance Nacional de Energía” published by the “Secretaría de Energía”.

In the 2023 edition, the Mexican administration revised *production*, *blast furnaces (transformation)*, *coke ovens (own use)* and *final consumption* of **coke oven coke** for 2020 due to new available information.

The time series for **blast furnace gas** and inputs of **coke oven coke** to *blast furnaces* start in 1991.

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Hard coal data prior to 1978 may include **sub-bituminous coal**.

Supply

In the 2025 edition, the IEA Secretariat estimated **coke oven coke, coke oven gas** and **coal tar** *production*, *transformation* and *energy use* for the data year 2023 based on the figures for “coque de carbón” of the “Balance Nacional de Energía” published by the “Secretaría de Energía”.

In the 2025 edition, **other bituminous coal** *imports* for 2023, including *imports* by country of origin, have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

In the 2025 edition, **blast furnace gas** *production* for 2023 was estimated by the IEA Secretariat proportionally to the **coke oven coke** input to *blast furnaces* to keep the efficiency of the blast furnaces within the acceptable range.

In the 2024 edition, the IEA Secretariat estimated **coke oven coke** *production*, *transformation* and *energy use* for the data year 2022 based on the figures for “coque de carbón” of the “Balance Nacional de Energía” published by the “Secretaría de Energía”.

In the 2024 edition, the IEA Secretariat estimated **coke oven gas** *production* for 2022 proportionally to the **coking coal** input to *coke ovens* to keep the efficiency of the *coke ovens* within the acceptable range.

In the 2023 edition, **other bituminous coal** *imports* for 2021, including *imports* by country of origin, have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

In the 2023 edition, the IEA Secretariat estimated **coke oven coke** *production* for 2021 based on the figures for “coque de carbón” of the “Balance Nacional de Energía” published by the “Secretaría de Energía”.

In the 2023 edition, **blast furnace gas** *production* for 2021 was estimated by the IEA Secretariat proportionally to the **coke oven coke** input to *blast furnaces* in order to keep the efficiency of the *blast furnaces* within the acceptable range.

Many coal mining units reduced production during 2019, specifically mines in Coahuilla (the largest coal producer state). This is reflected in the *production* figures of **coking coal** and **sub-bituminous coal** for that year.

Imports by country of origin for **other bituminous coal** and **coking coal** for 2016 have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat, based on partner data.

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Blast furnace gas *production* and *consumption* have been estimated by the IEA for 1990 to 2017 based on inputs of **coke oven coke** to *blast furnaces*.

Coke oven coke *production* was estimated by the IEA for some years between 1999 and 2012 based off historical and commodities data, as were inputs of **coking coal** to *coke ovens* between 1990 and 2012.

The methodology currently used by Mexico to estimate *production* of **coal tar** and **coke oven gas** for recent years uses **coke oven coke** *production* as a guide. This was extended to the time series from 1990 to 2001, and to the years where **coke oven coke** *production* was estimated by the IEA.

Consumption

In the 2025 edition, the IEA Secretariat estimated and reallocated the consumption of **coking coal** in *coke ovens* to the *coke ovens (own use)* for the data year 2023, because there were no reports of **coke oven coke** *production* as described in the "Balance Nacional de Energía" published by the "Secretaría de Energía".

In the 2025 edition, the IEA Secretariat estimated the consumption of **blast furnace gas** in the *energy* sector and *iron and steel* subsector for 2023, following the growth rate from the "Balance Nacional de Energía" published by the "Secretaría de Energía", to avoid breaks in the time series.

In the 2024 edition, the IEA Secretariat estimated the distribution of demand of **coke oven gas** and **blast furnace gas** in the *transformation* and *iron and steel* final consumption for 2022, following the growth rate from the "Balance Nacional de Energía" published by the "Secretaría de Energía", to avoid breaks in the time series.

In the 2024 edition, the IEA Secretariat estimated the **coking coal** consumption on the *coke ovens* for the data year 2022 following the growth rate from the "Balance Nacional de Energía" published by the "Secretaría de Energía".

In the 2023 edition, the IEA Secretariat estimated the distribution of demand of **coke oven gas** and **blast furnace gas** in *transformation*, *energy industry own use* and *iron and steel* final consumption for 2021 to avoid breaks in the time series.

The category *not elsewhere specified - industry* in the **coking coal** balance includes the industries of *transport equipment*, *chemical and petrochemical*, *food and tobacco*, and *non-metallic minerals*. Disaggregated values are not available.

Use of pulverised coal injection in *blast furnaces* occurs in Mexico, but is not currently reported.

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Oxygen steel furnace gas production and *production* of **other recovered gases** occur as by-products of heavy industry, but are not reported**.**

For **coking coal,** amounts reported for consumption in *main activity electricity generation* and associated *imports* for the years 2003 to 2016 have been reallocated to **other bituminous coal** by the IEA Secretariat.

Oil

General notes

Since the 2021 edition, data from 2018 onwards have been partly-estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on the IEA Monthly Oil Statistics, the Mexican Secretaría de Energía (SENER) national energy balance and submissions by the Mexican administration. In the 2026 edition, 2025 preliminary data was estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on IEA Monthly Oil Statistics.

In the 2016 edition, major revisions were carried by the Ministry of Energy on the time series back to 1990 based on updated information available from PEMEX, the Mexican Institute of Petroleum and the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE). Revisions include notably **crude oil** *production*, *oil refinery* output, gas separation plant production, autoproducer generation and *road* consumption.

New data reported as additives from 1990 correspond to methyl tertiary butyl ether.

From 1993, data for production *from other sources (natural gas)* of **other hydrocarbons** correspond to hydrogen used at the Minatitlan refinery, also represented as the output of *non-specified transformation* in the balances format.

The split between *domestic aviation* and *international aviation bunkers*' consumption of **kerosene-type jet fuel** is not available. By default, all **kerosene-type jet fuel** consumption is reported under *international aviation bunkers*.

Supply

In 2017 Minatitlán refinery was offline for several months and later operating well below capacity as a result of an accident on site. The refinery at Tula was also temporarily offline. Both these events impact refinery throughput in 2018.

Refinery intake of **crude oil** was estimated by the IEA Secretariat for the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 based on growth rates from SENER and PEMEX published data.

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In 2017, *production* of **crude oil** and **NGL** was impacted by heavy maintenance at the Ku-Maloob-Zaap field and decline at the Cantarell field in the Gulf Mexico which was affected by several force majeur events.

For 2017 *imports* data of **LPG**, **naphtha**, **road diesel** and **fuel oil**, the received data was supplemented with estimates by the IEA Secretariat based on published data from SENER.

2017 to 2022 *imports* of **petroleum coke** were estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on information from the U.S. Energy Information Agency and the national energy balance.

From 2016 onwards trade information is based on daily customs data now available to the Ministry of Energy. Historical revisions are pending.

The large refinery losses from 2005 onwards are the result of the downward revisions to refinery output of **gas/diesel oil** carried out in 2017.

NGL *production* reported in the IEA publications may be different from what is reported in the Mexican energy publications as the IEA includes in its oil data liquids produced in conjunction with natural gas.

In the 2016 edition, main revisions were carried to **NGL**, **LPG**, **naphtha**, **ethane** supply. New data became available on input of NGL to refineries prior to 2011. Data on ethane production from gas separation plants (positive transfers from NGL) was revised upwards for 1990 to 1998. LPG gas separation plant production was revised down. Naphtha refinery output was revised upwards from 1990.

Transformation

In the 2026 edition, the inputs of **gas/diesel oil** and **residual fuel oil** to electricity and heat plants for years 2017 to 2024 were estimated by the IEA Secretariat, in accordance with input and output data published in the electricity databases.

For several months in 2017, the Salina Cruz refinery was under extensive maintenance following operational problems and structural damage as a result of the September 2017 earthquake, affecting refinery inputs and outputs.

The Madero refinery closed for maintenance in August 2017 and remained closed through the start of 2018, affecting refinery inputs and outputs.

2017 refinery gross output of **gas/diesel oil, bitumen, lubricants and paraffin waxes** was estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on SENER and PEMEX published data.

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In the 2016 edition, data for **crude oil** refinery input and refinery output of **gas/diesel oil**, **naphtha**, **refinery gas**, **bitumen**, **paraffin wax** and **other products** were revised back to 1990 (see general notes).

Data for **fuel oil** and **gas/diesel oil** inputs to autoproducer CHP generation are available from 1999.

In 2003, a new facility was added to a refinery to produce **petroleum coke.**

Consumption

In the 2026 edition, the split between *domestic aviation* and *international aviation bunkers* for **jet kerosene** consumption was estimated by the IEA secretariat from 1990 onwards.

In the 2026 edition, the *road* consumption of **gas/diesel oil** was estimated by the IEA Secretariat for years 2020 to 2024.

Consumption of **naphtha** for feedstock purposes in 2017 in the *chemical and petrochemical* sector was estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on ethylene production figures.

Consumption of **motor gasoline** and **gas/diesel oil** was impacted by changes to fuel subsidies introduced on January 1, 2017.

Consumption of **lubricants** and **bitumen** for 2017 was estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on sales data from SENER.

In the 2016 edition, **naphtha** consumption in the *non-energy use - chemical/petrochemical* industry was revised significantly revised down from 1990 to 2008 based on PEMEX information.

In the 2016 edition, **gas/diesel** and **motor gasoline** *road* consumption data were revised back to 1990 based on updated information from the Mexican Institute of Petroleum and PEMEX.

Consumption of **lubricants**, **bitumen** and **paraffin waxes** are available from 1990 and **petroleum coke** from 1993.

Prior to 1987, the split of **LPG** consumption between *residential* and *commercial and public* services has been estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

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Natural gas

General notes

Natural gas reported in the IEA publications may be different from what is reported in the Mexican energy publications, as IEA includes only dry gas and excludes natural gas liquids, which are considered as part of oil.

In the 2026 edition, most flows were revised for 2010-2023 according to the revisions in Balance Nacional – Energía. Some of the 2024 data are estimated by the Secretariat to align with previous trends in the time series.

Supply

In the 2026 edition, preliminary data for 2025p has been estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on various governmental sources.

In the 2025 edition imports from the US for 2022 and 2023 were considerably lower than expected compared to the official values in national balance and historical values, and they were adjusted using the US values that was submitted officially by the US as exports to Mexico.

Consumption

In the 2026 edition and 2025 edition, inputs into main activity electricity producers, electricity autoproducers and CHP autoproducers for 2023 and 2024 were estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

Losses and *pipeline transport* are included in *oil and gas extraction*.

From 1993 to 1999, part of *energy industry own use* and *non-specified industry* data were estimated.

Since 1993, the breakdown of the *energy sector* and of *other* sectors is available.

Biofuels and waste

General notes

2021 data were estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

For the 2020 July edition, new data supplied by the Mexican administration for 2018 and 2019 were incorporated in place of previous estimates.

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The Mexican administration believes the fuels categorised as **industrial wastes (non-renewable)** are likely residual gas, however more investigation is needed. Revisionscould occur in future editions.

Supply

Prior to 2017 data, some **bagasse** *production* has been attributed to **other vegetal materials and residues**. This causes a break in series between 2016 and 2017. Revisions prior to 2017 are expected in the future.

Data for **bagasse** *production* are available from 2008.

Transformation

In the 2025 edition, the outputs of **biogases** and **primary solid biofuels** are estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

In the 2024 edition, main activity producer electricity input and output and autoproducer electricity use of **primary solid biofuels** for 2022 have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on information from the national energy balance 2022 published by the Secretaria de Energia (SENER).

Consumption

Increased consumption in the *industry* and *transformation* sectors for **solid biofuels** in 2017 is attributed to **bagasse**.

Data for **solid biofuels** used in autoproducer electricity plants from 1991 to 2005 have been estimated by the Mexican administration.

Data on **biogases** *consumption* are available from 1997.

Electricity and heat

General notes

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat estimated all the values for 2024 based on Balance Nacional de Energía of the Secretaría de Energía, and other sources.

Since the 2023 edition, some 2021, 2022 and 2023 data were estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on various editions up to 2023 of the Balance Nacional de Energía of the Secretaría de Energía, and other sources.

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In the 2023 edition, data for 2018-2020 were revised based on new data provided by the Mexican administration.

For the 2022 edition, due to data availability issues, some data provided by the Mexican administration for 2020 were equal to the values for previous years.

For the 2020 July edition, new data supplied by the Mexican administration for 2018 and 2019 were incorporated in place of previous estimates.

The Mexican administration is currently undertaking revisions of the **electricity** time series back to 1996. Revisions include changes on inputs and outputs on power plants fuelled mainly by **combustible fuels** and the reclassification of main electricity plants previously reporting **sub-bituminous coal** as fuel to **other bituminous coal** for the period 2003-2015.

Supply

Electricity generation from **other sources** mainly represents generation from recovered waste heat from industry, and also a small amount of electricity production from regenerative braking in suburban trains.

The decrease in electricity produced from **wind** in 2017 is due to an earthquake which damaged infrastructure in the south of the country.

Production of main activity producer electricity plants from **wind** is available from 1994.

Electricity production from **wind** and **solar photovoltaics** is available from 1990.

Discrepancies occur between respective reported figures for electricity *trade* between the US and Mexico from 2013 onwards.

Transformation

New autoproducer electricity plants fuelled with **coke oven gases** were put on-line in 1999.

Electricity production from **solid biofuels** and **biogases** data are available respectively from 1991 and 1997.

Consumption

Some electricity consumption in *energy* industry is included in the industry sub-sector where it was generated (e.g. the *chemical and petrochemical* industry, as well as in *non-specified industry*).

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Direct use of **solar thermal** heat is available from 1990.

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Netherlands

Source

The Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics, The Hague.

General notes

The Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics has conducted reviews and revisions of their energy balance three times; in 2005, 2011 and 2015. The 2005 revisions were to improve basic energy statistics, particularly with respect to carbon and CO_2 reporting, while the 2011 revisions were part of a harmonization program with international energy statistics. The 2015 revisions were the result of increased data collection, availability of new source information, and further alignment with international energy definitions. More details are available here: www.cbs.nl.

Coal

General notes

International trade into and through the hub ports of Amsterdam and Rotterdam is complicated by the capacity to purchase coal directly at these points. The majority of coal passing through these ports is intended for consumption in European countries other than the Netherlands, which is neither the country of origin or destination, therefore these data have been removed where possible. In the 2019 edition, the Central Bureau of Statistics proceeded to major revisions of *trade* and *stock changes* for **anthracite**, **coking coal**, **other bituminous coal** and **lignite** since 1990. *Imports* now should only relate to coal for inland consumption according to Eurostat's statistical regulation, thus eliminating transits to other countries and stock changes of trading companies.

In the 2023 edition, there were small revisions of *production*, *trade*, *transformation* and *final consumption* flows for several products between 2015 and 2020, due to improved statistical methodology and new available information.

Following revisions made in the previous edition to data for 1995 onwards, this edition includes further revisions made by the Dutch administration for the period 1990 to 1994. These revisions are the result of increased data collection, availability of new source information, and further alignment with international energy standards.

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Supply

In the 2023 edition, some *imports* and the *blast furnaces (transformation)* consumption of **anthracite** for 2012 and 2013 were re-allocated to **coking coal**, due to new information available.

In the 2013 edition, non-specified *exports* for 2011 were estimated by the Central Bureau of Statistics due to a lack of information from key market players.

For data prior to 2011, *stock changes* for primary coal types were estimated by the Dutch administration based on *trade* and *consumption* data.

For 1984 to 1986, production *from other sources* of **other bituminous coal** represents a stock of “smalls” washed for re-use.

Transformation

In the 2023 edition, the Dutch administration extended the revisions of *blast furnaces*, *coke ovens* and *iron and steel* flows back to 1990. These affected **coke oven gas** and **blast furnace gas** *energy industry own use* and final consumption in *iron and steel* industry.

In the 2022 edition, revisions back to 2015 were made in the reporting of *blast furnaces, coke ovens* and *iron and steel* industry, due to improved observations of an industrial complex.

At the end of 2015 three low-efficiency plants running on bituminous coal input closed down. In the course of 2017 another two old installations ceased operating. These closures were part of the so-called Agreement on Energy for Sustainable Growth in the Netherlands agreed upon by the Social and Economic Council of the Netherlands (SER) and more than forty representative organisations and stakeholders.

Consumption

In 2019, the *consumption* of **lignite** decreased significantly as result of a company partly ceasing activities. That company totally ceased its activities in 2020.

Prior to 1989, *non-energy use* is included with *industry* consumption.

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Oil

General notes

In 2017, large amounts of **fuel oil** were reclassified as **other oil products** due to their chemical properties.

Data for **gas/diesel oil** *road* consumption become more difficult to collect in 2013, as the distinction in taxation between road diesel and gasoil was abolished.

Following revisions made in the previous edition to data for 1995 onwards, this edition includes further revisions made by the Dutch administration for the period 1990 to 1994. These revisions are the result of increased data collection, availability of new source information, and further alignment with international energy definitions

Motor gasoline includes other light oils until 1990.

Some breaks in time series occur in 1990 when the Dutch administration started to report the petrochemical industry according to IEA methodology.

From 1990 onwards, **naphtha** includes aromatics, naphtha and other light oils.

Some non-specified trade flows by countries are negative, probably due to balancing totals by products. The issue is currently being investigated with country reporting authorities.

Supply

Trends in the *supply* of **other oil products** in 2020 are confirmed by the Dutch administration to be the result of companies sometimes reporting highly-aromatic **fuel oil** into this category.

In the 2021 edition, *stock changes* of **bitumen** for 2018 and 2019 are estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

Data for deliveries of **fuel oil** to *international marine bunkers* were revised downwards in the 2019 edition back to 2015. This was due to an improvement in the underlying data and figures available to CBS Statistics Netherlands.

In 2017 the main plant producing **lubricants** closed as a result there is no more refinery gross output of this product.

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Consumption

In the 2026 edition, and from 2022 onwards, **petroleum coke** demand in the *iron and steel* sector is confidential.

In the 2023 edition, the Dutch administration introduced several revisions back to 1990, in particular for **gas/diesel oil** sectoral inland *consumption*. The bottom-up analyses were done on the basis of new research of this oil product's use by mobile equipment.

Consumption of **fuel oil** for *fishing* in 2020 is zero as fishing boats switched to **gas/diesel oil**.

In the 2019 edition several revisions were introduced to flows relating to the *chemical and petrochemical* industry. Energy consumption in the chemical industry has been revised upwards back to 2012, following an internal audit of the data that revealed gaps in coverage. Non-energy consumption in the chemical industry has been revised downwards back to 1990 following a review of the data submitted by one of the main companies.

Refinery gas includes chemical gas and is included in *chemical and petrochemical* industry consumption.

Natural gas

General notes

In the 2018 edition, the Dutch administration revised the supply side data for 1990-2016 in order to (i) better account for flows from underground storages which used to be incorporated in the *indigenous production* data, and also (ii) handle inflows/outflows of **natural gas** stored in Germany as *imports*/*exports*.

In the 2019 edition, the Dutch administration revised the *opening and closing stock levels* based on a dedicated questionnaire used. Additionally, industrial consumption was revised since 2012 based on inputs coming from the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) data

Between 1981 and 1982, and between 1983 and 1984 there are breaks in time series due to the introduction of more comprehensive surveys on end-use consumption.

Supply

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LNG *imports* data are obtained directly from customs by Statistics Netherlands, as a result there may be the reporting of *imports* from countries which do not produce **natural gas**.

In the 2023 edition, trade methodology was updated to eliminate the reporting of transit trade with Belgium, this has resulted in a break in the time series between 2016 and 2017.

A production cap of **natural gas** was set by the government in 2015, which has been extended and gradually tightened for 2016, 2017 and 2018.

In the past, the amounts reported under *indigenous production* also included quantities coming from *stock changes*. The reason was that the Dutch administration could not distinguish between quantities of **natural gas** falling under marketable production and amounts being moved from offshore fields to onshore fields without undergoing any purification and/or other necessary production processes. From 2015, the data reported distinguish between amounts to be reported as *production* and amounts that should be classified as *stock changes*.

International marine bunkers were reported for the first time in the 2019 edition.

Transformation

Data for *non-specified (energy own-use)* represent **natural gas** combusted by the distribution operator for the purpose of operating the gas distribution grid.

The 2009 increase in input to *main activity electricity producer* consumption is due to the opening of a new plant in the second half of 2008.

Consumption

Data for the *non-specified (other) non-energy use* represent the volume of gas injected as *cushion gas* in a new underground storage.

Biofuels and waste

General notes

In the 2024 edition, the Dutch administration revised several flows and products from 2015 due to both new available information and changes in their data extraction processes.

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Supply

In the 2026 edition, efficiency of autoproducers heat plants using **industrial waste** are low due to a small number of companies on the market using variable inputs into the heat production.

In the 2024 edition, *production* of **other vegetal materials and residues** (part of solid biofuels) was revised by the Dutch administration for 2021 to ensure consistency with the data from the new biomass questionnaire. This causes a break in the time series between 2020 and 2021, but the same approach is likely to be extended back to 2015 data in the next cycle.

Increases in **biodiesel** *production* for 2017 are related to increased capacity of existing plants and increased demand.

From 2009 to 2012, and again from 2014 the *production* and *trade* of pure **biogasoline** were confidential; net imports were estimated by the Dutch administration based on consumption.

Transformation

In 2023 use of **primary solid biofuels** as input to electricity and heat plants has decreased due to the surge in modern renewables generation.

The *imports* of **wood pellets** are up in 2018 due to the renewed subsidy for co-firing of biomass at energy plants.

In 2017, the increase in heat production from **solid biofuels** in main activity CHP plants is because there were two additional companies reporting data.

Trade data for **municipal waste** are available from 2011.

Consumption

In the 2025 edition and for 2023 data, the Dutch administration used a new sectoral division for the *industry* consumption of **primary solid biofuels**, causing breaks in the time series between 2022 and 2023. In the next cycle this methodology will be applied also to the previous years.

In the 2020 edition, there was a revision from 1990 to 2017 of the consumption of **solid biofuels** in the *residential* sector.

From 2014, a better allocation of heat own-use was available for **biogas** digester prewarming, and in **municipal waste** burning plants for flue gas cleaning.

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The final consumption of **solid biofuels** in the *residential* and *agriculture and forestry* sector increased in 2014 and again in 2016 due to the results of new surveys and parameters.

Electricity and heat

General notes

In the 2025 edition, data for 2015 – 2021 were revised thanks to new data availability.

In the 2016 and 2017 editions, data for the years 1990-2013 were revised by the Dutch administration following an extended review of old national publications and new data obtained from grid operators.

Supply

In 2019, the Dutch administration revised *transmission and distribution losses* of **heat** back to 2015 to incorporate improved data. As a result, there a break between 2014 and 2015. Historical revisions are pending.

For 2018, the increase in electricity output from **solar photovoltaics** autoproducer electricity plants is in part due to the inclusion of solar on industry surveys. As a result autoproduction in various industries was captured for the first time.

For 2018, the declines in heat generation from **municipal waste**, and heat used for electricity generation, and also the increase in electricity output from municipal waste, are due to a change in ownership of a company which sold heat.

Data on **heat** production from chemical sources are available from 2017.

The decrease in electricity production from **nuclear** power in 1997, 2013, and 2017 is due to maintenance shutdowns at the Netherlands' only nuclear power plant.

Electricity **from other sources** represents generation from expansion gases and chemical waste gases.

The large increase in **electricity** trade in 1999 is due to the liberalisation of the Dutch electricity market. Until 2003, trade data are based on contracted quantities instead of physical flows.

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The increase of **heat** produced in main heat plants in 1995 is due to a change in ownership of one large installation, resulting in its reclassification from being an autoproducer to a main activity plant.

Electricity production from **solar photovoltaics** is available from 1990.

Transformation

For 2019, the increases in **electricity** output from **other sources**, and heat output from **chemical heat** are in part due to improved data availability.

Data on electricity and heat output from **industrial waste** are available from 2015.

In mid-2017, two **other bituminous coal**-fired power stations closed, as a result output from other bituminous coal declined in 2018. Another plant closed in-late 2019.

The efficiency of **blast furnace gas**-fired autoproducer CHP plants increases between 2015 and 2016 due to improved methods for allocating inputs between sold and unsold heat.

Heat output from **chemical heat**, and **other sources** is available from 2015.

Electricity output from **other sources** refers to production from expansion gases and recovered heat.

Heat used for electricity production represents waste heat bought from other industries that was generated from **combustible fuels**. The corresponding electricity output is included with that of **natural gas**.

Autoproducer heat plants using **refinery gases** are included with autoproducer CHP plants because data are considered confidential for 1990.

Heat production in *commercial and public services* includes production in agriculture.

All **municipal waste** autoproducer electricity and heat only plants have been reclassified by Statistics Netherlands as autoproducer CHP from 2012, causing breaks in the time series.

Prior to 2008, a few small autoproducer electricity plants using **solid biofuels** were included with main activity plants for reasons of confidentiality.

In 2006, some **municipal waste** plants changed ownership and were reclassified from electricity only to CHP plants as they started heat projects.

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A new main activity producer CHP plant fuelled by **refinery gas** started up in 1999 and there was a fuel reclassification in 2000.

For **natural gas**, all electricity production prior to 1998 is included in CHP plants.

For **biofuels and waste**, all electricity and heat produced prior to 1995 is included in CHP plants.

Data for heat produced from **biofuels and waste** are available from 1990.

Prior to 1990, all electricity and heat produced from **coal** is included in CHP plants.

Inputs of **hard coal** for electricity production from 1981 to 1989 in terajoules (TJ) are estimated by the Secretariat based on data submitted in kilotonnes (kt) by the Dutch administration.

Net electricity production by autoproducers prior to 1988 includes production from **combustible fuel** sources only.

Data for **heat** production by fuel in heat plants prior to 1987 are estimated by the Secretariat based on fuel inputs submitted by the Dutch administration.

Data for **heat** production from main activity producer CHP plants and heat plants are available from 1982.

Prior to 1982, **electricity** production from and inputs to main activity producer CHP plants are included with main activity producer electricity plants.

For 1970 to 1973, **electricity** output from autoproducer CHP plants has been included with main activity producer CHP plants.

Consumption

In the 2023 edition, the Dutch Administration revised data for electricity consumption in the *blast furnaces* and *iron and steel* sectors for the period 1990-2014. This followed revisions to data for 2015-2019 in the 2022 edition.

In 2018, the decrease in **heat** used for electricity generation was due to the closure of a large installation.

In 2018, there were four new **geothermal** installations producing heat which warmed greenhouses. As in the past, these would be categorised in the *agriculture and forestry* sector.

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For data from 2015 onwards, there is improved data availability for **heat.** This causes breaks in series for *transmission and distribution losses*, and heat consumption in the *non-ferrous metals* sectors.

Increasing **electricity** consumption in *agriculture and forestry* is due to expansion of greenhouse farming.

Direct use of **geothermal heat** in agriculture and forestry starting in 2008 is due to a new project extracting deep **geothermal** heat. The heat produced has been used for heating greenhouses.

Prior to 1979, **electricity** consumption in agriculture is included in *commercial and public services*.

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New Zealand

Source

Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Wellington.

General notes

Prior to 1994, data refer to fiscal year (April 1993 to March 1994 for 1993). From 1994, data refer to calendar year.

In the 2011 edition, the New Zealand administration has revised some of the **coal**, **natural gas**, **oil**, **renewables** and **electricity** time series back to 1990.

Coal

General notes

In the 2023 edition, the calorific values of **sub-bituminous coal** for all flows were revised by the New Zealand administration for 2019 and 2020, due to a correction in the reporting methodology of one major producer.

In the 2021 edition, the New Zealand administration provided revisions for some flows back to 2009.

In the 2020 edition, the New Zealand administration has done historical revisions on the data as a new data system and methodology was implemented.

In the 2020 edition, some high *statistical differences* can be found for many types of coal in various time periods.

Peat, although produced in New Zealand, is not used as a fuel, and is used for agricultural purposes only.

In the 2014 edition, the definition of **hard coal** was aligned with the International Recommendations for Energy Statistics. Prior to this, **hard coal** for New Zealand from 1960 to 1977 had contained **sub-bituminous coal**. The portion of **sub-bituminous coal** *production* and *residential* consumption has been estimated by the IEA Secretariat for this period and moved to **brown coal**.

In the 2011 edition, the New Zealand administration has revised some of the **coal**, natural gas, oil, renewable and electricity time series back to 1990.

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Supply

In the 2021 edition, a mine was reclassified from **other bituminous coal** to **sub-bituminous coal**. The time series was revised accordingly.

In 2018 a mine of **other bituminous coal** that was not in production in 2017 restarted activity.

In 2017 the underground mine producing **coking coal** switched to opencast operation.

The decrease of **other bituminous coal** production in 2015 is due to a temporary shutdown in one of the coal mines at the beginning of 2015 and another one at the end of 2015.

A detailed breakdown of *exports* of **coking coal** by country of destination between 2001 and 2011 is estimated by the IEA, based on secondary sources and partner data.

Transformation

Sub-bituminous coal inputs into coke ovens refers to coal that is merged with iron sands and limestone to form the inputs for the multi-hearth-furnaces, kilns and melters that produce direct reduced iron (Glenbrook Steel Site), with off-gases and supplemental and natural gas driving CHP plants. This method, while not the typical *iron and steel* process, produces similar by-products. The **sub-bituminous coal** inputs are reported under *coke ovens (transformation)* and the resulting off-gases are reported as production of **coke oven gas** and **blast furnace gas**.

Blast furnace gas *production* and *distribution losses* prior to 1998 are IEA Secretariat estimates. Portions of this gas will have been used for energy purposes in the multi-hearth furnaces or elsewhere in the plant. Some transformation efficiencies will appear higher than normal due to non-reporting of certain inputs, including some confidential data.

Consumption

In the 2020 edition, some quantities of **sub-bituminous coal** that were previously reported under **other bituminous coal** were moved under **sub-bituminous coal**. This reclassification led to a break in the consumption time series between 2018 and 2019 as the new classification starts in 2019.

In 2018, some **other bituminous coal** quantities previously reported under non-specified were reallocated into industry sectors.

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In final consumption, some industry data are reported in *non-specified industry* for confidentiality reasons.

In 2014, the increase in consumption of **sub-bituminous coal** in mines included the combustion of some unsold coal fines for safety reasons.

Prior to 2010, the *construction* sector is included with *commercial and public services*.

Prior to 2009, *mining and quarrying* is included in *agriculture and forestry*.

Oil

General notes

Breaks appear between 2017 and 2018 for **other oil products** as a result of improved reporting infrastructure by the New Zealander administration.

For 2016, the following data were estimated by the IEA Secretariat: *consumption* of **lubricants**; *imports* of **bitumen;** and *oil refineries* output, and interproduct *transfers* of **other oil products**.

For 2015, the following data were estimated by the IEA Secretariat: *stock changes* and *consumption* of **lubricants**; *consumption* of **bitumen**, and all figures for **petroleum coke** and **other oil products**.

From 1998, **gas/diesel oil** includes light fuel oil. Until 1997, light fuel oil is under fuel oil.

Until 1997, other hydrocarbons from natural gas sources correspond to synthetic gasoline production (ceased in February 1997).

For reasons of confidentiality, beginning in 1994, the New Zealand administration no longer reports data on the production of methanol.

Supply

In 2024, **bitumen** import data are incomplete due to an interruption in *imports* from a major supplier and the addition of new ones. The New Zealand administration plans to address this issue in future editions.

In the 2022 edition, receipts from renewables of **biodiesel** for blending with transport fuels are not available for 2019 and 2020 according to the New Zealander administration. This can result in unexpected supply values. Revisions are expected in future editions.

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In the 2021 edition, the New Zealander administration revised *stock changes* for several **primary** and **secondary oil products** for as early as 2014 onwards.

In 2019, New Zealand no longer produces **lubricants**.

Between 2013 and 2014, the jump in *imports* of **kerosene-type jet fuel** can be explained by an anticipated strike at the refineries.

Transformation

New Zealand's last major refinery (Marsden Point refinery) ceased operations in 2022, leading to the disappearance of most of the transformation activity from 2023 on.

In 2020, **gas/diesel oil** inputs for electricity production are confirmed by the New Zealander administration to be higher than usual due to generator testing. Furthermore, input of **gas/diesel oil** for CHP production in 2020 is zero.

Consumption

In the 2026, the New Zealand's administration changed their methodology for reporting oil included oil products purchased at service stations and used for recreational marine purposes. From 2023 onwards, the quantities of **motor gasoline** and **gas/diesel oil** are included under *domestic navigation*.This leads to a break in the timeseries of these two products between 2022 and 2023.

Between 2009 and 2010, a break in time series appears for demand of **gas/diesel oil** as the administration changed its methodology for *commercial and public services.*

For 1960 to 1973, consumption data have been estimated by the Secretariat.

Natural gas

General notes

In the 2025 edition, most of the data submitted for 1990 to 2022 was revised due to the adoption of an improved methodology for filling out the natural gas questionnaire.

2018 data were estimated based on monthly data submitted to the IEA Secretariat.

Between 2012 and 2013 there are breaks in series for the final consumption breakdown due to the introduction of a new survey.

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From 1977 to 1979 and from 1986 to 1989 *transmission and distribution losses* are included in the *statistical differences*.

Supply

There are neither *imports* nor *exports* of **natural gas** for New Zealand.

Transformation

The large 1998 increase in input to *autoproducer CHP* plants is due to two new autoproducer CHP plants.

In February 1997, *production* of synthetic **gasoline** from **natural gas** ended.

Consumption

Between 2012 and 2013 there are breaks in time series for the final consumption breakdown due to the introduction of a new survey.

In 2005, the decline in *chemical and petrochemical* industry consumption was due to the closure of the Motunui methanol production plant, which was then reopened in late 2008.

Prior to 2003, gas consumed in *industry* includes some gas for *energy industry own-use*. Since 1990, detailed consumption breakdown for industry is available. From 1977 to 1979 and from 1986 to 1989, losses are included in *statistical differences*.

Biofuels and waste

General notes

In the 2024 edition, the New Zealand administration revised *supply* and *final consumption* of **primary solid biofuels** and added **charcoal** data for the entire time series, due to new available information.

In the 2020 edition, extensive revisions were made for the time series back to 1990. The majority of the revisions were related to transiting the New Zealand data system from excel based to R-based.

In 2023, electricity from **primary solid biofuels** was reported for the first time for main activity producer electricity, due to a trial biomass burn conducted as part of an investigation into alternative fuels. This trial was not continued thereafter.

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For the 2019 edition, the New Zealand administration submitted extensive revisions back to 1990 following an internal review of their systems and methodologies.

Due to improved wood data collection starting with 2016 data, increases in **solid biofuels** in *transformation*, *supply* and *consumption* may not be a true increase but more representative of increased data survey respondents. This results in a break in time series between 2015 and 2016.

Supply

In the 2026 edition, revisions were made to **biogas** production time series following a review of plant-level electricity generation.

Transformation

In the 2022 edition, data on fuel input and electricity generation from **solid biofuels** CHP auto-producers were revised thanks to a multi-year programme of work that the administration undertook to improve solid biofuels statistics.

In the 2019 edition, data on electricity production from **biogases** were significantly revised by the New Zealand administration following an internal review of systems and methodologies.

Consumption

In the 2020 edition, the repetition of data is an estimate by the New Zealand administration for the consumption of **biogases** in the *food and tobacco* sector for the years 1990 to 2018 due to unavailability of data. The same is true for the consumption of **biogases** in the *commercial and public services* sector from 2007 to 2018.

In the 2026 edition, revisions were made to *residential* **charcoal** consumption, correcting earlier submissions that were reported in tonnes rather than TJ on NCV basis.

Electricity and heat

General notes

For the 2020 and 2019 editions, the New Zealand administration submitted extensive revisions back to 1990 following an internal review of their systems and methodologies. For **solar photovoltaics**, the source data, Electricity Market

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Information, changed their entire time series. Data may be further revised in future editions.

There are several breaks in the time series between 1987 and 1988 due to a reorganisation of government departments during 1987.

Supply

In the 2026 edition, revisions were made to **hydro**, **solar photovoltaics**, and **geothermal** *production* following a review of plant-level electricity generation. Revisions also apply to **solar photovoltaics** installed capacity.**Heat** outputs from main activity and autoproducer CHP plants are not available.

Electricity and heat production from other sources represents waste heat recovered and used for electricity production. This includes **heat** recovered from chemical processes at acid plants in the fertiliser industry, where sulphur is the main input.

Only net **electricity** production is collected for some plants such as **combustible fuels** autoproducer CHP and electricity plants. As a result, **electricity** own use in these plants is estimated by the New Zealand administration.

Transformation

For 2018, a shortage of **natural gas** resulted in decreased use of natural gas for electricity generation, and increased use of **sub-bituminous coal**.

In late 2015, two natural gas fired power stations used for baseload demand closed. As the remaining natural gas-fired plants are used more for peak demand, there is a reduction in generation efficiency between 2015 and 2016.

Stable efficiencies are reported for a range of fuels and plant types based on historical estimates by the New Zealand administration including **biogas** autoproducer chp and electricity plants, **gas/diesel oil** main activity producer CHP and autoproducer chp plants as well as **natural gas** autoproducer electricity plants.

In 1999, a reclassification of autoproducer plants causes some breaks in the time series.

Data for **geothermal** electricity production by autoproducers are available from 1990.

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The New Zealand administration has updated efficiencies for **electricity** production from **geothermal heat** from 10% to 15% from 1990 onwards; this causes a break in the time series between 1989 and 1990.

In the 2018 edition, revisions in electricity production in **hydropower** plants back to 2002 are related to a change in methodology. This results in a break in time series between 2001 and 2002.

Electricity production by autoproducers from **natural gas** and from **oil** has been estimated by the Secretariat from 1970 to 1973.

Consumption

The only remaining oil refinery closed during 2022.

A new survey starting with the 2013 data can cause breaks in data for *final consumption* of **electricity**.

The consumption of **electricity** by the *transport* sector is collected under the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 system's "Transport, Postal and Warehousing" category. As this covers commercial services as well as transport, MBIE estimates the amount of this that can be allocated to transport. At present this data does not allow for the disaggregation by transport sub-sector.

Beginning in 2013, the falling **electricity** consumption in the *paper, pulp and printing* sector follows with the permanent closure of a paper machine in one of New Zealand's larger energy users, following decreased demand for newsprint.

Data on direct use of **geothermal heat** are available from 1990 and direct use of **solar thermal heat** from 2002.

From 1974 to 1993 *transmission and distribution losses* include *statistical differences*.

The classifications used by the administration of New Zealand were changed in 1991.

Electricity consumption in *paper, pulp and printing* is included in *wood and wood products* prior to 1990.

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Norway

Source

Statistics Norway, Oslo.

General Notes

In the 2018 edition, data for Norway were revised back to 2010, following the introduction of a new system for energy balances and energy accounts. Breaks in series may appear between 2009 and 2010 as a result. For more detailed information regarding the methodological changes, please refer to the documentation of statistics production since statistics year 2010 on the Statistics Norway website. At the time of writing, the document was available in Norwegian as “Dokumentasjon av statistikkproduksjonen fra statistikkår 2010 og fremover”.

Coal

General notes

Other bituminous coal includes **lignite**.

Production of **coking coal**, **coke oven coke** and **coke oven gas** ceased in the late 1980s.

Supply

In 2022 a large **blast furnace gas** producer that did not operate in 2020 and 2021 restarted production and sales of **blast furnace gas**.

A downward trend of **other bituminous coal** *production* started in 2017.

The decrease of **other bituminous coal** *production* in 2015 is due to a temporary shutdown in one of the coal mines.

The decrease of **other bituminous coal** *production* in 2005 is due to a fire in one of the coal mines; this entailed a break in the production for a large part of the year.

Consumption

In 2022, a company restarted operating of a blast furnace after the closure in 2020 and sold part of the produced **blast furnace gas** to the *chemical and petrochemical* industry.

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Oil

General notes

In the 2022 and 2023 editions, as part of the continuing efforts for data improvement, the Norwegian administration introduced revisions back to 2010 due to methodological changes and new sources. There may be breaks for some products and flows between 2009 and 2010. Additional revisions are expected in the next edition.

Prior to 1990, **ethane** is included with **LPG**.

Supply

In the 2023 edition, the Norwegian administration introduced revisions back to 2010 for *indigenous production* and *exports* of **crude oil**. There may be breaks between 2009 and 2010.

Due to refinery maintenance, refinery output of several oil products decreased in 2019.

In the 2021 edition, *indigenous production* of **additives/oxygenates** decreased due to a change in reporting methodology by the Norwegian administration.

In 2017 the Goliat field was offline from September through October for planned and unplanned maintenance.

Crude oil *production* includes condensates.

Starting with 2014 data, Statistics Norway has changed the source for annual **crude oil** exports to include shipping information collected by the National Petroleum Directorate.

Starting from 2014 data, there is a break in **naphtha** supply time series due to a change in reporting methodology adopted by Statistics Norway.

Prior to 2002 data, a part of **LPG** exports was reported as **NGL** exports.

Since 1986, *imports* of **refinery feedstocks** are reported under the relevant oil product imports.

Transformation

In 2016 the Slagen refinery underwent maintenance which led to a decrease in refinery throughput for that year.

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In 2014, the strong decrease in **crude oil** refinery intake is linked to heavy maintenance work carried in the refineries in fall 2014.

Starting with 1990 data, **gas/diesel oil** used for autoproduced electricity on oil and gas platforms are reported under *energy industry own use*.

From 1970 to 1975, **gas/diesel oil** for electricity generation has been estimated by the Secretariat.

Consumption

Starting in 2021, it is mandatory in Norway to blend **biodiesel** to non-biodiesel for use within non-road transport sectors.

In the 2022 edition, the Norwegian administration revised *consumption* data for several sub-sectors, most notably for **gas/diesel oil**, **motor gasoline** and **kerosene type jet fuel,** from 2020 onwards.

Use of oil products for heating in households is no longer allowed; hence, the consumption of **oil products** in the *residential* sector declined in 2019.

Data on **naphtha** *consumption* in Norway are currently unavailable.

Consumption of **lubricants** is reported within *industry*, as no further breakdown is available.

In 2003 and 1993 data, breaks in time series appear for consumption in the *chemical and petrochemical* industry due to newly available information.

Prior to 2000, **gas/diesel oil** used in *fishing* is included in *agriculture and forestry*.

Natural gas

General notes

For Norway, the supply of **natural gas** is the residual of two very large and opposite amounts: *indigenous production* and *exports*. As a result, large *statistical differences* in some years may lead to discrepancies in the growth rates of supply and demand of natural gas.

Supply

Since 2008 data on *opening and closing stock levels* are available.

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Transformation

In the 2023 edition, revisions were made from 2010 to 2020 which re-allocated oil refineries to electricity, CHP, and heat which aligns with the correct reporting methodology.

Since 2007, **natural gas** inputs to all electricity and CHP plants are included in *autoproducer electricity plants* for confidentiality reasons.

The last main activity electricity producer closed down in 2016.

Consumption

Prior to 2008, **natural gas** amounts used in gas extraction by offshore platforms were not included in *production* data.

Since 2002 *domestic navigation* is included under *non-specified transport*.

The 2007 increase in *non-specified transport* is due to the wider use of gas-powered sea vessels.

Before 2000, energy use in *oil and gas extraction* also included some final consumption amounts.

In 1992 the increase in *oil and gas extraction* is due to the start-up of new fields.

Consumption for *pipeline transport* is included in *energy industry own use*.

Starting in 2023, **natural gas** consumption in *electricity, CHP and heat plants (own use)* has declined significantly following the shutdown of a large CHP plant at the end of 2022.

Biofuels and waste

General notes

Some of the data reported under **solid biofuels (**excluding **charcoal**) includes **charcoal**. Efforts are being made by the Norwegian administration to separate this data in the future.

In the 2025 edition the Norwegian administration revised the 2022 data of several products and flows, either due to methodological changes (**primary solid biofuels**) or errors in last cycle data (**biogases**, **biodiesel** and **bioethanol**) or because for some products the latest year data are always preliminary, e.g. for **non-renewable municipal waste**.

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Due to new available information, in the 2024 edition the Norwegian administration revised several supply and demand flow from 2018 to 2021 and electricity production from main activity and auto producers for 2020 and 2021 for **industrial waste**, **municipal wastes**, **primary solid biofuels**, **biogases**, **biodiesel**, **other liquid biofuels**, **hydro** and **solar photovoltaics**.

Prior to 2007, equal shares of **renewable** and **non-renewable municipal waste** were estimated because the actual split was not known.

Data for **industrial waste** and **biogases** are available from 1991.

Supply

The increasing share of **biogasoline** that is not **bioethanol** reported by the Norwegian administration since 2022 is bio-naphtha, which has similar properties and energy content than fossil gasoline and lower density.

The data for the *indigenous production* of **biogases** is based on *consumption* data.

In 2014, the **biodiesel** production facility closed.

Data for **liquid biofuels** *imports* are available starting in 2006.

Transformation

Increased heat production from **biogases** and **other liquid biofuels** in 2018 is related to replacing fossil fuels.

Consumption

In the 2024 edition, for the first time the Norwegian administration reported **biogases** blended in the natural gas grid for 2022 and consumption of liquified **biomethane** added to LNG for maritime *transport* in 2019 and 2022.

In the 2024 edition, the amount of **biogases** reported for *commercial and public services* in 2022 is likely to be too low and will be revised by the Norwegian administration in the next publications.

Charcoal consumption data in *residential* were first reported in the 2022 edition, only for the preliminary 2021 data, and then for the whole time series in the 2023 edition.

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From 2019, data for **solid biofuels** in the *industry sector* replaces coal/coke as a reductant. This is seen in the *chemical and petrochemical* and *iron and steel* sectors.

Decreases in the consumption of **solid biofuels** in the *chemical and petrochemical*, *non-metallic minerals* and *food and tobacco* in 2018 are related to the fact that **charcoal** was included before but now it has been deducted.

Distribution losses for **biogases** are included in *commercial and public services* prior to 2003.

Electricity and heat

Supply

In the 2023 edition, the Norwegian Administration revised heat production from **heat pumps** and **other sources**, for the years 2010-2017, to remove amounts used for district cooling.

Solar electricity production in the *residential* sector is available from 2018. However, it only refers to electricity sold – it does not include electricity generated and consumed by households themselves.

The electricity generated from **other sources** represents electricity from waste heat.

Prior to 2009, *transmission and distribution losses* include *statistical differences*.

Heat produced by autoproducer heat plants from chemical processes and from *other sources* and used for electricity production has been estimated by the IEA Secretariat for the period 1990 to 2006.

Electricity production from **wind** is available from 1993.

Data for **heat** production from *heat pumps* and *electric boilers* (including the electricity used for this production) are available from 1989.

Data for **heat** production are not available prior to 1983.

Transformation

Biogases efficiency for main activity producer electricity plants is unstable and may be revised by the country in future submissions.

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In September 2020, a fire occurred at a **natural gas** fired power plant. As a result, lower electricity output from natural gas was observed in 2021 and early 2022.

Prior to 2018, **heat** output from *heat pumps* included district cooling. Electricity inputs to heat pumps run in cooling mode is included for all years. Revisions are pending.

Increased heat production from **biogases** and **other liquid biofuels** in 2018 is related to replacing fossil fuels.

For 2017, the apparent increase in heat output from **solid biofuel** fired Main CHP plants is due to a plant reclassification.

In the 2016 edition, Norway corrected the **industrial waste** consumption in heat plants and reclassified some the corresponding heat output under other sources.

Starting in 2007, data for **natural gas** electricity and CHP plants are aggregated in autoproducer electricity plants for confidentiality reasons. The revisions received for the 2018 edition partially altered these data for the period 2010 to 2016, but no explanations were given.

Breaks in the time series between 1996 and 1997 and between 2001 and 2002 and now 2009 and 2010 are due to a reclassification of main activity producers and autoproducers. This includes the apparent cessation of autoproducer **pumped hydropower** and **hydropower** electricity generation since 2010, where this generation has been reclassified as main activity.

Data for heat production from **biogases** are available from 1995.

Prior to 1991, net **electricity** production by autoproducers by industry sub-sector was estimated by the Secretariat based on data submitted by the Norwegian administration.

Data on inputs and outputs in **heat** plants are not available prior to 1983 for main activity heat plants and prior to 1988 for autoproducer heat plants.

Consumption

Electricity consumption in *road* refers to calculated consumption for fully electric vehicles and hybrids. This consumption is removed from *residential* and *commercial and public services* consumption where relevant.

For the 2019 edition, **heat** consumption in the c*hemical and petrochemical)* and *commercial and public services* sectors was revised back to 2007. Historical

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revisions for other sectors are pending. As a result, breaks in series occur for heat consumption in some sectors between 2016 and 2017.

Consumption of **electricity** for *pipeline transport* is included in *oil and gas extraction*.

The breakdown of **heat** consumption by industry sub-sector was expanded in 1992, reclassified in 1994 and collected by a new reporting system in 1997.

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Poland

Source

Central Statistical Office, Warsaw.

Coal

General notes

Other recovered gases which appear in the balances as output from **blast furnaces** also include off-gases from zinc and copper smelting, ceramics kilns and steel production, thus artificially increasing the overall efficiency of blast furnaces when calculated.

The decrease in exports and consumption of **coking coal**, as well as the stock built in 2019 are consequence of a reduction of the external and internal demand of iron and steel, which was impacted, among other factors, by the carbon and electricity prices.

Patent fuel trade data may include transit trade.

Prior to 2016 data, **other bituminous coal** includes **anthracite**.

Transformation

In 2019 the use of **other bituminous coal** for electricity generation decreased as consequence of high CO2 prices and high mining costs, which made more competitive other generation technologies such as natural gas or renewables, as well as electricity imports.

The decrease in the consumption of **lignite** in Main Activity Producer CHP Plants in 2019 is a result of the shutdown of a large power unit for renovation.

For the year 2015, there is production of **gas works gas** but no reporting of any input to that process. The **LPG** input was too small to be appeared (less than 0,5); until 2016, the reported numbers were rounded to the nearest whole number in the Joint Annual Questionnaires.

For the 2018 and 2019 editions, the Central Statistical Office has revised their methodology which accounts for sold heat produced from autoproducer heat plants using **coking coal** and **other bituminous coal**, resulting in lower, but more accurate data for 2007 onwards.

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Consumption

In the 2022 edition, revisions were made in for 2017-2019 **coke oven coke**. This product is used as a reducing agent for the production of zinc concentrates. In previous years, it was treated as energy use. The values are currently shown as *non-energy use*.

Introduction of anti-smog resolution led to reduction of **hard coal** consumption in *residential* sector in 2019.

Inputs of **coke oven coke** into *blast furnaces* and consumption in *the iron and steel* sector were estimated in 2019 so as to keep the efficiency of blast furnaces at 40%. Part of the large decrease in the iron and steel sector consumption can be explained by that estimation.

Consumption in *agriculture and forestry* for **BKB**, and own use in power stations for **lignite** are residual flows, so may contain statistical differences and other consumption not reported elsewhere. As a consequence, changes in these time series may not be wholly representative of the activities shown.

Prior to 2010, *own use in coal mines* included workers' take home allowance, which should be included in *residential* consumption.

Oil

General notes

From 1997, receipts *from other sources (natural gas)* of **other hydrocarbons** correspond to the natural gas used in the hydrocracking unit in refineries, also represented as the output of *non-specified transformation* in the balances format.

Supply

Output of **petroleum coke** is produced from a new refinery plant installed at the end of 2019.

Between 2016 and 2017, a break in series for stocks of **refinery feedstocks** results from a change in reporting methodology.

In 2018 new legislation introduced a biofuel blending obligation for liquid fuels. The effects of this policy can be seen throughout 2017, as companies prepared for the implementation of the new directive, and in 2018 once the directive came into force.

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Transformation

In 2017 lower refinery activity is linked to maintenance activities at several refinery installations across the country.

Prior to 1998, inputs of **gas/diesel oil** and heavy **fuel oil** to autoproducer CHP in petroleum refineries have been included in the transformation.

Consumption

In 2016 regulatory changes affecting the customs and tax authorities meant that consumption of fuel in the informal economy decreased.

In 2015, a new flue-gas desulphurisation unit was installed. As this unit facilitates high sulphur fuel oil burning in place of natural gas, this explains the increase in **fuel oil** consumption in *oil refineries*.

Natural gas

Supply

Exports include **natural gas** that is injected into underground storage facilities abroad. This process was very economically favourable for the years 2016 – 2020.

Exports include all the **natural gas** sold by companies operating in Poland (these are mainly re-exports).

Natural gas reported in *associated production* contains some heavier hydrocarbons. This results in a high gross calorific value for production.

Transformation

Non-specified transformation data represent **natural gas** used for hydrogen manufacture. This hydrogen is used for hydrodesulphurization in oil refineries.

In 2013 and 2014 some CHP plants were used as backup reserve plants, resulting in a decrease in consumption under main activity producers CHP plants.

In 2004 and 2005 small amounts of **natural gas** were used to start up main activity electricity plants.

In the 2017 data, local small-CHP and heat plants were reclassified from the *commercial/public services* to the *transformation sector* and the *residential* sub-sector.

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Consumption

Distribution losses may include some *statistical differences*.

Non-specified energy includes gas used for heating and pumping operations in the distribution network.

Biofuels and waste

General notes

Several breaks in the **industrial waste** time series are caused by difficulties in the classification of wastes.

In the 2018 edition, **solid biofuels** were corrected for 2015 data.

There is a break in time series between 2015 and 2016 for **biogases** due to reclassification from autoproducer to main activity plants.

The increases in **municipal wastes** starting in 2016 are related to two new plants.

Data on **biodiesels** are available from 2005; **biogasoline** data from 2003; and **other liquid biofuels** data from 2009.

In 2008, a new questionnaire was launched which increased the coverage of renewable and waste data.

Supply

Under current Polish law, only producers and importers of **biodiesel** are obliged to fulfil the National Indicative Target of share of biofuels in the total usage of transportation fuels. Since the regulation is currently not applied to retail distributors they, for economic reason, rather export the **biodiesel** than sell it domestically. This results in low *domestic consumption* and increase of *exports* in 2016.

Production of **other liquid biofuels** increased in 2015 because new companies started to report their biofuels production to the Polish administration.

Transformation

In 2017, heat production from autoproducer CHP and heat plants burning **municipal wastes** increased due to two new plants.

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Before 2000, **industrial waste** was used interchangeably with light fuel oil in some plants, which might result in breaks in the time series.

Consumption

The decrease in the consumption of **biodiesel** in the *road* sector in 2017 is related to an unfavourable pricing scheme on the domestic market, causing consumers to choose **diesel** and producers to export or blend the **biodiesel** they produced.

The consumption of **solid biofuels** in *non-metallic minerals* decreased in 2017 because modern clinker ovens have been replacing **solid biofuels** with **municipal wastes**.

Increases in *consumption* of **biodiesel** in 2016 are related to a policy change in the middle of the year.

Data for **biogases** refer only to the gas from fermentation of biomass.

Until 1998, data for **industrial waste** include **other recovered gases** which have to be reported in Coal questionnaire, causing a break between 1997 and 1998.

Between 1992 and 1993, due to data availability, there is a large increase in **solid biofuels** for *residential*, *commercial and public services* and *agriculture and forestry* sectors.

Electricity and heat

General notes

In the 2025 edition, several data related to combustible fuels are rounded to one decimal, due to statistical confidentiality.

Prior to 2010, **heat** *supply* and *consumption* can include autoproducers unsold heat. Previous attempts to address such issue may have caused breaks for heat production and fuel in autoproducer heat plants (1993) and in autoproducer CHP plants, and for heat consumption in industry sub-sectors.

Supply

Electricity and heat from **chemical heat** and other sources are available from 2011. Prior to that, these amounts could be included under different categories.

Heat distribution losses are available from 2004. Prior to that they are included in consumption.

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Heat production from heat pumps is available from 2009.

Transformation

In the 2026 edition, several products present unstable efficiencies due the statistical confidentiality implemented during the 2025 edition.

For 2019, the increase in electricity output from **industrial waste** was in part due to the opening of a new waste-to-energy plant in late 2018.

In 2019, electricity output from **solid biofuels** increased following the introduction of a new state support scheme. In 2016, output declined following a reduction in state support for biomass co-firing.

For the 2017 edition, the Polish administration revised electricity production data from power plants run by combustible fuels, reclassifying those that were previously reported as main activity CHP as main activity electricity plants. These revisions mainly affected coal-fired power plants and created breaks in time series from 2004 onwards.

In the 2017 edition, the Polish administration reclassified some amounts of **electricity** consumption from *chemical and petrochemical* sector to *oil refineries*, following access to improved survey methods.

Due to a reclassification of plant types, there is a break in time series in 2015 for the generation of heat in autoproducer CHP plants in the iron and steel sector.

In 2014 and 2008, a number of CHP plants were reclassified from autoproducer to main activity producer due to an industry re-organisation.

Prior to 2013, electricity used for pumped storage (mixed plants) is included under used for pumped storage (pure hydro pumping plants).

Data for direct use of **geothermal heat** are available from 2000 and direct use of **solar thermal heat** in *commercial and public services* from 2002 and in *residential* from 2009.

Heat consumption in *energy industry own use* includes process heat not sold before 1995.

Data for **electricity** production in autoproducer electricity plants are available from 1986.

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Consumption

Electricity consumption in *road* refers to consumption in designated public charging spots. Charging of vehicles in a residential setting is included in *residential* consumption.

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Portugal

Source

Direção-Geral de Energia e Geologia, Lisbon.

Coal

General notes

Hard coal data prior to 1978 may include **sub-bituminous coal**.

Transformation

In 2022, the production of electricity from **coal** stopped as the last coal-fired power station closed in November 2021.

Consumption

In the 2024 edition, the General Directorate of Energy and Geology reallocated industry consumption of **anthracite**, for 2014 and 2015, and **coke oven coke**, from 2014 onwards, from *chemical and petrochemical* and *non-metallic minerals* to *iron and steel* to better align with the National Energy Balances and the National Accounts Statistics.

Between 1997 and 2001 **gas works gas** was gradually replaced by **natural gas** in the *commercial and public services* and *residential* sectors.

The production of pig iron ceased in the first quarter of 2001, leading to decreases in *supply* and *consumption* of **coking coal**, **coke oven coke**, **coke oven gas** and **blast furnace gas** in 2001.

Oil

General notes

The increase in refinery throughput in 2015 is a result of increased refinery capacity linked to the expansion of the Sines refinery.

A new hydrocracking unit started operations in Sines Refinery in April 2013. This explains the 2013 increase in **refinery feedstock** *imports*, as well as middle distillate *production*.

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Supply

Production *from other sources (natural gas)* of **other hydrocarbons** corresponds to hydrogen used in refineries, also represented as the output of *non-specified transformation* in the balances format.

Scheduled refinery maintenance lasting two months in 2018 affected the *production* and *exports* of **secondary oil products**.

Consumption

Due to an investment to increase capacity, petrochemical plant operations were stopped for almost five months, thereby decreasing the consumption of **naphtha** and **LPG** for *non-energy use* in 2018.

Consumption of **gas/diesel oil** in *industry* and *commercial and public services* represents diesel use in mobile fleets.

Natural gas

Supply

In February 1997, Portugal started to import **natural gas**.

The surge in 2017 *imports* is attributed to the *consumption* of gas-fired power plants that filled in the gap of decreased hydro-generation due to a drought.

Transformation

Since 2012, data reported for *non-specified transformation* represent **natural gas** used for hydrogen manufacture. Prior to this year, these quantities are reported under *oil refineries*.

The 2002 decrease in natural gas used for *gas works (transformation)* is due to the closing of the Lisbon gas works plant in May 2001.

Biofuels and waste

General notes

Data for **solid biofuels** were revised in a previous publication by the National administration from 1990 to 2001, which may result in breaks in time series between 1989 and 1990.

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Data are available from 1994 for **biogases**, from 1999 for **municipal waste** and from 2003 for **industrial waste**.

Consumption

The use of **biogasoline** for blending decreased in 2017 because it is no longer compulsory to use biofuels in gasoline.

Data for **solid biofuels** were further revised based on a new survey on industry, resulting in breaks in sub-sectoral consumption for 2012.

Between 2009 and 2010 a new survey on energy consumption in households creates a break in time series in the **solid biofuels** consumption in *residential* time series.

Electricity and heat

Supply

Data for production of electricity from **solar photovoltaics** and **wind** are available from 1989.

The large decrease in electricity output from hydro for 2017 is due to decreased rainfall.

Transformation

Biodiesel inputs to electricity generation are included under **gas/diesel oil** and are expected to be reported separately in future cycles.

In 2019 and 2020, one of the two **other bituminous coal-**fired plants in Portugal operated with reduced output. The plant permanently closed in late 2020.

In the 2017 edition, the data for production of **electricity** by autoproducer **hydro** plants were revised between 1990 and 1999, according to a new national methodology.

For 2016 data onwards, **heat** and **electricity** production from chemical sources have been reclassified as autoproducer CHP production from **industrial waste**, causing cessation of the heat and electricity generated from heat from chemical processes time series, and causing breaks in the industrial waste time series between 2015 and 2016.

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In 2007, some power plants that were previously reported as main activity CHP have been reclassified as autoproducer CHP.

In 2007, the power station that burns **industrial waste** started to work as a CHP plant, whereas previously it was only producing electricity.

New plants fuelled by **solid biofuels** and by **municipal waste** started in 1999.

Prior to 1992, data for electricity production by autoproducers include production from combustible fuel sources only.

Electricity production from **other oil products** refers to methanol.

Data for production of **electricity** in main activity producer CHP plants and the associated fuel inputs are not available prior to 1980.

Consumption

As of the 2025 edition, the vast majority of heat reported as sold by autoproducers CHP plants is actually autoconsumed by the primary activity of the autoproducers, although the economic activities might have different owners and legal status on paper. The topic is being discussed with the Portugues administration and data might be revised in future reporting cycles.

In April 2021, an oil refinery shut down which led to a decrease in **heat** consumption in 2021 and 2022.

In the 2017 edition, the Portuguese administration reclassified some amounts of heat consumption from the residential to the commercial and public services sector for the period 1998 to 2014 following a new national methodology. Data for direct use of **solar thermal heat** is available from 1989 and direct use of **geothermal heat** from 1994.

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Slovak Republic

Source

Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Bratislava.

General notes

Data are available starting in 1971.

The Slovak Republic became a separate state in 1993 and harmonised its statistics to EU standards in 2000. These two facts lead to several breaks in time series between 1992 and 1993, and between 2000 and 2001.

Coal

General notes

BKB includes **peat products**.

In 2019 there is a general decrease in coal supply affecting all products, which is driven by less coal-fired power generation and reduced operation in the *iron and steel* sector.

Data for **anthracite**, **patent fuel** and **coal tar** all begin in 2005. Prior to this, **anthracite** was included with other hard coals, and **patent fuel** and **coal tar** data were not reported.

Since 2005, data for **coal tar** and **patent fuel** are based solely on trade receipts. *Production* of **coal tar** which is consumed within the national boundary is not reported. *Consumption* of **patent fuel** adopts the residual methodology for *statistical differences* described above.

Breaks in time series may exist between 2000 and 2001 as the result of the implementation of a new survey system.

Commercial and public services also includes *statistical differences* for **other bituminous coal**, **lignite**, **patent fuel** and **coke oven coke** from 1980 onwards and **BKB** from 1989 onwards.

Supply

Coal mining ended in the Slovak Republic in 2023.

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Oil

General notes

Starting with 2016 data **ethane** is included with **refinery gas**.

From 2001 onwards, **kerosene type jet fuel** includes small amounts of **other kerosene**.

Transformation

In 2018, one of the companies changed its status from main activity producer CHP plant to autoproducer CHP plant, resulting in a decrease in **refinery gas** and **fuel oil** consumption for main activity producer CHP.

Between 2008 and 2009, one of the companies changed its status from autoproducer CHP plant to main activity producer CHP plant, resulting in a decrease in fuel oil consumption for autoproducer CHP.

Consumption

In 2018, one of the companies changed its status from main activity producer CHP plant to autoproducer CHP plant, resulting in an increase in **fuel oil** consumption in the *chemical and petrochemical* industry.

For **gas/diesel oil**, *road* data include *rail* use.

Small quantities of **kerosene-type jet fuel** used for *domestic aviation* are included in *international aviation bunkers* data.

Data for energy use of **white spirit** are not available.

Natural gas

General notes

In the 2024 edition, 2022 data were submitted with an updated methodology leading to a minor break in the time series for some flows between 2021 and 2022. In the next edition a revision is expected to eliminate these breaks. Data for *transmission and distribution losses* were not available between 2009 and 2013.

Between 1970 and 1971 and between 1978 and 1979, there are breaks in time series due to a revision of data for 1968-1969 and 1979-92 made in 2003. Data for 1970 were estimated by the Secretariat.

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Supply

In 2002 the gross calorific value (GCV) of production increased significantly as extraction from a field with a low GCV ended.

Imports include gas used for pipeline compressor stations.

Transformation

In 2014, the decrease in autoproducer CHP plants consumption was due to a plant closure.

Autoproducer electricity plants stopped operation in 2016.

Amounts in *non-specified transformation* represent **natural gas** used for hydrogen manufacture. This hydrogen is used for hydrodesulphurization and for hydrocracking in oil refineries.

Consumption

In 2018, following a change in the nature of its economic activity (as per the NACE classification), a big consuming company is now accounted for in the **natural gas** consumption for the *mining* sector, leading to a substantial increase.

In 2016, *non-energy use* of **natural gas** in the *chemical and petrochemical* industry decreased due to a two-month stoppage in ammonia production.

In 2001, there is a break in time series for energy use in *oil and gas extraction* due to the application of the IEA's definition starting that year.

There are inconsistencies in the time series of *commercial and public services* as this sub-sector was computed as a residual.

Data collection for the *transport* sector began in 2001, with no data being available for years 1990 to 2000. For years prior to 1990, the reported figures are estimates compiled by the Slovak Administration using various sources.

Starting in 2023, *oil and gas extraction* data in the energy sector is no longer available due to reporting units changing their NACE classification.

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Biofuels and waste

General notes

Prior to 2001, the data reported as **industrial waste** include **biogases** and **municipal waste**.

Consumption

In 2024 edition, **solid biofuels** *residential* consumption data have been revised since 2010 thanks to the cooperation between the National Statistical Office and the Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute (SHI) which launched a survey on biomass consumption.

Electricity and heat

General notes

Data for **solar photovoltaics** are available from 2010.

Supply

For 2018, heat supply of main activity producer CHP plants declined due to the closure of a large producer in January 2018.

Electricity and heat from *other sources* refer to waste heat (flue gases).

Transformation

In the 2023 edition, heat supply from main activity **nuclear** CHP plants was reclassified to main activity **nuclear** heat plants for all years starting from 2001.

In the 2023 edition, electricity supply from main activity **nuclear** CHP plants was reclassified to main activity **nuclear** electricity plants for all years starting from 2001.

For 2020, no **municipal waste** use is reported at autoproducer electricity plants or autoproducer heat plants, as the plants reported the production under autoproducer CHP.

For 2020, the efficiency of production using **other bituminous coal** at main activity CHP plants is above the expected range. Conversely, for 2021, 2020 and 2019, the efficiency of heat production using **biogas** at main activity plants is far

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below the expected range. The Slovak Administration is investigating these issues. Revisions are pending.

For 2018, opposing trends in **residual fuel oil** use at Autoproducer and Main CHP plants are due to changes in plant classifications following a merger.

For 1990 to 2003, electricity and heat production from **combustible fuels** have been estimated based on the data on fuel inputs to electricity and heat plants reported in the annual fuel questionnaires.

Prior to 2001, electricity generation from primary **solid biofuels**, **municipal waste** and **biogases** are included with **industrial waste**.

Consumption

For 2018, the apparent decline in **heat** consumption in the *oil refineries* and *chemical and petrochemical* sectors is due to a merger between companies in those sectors and a CHP plant.

For 2018, the increase in **electricity** consumption in the *mining and quarrying* sector is because a larger consumer was reclassified.

The low electricity consumption in *oil refineries* in 2003 and 2004 is due to a change in ownership and work carried out on a refinery.

Data for direct use of **geothermal heat** are available from 2001 and direct use of **solar thermal heat** from 2005.

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Slovenia

Source

Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Ljubljana.

General notes

Breaks in the time series appear for inputs to and outputs from electricity generation between 2017 and 2018 due to a change in methodology. This is most notable for lignite-fired main activity producer CHP and electricity only plants. Data for 2018 onwards are reported on a unit basis, whereas data for previous years are reported on a plant basis.

A new energy data collection system was implemented in January 2001, causing some breaks in time series between 1999 and 2000.

Data for Slovenia are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Yugoslavia.

Coal

Transformation

In the 2024 edition, **lignite** use in main activity producer electricity and CHP plants decreased considerably in 2022 due to the Slovenian Government intention to transition away from coal-fired power plants.

From 2018, there is a change in methodology for reporting CHP generation which reflects in new figures in only-electricity production. Revisions prior to 2018 are not expected.

In 2015, one of the main activity electricity plants burning **lignite** ceased its operations.

Oil

Supply

Time series for **crude oil** *production* and **fuel oil** for *international marine bunkers* end in 2021 because the corresponding activities stopped in 2022.

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Between 2013 and 2014, a break in imports and exports time series for **kerosene-type jet fuel** and **fuel oil** appears due to improvements in reporting methodology. New trade corresponds to imports that are first stocked on Slovenian territory and later re-exported.

Consumption

In the 2021 edition, there is a break between 2017 and 2018 for **white spirit** whereby *consumption* is reported for various industry sub-sectors due to a change in reporting methodology by the Slovenian administration.

Time series for **motor gasoline** and **gas/diesel oil** consumption in *road* fluctuate as they are computed by the Slovenian administration as residual between the supply and the total consumption of all other categories.

Natural gas

Supply

In 2025 edition, the increasing trends from various countries are due to supply insecurities of the Russian originated natural gas, traders were trying to insure required quantities from other regions.

Transformation

In the 2025 edition, main activity producer produced less electricity due to favourable hydrology and the adaptation of the electricity market to the conditions of the Russian-Ukrainian war, as well as falling natural gas prices in 2023.

Heat production of main activity producers for 2023 was in line with the 2021 value. The decrease in 2022 was mainly due to one of the biggest producer of heat - because of the high prices and disruptions in the supply of natural gas.

In 2014, improvements in a main activity producer CHP plant resulted in a substantial reduction of **natural gas** consumption in this sector.

Consumption

In the 2025 edition, majority of the industry sectors reported less consumption for 2023 than 2022.

In 2011, the decrease in the *chemical and petrochemical* sector non-energy use consumption is due to minimal use of gas for production of methanol.

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There are inconsistencies in the time series for *commercial and public* services as this sub-sector is computed by the Slovenian administration as a residual.

It is stated that 2022 was a special year for the Slovenian energy industry. The combination of coal savings and recurring geomechanical problems in Slovenian coal mining industry together with the consequences of the first steps to abandon the use of coal led to an almost two-month stoppage of electricity production from the thermal power plant (coal-fired). It was evaluated, based on the prices of electricity on the market, that it is important to save coal for the winter months. During this period a thermal energy for surrounding cities was provided by the gas power plant located within an aforementioned thermal power plant, so the natural gas consumption in main activity electricity producer was increased.

On the other hand, related to main activity CHP producer, since a considerable increase in price for the natural gas several producers reduced consumption of natural gas. Some switched to other fuels, while the uncertain situation in the field of energy led to measures related to the considerable heat consumption saving (decrease in main activity producer heat).

Biofuels and waste

Supply

In the 2025 edition the Slovenian administration revised data for **solar thermal** and residential consumption of **primary solid biofuels** from 2009 onwards due to methodological changes.

Since the 2024 edition and 2022 data, more disaggregated information on **solar photovoltaics** autoproducer electricity plants were obtained by the Slovenian Statistical Office. This results in a break in the time series of electricity generation and capacity of the different types of **solar photovoltaics** plants by capacity between 2021 and 2022.

Solar photovoltaics autoproducer electricity production in Slovenia contains from 2019 onwards the share of self-consumption from *residential* and *commercial and public services* sectors. This has not been the case between 2015 and 2018.

Consumption

In the 2025 edition and for 2023 data, breaks in the time series of transformation and final *consumption* for **primary solid biofuels** and **biogases** are due to the

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reallocation of some producers from main activity to autoproducers and a change in retrieval of NACE codes by the Slovenian administration.

As a result of a new survey on energy consumption in the services sector, in the 2024 edition the Slovenian administration reported for the first time consumption of **solid biofuels** in *commercial and public services* for 2022.

Increases in *consumption* of **biodiesel** starting from 2017 are the result of an amended energy policy, which went into effect in mid-2017.

The break in time series between 2008 and 2009 for **solid biofuels** is due to revisions based on a new household survey which is to be carried out on an annual basis.

Breaks in *total final consumption* for **industrial waste** prior to 2008 are a result of a sectoral reclassification.

Electricity and heat

Supply

In the 2025 edition following a grand data project in Slovenia reallocations of main activity and autoproducers were made for 2022 and 2023 data.

Solar photovoltaics autoproducer electricity production in Slovenia contains from 2019 onwards the share of self-consumption from *residential* and *commercial and public services* sectors. This has not been the case between 2015 and 2018.

Transformation

In 2018, Slovenia began gradually changing the sources of data for main heat plants from questionnaires to administrative sources. This change has resulted in some variation in reported efficiencies, in particular, for **natural gas**.

Consumption

In the 2025 edition data for *commercial and public services* were corrected for 2022 and 2023.

Electricity consumption before 2022 that could not be allocated to a specific sector was reported under commercial and public services. New surveys were able to allocate parts of the electricity consumption to additional sectors. Starting from 2022, all electricity consumption that could not be allocated is reported under *not elsewhere specified - other*.

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Breaks occur between 2017 and 2018 for electricity consumption data (in particular, for *machinery* and *construction*) due to a change in the sample frames and sample sizes used in surveys.

Data on electricity consumption in *road* are available from 2017.

In 2017, the apparent increase in electricity consumption in *rail* is due to improved data provided by a new survey launched by the Ministry of Infrastructure in 2018.

Direct use of **solar thermal** and **geothermal heat** is available from 2009.

Surveys for data on heat consumption are available from 2003 onwards for the residential, industry and energy sectors. Prior to 2003, the data have been estimated by the Slovenian administration.

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Spain

Source

Ministerio para la Transición Ecológica y el Reto Demográfico, Madrid.

General notes

Spain is currently working on improving its data collection system. Therefore, breaks in time series are present in the data and historical revisions are expected in future editions.

Coal

General notes

The calorific values for **sub-bituminous coal** are correct on an as received basis, and comply with definitions of **sub-bituminous coal** on a moist, but ash free basis.

Supply

Since 2019, capacity of coke oven coke production has decreased in Spain. As a consequence, the *imports* of **coke oven coke** have increased and the *imports* of **coking coal** have decreased.

Hard coal mining ceased in Spain at the end of 2018. Consequently, the *production* figures for **other bituminous coal**, **sub-bituminous coal** and **anthracite** are zero from 2019.

Import and *exports* figures include transit trade. This affects specially **anthracite**. There is ongoing work to improve this situation.

The main **coke oven coke** producer closed in 2019, which meant a significant reduction of the quantities of **coke oven coke** produced. This also affected the **coking coal** *imports*.

Lignite mining ceased in 2008.

Underground production of **sub-bituminous coal** ceased in 2016.

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Transformation

Half of the coal power plants closed in Spain in June 2020. Due to this great reduction of the coal plants in Spain, figures in transformation have decreased greatly, especially in main activity producer and **other bituminous coal**.

The main activity producer plant consuming **coke oven gas** has had several stops within 2020, which have affected the consumption and the efficiency figures.

In 2018 edition, a reclassification of plants from autoproducer to main activity has led to breaks between 2015 and 2016.

Consumption

In the 2026 edition, the consumption of **other bituminous coal** in the *non-metallic minerals* sector for 2021 has been revised by the Spanish administration.

In the 2025 edition, several revisions have been done consequently to newly available data or improvement of the methodology. This includes iron and steel for **anthracite** since 2007 and several flows for **other bituminous coal**, **coke oven coke**, **coke oven gas** and **blast furnace gas** since 2021.

Iron and steel production slowed down in 2019. As a result, energy consumption has decreased this year in electricity, **natural gas** and all coal products related to this sector (**coking coal**, **coke oven coke**, **coke oven gas**, **blast furnace gas**).

In the 2021 edition, *blast furnace (energy)* consumption has been revised back to 2003.

Oil

General notes

A change in the reporting system occurred mid-1996 resulting in some breaks in time series.

Transformation

In 2022, there is a break in the historical series for **LPG** due to a switch from **natural gas** to **LPG** made by one of the reporting CHP units.

Consumption

In 2023, the increase in **motor gasoline** *demand* in the decrease in **gas/diesel oil** *demand* is the result of incentives to reduce the sale of new diesel cars in the country.

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The Spanish administration provides from 2022 a more detailed breakdown in some sectors such as **non-bio gasoline** consumption for *domestic navigation*.

A more detailed breakdown in some consumptions such as LPG, non-bio gasoline, non-bio jet kerosene and non-bio gas/diesel oil used for refinery fuel appears in 2021 due to the inclusion of decimal points in the reporting.

Gas/diesel oil is no longer used in *coal mines* due to the cessation of coal mining production in 2020.

A more detailed breakdown in some consumptions time series appears between 2012 and 2013 due to an update and improvement in the reporting methodology.

Natural gas

General notes

Spain has implemented a new tool in data collection, so there are currently breaks in the time series for 2014 and 2015 in transformation and industry respectively.

Supply

Starting in 2020, Spain was able to obtain information about *international marine bunkers*, which led to a re-allocation of export flows initially included in n*ot elsewhere specified* for the period of 2015 to 2019.

Transformation

The increase in the *transformation* sector consumption for 2017 comes from more gas-fired plants being used to compensate decreased hydro generation due to a drought.

Due to the implementation of an updated tool for gathering information on electricity generation plants in 2013 many autoproducer electricity plants were reclassified as autoproducer CHP plants.

In 1997, the increase in input to *main activity producer electricity* is due to two main activity producer electricity producers running on **natural gas**.

Between 1993 and 1994 there is a break in time series in autoproducer CHP plants consumption, since a new survey revealed a large number of CHP autoproducers that were previously included in *industry* consumption.

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Since 1990 the decrease of **natural gas** inputs into **gas works gas** production is due to the substitution of **natural gas** by manufactured gas.

Consumption

Between 2021 and 2022 there is a break in the time series for t*ransmission and distribution losses* and *pipeline transport* in which some data was reassigned from the former to the latter.

Between 2021 and 2022, there is a break in the time series for *chemical and petrochemical* sector, for which additional information led to a decrease in *energy use* and an increase in *non-energy use*.

Since 2021, data reported in *liquefaction / regasification plants* represent **LNG** that is used for cooldown of international ships.

Since 2001, the *final consumption* breakdown is estimated by the Spanish administration.

Between 2005 and 2006 there are some breaks in time series for the *energy industry own use* and for *final consumption* due to a change in the estimation methodology.

Since 1988 the increase of **natural gas** used as feedstock is due to a substitution of **naphtha** for the production of fertilisers.

Prior to 1982 **natural gas** consumption in *textiles and leather*, *transportation equipment* and *machinery* has been included in *non-specified industry*.

Biofuels and waste

General notes

In the 2025 edition, the classification of **biogases** used in auto-producer and CHP plants was revised by the Spanish administration, leading to a break in the time series. Prior to 2018 data, **other liquid biofuels** data were included with **solid biofuels**. A revision of the historical time series is expected in the future.

Transformation

In 2021 consumption of solid biofuels in MAP electricity increased due to a new plant becoming operative.

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In the 2022 edition, thanks to a split of paper **industrial waste** between renewable and non-renewable, some units report industrial waste in electricity autoproducers. For this reason, in 2020 the electricity generation increased greatly. In addition, in 2020 a CHP plant reported generation from hydrogen produced through membrane systems using saltwater reservoirs. This product has been allocated to industrial waste since non-renewable electricity is used. For 2023 edition, it has been reported as “other sources”.

Heat production from renewable sources is mostly not sold to third parties but rather, used for industrial purposes or consumed by heat production facilities.

2017 is the first year that data are available for the blending of **biogas** with natural gas. An update to the time series is expected in the future.

Based on studies from the Institute of Cork, Wood and Charcoal (IPROCOR), the efficiency of **charcoal** production plants is assumed to be 20%.

From 2013 data, a revision of the industry sector of some companies causes breaks in time series for **solid biofuels**, **municipal waste** and **biogases**.

Consumption

Increased *consumption* of **biofuels** from 2016 to 2017 is a result of increased demand for **motor gasoline/diesel**.

Prior to 2006, inputs of **biogases** used to generate process heat were erroneously included as inputs to transformation when they should have been reported in the appropriate industry in final consumption.

The breakdown of **solid biofuels** direct use in the industry sector prior to 1999 is not available.

Electricity and heat

General notes

In the 2026 edition, **heat** production and consumption data for 2024 were included for the first time. This addition has affected the total final consumption figures for **natural gas**, **gas/diesel**, and **solid biofuels**, as part of this consumption is now allocated to the transformation sector to autoproducer CHP and heat plants.

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Supply

As a result of the National Energy and Climate Plan, **wind** and **solar photovoltaics** power and generation have increased significantly every year since 2018. Moreover, in the last years, electricity production from autoproducer **solar** increased due to implementation of a new regulation incentivising prosumption.

Electricity reported under *other sources* is from waste heat and hydrogen.

Transmission and distribution losses are estimated by the Spanish administration.

Data for electricity from **solar thermal** plants are available from 2007.

Starting in 2006, a new method was used to estimate the losses from final consumption, resulting in a break in time series between 2005 and 2006.

From 2005, residential rooftop **solar photovoltaics** electricity production data, previously reported under autoproducer, are included in main activity electricity plants according to the Spanish administration classification.

Electricity production from **wind** and **solar** are reported from 1989 when data became available.

New reporting systems were implemented in 2000 and again in 2006, and a further revision was introduced in 2024, which resulted in a reclassification of many plants from main activity to autoproducer and vice versa. This leads to breaks in the time series for the transformation sector, final consumption sectors and electricity production between 1999 and 2000, between 2005 and 2006, and between 2023 and 2024.

In the 2026 edition, **electricity** generation for main activity producer **solar photovoltaics** was revised from 2021 – 2023 due to improved data and estimation methods.

Starting in 2024, data for **hydropower** and **solar photovoltaics** reflect a reclassification between autoproducer and main activity producer plants, as well as improved data availability.

Transformation

In the 2020 edition, electricity generation for **wind** was revised from 1998 – 2017.

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From 2017 onwards, more accurate data on inputs and outputs for **pumped hydropower** are available. This improvement in data quality leads to an apparent increase in efficiency.

Prior to 2018, some **industrial waste** and **other liquid biofuels** used for electricity and heat generation was reported under **solid biofuels**.

In the 2017 edition, a change in reporting methodology resulting in reclassification of plants from autoproducer electricity to autoproducer CHP has led to breaks in electricity production in autoproducer electricity plants between 2012 and 2013 and 2014 and 2015. The administration anticipates further revisions to the time series in subsequent cycles.

The National Energy Commission reclassified plants that consume **biogases**, leading to breaks in time series between 2007 and 2008.

In 2000 and 2006, many plants were reclassified from main activity producer to autoproducer or vice versa.

For 2004 and 2005, electricity production from **gas/diesel oil** is included with **fuel oil**.

The large increase in electricity output from main activity producer electricity plants fuelled by **natural gas** in 1997 is due to the opening of a new plant.

Prior to 1989 inputs and outputs from the use of **biofuels and waste** to generate electricity and/or heat (i.e. comprising **solid** and **liquid biofuels**, **industrial waste**, **municipal waste** and **biogases**) are reported under non-specified **biofuels and waste**.

Prior to 1987 **electricity** production in main activity producer CHP plants is included with production from main activity producer electricity plants.

From 1983, net **electricity** production by autoproducers has been estimated by the Spanish administration and includes production from combustible fuel sources only and net electricity production by autoproducer CHP plants is included in electricity plants.

Consumption

For 2022, the **electricity** consumption in *non-ferrous metals* sector fell to almost half, due to the contraction of the aluminium sector (the main company closed).

For 2021 data, all the sectors had their consumptions increased after COVID-19 pandemics which reduced the economic activities in 2020. Residential sector is

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the main exception since it did not change much compared to 2020. *Iron and steel*, *non-metallic minerals*, *food and tobacco, paper, pulp and printing* and *construction* showed the highest increases with respect to 2019 data. Consumption on *non-ferrous metals* was affected by the contraction of the aluminium sector. In the transport sector, *road* continued to increase due to the growth in the number of electric vehicles.

For 2019 data, some electricity consumption was reallocated from *industry non-specified* to other sectors. As a result, apparent increases are observed for sectors such as *textiles and leather* and *wood and wood products*.

Electricity consumption by electric road transport vehicles includes battery and electric plugins and is modelled based on vehicle registrations.

For 2012, the **electricity** consumption data are estimated by the Spanish administration.

Data for direct use of **geothermal** and **solar thermal heat** are available from 1990.

Electricity consumption under the *non-specified industry* category includes the consumption for the manufacture of rubber and plastic products, furniture, repair and installation of machinery and equipment (except repair and maintenance of ships and boats) and other manufacturing. This aligns with the Classification of the Economic Activities in the European Community (NACE) group code 22 and 31 to 33 (excluding class 33.15).

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Sweden

Sources

Statistics Sweden, Örebro.

Swedish Energy Agency (Energimyndigheten), Eskilstuna.

Coal

General notes

Peat products data may be reported under the category of **peat**, particularly for imports.

In the 2026 edition, the Swedish administration revised the **blast furnace gas** 2010–2023 data by reallocating its consumption from the *iron and steel* sector to the *blast furnaces (energy)* sector. This revision follows research concluding that this product is used exclusively in blast furnaces.

In the 2024 edition, **blast furnace gas** production for 2020 and losses and *iron and steel* industry consumption for 2020 and 2021 were revised due to new available information.

In the 2021 edition, there was a revision of the products included under **gas works gas**. As a result, the figures for the years 2011 to 2018 were put to zero. Previously this product included some mixture of **LNG** with air to form a product with lower calorific value.

Autoproducer inputs to waste heat production that is sold are reported in the respective final consumption sectors and not in transformation.

Supply

Other bituminous coal production until 1992 is coal recovered during the quarrying of clay.

Transformation

The figures in the *transformation* section for the products **coke oven gas** and **blast furnace gas** were estimated until 2018; from 2019 onwards, the data is obtained from surveys.

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Consumption

Since 2024, **coke oven coke** use in *iron and steel*, *non-ferrous metals*, *non-metallic minerals* and *transport equipment* industry sectors as well as its *non-energy use* are not reported due to confidentiality requirements. Similarly, the use of **coke oven gas** in *non-metallic minerals*, the use of **other bituminous coal** in *iron and steel*, *non-ferrous metals*, *non-metallic minerals*, the use of **other recovered gases** in *chemical and petrochemical* industry and the use of **peat** in *chemical and petrochemical* industry sectors are not reported as of 2024 due to confidentiality requirements.

In the 2026 edition, the Swedish administration reallocated **blast furnace gas** consumption from the *iron and steel* industry sector to the *blast furnaces energy own use* sector, after determining that it is solely used for heating purpose in blast furnaces.

In the 2024 edition, the Swedish administration revised the *non-energy use* and *iron and steel* industry consumption of **coke oven coke** for 2021 due to new available information.

Since edition 2021, the Swedish administration applied data perturbation to the consumption of **other bituminous coal** and **coke oven coke** in *industry* sub-sectors, despite not affecting total *industry* consumption, for the years from 2019 onwards due to confidentiality reasons.

Oil

General notes

In 2017 Statistics Sweden added more companies to their new data collection system; these have been progressively included in the reporting through 2018 reference year data.

Swedish stock data include peacetime crisis stocks. Since these stocks may be held in **crude oil** instead of oil products, there may be occurrences of negative stock levels for products.

Data are available from 2003 for **refinery gas** and from 2000 for **additives** and **ethane**.

Beginning in 2002, Sweden has changed some of the conversion factors for some products. That explains the small breaks in time series between 2001 and 2002.

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Supply

In 2019, outputs of several oil products decreased as a result of refinery shutdowns lasting two months.

As reported by the Swedish administration, there is a break between 2019 and 2020 in the refinery output of **other oil products** which relates to the production of refinery feedstocks not included in the latter product category.

In 2018, due to a new data collection survey rolled out by Statistics Sweden which has a higher level of detail available, transfer of **refinery gas**, **naphtha and fuel oil** appear for the first time. Consequently, transfer of **other products** in 2018 dropped to nearly zero.

Quantities of receipts from other sources of **other hydrocarbons** correspond to **natural gas** used by refineries.

Transformation

In 2014**, gas/diesel oil** inputs to main activity CHP electricity plants are confidential and aggregated with **fuel oil**.

In 2013 data, the drop in **crude oil** refinery intake is related with maintenance in August and September 2013 at the Swedish refineries.

From 2011, the country's gas works plants stopped using **naphtha.**

Consumption

Between 2023 and 2024, there is a break in the consumption of blended **biodiesels** because of a change in Sweden's greenhouse gas reduction mandate at the end of 2023.

In 2020, the Swedish administration confirmed that all **refinery gas** is consumed as refinery fuel. This change in reporting methodology possibly extends to 2018 and revisions are expected.

Starting from 1995 data, Sweden has changed its standard classification of industry sub-sectors

Between 1985 and 1986, there are breaks in consumption time series of **fuel oil** due to more detailed reporting.

In 1984 data, consumption of **other kerosene** in the *road* sector is discontinued due to product re-classification.

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Natural gas

Supply

From Other Sources – renewables were estimated in 2022 edition using data from the renewables questionnaire.

Natural gas consumption in *international marine bunkers* are available for the first time for the year 2017.

Transformation

In the 2021 edition, there was a revision of the products included under **gas works gas**. As a result, the figures for the years 2011 to 2018 were put to zero. Previously this product included some mixture of **LNG** with air to form a lower calorie product.

Autoproducer inputs to waste-heat production that are sold are reported in the respective end-use sectors and not in the transformation sector.

Consumption

For 2013, data for the energy use of gas by *oil refineries* have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

For 2008, data for total final consumption and its breakdown have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on other Statistics Sweden publications.

For years prior to 1993, *road* transport is included in *commercial/public services*.

Biofuels and waste

General notes

In the 2022 edition, the administration adopted a new data source for energy consumption in *industry*. This has caused breaks in the time series and the presence of new flows in 2020 in particular for **solid biofuels**, **other liquid biofuels** and **biogases**.

New data in the 2020 edition for **biodiesel** in *industry, transport* and *other* sectors for 2005 – 2017 are related to a new survey.

There are some breaks in time series between 2015 and 2016 in **pumped hydropower**, **industrial waste** and **other liquid biofuels** figures due to the lack of data. The figures are expected to be modified in the 2018 edition.

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From 1990 to 2006, **municipal waste** was reported as 60% non-renewable and 40% renewable. In 2007, reanalysis of the waste revealed the content was 40% non-renewable and 60% renewable. This was re-analysed again starting from 2016 data, when the result of the analysis revealed the split should be 52% renewable and 48% non-renewable. This results in breaks in the time series between 2006 and 2007 and also 2015 and 2016 for both renewable and non-renewable **municipal waste**.

In the 2018 edition, data for **biodiesels** were revised from 2006 to 2015 while **biogasoline** and **bioethanol** were revised from 2005 to 2015. The revisions affected *indigenous production* due to increased information about net *trade*, as well as the *transformation* sector, for blending with motor gasoline/diesel/kerosene and consumption in the *road* sector.

Supply

In the 2025 edition, *domestic supply* of **biodiesel decreased** by half between 2023 and 2024, due to change of the greenhouse gas reduction mandate, which has decreased from 30.5% to 6%, leading to a decline in *imports* and usage for this fuel.

In the 2022 edition, for **industrial waste** data the administration adopted the figures from the survey “Quarterly Fuel Statistic“ while in the past the “Energy use in manufacturing industry“ was used. This led to a break in the time series between 2019 and 2020.

Due to a change of tax regulations in 2017, it was no longer profitable to produce fatty acid methyl ester (FAME) in the same capacity as before, so there was a drop in **biodiesel** *production*. This drop in *production* was substituted by *imports* to meet increased demand.

In the 2018 edition, *trade* data were added for **primary solid biofuels** starting from 2012. As the net *trade* used to be reported together with *indigenous production*, this has resulted in a downward revision of indigenous production for 2012-2015.

Transformation

In the 2022 edition, electricity generation from **industrial waste** is reported but no capacity installed is shown. This is because industrial waste is a secondary product used in other non-specified plants.

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Consumption

Starting in the 2023 edition, variable industry flows, depending on the product, for **industrial waste**, **municipal waste** (renewable and non-), **primary solid biofuels**, **biogases**, **biodiesel** and **other liquid biofuels** are confidential. However, their total value is reported in *not elsewhere specified - industry*, thus the reported total final consumption is correct.
In the 2022 edition, **industrial waste** consumption in the *not elsewhere specified - industry* flow appears for the first time. Disaggregated data will be available in future editions.

In the 2021 edition, there are revisions in the consumption of **solid biofuels** in the *agriculture and forestry* sector starting in 2005 resulting in a break in series between 2004 and 2005. These revisions remove double counting with the *residential* sector.

Increased consumption of **biogases** in the *industry* sector in 2018 was because several industries switched from **natural gas** to **biogases.**

Changes in tax regulations as of 1 July, 2018 has contributed to decreased consumption of **biodiesel** in 2018 data.

Due to confidentiality issues, **solid biofuels** consumption in *food and tobacco* is reported with *paper, pulp and printing* for 2014 data.

Consumption data by sector for **biogases** are available from 2011.

In 2011 data, there was a change in the reporting methodology for consumption of **solid biofuels and waste** in the *residential* sector, which is responsible for breaks in time series between 2010 and 2011.

For **biogases**, the *residential* sector is used as a residual.

Electricity and heat

Supply

In the 2026 edition, 2025 provisional data are based on quarterly survey submissions and are therefore not fully comparable with the 2024 values reported through the annual questionnaire. Differences in coverage, sampling methodology and reporting schedules may result in breaks in the time series between 2024 and 2025.

In the 2026 edition, 2023 and 2024 data for **batteries** are confidential.

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For 2020, the cessation of electricity output from autoproducer **hydropower** was due to the plant no longer being classified in that category.

In the 2021 edition, upward revisions were applied to heat production and consumption back to 1997, to incorporate new data on recovered flue gas heat. Production is reported under heat from other sources.

For 2017 onwards, electricity inputs to and outputs from pumped hydro storage plants are based on a revised methodology. As a result, breaks occur between 2016 and 2017. Prior to 2017, electricity inputs to mixed hydro storage plants are reported under pure pumped plants.

Inputs to *heat pumps* include heat recovered from industry and from ambient sources (including sewage and seawater).

Ambient heat is shown as the indigenous production of **heat**.

Information on **heat** for sale produced in *heat pumps* and *electric boilers* is available starting in 1992.

Data on gross electricity production are sourced from an annual survey, while net production is sourced from monthly surveys. As a result, implied own use may vary.

Transformation

In the 2025 edition and from 2023 data, the Swedish administration started reporting inputs and outputs of power plants at a unit level, while in previous years data were reported at a plant level. As a result, breaks in series are observed between 2022 and 2023 for the heat output from main activity producer CHP and heat plants, especially for **biofuels** and **wastes**.

For 2020, the decrease in electricity output from **other bituminous coal** was due to a plant closure.

For 2020 onwards, the decrease in electricity output from **nuclear** is due to the closure of two reactors, one in late 2019, and another in late 2020.

In Sweden, heat produced in **heat pumps** is sold to third parties (as district heat) and is therefore included in transformation.

Heat production from **solid biofuels** in autoproducer CHP includes waste heat and chemical heat.

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For 2012 and 2013, small quantities of bio-methanol used to produce electricity are included in **other liquid biofuels**, under production, as well as input and output of autoproducer CHP.

For 1997 and 1998, heat production from **liquid fuels** in main activity producer CHP plants includes heat recovered from flue-gas condensing.

Prior to 1992, data on electricity production from **biogases** are included with **solid biofuels**.

Heat produced for sale by autoproducer CHP plants is reported starting in 1992.

From 1987, the breakdown of net **electricity** production by industry for autoproducer electricity plants is available.

Prior to 1987 net **electricity** production by autoproducer plants includes data for CHP plants only.

Prior to 1980, **heat** produced in main activity producer heat plants is not available.

Prior to 1974, **heat** produced in main activity producer CHP plants is not available.

Consumption

Both for **heat** and **electricity**, the *consumption* of some industrial subsectors is confidential and it is incorporated under the non-specified industry sector. For **heat** the confidential uses are in *non-ferrous metals* since 2020 and *non-metallic minerals* for 2023. In the 2026 edition, only energy own use for oil refineries has been set confidential in 2024. For **electricity**, in the 2025 edition the Swedish administration set as confidential consumption in *paper, pulp and printing* and in *wood and wood products* for 2022; in the 2026 edition, *iron and steel* and *non-ferrous metals* have been set confidential for 2024.

Consumption of **electricity** in *not elsewhere specified (energy)* refers to electricity used for operating heat plants other than boilers and heat pumps.

Prior to 2022, **electricity** consumption in *road* includes all energy consumption by hybrid vehicles. The Swedish Administration revised historic data in the 2025 edition.

Disaggregated data for industrial **heat** demand became available from 2020, due to a change of underlying data source. This led to an increase in reported demand compared with previous years. The Swedish Administration hopes to revise the historical timeseries in a future cycle.

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Consumption of **electricity** for distribution of district heat is included with *other energy industry own use*.

In 2014, consumption of **electricity** in the *mining and quarrying* and the *paper, pulp and printing* sectors are confidential and were incorporated under the *non-specified industry* sector.

Data on direct use of **solar thermal** are available from 1989.

Consumption of **heat** in industry and other sectors is available from 1984.

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Switzerland

Sources

Swiss Federal Office of Energy (SFOE), Ittigen.

Carbura, Swiss Organisation for Stockholding of Oil Products, Zurich.

General notes

From 1999, data on consumption result from a new survey and are not comparable with data for previous years.

Coal

General notes

Calorific values for **anthracite**, **other bituminous coal** and **coke oven coke** are taken from a common default figure. Calorific values for **lignite** are also default, but are based on dried **lignite** fines which have a higher calorific value.

Consumption

From 1985, industrial consumption of **gas works gas** is reported in *non-specified industry* to prevent the disclosure of commercially confidential data.

The allocation of consumption between certain coal types is estimated by the Swiss administration.

Oil

General notes

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat estimated all provisional oil supply data for 2025, based on the IEA monthly oil database.

The statistical differences for **gas/diesel oil** are partly due to changes in consumer stocks.

In 2004, petroleum coke production started due to the installation of a cracking unit in a refinery.

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As of 1993, the Swiss administration has reported figures for naphtha that are net of quantities used for blending into motor gasoline. For 1994, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001 and 2002 this reporting has led to negative production numbers for naphtha. For these years, the IEA Secretariat has moved the data into transfers and reduced the production of motor gasoline by corresponding amounts.

Supply

There is a break in stocks between 2017 and 2018 for **refinery feedstocks** as more detailed information of refinery activity is collected by the national administration.

In 2015, low refinery throughput is due to maintenance in May and June and to an unplanned outage in October due to a leak in a heat exchanger at the Cressier refinery. The closure of the Collombey refinery from March 2015 also contributed. As a result, imports of many oil products increased in 2015.

The Collombey refinery remained closed in 2016, resulting in decreased refinery throughput and increased imports in this year. Refinery output of **petroleum coke** stopped as this product was only produced at the Collombey refinery.

Data for refinery losses at the remaining Cressier refinery are low and are under investigation.

Since 2013 oil importers are obliged to compensate parts of the CO_2 emission that are produced by the transport fuels they sell. The biofuel components are exempt from this obligation, which together with tax exemptions on biofuels, partly explains the increase in biofuel blending since.

Transformation

Gas/diesel oil *non-specified transformation* represents inputs to mobile and stationary power generators, of which the electricity output is unknown at this stage.

In 2012, low refinery intake is due to the temporary shutdown of the refinery in Cressier in the first semester of 2012 and maintenance at Collombey refinery.

In 1988, the reduction in refinery intake of refinery **feedstocks** in 1988 is partly due to a switch to crude oil and partly to a shutdown for maintenance of a refinery.

Consumption

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In 2022, increase of **other oil products** consumption includes benzene, technical gasoline and mineral tar.

In the 2022 edition, the Swiss administration revised data from 2012 onwards for **road diesel** consumption in *rail* and *domestic navigation* and **motor gasoline** consumption in *domestic navigation*.

In the 2019 edition the Swiss administration revised data back to 1990 for **road diesel** consumption in *rail* and *domestic navigation*, and **motor gasoline** consumption in *domestic navigation*.

In 1994, the increase in *consumption* of **gas/diesel oil** is due to consumer stock-building prior to the introduction of a value-added excise tax on heating fuels as of 1 January 1995.

Natural gas

General notes

Since the 2019 edition consumption reported in *not elsewhere specified (other)* is calculated as residual flow for **natural gas**. Prior to this, the *statistical differences* used to be reported in *agriculture and forestry* sector.

Supply

Prior to 2023, import data reflected the supplier's country of registration. For 2023, they reflect the border entry point, driving the sharp increase in re-ported imports. For 2024 and 2025p, imports again reflect the supplier's country of registration.

Transformation

Since 2013 there are fluctuations in gas consumption of main activity producers CHP plants due to the fuel flexibility of a plant.

In 1996, the increase of gas input to main activity CHP plants is due to more complete accounting for all producing entities.

Consumption

Between 1977 and 1978, there are breaks in time series due to the introduction of a new survey by industry type.

Between 1998 and 1999 there are breaks in series for the final consumption breakdown due to the introduction of a new survey.

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Biofuels and waste

Supply

Due to favourable taxation in Switzerland, the *imports* of **biodiesel** and **bioethanol** intended to be blended with oil products increased significantly from 2016 to 2017.

Due to a new program launched in September 2014 in which CO_2 emissions due to traffic can be compensated by substituting fossil gasoline and diesel by biofuels, the *imports* and *road* consumption of **biodiesels** and **biogasoline** increased sharply starting in 2015.

Transformation

In the 2020 edition, some significant revisions were in **industrial waste (non-renewable)** from 2013 to 2015 for fuel input to autoproducer CHP plants because one plant operator corrected its fuel input.

Consumption

Starting in 2018, several agricultural **biogas** plants installed a system to measure heat production. Previously, it was estimated. Due to measurements, they realised they produce much more heat than estimated. This creates a break in series between 2017 and 2018 data.

Consumption data for **biogases** in the *transport* sector are available from 1996 to 2012 as a biogas fuel station had stopped selling biogas in 2013.

In the 2026 edition, inputs to transformation for solid biofuels were revised from 2015 onwards, resulting in a break in series between 2018 and 2019.

Electricity and heat

Supply

Heat production includes heat produced by **nuclear** power stations and distributed to other consumers.

Data for electricity production from **wind** are available from 1996.

Data for **solar** electricity production by autoproducers are available from 1990.

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Transformation

In the 2023 edition, the Swiss Administration revised data back to 2013 to incorporated updated plant-level data.

For 2021, the decrease in electricity output from **nuclear** was mainly due to maintenance works at the Leibstadt power plant.

In the 2020 edition, some significant revisions were made to input of **industrial waste (non-renewable)** to autoproducer CHP plants, for 2013 to 2015, because one plant operator corrected its fuel input.

For 2019, gross **heat** production from *heat pumps* ceased following a decline in 2018. Two such facilities existed in Switzerland, the larger of which closed in 2018, followed by the smaller in 2019.For 2016 and 2017, electricity output from **nuclear** sources declined due to shutdowns at two of Switzerland's five nuclear power plants (Beznau 1 and Leibstadt). For 2018, output increased due to higher availability at these two plants.

Electricity used for pumped storage (pure hydro pumping plants) is included under used for pumped storage (mixed plants).

In 2016, two new **pumped hydroelectric** plants went into operation.

For 2015, the large decline in **electricity** and **heat** production from **industrial waste** is due to one large main activity CHP plant significantly reduces their activity. This plant eventually closed in 2016, further lowering **electricity** and **heat** generation for this fuel.

From 2012, the **municipal waste** autoproducer plant previously reported as electricity plant met the CHP requirements and was reclassified as such.

Biogas is no longer being used for heat production as of 2011.

The decrease in the use of **natural gas** in main activity CHP plants in 2007 is caused by the reduced operation of one plant after the start-up of a new waste-incineration plant and the shutting down of another plant. Use increases again in 2008 due to the re-starting of a district heating plant.

The autoproducer heat plant that produced heat for sale using **municipal waste** was closed in 2006.

The breakdown of **electricity** and **heat** generation from autoproducers by sector is only partially available from 1990 to 1999 and is not available from 2000 to 2018.

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Prior to 1978, data for **heat** output from CHP plants are not available.

The allocation of **electricity** production in main activity producer electricity only and CHP plants between 1967 and 1973, and in main activity producer CHP and autoproducer CHP plants in 1974 are Secretariat estimates.

All **hydro electricity** production is reported under large scale hydro (> 10 MW) due to the fact that production data are not being collected by different size capacity categories.

In the 2026 edition, a major methodological revision was introduced from 2020 onwards, together with other data-driven revisions in the transformation sector from 2015 onwards, resulting in revisions to the time series.

Consumption

In the 2024 edition, modelling of electromobility was revised leading to changes in the sectoral breakdown. Additionally, the sectoral breakdown within the industry sector has been revised according to the latest information from the corresponding survey.

In the 2023 edition, the Swiss Administration revised the breakdown of industrial consumption data back to 1999 to incorporate data from the latest surveys. In addition, electricity consumption by electric vehicles previous reported under the *industry*, *residential*, and *commercial and public services* sectors was reallocated to *road*.

Consumption in the *transport equipment* industry is included with *machinery* sector.

Geothermal direct use is overstated as it refers to heat production by **geothermal heat** pumps, which include inputs from electricity and/or gas in the transformation process.

The breakdown of final consumption of **electricity** in the industry sector from 2000 to 2001 was estimated by the Secretariat.

Data for direct use of **geothermal** heat and **solar thermal** heat are available from 1990.

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Republic of Türkiye

Sources

Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (Enerji ve Tabii Kaynaklar Bakanlığı), Ankara.

Petrol İşleri Genel Müdürlüğü, Ankara.

Coal

General notes

In the 2026 edition, preliminary *supply* data for 2025p of **sub-bituminous coal, coal tar, coke oven gas** and **blast furnace gas** were estimated by the IEA Secretariat as no official data were received for these products by the time this edition was finalised.

In the 2024 edition, coal data for the Republic of Türkiye includes **anthracite** *trade* and final consumption in the *industry* sector for year 2022. This is due to newly reported data from the Turkish administration. The high statistical difference observed for this product is due to inaccurate data reporting from the industry sector, which reports part of the *final consumption* of **anthracite** as **other bituminous coal** instead. For years previous to 2022, anthracite is included in other bituminous coal data for all flows as disaggregation is not provided.

In the 2018 edition, revisions were conducted by the Turkish administration back to 1990 impacting the *transformation* and *industrial* sector. The revisions in the transformation sector were the result of new data submitted by the Turkish Electricity Transmission Company (TECT).

In the 2017 edition, historical revisions on **coal tar** data were conducted by the Turkish administration due to new available information.

Data from 2012 onwards utilised the latest census data, causing breaks in time series between 2011 and 2012.

Data from 2008 are provided from the results of an improved questionnaire. Significant changes occur in consumption patterns within the *iron and steel* industry, *coal mining* as well as across *industry*, *residential* and *commercial and public services* for **other bituminous coal**.

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Calorific values for fuels used for electricity, CHP and heat plants are obtained from data submitted to the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MENR) by the Turkish Electricity Transmission Company, and these values may differ significantly from *production* and *imports* values provided by MENR, causing imbalances for some years.

Production of **gas works gas** declined in 1989 due to plant closures; the last plant closed in 1994. Use of **gas coke** and **gas works gas** ceased in 1994.

Due to government regulations in *industry* and *residential*, in particular, there has been a shift from the use of domestically produced **coal** to imported **coal** and **natural gas**.

Supply

Production of **sub-bituminous coal, coke oven gas** and **blast furnace gas** have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat for 2020.

Transformation

In the middle of 2014, most autoproducer plants in the Republic of Türkiye were reclassified as main activity producer due to a change in the legislation. Amongst other things, this brought the reporting of unsold heat and prorated inputs in line with IEA methodology.

Consumption

In the 2025 edition, the industry consumption breakdown of the sub-bituminous coal is made available thanks to developments in data collection performed by the country. Therefore, there is a break in industry consumption of this product in 2023 and there should be no data under “not-elsewhere specified” anymore.

In the 2023 and 2024 editions, **other bituminous coal** and **lignite** consumption in *residential* and *commercial and public services* for 2021 and 2022 were estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

In the 2018 edition, revisions on industrial coal consumption were conducted by the Turkish administration back to 2010 due to new available information.

Privatisation of state-owned coke ovens in recent years results in incomplete information on **coke oven gas** distribution.

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In the 2017 edition, consumption of **sub-bituminous coal** in *construction* has been reclassified by the Turkish administration as consumption in the *non-metallic minerals* industry.

In 2015, a new survey was introduced by the Turkish administration to collect more detailed industrial consumption data, resulting in breaks in time series between 2014 and 2015.

Oil

General notes

In 2023, the 14% increase in **crude oil** *production* is due to the start of new oil fields in the Eastern Anatolia region.

A project to upgrade the İzmit refinery was completed in 2015. This resulted in considerably higher refinery throughout in 2015, compared to previous years. The project included a new unit to convert high sulphur fuel oil into higher grade products, such as gas/diesel oil and motor gasoline, and producing petroleum coke as a by-product.

In the 2016 edition, the Ministry of Energy revised time series for **kerosene-type jet fuel** from 2013. Sales to foreign airlines, previously accounted for under *exports*, are now reported under *international aviation bunkers* according to the IEA methodology. Data could not be revised for prior years. *Exports* of **jet kerosene** up to 2012 years may include *international aviation bunkers* consumption.

In the 2016 edition, the Ministry of Energy revised **crude oil** net calorific values from 2010 due to a new methodology for calculating them.

Production *from other sources (natural gas)* of **other hydrocarbons** corresponds to hydrogen used in refineries, also represented as the output of *non-specified transformation* in the balances format.

From 2013, marine fuels are reported under **fuel oil** instead of **gas/diesel oil**.

From 2012, **petroleum coke** data are reported.

Supply

In 2019, the increase in refinery throughput is due to the start-up of the new STAR refinery.

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In 2018 Izmir refinery underwent maintenance for several months impacting the overall throughput quantities.

In 2014, the drop in **lubricants** *imports* and *consumption* is related to a legislation change effective 1st of January 2014 regarding base oil imports.

From 2012, new information on **additives** imports (MTBE) data became available.

From 2012, no *exports* breakdown is available for **white spirit**, **lubricants**, **bitumen** and **other products**.

From 2010 data, more accurate NCVs for crude oil are available due to the implementation of a new survey.

For the years 1978, 1980, 1981, 1983, 1984, *international marine bunkers* are included in *exports*.

Transformation

In 2021, there is an increase in inputs of **naphtha** for transformation in the *chemical and petrochemical* industry as processed in the STAR refinery.

Gas/diesel oil and **fuel oil** consumed to produce electricity are used in both oil and coal-fired plants.

Consumption

Consumption of **white spirit and SBP** decreased in 2022 due to new environmental regulations.

Consumption of **biodiesel** for *road* transport increased in 2018 due to legislation coming into effect on 1 January 2018, which enforced a 0.5% blending obligation for **gas/diesel oil.**

In the 2019 edition consumption of **petroleum coke** was reclassified from *non-energy* to *energy use*.

For the 2015 data, new surveys were used to create a more detailed breakdown of the industry and other sectors. This led to breaks in time series between 2014 and 2015.

From 2014, information on **gas/diesel oil** consumption in *fishing* is available.

From 2013, additional information on **petroleum coke** cement consumption is available.

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Prior to 2012, consumption of **other oil products** in the chemical sector was included under *non-specified industry*.

Between 2010 and 2011, breaks in consumption time series for **LPG**, **motor gasoline** and **gas/diesel oil** appear due to improved survey methods.

Between 1977 and 1978, the end-use classification of **gas/diesel oil** and **fuel oil** were changed in the Turkish national statistics resulting in breaks in time series.

Natural gas

Supply

LNG *exports* to Switzerland is natural gas that is sold to a Swiss-based company by loading it on a cargo ship, the destination of consumption is unknown.

LNG *exports* to Serbia are exported by road tanker.

Exports reported by the Turkish administration represent transit gas.

In 2008, there is a break in time series for *stock changes* due to a revision of storage capacity data.

In December 2016, the first Floating Storage and Regasification Unit (FSRU) terminal started to work, allowing thus greater import quantities and stock levels.

Transformation

Non-specified transformation of **natural gas** represents amounts used to produce hydrogen for hydrocracking in refineries.

In the 2018 edition, Turkish administration revised 2014 and 2015 data, as some main activity producing plants in the Republic of Türkiye were reclassified as autoproducers.

Consumption

In 2015, a new survey was introduced by the Turkish administration to collect industrial consumption data, resulting in a substantial decrease of consumption reported under *non-specified industry*.

In 2013, energy use of **natural gas** in *blast furnaces* was zero, as gas was replaced by coal and coke.

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From 2009, there are some breaks in time series across all sectors, as consumption data started being collected by a different institution, the Turkish Energy Market Regulatory Authority.

In 2006, there is a break in time series for non-energy use in *chemical and petrochemical* industry due to improvements in the classification.

Prior to 2000, data for *commercial and public services* were included in the *residential* sector.

Between 1999 and 2001, the decrease in **natural gas** *chemical and petrochemical* feedstocks is linked to the activity of the fertiliser industry.

Since 1988, data for **natural gas** consumption in the *chemical and petrochemical* industry (for fertilisers) and in *non-specified industry* (dye industry) are available.

Non-specified industry includes the natural gas distributed by OIZ (Organised Industrial Zones).

Biofuels and waste

General notes

The Turkish administration only intermittently surveys **renewables and waste** used for power and heat. Due to this fact, some breaks may appear in the **biofuels and waste** time series.

Transformation

Biodiesel blending with **diesel** increased in 2018 because there was a new policy requiring that **diesel** be blended with 5% **biodiesel**.

In 2017, the increase in electricity production in main activity producers burning **solid biofuels** is related to new plants.

Consumption

In the 2024 edition, data for **geothermal** *consumption* are confirmed by the national authorities. Historical time series revisions will be implemented in the next publication.

In the 2024 edition, data for **solar thermal** *consumption* in the industrial sector were surveyed for the year 2022, deviating from the previous method of estimation

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up to 2021. This adjustment may lead to data discontinuities between 2021 and 2022. Time series revisions are expected in future publications.

Starting with 2018 data, new sub-sector data in the *industry* sector for **industrial waste (non-renewable)** and **solid biofuels** is available as a result of a new survey. Backward revisions will not be available in the future.

Prior to 1998, consumption in the **wood and wood products** sector includes that of the *paper, pulp and printing* industry.

Electricity and heat

Supply

Other sources **heat** production represents recovered waste heat (steam) from industry, mainly from cement and glass manufacturing, while *other sources* **electricity** is the proportion of generation by plant obtained from this heat.

Electricity production from **wind** is available starting in 1998.

Transformation

In 2021, the decrease in electricity generation from autoproducer **hydro** plants was the result of a power plant being reclassified as a main activity producer.

In 2020, the decline in electricity production from **lignite** was due to temporary plant closures for environmental refits.

In 2017, the increase in electricity production from **solar photovoltaics** main activity producers is related to new plants coming online, mostly unlicensed.

In the 2006 edition, the Turkish Statistical Office started providing **electricity** and **heat** output on the basis of a new survey that revised time series back to 2000. This causes breaks in the time series between 1999 and 2000. Not all of the input time series have been revised.

A new **gas**-fired main activity producer CHP plant was put into operation in 1999 and a new autoproducer electricity plant fuelled with **coking coal** started in 2000.

Data for **blast furnace gas** for electricity and heat generation are available from 1995.

Data on electricity generated from **biofuels** are available from 1991.

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In 1995, the Turkish administration reclassified autoproducer plants by type and source to be consistent with IEA definitions. This causes breaks between 1994 and 1995 for electricity production, most notably in plants fuelled by **biogases**.

Consumption

Prior to 2014, consumption data in the *machinery* sector includes *transport equipment*.

Comprehensive data on electricity consumption are available from 1973. This causes a break in the time series between 1972 and 1973.

In the 2024 edition, data for **solar thermal** consumption in the *industry* sector were surveyed for the year 2022, deviating from the previous method of estimation up to 2021. This adjustment leads to break in series between 2021 and 2022. Additional inconsistencies are observed for 2023 and 2024. Time series revisions are expected in future publications.

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United Kingdom

Source

Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, London.

Coal

General notes

In the 2024 edition, the UK administration revised and reallocated several flows in supply, transformation and final consumption, since 2019 for **other bituminous coal**, **coke oven gas** and **blast furnace gas**, or only for 2021 for **patent fuels** and **coke oven coke**, due to new available information.

In the 2023 edition, the UK administration revised stock change of **other bituminous coal** for 2020 due to new available information.

In the 2021 edition, DESNZ revised the coal *production* by type (**other bituminous coal** and **coking coal**) as a result of an update of their models. The revisions go back to 2016 and reallocate some *production* quantities from **other bituminous coal** to **coking coal**. Some adjustments were done on *industry* and *not elsewhere specified* to adjust the *statistical differences* to the new *production* figures.

Oxygen steel furnace gas data are reported with **blast furnace gas** rather than as **other recovered gases**.

In the 2017 edition, calorific values of **other bituminous coal** were revised for the period 2002-2015 due to a change in the methodology, impacting all flows.

Prior to 1994, the consumption of substitute natural gas is included with **natural gas** while its production is included with **gas works gas**.

Supply

Underground *production* of **coking coal** increased in 2019 as Aberpergwm mine came back into operation in September 2018.

Underground *production* of **other bituminous coal** in 2016 decreased due to the closure of Hatfield, Thoresby and Kellingley mines.

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Transformation

In the 2024 edition, **coke oven coke** and **coke oven gas** production for 2022 have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

In the 2023 edition, the *consumption* of **coke oven gas** in autoproducer electricity, CHP and heat plants and of **blast furnace gas** in autoproducers electricity plants for 2019 and 2020 was revised by the UK administration due to new available information. As a result, also final consumption in *iron and steel* industry was revised.

The *consumption* of **solid biofuels** increased in 2015, as the largest power station in the UK converted a further unit from **coal** to **biomass** midyear, and the previously converted unit had a full year of operation in 2015 rather than just the last few months of 2014.

The market decline in use of **other bituminous coal** from 2013 onwards for autoproducer electricity generation was due to a plant being sold to a dedicated main-activity electricity producer.

Consumption

In the 2023 edition, industry consumption of **other bituminous coal** in *chemical and petrochemical* and *foodand tobacco* sectors for 2019 and 2020 was revised by the UK administration due to improvements in the estimation methodology.

Consumption shown for the *commercial and public services* includes consumption of some of *non-specified other*.

Oil

General notes

In the 2026 edition, the UK administration revised and reallocated several flows in supply, transformation and final consumption, since 2022, for **gas/diesel oil**, **fuel oil** due to new information available.

The UK classifies **gas diesel oil** into “white diesel” (identified with **road diesel** in the IEA databases) and “red diesel” (identified with **heating and other gasoil**). White diesel is taxed at a higher rate than red diesel. Due to a change in the tax duty status of diesel oil, red diesel cannot be used for industrial or commercial purposes in the UK since April 2022. Therefore, many demand flows have switched from “heating and other gasoil” to “road diesel” in 2022.

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There is a break in series between 2015 and 2016 due to a change in methodology and estimation process applied by the UK administration in the 2020 edition, which involves including data from trade body members and major suppliers.

Breaks in time series occur for **LPG** between 2007 and 2008 due the inclusion of additional information from the petrochemical sector.

For *international marine bunkers* and *domestic navigation*, a different bunkers methodology is applied from 2008, in line with UK's National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory. From 2013 onwards, improved data are available for *international marine bunkers*. Deliveries to *international marine bunkers* may be underestimated in previous years.

For *consumption* of **oil products**, the UK administration revised its methodology from 2008 to better track consumption of imported oil products and domestically refined oil products sold through third parties to final consumers.

Breaks in time series appear in 2013 for **ethane**, **naphtha**, **white spirit**, **lubricants**, **bitumen**, **petroleum coke** and **other oil products**, as new information became available on the *energy use* of these products.

Supply

In the 2023 edition, the UK administration changed the methodology for capturing **NGL** *imports* and *transfers* to the downstream sector (into **LPG**) in 2021. There may be breaks between 2020 and 2021.

In the 2021 edition, the UK administration revised the stock levels (national territory) of **motor gasoline** and **gas/diesel oil** from 2015 onwards, resulting in a stock break between 2014 and 2015.

Refinery output of **ethane** decreased in 2019 due to the closure of the Mossmorran NGL plant.

Biodiesel blending notably increased in 2019 per the requirement of the Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation.

Indigenous production of **crude oil** and **natural gas liquids** increased in 2018 primarily due to multiple new projects coming online at the end of 2017.

Refinery output of total oil products decreased in 2018 due to relatively high levels of maintenance throughout 2018.

From 2008 data on **naphtha** and **motor gasoline** better reflects the blending of these products. Breaks in series may appear between 2007 and 2008.

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Between 2007 and 2008 breaks in time series appear for **NGL** as a result of the UK administration obtaining additional information on the destination of some upstream **NGL**. Previously classified as *exports*, these amounts now appear as *transfers*, mainly to **LPG**, then as consumption in the *chemical and petrochemical* sector.

Between 2002 and 2004 products transferred include backflows and interproduct transfers. From 2005 onwards backflows are estimated by the UK administration.

Condensates are reported in **NGL** from 1980 and in crude oil until 1979.

LPG includes ethane until 1980.

Other hydrocarbons, reported until 1994, correspond to **bitumen** production from coal.

Consumption

In 2021, there is a decline in non-energy use of **naphtha** in the *chemical and petrochemical* sector as one of the largest petrochemical plants in the UK closed a major hydrocarbon cracker in late 2020 for maintenance but was not re-opened in 2021. Instead, it is now being converted to process ethane.

Breaks in time series may occur in the *consumption* of **gas/diesel oil** between 2011 and 2012, following the UK's administration improved access to customs trade data, in particular duty figures for demand in agriculture.

Natural gas

General notes

In the 2025 edition, revisions were made to years 2020, 2021 and 2022 due to the use of improved data.

In the 2020 edition, revisions were made to years 2017 and 2018 to align with the DUKES publications.

Since 1992, *distribution losses* include metering differences and losses due to pipeline leakage.

Supply

The decrease in the 2025 edition for gas production are in line with the continued decreases in UK *indigenous production*.

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In the 2018 edition, UK administration revised the supply balance back to 2008 to update Norwegian imports from two terminals previously reported as *indigenous production*.

In 2002, the increase in *imports* is due to increased supplies from the Norwegian sector of the North Sea through the Vesterled pipeline, which was commissioned in the 4th quarter of 2001.

In 2017 data the decreased *closing stock level* is related to the cessation of storage operations in Rough, UK's single largest storage facility.

In 2023, UK exports were down compared to record highs in 2022 when substantial regasification infrastructure meant the UK acted as a land bridge increasing exports to the continent. Despite this, 2023 exports were still substantially higher than the post-2010 average, facilitated by declining UK demand.

Transformation

The **natural gas** reported in *coke-oven (transformation)* is used to form synthetic **coke oven gas** rather than undergoing a coking process.

Consumption

In the 2025 edition, the overall demand that has declining trend since 2021 continues.

In the 2025 edition, *non-energy use in chemical and petrochemical* flow drop to 0 due to the last remaining ammonia production site permanently closed in 2023.

In the 2023 preliminary data, there is a break in the time series for *transmission and distribution losses* and *commercial and public services*. This break will be resolved in the next version.

Between 2015 and 2016 there are some breaks in the time series in the *energy, industry,* and *other* sectors due to a change in methodology.

In the 2018 edition, **natural gas** consumption in the sectors of *industry*, *residential*, *commercial and public services*, was revised back to 2008 to include information from other data sources such as the Purchases Inquiry, EU ETS and ONS Index of Services and Production.

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In the 2019 edition, the UK administration proceeded to revisions back to 2015 based on improved data from the Purchases Inquiry annual survey of the Office of National Statistics (ONS).

Before 2008, the commercial sector consumption is included in *non-specified other*, while that of public services is shown separately.

Between 2007 and 2008 there are some breaks in time series in sectoral consumption due to a new methodology of data estimation.

Natural gas *consumption* includes substitute natural gas made at gas works and piped into the natural gas distribution system.

Non-specified industry represent to sales by independent gas suppliers unallocated by category.

Consumption by the *mining and quarrying* and the *wood and wood products* sectors is included in *non-specified industry*.

Non-specified energy includes gas used for heating and pumping operations in the distribution network.

Biofuels and waste

General notes

In the 2026 edition, there was a reallocation of **industrial waste** and **biodiesel** from autoproducer electricity to CHP plants for years 2022 to 2024.

In the 2024 edition, **solar thermal** data have been revised from 2008 onwards due to an improved estimation methodology adopted by the UK administration.

In the 2024 edition, the UK administration added small amounts of renewable aviation turbine fuel imports and blending with fossil fuels in **bio-jet kerosene,** since 2021.

In the 2024 edition, trade and consumption of **biogasoline** was revised by the UK administration from 2018 onwards due to new available information. In addition to **bioethanol**, from this edition **biogasoline** includes also biomethanol, MTBE and bio-petrol.

In the 2024 edition, the Uk administration started reporting **biodiesel** used in power generation, in CHP plants and supplied to non-road mobile machinery (in not elsewhere specified industry) from 2018 onwards.

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In 2023 edition, all series for **industrial waste** have been back corrected to 2008.

In the 2022 edition, **solid biofuels** data were revised back to 2008. This causes breaks in time series between 2007 and 2008.In the 2021 edition, revisions from 2015 onward in **municipal wastes** were reflect a reclassification from **non-renewable** to **renewable** based on the renewable portion of tires.

In the 2017 edition, the UK government revised the data time series for **municipal waste** and **solid biofuels** back to 2001. As a result, breaks in time series may occur between 2000 and 2001.

Transformation

Due to a change in sectoral allocation methodology, in the 2024 edition the UK administration revised consumption in several types of electricity and heat producers and in final consumption for **industrial waste**, **municipal waste**, **biogases** and **primary solid biofuels** for variable time periods, starting from 2008.

In the 2023 edition, gross and net electricity production from combustible fuels in autoproducer electricity plants was revised back to 2018. Breaks in time series – also for the electricity own use – may occur.

From 2015, the UK administration started collecting data from the main-activity **solar photovoltaics** companies. Prior to this, all data were included under autoproducers.

The consumption of **solid biofuels** has increased in 2015, as the largest power station in the UK halfway through the year converted a further unit from coal to biomass, plus the previously converted unit had a full year of operation in 2015 rather than just the last few months of 2014.

Prior to 2013, due to data confidentiality reasons, one or two main-activity **municipal waste** plants had to be included within the autoproducer plant category. Since 2013, as there have been at least three main-activity companies, these plants have been reclassified from autoproducer plant to main activity electricity plant, with some CHP plants included under main electricity due to confidentiality reasons.

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Consumption

In the 2024 edition, the UK administration added road transport consumption of **biogases** and small amounts of biopropane and biobutane in **other liquid biofuels** since 2018

In the 2023 edition, gross and net electricity production from combustible fuels in autoproducer electricity plants was revised back to 2018. Breaks in time series – also for the electricity own use – may occur.

In the 2022 edition, **solid biofuels** data were revised back to 2008. This causes breaks in time series between 2007 and 2008.

In the 2021 edition, **solar thermal** reclassifications from *residential* to *commercial and public services* in 2016 – 2018 represent new data on heating for public swimming pools.

In the 2020 edition, there are some unusual patterns in the *industry* sector for **municipal wastes** and **solid biofuels**, however revisions are expected in the following cycle.

In the 2018 edition, following a review of the consumption of **biogases** and **municipal wastes** for 2015 and 2016 data, data that were allocated to *other* sectors have been reallocated to the *industry* sectors. This has caused a break in time series between 2014 and 2015.

Electricity and heat

General notes

All coal-fired power plants in the United Kingdom closed in 2024.

For the United Kingdom, it is necessary to combine figures for main activity producers and autoproducers in order to prevent the disclosure of information relating to less than three electricity generating companies, since this information is considered confidential. For this reason, data for main activity producer CHP plants have been included with autoproducer CHP plants from 1988. Prior to 1988, electricity output from CHP plants was included with autoproducer electricity plants.

The re-organisation and subsequent privatisation of the electricity supply industry in 1990 has resulted in some breaks in time series.

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Supply

In the 2025 edition, revisions were made by the secretariat from years 2020 to 2022 to align with the DUKES publications regarding the electricity output of various main activity producers and autoproducers of renewables and wastes energy products.

Data for **off-grid solar photovoltaics** are currently not available in the United Kingdom but the addition of this data is expected in the future.

Large declines in electricity generation from coal-fired power since 2013 are due to concrete plans to phase out coal use for electricity generation entirely by 2025. Alternative generation has been supplied by increases from other sources, including **biomass**, **natural gas**, **nuclear**, **solar** and **wind** generation, and increases in imports through undersea HVDC interconnectors.

Electricity production data for **solar photovoltaics** are available from 1999.

The launch of a feed-in-tariff scheme in April 2010 resulted in a rapid increase of capacity and corresponding electricity production growth from **solar photovoltaics** in the following years.

In 1996, the break in electricity production from **nuclear** is due to a reclassification of plants from autoproducer to main activity producer plants.

Data on electricity production from **wind** are available from 1989.

Transformation

In the 2023 edition, data on production from CHP plants were revised. As a results, breaks in time series (in particular for coal gases) may occur between 2018 and 2019.

In the 2022 edition, electricity generation from autoproducer wind plants was revised between 2018 and 2019. In 2019, a peak is visible because a large plant was recorded as an autoproducer and in 2020 it was classified as a main activity producer. The reason for this is that the plant was not covered by the survey of major power producers until 2020, therefore administrative data were used in 2019.

For 2021, the decrease in electricity output from **nuclear** was due to a high number of outages, and the commencement of defuelling at Dungeness B.

For 2019 onwards, the decline in output from **other bituminous coal** was due to plant closures (Fiddlers Ferry, Cottam, and Aberthaw).

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For 2018-2020, the decrease in electricity output from **nuclear** was due to plant outages for maintenance.

Electricity used for pumped storage (mixed plants) is included under used for pumped storage (pure hydro pumping plants) for confidentiality reasons.

In 2007, outputs of electricity from **petroleum coke** are included in **fuel oil**.

Prior to 2003, all outputs of electricity and heat from **oil products** are reported in the other oil products category.

Heat production from autoproducers is available starting in 1999.

Inputs and output from **natural gas** for main activity producer electricity production are included in autoproducer electricity for 1990 (for reasons of confidentiality).

Consumption

In the 2026 edition, there are significant revisions to electricity production from **run-of-river hydro** and **solar photovoltaics**. In addition,efficiencies ofelectricity production from industrial waste are volatile, due to the small number of plants with varying levels of operation.

For the 2019 edition, a change in methodology was applied for **heat** consumption figures from 2015 onwards. Due to new information regarding the purchasing and reselling of heat, consumption previously included under the *commercial and public services* sector was reallocated to the *residential* sector.

For 2017, the decrease in electricity consumption in *mining and quarrying* is due to omission of one company from dataset.

Prior to 2010, consumption in *mining and quarrying* is included in the *non-metallic minerals* sector.

Electricity consumption in *coal mines* includes consumption in *patent fuel plants*.

Data for **electricity** consumption in *transport* was classified by sub-sector only starting from 2004 resulting in a break in time series between 2003 and 2004. Prior to 2004, *non-specified transport* includes consumption for traction by urban rails and road vehicles, and consumption for non-traction by railways and bus stations and airports. From 2004 onwards, road vehicles consumption is included under *road* transport. Prior to 2004, electricity consumption in *rail* refers to industrial rail only. From 2004 onwards it includes both industrial and urban rail.

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Consumption in the *machinery* sub-sector includes that of the *transport equipment* industry before 1996.

Starting in 1990, small amounts of **electricity** used in *heat pumps* have been included in *residential.*

From 1984 onwards, the **electricity** consumption in the *non-specified industry* sector includes that of the *wood and wood products* sub-sector (except 2010-2014, when estimates were supplied bu the UK) and unallocated consumption. The unallocated consumption comes from data reported as 'Other industries' by companies and includes Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 7, 22, 31, 32, 33.19, 36, 38.3.

Electricity consumption in energy non-specified sub-sector is primarily made up of 'gas and electricity supply' and includes Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 24.46 and 35. However, prior to 1990, consumption in *gas works* includes electricity use in the transmission/distribution of public supply gas.

For autoproducers, due to data availability constraints, **heat** is assumed to be consumed within the same sector as it is generated.

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United States

Source

US Energy Information Administration (EIA), Washington D.C.

General notes

Starting with 2017 data, inputs to and outputs from electricity and heat generation include Puerto Rico.

End-use energy consumption data for the United States present a break in time series with historical data due to a change in methodology in 2014. The break in time series occurs between 2011 and 2012 for oil; and between 2001 and 2002 for electricity and natural gas. The new methodology is based on the last historical year of the most recent Annual Energy Outlook (AEO) publication. Changes occur primarily in reported end-use energy consumption in the industrial sector and its subsectors, including the non-manufacturing industries of *mining*, *construction* and *agriculture*. Historical revisions are pending. Due to other changes in reporting methodologies, there are numerous breaks in time series for the US data, particularly in 1992, 1999, 2001, 2002 and 2013. Care should be taken when evaluating consumption by sector since inputs of fuel to autoproducers are included in final consumption for some years. No data are available for most energy products in the *construction* and *mining and quarrying* industries.

Coal

General notes

The statistical difference for **anthracite** is significant for some parts of the time series as some consumption falls below the reporting thresholds, such as *residential* usage. Additionally, some **anthracite** is exported blended with **other bituminous coal**, and reported with the other fuel.

In the 2025 edition, **lignite** consumption in gas works as well as **other bituminous coal** and **sub-bituminous coal** consumptions in main activity producer electricity have been estimated by IEA Secretariat.

Since 2023, data for **coke oven gas** and **blast furnaces gas** are estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

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In the 2024 edition, preliminary consumption for 2023 was not included because it generated very significant statistical differences.

In the 2023 edition, preliminary 2022 data for **coke oven gas** and **blast furnaces gas** are estimated by the IEA Secretariat

In the 2023 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised the estimates for *production*, *energy sector use* and *final consumption* of **coke oven gas** and **blast furnace gas** in 2020 due to new available information.

From the 2022 edition, **coke oven gas** and **blast furnace gas** *production* and most *consumption* data are no longer available due to confidentiality.

Since the EIA and the US Department of Commerce do not collect separate data on **patent fuel** exports by country, total *exports* data of **patent fuel** are included in the *exports* of **other bituminous coal**.

Coal tar as a by-product of *coke ovens* is not currently reported.

In 2002, the United States reported “synfuel” *production* as **patent fuel** for the first time. Prior to 2002, the *consumption* of this fuel was reported with **other bituminous coal**. *Production* ceased in 2007 for economic reasons.

Hard coal data prior to 1978 may include **sub-bituminous coal**.

Supply

Other sources **coal** production represents coal production that does not have a Mine Health and Safety Administration (MSHA) identifier.

Other bituminous coal *exports* could include some **anthracite** quantities. Anthracite is often blended with bituminous coal when exported.

Transformation

Anthracite calorific values for main activity and other uses is mainly anthracite waste coal. As such heat content is much lower than expected for this product.

Coking coal calorific values for *coke ovens* and *blast furnaces* are reported by most data providers on an “dry heat content” basis rather than on an “as is” or “as received” basis. As such, they are on the higher end of the range expected for this product.

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Oil

General notes

Since the 2025 edition, between 2022 and 2023, a break in the timeseries is observed for refinery feedstock due to the introduction of the *transfer* to **crude oil** *supply* flow. The corresponding quantity is reported as a direct use of **NGL** that is reallocated to **LPG** and **other oil products** and transferred to crude oil. Moreover, **NGL** *interproduct transfers* also includes butane blended into gasoline.

In the 2024 edition, the IEA secretariat revised data back to 2019 for **NGL** to reflect transfers of **NGL** to **crude oil** reported by the US administration**.** The quantity of **NGL** consumption has been reallocated to an interproduct transfer to **LPG** that is then transferred to refinery feedstock and included in refinery intake.

In the 2018 edition, the US administration revised data back to 2011 for several products owing to the introduction of a number of methodological changes. This results in a number of breaks in the time series between 2010 and 2011, particularly in the consumption data.

From 2011 onwards, olefins are reported under **other oil products** instead of **LPG**.

Breaks in time series due to methodology improvements and newly available information to the US administration also appear in historical data: in 1990 for fuel oil (new methodology for marine bunkers); in 1992 for LPG/NGL (specific densities); in 1993 for oxygenates (new collection system to accommodate the revised Clean Air Act); in 1994 for motor gasoline (new model from the US Department of Transportation);in 1999-2000 for industry consumption (new available data from the 2002 MECS survey); in 2001 for fuel oil (changes in methodology for classifying imports of unfinished oils) and in 2011 for refinery gas (new density).

Supply

The US administration reports stocks of **crude oil** held in the United States on behalf of Australia under official agreement in 2020.

Receipts (from non-specified sources) and *trade* of **additives/oxygenates** in 2020 are not available as the EIA no longer collects information on ETBE and MTBE.

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In the 2021 edition, *receipts from other sources* and total *exports* of **additives/oxygenates** have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat for 2019 based on information in the IEA Monthly Annual Oil Statistics.

In the 2021 edition, the refinery gross output of **motor gasoline** has been estimated by the IEA Secretariat for 2019 based on information in the IEA Monthly Annual Oil Statistics.

In the 2021 edition, deliveries of **gas/diesel oil** for *international marine bunkers* have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat for 2019 based on information provided by the EIA.

Deliveries to *international marine bunkers* of **gas/diesel oil** have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat for 2016 and 2017 based on information provided by the EIA.

In the 2018 edition, the breakdown of *exports* by destination of low sulphur fuel oil and high sulphur fuel oil is not available. The time series was revised back to 2011.

Completion of the Utopia pipeline from Ohio to Ontario has facilitated more **ethane** *exports* to Canada in 2018.

High statistical differences for **crude oil** represent “unaccounted for crude oil”, the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

From 2013, the US administration reports *exports* of **refinery feedstocks**, some of which were previously reported under **white spirit and SBP**.

Stocks changes for **gas/diesel oil**, **fuel oil** and **petroleum coke** were estimated by the IEA Secretariat from 1996 onwards to include stock changes at utilities.

Transformation

From 2002 onwards, the IEA Secretariat has estimated the amounts of **refinery gas** used for autoproducer electricity production.

Consumption

In the 2024 edtion, **NGL** consumption in the *chemical and petrochemical* industry was revised back to 2019 to reflect the transfer to **crude oil** reported by the US administration.

In the 2021 edition, consumption of **motor gasoline** for *road* transport and of **gas/diesel oil** for *rail* transport have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat for 2019 based on information provided by the EIA.

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In the 2021 edition, *non-energy use* of **gas/diesel oil** in the *chemical =and petrochemical* sector has been estimated by the IEA Secretariat for 2019 based on information provided by the EIA.

In the 2021 edition, consumption of **petroleum coke** *in industry – not elsewhere specified* has been estimated by the IEA Secretariat for 2019 based on information provided by the EIA. In 2018 demand for petrochemical feedstocks derived from oil products increased following new ethylene production capacity coming online and the ramp up in polyethylene capacity. This trend is expected to continue through 2019 as further ethylene capacity comes online.

Between 2010 and 2011, end-use energy consumption data for the United States present a break in time series due to a change in methodology. For the period 2011-2016, quantities of non-energy use of **LPG** in *chemical and petrochemical* sector, and of **other oil products** in *non-specified industry* have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

From 2013 onwards, road use lubricants are reported under *non energy* consumption in *transport equipment*, *machinery*, and *wood and wood products*. Previously, such quantities were reported under *non-specified industry*.

From 1995 onwards, **LPG** inputs to *gas works* are included in *industry*.

Natural gas

General notes

Puerto Rico is currently not included in US data for **natural gas** with the exception of gas consumed for electricity generation. LNG imports into Puerto Rico are reported in the Other non-OECD Americas regional aggregate.

Supply

In the 2026 edition, *international marine bunkers* figures for **LNG** were estimated by the IEA Secretariat from 1990 onwards. These values were subtracted from exports, as these quantities are used by the vessels, and therefore are not in fact exported.

In the 2017 edition of this publication, the *indigenous production* data for 2014 was revised by the US administration creating a break in the time series between 2013 and 2014 due to a change in the methodology. In addition, this increased the *statistical difference* that remained high in 2015 and 2016.

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The exports have been increasing since 2015, due to new liquefaction capacity (i.e. Sabine Pass) coming online at the end of that year.

Transformation

Since 2012, data reported under *non-specified transformation* represent **natural gas** used for hydrogen manufacture. Prior to 2012, these quantities are reported under the *chemical and petrochemical* sector.

Between 1999 and 2000, there are some breaks in time series for the transformation subsectors due to a new data reporting method.

Between 1990 and 2002, the amounts of **gas works gas** that are blended with **natural gas** have been estimated on the basis of the output efficiency of the process.

Since 1989, consumption by *autoproducer CHP* plants is available, while consumption by *autoproducer electricity* and *main activity producer CHP* plants is available since 1991. Prior to these years, these consumptions are included with *industry* and *commercial and public services*.

Consumption

Between 2009 and 2010 then 2020 and 2021 there is a break in the time series for *construction* due to a methodological change.

In the 2019 edition, revisions were made to the *industry* sector from 2015 onwards, by reallocating **natural gas** consumption to the *chemical and petrochemical* sub-sector from other industrial sub-sectors.

Due to revisions made to the *iron and steel* model, there is a break in the time series between 2014 and 2015 for the consumption in *blast furnaces (energy)*.

Until 2001, *agriculture/forestry* consumption is included under *industry*.

From 1995 to 2001, the detailed breakdown of *industry* consumption is estimated by the Energy Information administration using the Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey (MECS), which is conducted quadrennially.

Prior to 1995 a detailed breakdown of *industry* consumption is not available (between 1990 and 1994, chemical consumption is estimated by the American administration).

In 1991 data on **natural gas** use in the *road* sector were collected for the first time, and are not available for previous years.

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Non-specified energy industry own use represents **natural gas** consumed for the production of **ethanol**.

Consumption in *fisheries* is included under *industry*.

Biofuels and waste

General notes

The EIA assumes all **industrial waste** is non-renewable.

In the 2023 edition, the **biogasoline** net calorific value time series has been revised since 2012 onwards. Previously, the gross calorific values were erroneously reported.

Due to the change in reporting methodology for **liquid biofuels**, breaks in time series occur between 2009 and 2010. This is especially noticeable in the **biodiesel** time series.

The EIA currently does not collect data on **biogas** from anaerobic fermentation or renewable natural gas (bio-methane), preventing it from providing this information to the IEA on the Renewables Annual Questionnaire. This results in incomplete reporting of biogases energy statistics. However, starting from the 2025 edition, biogas (bio-methane) data have been estimated utilizing information from Cedigaz, and the time series for its blending in the gas grid and use in *road* transport will appear for the first time.

Supply

Data for production of **industrial waste** have been decreasing since May 2014 due to reclassification, resulting in a break in series between 2013 and 2014.

Indigenous production of **biodiesel** is estimated in 2010 based on the EIA's Monthly Energy Report.

Transformation

The EIA collects generation and consumption data from all plants 1 MW or more in capacity.

Consumption

Due to an improved estimation, there are some breaks in time series of the industry sector and other sectors between 2009 and 2010: for *industry*,

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geothermal, **biogases** and **industrial waste** (paper, pulp and printing); for *other* sectors, **geothermal** and **solar thermal**.

Electricity and heat

General notes

Geothermal supply and inputs to transformation data are estimated by the IEA Secretariat starting in 2009 because of efficiency discrepancies.

Between 2001 and 2002, there are breaks in time series concerning the total production of electricity and heat in the United States. Comprehensive data on electricity and heat production and consumption in main activity producer electricity, CHP and heat plants and autoproducer electricity and CHP plants are not available for all years.

Supply

In the 2025 edition, electricity production from *batteries* has been reported for the first time. As a result, there is a break between 2022 and 2023 electricity production from Other Sources.

There is a break in series for **geothermal** and **solar thermal** direct use data between 2017 and 2018 as a new methodology for reporting these data was adopted with 2018 data. There is an additional break in series between 2018 and 2019e data for **geothermal** direct use, as the methodology has reverted to the previous one.

The IEA Secretariat estimated US **solar photovoltaics** electricity generation from autoproducers starting in 1999 by multiplying the dispersed and distributed PV capacity estimated by the US administration by an average capacity factor of 12%. The capacity factor was based on a report published in 2007 by the IEA Photovoltaic Power Systems Programme, Cost and Performance Trends in Grid-Connected Photovoltaic Systems and Case Studies. The corresponding consumption of electricity has been included under *non-specified other*.

Data for electricity inputs to and outputs from **pumped storage hydro** plants became available starting in 1987.

Discrepancies occur between respective reported figures for electricity trade between the US and Mexico from 2013 onwards, and between the US and Canada from 2016 onwards. This is in part due to a change in data source for US electricity trade figures, which creates a break in series between 2015 and 2016.

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Transformation

Electricity inputs to both mixed **hydropower** and pure pumped storage pumping plants are reported under inputs to pure pumped storage.

Offshore wind production began in 2016.

Beginning with 2016 data, the calculation for **heat** production in CHP plants has changed, resulting in breaks in time series. The United States administration is currently unable to apply this methodology to historic years, so will only cover heat data for 2016 onwards. As a result of this methodology change, several combustible fuel power plants have their overall efficiency values increased, recording increased heat production. The previous methodology existed for the years 2006 to 2015, so further breaks exist between 2005 and 2006.

For 2016, **electricity** and **heat** generation from some types of **coal** and some plant types were estimated by the IEA Secretariat, based on an initial submission from the US administration and subsequent reclassification of portions of this coal between coal types.

Accurate accounting of **coke oven gas** and **refinery gas** inputs is not always possible, which can lead to efficiencies of over 100% in main activity producer CHP plants.

Other sources electricity production represents purchased steam and waste heat from industries.

The low efficiencies from 2011 for **other bituminous coal** autoproducer electricity plants are due to the fact that one unit; the Albany Brewery Power Plant only produces unsold heat, and is reported in the wrong category of plant.

From 2007 to 2009, heat from **industrial waste** includes recovered heat from industrial processes. From 2010, the electricity produced from recovered heat is reported under **other sources**.

The decline in **patent fuel** used for electricity production in 2008 and subsequent cessation in 2009 is a result of the termination of the “synthetic fuel from coal” tax credit in 2008, which had been in the order of $20 to $25 USD per tonne, and while intended to deal with coal liquefaction and similar technologies, it had spawned an industry of cosmetic upgrading as a tax minimisation vehicle.

From 2004 to 2013, the EIA reported electricity and heat production from **anthracite** under **other bituminous coal**. The Secretariat estimated the split of

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generation output by fuel type based on the assumption that the plant efficiencies of the aggregate are equal to that of each part.

Starting in 2002, autoproducer electricity output for **oil** includes generation from **refinery gases** with a low average calorific value. Prior to 2002, this output was not accounted for.

Prior to 2001, some data on plants consuming **sub-bituminous coal** and **lignite** have been estimated by the Secretariat using information provided in the EIA's Annual Electricity Generator Report – Utility.

Data for **peat** are confidential between 1994 and 1998 and from 2000 are not reported.

Prior to 2000, autoproducers include small and independent power producers which under IEA definitions are considered as main activity producers. Production from these small and independent power producers accounts for about 25% of reported production of electricity by autoproducers in the United States. This reclassification causes breaks between 1999 and 2000.

In the 2003 edition, the United States administration reclassified some plants to autoproducers. This reclassification causes more breaks between 1998 and 1999.

Data for **heat** produced in main activity producer heat plants are available from 1992 to 1999, and for autoproducer CHP plants for 1989 to 1999.

From 1999 onwards, the fuel used in **heat** production by autoproducers is included in final consumption because the US administration cannot distinguish between the heat used directly on-site and the heat sold. Therefore, this may underestimate the heat sold to third parties.

Prior to 1999, **solar thermal** electricity production includes generation from **natural gas** because some natural gas units are attached to solar thermal plants and their production could not be separated.

Prior to 1991 some of the fuel inputs to **electricity** and **heat** production reported for autoproducer plants are reported as final consumption in the particular economic sector in which the autoproducer is operating.

Prior to 1989, there are no generation data available from autoproducers.

Sub-bituminous coal inputs for electricity and heat production are included in **hard coal** before 1983.

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Consumption

In the 2026 edition, **solar thermal** *residential* and *commercial and public services* were estimated by the IEA secretariat, for years 2024 and 2025p, based on EIA consumption reports.

Consumption breakdown data for **electricity** are modelled based on data obtained from the Annual Energy Outlook and conversion factors. These data are based on fiscal values rather than physical tonnage, so if commodity prices increase or decrease between AEO versions and the conversion factors are not updated, derived changes in consumption may appear that are not supported by physical changes in production, or actual changes in consumption. For example in 2016, production of steel in electric arc furnaces increased by 6%, however consumption of electricity in the *iron and steel* industry was reported as declining by 17%. In addition, as the AEO models are revised annually, but the historical data are not necessarily revised, regular breaks in-series can occur.

For the 2019 edition, the breakdown of final **electricity** consumption for 2017 was based on the results of the Annual Energy Outlook (AEO) of 2018. The model used in the 2018 edition of the Outlook was updated to incorporate the results of the 2014 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey (MECS). The MECS values were last updated in 2010, and in the intervening period, several industries had changed significantly. For industry sub-sectors where disaggregated AEO2018 values are unavailable e.g. *non-ferrous metals*, *textile and leather*, and *non-metallic minerals*, consumption was extrapolated from the MECS 2014 values at the same rate as shipments in that industry. Breaks in time series occur across several sectors between 2016 and 2017.

Similarly, the breakdown of final electricity consumption for 2015 was based on the results of the Annual Energy Outlook (AEO) of 2016. Breaks in time series appear in the mining and agricultural electricity consumption sectors as a result of introduction of individual industry benchmarking for 2015 results. Changes in iron and steel, and pulp and paper data from 2014 to 2015 are the result of fundamental revisions of the iron and steel and pulp and paper models between AEO2014 and AEO2016 as well as the use of individual industry benchmarking for AEO2016. These changes are a few notable examples of series changes, and any series can change between AEO releases because of data updates and methodology changes.

Electricity consumption in *road* includes all estimated consumption by electric vehicles (both 100% and plug-in hybrids).

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Prior to 1991, total consumption of **heat** sold referred to consumption in *commercial and public services*.

No data are available for **heat** sold that is consumed in the *residential* and *agriculture and forestry* sectors for any year.

Data for direct use of **solar thermal** heat in *residential* are available from 1999.

Since 1995, **heat** *consumption* data by sector are no longer collected, and have been estimated by the Secretariat, resulting in breaks in time series between 1994 and 1995, and 1999 and 2000.

Data for consumption of **heat** sold in *industry* are available from 1991 and in *energy industry own use* from 1992.

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Non-OECD countries

General notes

In the references below, both the statistical year (2024) for which data are being published in this edition, as well as publication dates of the many documents which have been consulted during the development of this publication are mentioned. As a general rule, where specific documents or personal communications have been used, the date that is referenced is the date of publication of the document or the date of the communication, whereas, where data received through the completion of questionnaires are mentioned, the date that is referenced is the statistical year for which data are being published in this edition, namely 2024.

Data may not include all informal and/or illegal trade, production or consumption of energy products, although the IEA Secretariat makes efforts to estimate these where reliable information is available.

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Note:

EU4Energy is a collaboration between the IEA, the European Union, Focus Countries and other implementing parties, designed to support the aspirations of Focus Countries to implement sustainable energy policies and foster co-operative energy sector development at the regional level. The EU4Energy programme is funded by European Union.

The first phase (2016-2022) was focused on the countries of the Eastern Partnership (EaP) and Central Asia: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

The second phase (2021-2025) was focused solely on the six countries of the EU's Eastern Partnership: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, and Ukraine.

The third phase, which started in 2026, is also focused on Eastern Partnership countries.

The OLACDE database was used for several Non-OECD Americas countries.

The UN database was the only source of information for time series of the countries not listed individually and included in the regions Other non-OECD Africa, Other non-OECD Americas and Other non-OECD Asia Oceania. It was also used in a number of other countries as a complementary data source.

"An Affordable and Sustainable Energy System for Sub-Saharan Africa" was a 5-year (2019-2024) EU-INTPA funded programme aimed to create sustainable and inclusive economic growth in selected sub-Saharan African countries through energy sector transitions towards low-carbon and climate-resilient energy systems based in renewable energy, while delivering universal and affordable energy access. This was supposed to be achieved by helping the selected sub-Saharan

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African countries to develop enhanced energy statistics and energy modelling capabilities, to improve tracking against energy-related NDCs, SDGs, and other policy goals, as well as long-term energy planning. The ten countries that adhered to the programme were Benin, Congo, Democratic Republic (DRC), Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Uganda and Zambia.

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Albania

General notes

Data for Albania are available starting in 1971.

Before 1993, large quantities of **oil**, widely reported to have moved through Albania into Former Yugoslavia, are not included in **oil** *trade*. Although they might have represented up to 100% of domestic consumption levels, no reliable figures for this trade are available.

Starting from 2011, **motor gasoline** consumption is reported in the *residential* sector. This consumption corresponds to **motor gasoline** used in electricity generators.

Natural gas data for 2025p are incomplete as data from one of the reporting entities are temporarily unavailable. The IEA Secretariat expects to revise 2025p data in future editions.

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Algeria

General notes

Data for Algeria are available starting in 1971.

Crude oil *production* and *export* data do not include **field condensate**. **Field condensate** quantities are included with **natural gas liquids**.

Heavy **crude oil** was imported until 2019 for the production of **bitumen**. This is included in the **crude oil** series. Other **non-specified oil products** include ethylene, **white spirit**, aromatics and very small quantities of **aviation gasoline**. MTBE is imported since 2020 as an **additive** for **gasoline**.

In the 2026 edition, the time series for rail consumption of **non-bio diesel oil** from 1995 until 2008, from 2011 until 2015, and for 2017, was updated with estimations from the IEA Secretariat.

In the 2024 edition, information from Ministry of Energy and Mining and Sonatrach led to the revision of **natural gas** *stock changes* and *use in transport* between 2013 and 2021, **jet kerosene** *imports* from 2020 onwards and the inclusion of MTBE data in **additives** from 2020 onwards (2022 data is estimated by the IEA Secretariat). *Electricity use in oil and gas extraction* is reported for the first time in the 2024 edition (2022 data only). **Bitumen**, **lubricants** and **other non-specified oil products** data has been revised from 2015 onwards, reflecting newly available information from Sonatrach, AFREC, UN Comtrade and IEA Secretariat estimates. For this reason, a structural break in data is possible between 2014 and 2015.

In the 2024 edition, newly available information led to the inclusion of a new **refinery feedstocks** series from 2013 onwards. This series includes the reutilization of **naphtha** for the improvement of condensate and does not include imports of heavy **crude oil** that took place until 2019 for the *production* of **bitumen**. In previous editions, both these quantities were included in **crude oil** intake. For this reason, **crude oil** and **naphtha** series were revised from 2013 onwards.

In the 2021 edition, newly available information led to the report of the split between *international marine bunkers* and *domestic navigation* for the first time.

In the 2021 edition, new use of official data on *final consumption* of **natural gas** led to revisions in the breakdown by detailed industries between 2014 and 2018. This may cause breaks in time series between 2013 and 2014.

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In 2018 Sonatrach, the national oil and gas company, acquired a refinery in Italy. **Crude oil** input and refined **oil products** output, such as **gas oil** and **gasoline**, from this facility may be included in Algeria's national *production* for 2018 and the first half of 2019. This activity stopped for the second semester of 2019.

In the 2015 edition, revisions were made to the energy balances in 2009 and 2010 which add more detail for certain products and flows. This may result in breaks in time series between 2008 and 2009.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Angola

General notes

Data for Angola are available starting in 1971.

Crude oil *production* and *export* data do not include **field condensate**. **Field condensate** quantities are included with **natural gas liquids**.

The **natural gas** export terminal Soyo, which began operations in 2013 and halted them in 2014, re-opened in 2016. Breaks in time series in **natural gas** *export*, *supply*, and *consumption* can be observed between 2013 and 2017.

In the 2026 edition, *international marine bunkers* and *domestic navigation* figures for **LNG** were estimated by the IEA Secretariat from 2013 onwards. For *international marine bunkers*, the corresponding values were subtracted from *exports*, as these quantities are used by the vessels, and therefore are not in fact exported.

In the 2023 edition, **electricity** *production* from **Solar photovoltaics** was added. Moreover, total **electricity** *production* was revised with new information available.

In the 2023 edition, the time series of several oil products were revised with new information available. These revisions allowed to reduce the *statistical differences* of some of them.

In the 2022 edition, 2018 **natural gas** data were revised based on revisions to data provided by Cedigaz.

In the 2021 edition, **natural gas** input to *main activity producer electricity plants* was added from 2017-2019 to account for the operations of the Soyo Combined Cycle thermal power plant. Consequently, all **electricity** flows have also been revised over this period.

In the 2021 edition, several data points were revised to better reflect data published by Sonangol. They include: **crude oil** *refinery input* (2018), *imports* of **LPG, jet kerosene, other kerosene, motor gasoline**, and **gas/diesel oil** (2016-2018), *exports* of **jet kerosene** and **motor gasoline** (2018), and **jet kerosene** *consumption* (2018). **Gas/diesel oil** input to *main activity electricity plants* (2016-2018) and **fuel oil** *production* and *international marine bunkers* (2018) were also affected by these revisions.

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In the 2021 edition, 2018 **hydroelectricity** *production* was revised based on revisions to data provided by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA).

In the 2019 edition, revisions to **biofuels and waste** data are due to revisions in population data for Angola.

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Argentina

General notes

Data for Argentina are available starting in 1971.

In the 2021 edition, new use of customs information led to revisions of **coal** *imports* between 2002 and 2018.

In the 2020 edition, Argentina's 1971-2017 time series were revised across all products after communication of revised historical balances from Secretaría de Energía. Most of the revisions are based on those revised energy balances; others are based on revisions from the IEA Secretariat after analysis of available historical balance series. In detail:

Coke oven coke, **coke oven gas** and **blast furnace gas** data are estimated by the IEA Secretariat from 2006 onwards.

Petroleum coke *demand* is estimated by the IEA Secretariat from 2006 onwards, and *trade* is sourced from Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos de la República from 2006 onwards.

Data on **electricity** *demand* by industrial sub-sector is available since 2015. However, it reflects fixed shares of demand by sub-sector and does not reflect variation of demand trends between sub-sectors over time. Electricity generation by fossil source is estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on information of fuel inputs and generation by technology.

Biogas data includes biogases from thermal processes in the paper industry up to 2013, and electricity generation data reported by CAMMESA from 2012. **Refinery feedstocks** data is available from 1999.

Additives data contains MTBE from 1994 and other octane improvers from 2010 onwards. A structural break may exist between 2009 and 2010. **Natural gas** data contains *trade* of wet gas and *own use* of wet gas in *oil and gas extraction*. This can lead to statistical differences in the time series.

The Secretaría de Energía is developing its statistical system to collect further data on final consumption data and its disaggregation by activity. This could lead to data revisions or breaks in time series in future editions.

Since 2010 a different methodology was adopted by Argentina for reporting refinery flows leading to more detailed information (e.g. reprocessing of some oil products). This may result in breaks in time series between 2009 and 2010. Breaks

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in time series may also exist between 1993 and 1994 due to the start of the data series coverage of such refinery flows.

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Armenia

General notes

Data for Armenia are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union.

Armenia is one of the EU4Energy focus countries.

In the 2025 edition, the 2023 **LPG** consumption in the *commercial and public services* sector is based on new surveys released by the Armenian administration, creating a break in series.

In the 2021 edition, **nuclear** power efficiency data from 2014 onwards reported by Armenia were used to calculate primary energy equivalent of nuclear. In previous years, IEA standard efficiency was used. As a result, the time series of nuclear electricity generation in energy units were revised from 2014 to 2018.

In the 2021 edition, **natural gas** consumption was reclassified from *not elsewhere specified (other)* to *agriculture and forestry* from 2017 onwards. Prior to 2017, consumption in *not elsewhere specified - other* may include the consumption in *agriculture and forestry*.

In the 2020 edition, the National Statistical Service of Armenia changed the methodology of classification of final sectors for **natural gas**. This might lead to breaks in time series for 2017-2018.

In the 2020 edition, the National Statistical Service of Armenia changed the methodology for **electricity** breakdown by consuming sectors. This might lead to breaks in time series for 2017-2018.

In the 2020 edition, the National Statistical Service of Armenia revised primary solid biofuels data from 2015 onwards. This might lead to breaks in time series between 2014 and 2015.

From the 2017 edition onwards, more accurate data on electricity and CHP plants became available. This might lead to breaks in time series for 2014-2015.

From the 2017 edition, survey data on the consumption of energy products in Armenia became available. Partial data were already available for 2014 for some products as Armenia ran a pilot survey. Prior to 2014, consumption data were not available and have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on supply. Therefore, breaks in time series occur between 2013 and 2014, as well as 2014 and 2015; 2015 should be used as reference year.

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Azerbaijan

General notes

Data for Azerbaijan are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union.

Azerbaijan is one of the EU4Energy focus countries.

Field condensates from Azerbaijan's Shah Deniz field are reported together with **NGLs**.

Azerbaijan **natural gas** data are reported at temperature and pressure of 20°C and 101.325 kPa, respectively.

Natural gas production data may differ from Azerbaijan national energy balance. **Natural gas** produced and used in the *oil and gas extraction* industry is counted by the IEA Secretariat in **natural gas** production.

In the 2026 edition, there are no **heat pumps** activity datareported for 2024 byAzerbaijan's administration.

In the 2025 edition, **crude oil** inputs to *oil refineries* are estimated by the IEA secretariat to prevent mass gains in refining processes.

In the 2024 edition, **electricity** production from autoproducer electricity plants was reallocated from *residential* to *commercial and public services* for the entire timeseries.

Since the 2023 edition, the State Committee of Statistics and the Ministry of Economics of Azerbaijan has not reported any value for natural gas flared due to unavailability of the national data sources used in previous years. As a result, the IEA Secretariat estimates such quantities.

In the 2021 edition, net calorific values (NCVs) reported by Azerbaijan for oil were used to convert physical data to energy units. In previous years, IEA standard NCVs were used. As a result, the time series of **primary and secondary oil** products were revised for varying periods between 1990 and 2018.

Breaks in time series appear for inputs and outputs of electricity, CHP and heat plants in Azerbaijan between 2006 and 2007 due to an improved data collection methodology in the country from 2007 onwards.

For the purpose of calculating CO_2 emissions, an allocation between domestic and international aviation consumption of **jet kerosene** was estimated by the IEA Secretariat for 1990-2006 based on total aviation consumption reported by Azerbaijan and the 2007 allocation.

A break in time series may be observed between 2015 and 2016 consumption data due to a household consumption survey.

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Bahrain

General notes

Data for Bahrain are available starting in 1971.

Crude oil production includes half the production from the Abu Sa'fah field, which is shared with Saudi Arabia.

Consumption of **natural gas** for autoproducer power generation may include quantities used for non-power generation purposes.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for electric vehicles in the *transport sector* for the period 2017-2024, resulting in a revision of **electricity** consumption reported for that sector. This edition also introduces estimates for desalination across the entire time series, leading to revisions to the **natural gas** consumption figures reported under *commercial and public services.*

In the 2025 edition, **refinery feedstock** figures were included for the first time based on new data available.

In the 2025 edition, **natural gas** consumption in the *energy sector* as well as inputs to *power plants* for 2023 is estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

In the 2023 edition, some of the 2021 official energy balances from the Bahrain Open Data Portal were not available in time for publication. Flows for **electricity** and **natural gas** were therefore estimated by the IEA Secretariat based, where relevant, on International Trade Centre data, or on GDP and population developments.

In the 2023 edition, new data for *electricity generation* from **solar photovoltaics** and **wind** from 2018 onwards were added based on information from IRENA.

In the 2021 edition, **crude oil** *imports* and *exports* data from 2001 onwards were revised as new information became available from National Oil and Gas Authority of Bahrain (NOGA). This may create a break in time series between 2000 and 2001.

In the 2021 edition, the following products and flows were revised as new information became available from National Oil and Gas Authority of Bahrain (NOGA): **natural gas** *industrial* consumption data from 2012 onwards; **gas/diesel oil** *international marine bunker* consumption from 2010 onwards; **fuel oil** *international marine bunker* consumption from 1971 onwards; *residential* and *commercial and public services* consumption of **other kerosene** from 2017

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onwards; *production* of **jet kerosene** from 2017 onwards; and *imports* and *non-energy use* consumption of **bitumen** from 2014 onwards.

In the 2021 edition, *stock changes* for **fuel oil** were revised based on JODI data from 2005 onwards.

In the 2021 edition, conversion factors (barrels/tonne) for all **oil products** were revised as new information was provided by NOGA. This led to the revision of oil products data for the entire time series.

In the 2020 edition, *stock changes* for **LPG**, **motor gasoline** and **kerosene type jet fuel** were revised based on JODI data from 2009 onwards. New information from Bahrain Open Data Portal led to the revision of *exports* of **fuel oil** from 2006 to 2015. **Natural gas** *stock changes* from 2005 onwards were revised due to the clarification on the definition of published data by Central Informatics Organization.

In the 2019 edition, historical revisions in **bitumen** transfer data from 1988 onwards have been made.

In the 2017 edition, historical revisions in **LPG**, **naphtha** and **refinery gas** data from 2011 are consistent with official report from Bahrain National Gas Company. Breaks in time series are observed in 2011 for **LPG** *exports*.

In the 2014 edition, estimations of the use of **petroleum coke** in the manufacture of aluminium have been made to track this consumption from 2000 onwards. This may lead to breaks in time series between 1999 and 2000.

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Bangladesh

General notes

Data for Bangladesh are available starting in 1971.

Data are reported on a fiscal year basis. Data for 2021 correspond to 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021.

Official data on electricity production provide net generation. The own use is estimated by the IEA Secretariat at 6% of the net electricity generation from 2008 onwards.

From 2000 onwards, due to the lack of official information, by convention, the fuelwood domestic usage is equally split between transformation and final consumption.

In the 2026 edition, 2024 data indicate a significant increase in **electricity** generation from **other bituminous coal**, consistent with information published by the Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB). To reflect this development, the coal commodity balance methodology was revised and the IEA Secretariat estimated higher coal *imports* to meet the increased demand. Data may be subject to future revisions as additional information becomes available.

In the 2026 Edition, the IEA Secretariat revised the **liquefied petroleum gases** *imports* and *residential consumption* from 2014 onwards based on new information the Bangladesh Hydrocarbon Unit.

In the 2024 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised the **other bituminous coal** balance from 2020 onwards based on new information from the Statistical Yearbook. However, additional revisions are foreseen for *Imports* and *Industry* consumption in the next release.

In the 2024 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised the estimation of **electricity** *transmission and distribution losses* based on new available information. As a result, the statistical difference of the electricity balance has greatly improved.

In the 2024 edition, *final energy consumption* of **diesel** was revised, especially in the *transport* sector, from 2018 onwards and, on the supply side, *imports* for 2018 only.

In the 2024, *international aviation bunkers* and *domestic aviation* of **jet kerosene** was revised for 2020 and 2021 to better reflect the data of trusted international sources.

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In the 2023 edition, **electricity** *production*, *losses* and *final consumption* were revised from 2015 onwards due to new available information.

In the 2023 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised the estimations of *main activity producer* consumption for **diesel** between 2004 and 2012 and for 2019 and 2020, **fuel oil** between 2004 and 2011 and **other bituminous coal** for 2020, due to new available information.

In the 2023 edition, **other bituminous coal** *imports* were revised for 2018 and 2019 due to new available information and electricity output of *main activity producer electricity* plants was revised from 2016 onwards to better reflect official statistics from the BDPB.

In the 2023 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised imports of **naphtha** from 2012 onwards and final consumption in *not elsewhere specified - industry* and *non-energy use in the chemical and petrochemical sector* from 2013 onwards, due to new available information from the Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation (BPC).

In the 2021 edition, *production* and *residential* consumption of **primary solid biofuels** including **fuelwood**, **bagasse**, **vegetal materials and residues**, **animal waste** and **charcoa**l were revised from 2000 onwards using data from the World Health Organisation on reliance on biomass for cooking.

In the 2021 edition, **electricity** *final consumption* data were revised as new information from Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics became available.

In the 2020 edition, times series for **electricity** *imports* were revised from 2014 to 2017 based on new data retrieved from the BPD B. Breaks in time series may occur between 2013 and 2014.

In the 2014 edition, **petroleum products** time series were revised from 2004 to 2012 based on new data retrieved from the Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation and the Eastern Refinery Limited. This may result in breaks in time series between 2004 and 2005 for **primary oil** and **secondary oil products**.

In the 2013 edition, **electricity** time series were revised from 2008 to 2011 based on data retrieved from the BPDB. This may result in breaks in time series between 2007 and 2008.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Belarus

General notes

Data for Belarus are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union.

Belarus **natural gas** data are reported at temperature and pressure of 20°C and 101.325 kPa, respectively.

Belarus *exports* of **other bituminous coal** include re-export volumes.

In the 2024-2026 editions, some data for 2024, 2023 and 2022 have been taken from the national statistical portal of Belarus. The available data pertain to *production* and *consumption* flows of **electricity** and **heat**. Some breakdowns in various sectors have been estimated based on data of previous years. Other data has been estimated using the economic data as a proxy. News sources have also been used to support the estimation process.

In the 2022 edition, there are breaks in the time series of **biogases** between 2019 and 2020 for *indigenous production*, *main activity producer electricity* and *commercial and public services*, due to new administrative data from the Ministry of Energy.

In the 2022 edition, *trade*, *stock changes* and *final consumption* of **charcoal** were revised from 2008 onwards based on new available information.

In the 2021 edition, for **crude oil**, **jet fuel kerosene** and **other kerosene** the IEA Secretariat substituted the standard net calorific values (NCVs) used in previous years with the ones reported by Belarus. As a result, the time series in energy units of these products were slightly revised between 1991 and 2018.

In the 2021 edition, some quantities of **peat products** were reclassified from *autoproducer* to *main activity producer heat plants* in the period 1996-2011 due to newly available information.

In the 2020 edition, the whole time series for **natural gas liquids** (**NGL**) was revised to include the volumes of gas obtained in the process of oil stabilization.

In the 2020 edition, **wood waste** from furniture was reallocated to **industrial waste** in **primary solid biofuels** from 2016 onwards. This may lead to breaks in the **industrial waste** time series between 2015 and 2016.

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In the 2019 edition, **coke oven coke** use between 1998 and 2017 was revised as non-energy use was formerly reported in the *food, beverage and tobacco sector*.

In the 2018 edition, several producers' electricity plants were reclassified according to the transition to a new classification of economic activities. This might lead to breaks in time series of *autoproducers electricity plants* and *autoproducers CHP plants* between 2016 and 2017.

In the 2016 edition, methane produced as a by-product during the petrochemical transformation of **naphtha** was re-classified by Belarus for the period 1998-2011 from **industrial waste** to **refinery gas**. This may lead to breaks in time series between 1997 and 1998.

Imports of **refinery feedstocks** were recorded for the first time in 2015.

Jet kerosene was reported under "other products" until 2012.

Breaks in time series appear in **gas/diesel** and **fuel oil** between 2011 and 2012 as a result of a new classification of industrial products (heating oil re-classified under **high sulphur fuel oil**).

Oil trade in 2010 shows a significant drop due to higher customs fee of imported quantities of **crude oil** from Russian Federation.

Since January 2010, Belarus became a member of a Customs Union with Russia and Kazakhstan. Breaks in trade time series and statistical differences appear from 2009 to 2011 as the Customs progressively shifted from one accounting system to another. Belarus reports all inputs and outputs to *CHP and heat autoproducer plants* including those corresponding to own use of **heat**.

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Benin

General notes

Data for Benin are available starting in 1971.

In the 2020 edition, times series were revised from 2011 to 2014 based on new data received from the Ministry of Energy, Water, and Mines. Breaks in time series may occur between 2010 and 2011.

In the 2019 edition, times series were revised from 2015 to 2017 based on new data received from the Ministry of Energy, Water, and Mines. Breaks in time series may occur between 2014 and 2015.

For 2021, the large decrease in the *supply* and *consumption* of **gas/diesel oil** reflects trends shown in official statistics submitted by the Ministère de l'Energie / DGRE. These trends may reflect difficulties ascertaining the level of fuel smuggling. The IEA Secretariat is monitoring the issue and may revise these data in a future release.

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Plurinational State of Bolivia

General notes

Data for Bolivia are available starting in 1971.

Blending of **ethanol** in **gasoline** started in 2018. Additives are imported, with imported quantities included in gasoline data.

Data on *distribution losses* of **crude oil** and **oil products** includes unexpected positive or negative quantity variations in refineries, pipelines and tanks that are not captured by the oil industry storage system measured in stock changes.

National authorities currently publish **charcoal**, **fuel wood** and **bagasse** data combined in a single aggregate, using projections given the lack of detailed information. This data can be revised in the future as the national authorities develop their statistical system further.

The efficiency of **natural gas** based *electricity generation* has been continuously increasing since 2011, in turn decreasing the gas grid emission factor. According to information provided by Ministerio de Hidrocarburos, this is due to major actions that are being deployed in Bolivia in order to upgrade existing natural gas power plants to combined cycle.

In the 2026 edition, new information provided by Ministerio de Hidrocarburos led to revisions in **electricity, primary solid biofuels, crude oil** and **oil products** for years 2020 to 2023.

In the 2025 edition, *electricity output* from autoproducer **solar photovoltaics** plants were estimated starting in 1971 based on data from the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and IEA Secretariat estimates.

In the 2024 edition, new information provided by Ministerio de Hidrocarburos led to revisions in electricity generation using **natural gas** or **gas/diesel oil** as an input, both in Main Activity electricity producer plants and in Autoproducer plants.

In the 2023 edition, new information provided by Autoridad de Fiscalización de Electricidad y Tecnología Nuclear led to revisions in electricity generation in *Main Activity electricity producers* using **gas/diesel oil** as an input. Isolated Systems (Sistemas Aislados), which were underevaluated in previous editions, are now fully included in the series.

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In the 2023 edition, new data on biomass collected from OLADE led to revisions in *production* and *final consumption* of **primary solid biofuels** between years 2000 and 2005.

In the 2022 edition, new information provided by Ministerio de Hidrocarburos led to important revisions in **natural gas liquids, white spirit, fuel oil** and **other non-specified oil products** between 2006 and 2020. The IEA Secretariat now considers Gasolina Blanca Estabilizada and Gasolina Rica en Isopentanos as **natural gas liquids**, and these products are reported as refinery intake. Crudo Reconstituido, a residual refinery output, is now reported in **other non-specified oil products**. Gasolina Blanca (Refinery White Spirit) volumes do not appear in IEA Secretariat data as they are already reported in **motor gasoline**.

In the 2022 edition, new information from Ministerio de Hidrocarburos led to revisions between 2000 and 2019. This may lead to breaks in time series of **oil**, **natural gas** and **electricity** between 1999 and 2000.

In the 2022 edition, new information on the split of **natural gas** input to *main activity* and to *autoproducer electricity plants* became available since year 2000, leading to revisions between 2000 and 2019.

In the 2022 edition, new information became available for **refinery gas** *production*, *own use in oil refineries* and *losses*, leading to revisions between 2000 and 2019. More detailed data in energy balances provided by Ministerio de Hidrocarburos led to revisions in **jet kerosene** consumption split between *international* and *domestic aviation.*

In the 2022 edition, revisions to **bagasse** consumption in the *industry* sector from Ministerio de Hidrocarburos led to revised IEA estimations for **bagasse** *production* in 2000-2019 time series.

In the 2021 edition, revisions to conversion factors of **motor gasoline** led to revised *total final consumption* data between 2006 and 2018. **Solid biofuels** data was also revised between 2014 and 2018. Communication with Ministerio de Hidrocarburos also led to revisions to **liquid biofuels** data, with **ethanol** data available from 2018 onwards. **Refinery gas** data is estimated by the IEA secretariat from 2011 onwards, due to lack of national statistics available on refinery production and use of such gases.

In the 2020 edition, new information from Ministerio de Hidrocarburos, Instituto Nacional de Estadistica and Autoridad de Fiscalizacion y Control Social de Electricidad led to revisions between 2006 and 2017. This may lead to breaks in time series of **oil**, **natural gas** and **electricity** between 2005 and 2006.

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In the 2020 edition, **anthracite** *imports* data also became available since 2000.

In the 2020 edition, time series for **solid biofuels** were revised from 2000 to 2017 due to new information from Ministerio de Hidrocarburos, Autoridad de Fiscalizacion y Control Social de Electricidad and Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). Data is partially estimated by the IEA Secretariat. This may lead to breaks in the series between 1999 and 2000.

In the 2020 edition, new information on the split between independent power producers and *autoproducers* became available since 2015, leading to revisions in **electricity** from *autoproducer electricity plants* and inputs to *power generation*.

Data for **kerosene type jet fuel** in *international aviation bunkers* are estimated by the IEA Secretariat. New information available in 2019 led to revisions of the data for 2005-2017 that may lead to breaks in time series between 2004 and 2005.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Bosnia and Herzegovina

General notes

Data for Bosnia and Herzegovina are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Yugoslavia.

In the 2023 edition, efforts have been made with Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina to improve the statistics of *blast furnaces*. Current data results in unusually low efficiencies, and revisions of these values could be expected in the next editions.

In the 2022 edition, disaggregated **coal** data became available between **anthracite**, **other bituminous coal** and **coking coal**. This also includes break down information on consumption flow data such as *energy industry own use* of **blast furnace gas**. This led to a break in the time series between 2019 and 2020.

In the 2022 edition, there was a break in the time series between 2019 and 2020 data for the input of combustible sources and its electricity and heat production from autoproducers. This was a result of an error in recognition of autoproducer from industry in the *chemical and petrochemical sector* that was corrected in C2022 for 2020 with the plan for analysis and correction/revision of historical data.

In the 2021 edition, the net calorific values (NCVs) of **crude oil** reported by Bosnia and Herzegovina were used to convert physical data to energy units. In previous editions, IEA standard NCVs were used. As a result, the time series of **crude oil** in energy units was revised from 2014 onwards.

In the 2021 edition, **crude oil** and **oil products** data are affected by the overhaul works in the refinery of Brod. This might result in breaks in time series between 2018 and 2019.

In the 2020 edition, **solid biofuels** modelling by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations led to new data starting in 2018. A break in time series may occur between 2017 and 2018. Revisions for historical data may be communicated in the future.

In the 2019 edition, data on electricity, CHP and heat were submitted by the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In the 2018 edition, data on **blast furnace gas** and **coke oven gas** production became available for 2016. Also, the calorific values of **coking coal** and **coke**

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oven coke were revised for 2014-2016. This may result in breaks in time series on the efficiencies of *blast furnaces* and *coke ovens* between 2013 and 2014.

In 2018, BHAS received technical expertise from the IEA Secretariat and reallocated inputs of **sub-bituminous coal** to electricity, CHP and heat plants to lignite for the period 2014-2016. This may lead to breaks in time series between 2013 and 2014.

In 2015, BHAS conducted their first household survey on **biomass** *consumption*. Due to this newly available data, breaks in time series may occur between 2013 and 2014. In order to further improve the biomass data quality, they revised data for the period 2014-2016.

In 2014, BHAS conducted their first survey on **oil products** *consumption*. Breaks in time series may occur between 2012 and 2013.

Until 2012, the source for **crude oil** and **secondary oil products** data is the publication “Industrial Production Bosnia and Herzegovina 2012” and “Oil Trade Data” both produced by the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Energy statistics are available from the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BHAS) from 2008 for **electricity** and **heat** and from 2009 for **coal** and **natural gas**. As a consequence, breaks in time series may occur between 2007 and 2008 for electricity and heat and 2008 and 2009 for other products.

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Botswana

General note

Data for Botswana are available starting in 1971.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat received an energy balance for 2024 from Botswana. The data from the energy balance for **other bituminous coal** have higher granularity in the industry sector than data in previous editions and therefore cause a break in time series. Historical data may be revised in future editions to improve their granularity.

In the 2025 edition, electricity data for supply and consumption were revised from 1999 to 2023, thanks to new information available.

In the 2025 edition, electricity output from *main activity producer* and *autoproducer* **solar photovoltaics** plants were revised starting in 2010 based on data from the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and IEA Secretariat estimates.

In the 2024 edition, fuelwood data for residential consumption have been revised using information from the National Energy Use Survey. Moreover, fuelwood inputs to **charcoal** production were revised as well.

In the 2023 edition, the entire time series of combustible renewables have been revised due to new information available.

In the 2022 edition, 2018 and 2019 **aviation gasoline** and **kerosene type jet fuel** flows were revised based on data provided by the Botswana Department of Energy, Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources. Furthermore, **other bituminous coal** *exports* (2017-2019) and *indigenous production* (2018) were revised to align with data published by Statistics Botswana.

In the 2021 edition, **motor gasoline** *imports* and *road* consumption were revised from 1971-1980 to reflect trends in vehicle registrations published by Statistics Botswana.

In the 2021 edition, data were added for **gas/diesel oil** and **fuel oil** electricity output from *main activity producer electricity plants* for the years 1971-1980. This data were previously classified as electricity output from *main activity producer electricity plants* for **other non-specified oil products**. Based on this re-classification, revisions were also made to **gas/diesel oil** and **fuel oil** input to *main activity producer electricity plants* and *imports* over the same time period.

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In the 2021 edition, 2018 *imports* and *road* consumption of **motor gasoline**, 2018 *imports* and *residential* consumption of **other kerosene**, 2018 *imports* and 2009-2018 consumption of **gas/diesel oil**, and 2018 *indigenous production* of **other bituminous coal** were revised to align with data provided by the Botswana Department of Energy, Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources.

In the 2021 edition, revisions were also made to **other bituminous coal** *exports* (2017-2018) and 2012 transformation in *main activity electricity producer plants* using data provided by the United Nations Statistical Division. Furthermore, the 2018 electricity output from **other bituminous coal** was revised to reflect data available from the Botswana Power Corporation.

In the 2021 edition, **solar thermal** *indigenous production* and *other not elsehwere specified* consumption data were added for the years 2015-2018 to reflect newly accessed data from AEE – Institute for Sustainable Technologies.

Also in the 2021 edition, data provided by the United Nations Statistical Division were added for **charcoal** production and consumption for the years 1990-2018. New flows include *indigenous production*, *residential* consumption, and fuelwood transformation in *charcoal production plants*. Consequently, fuelwood production was also revised from 2004-2018 to incorporate this new data. Fuelwood residential consumption from 2006-2018 was also revised to reflect trends in rural population growth published by the World Bank.

In the 2020 edition, data for Botswana became available for the years 1971-1980, allowing the IEA Secretariat to remove Botswana entirely from the Other non-OECD Africa region. Breaks in time series might occur between 1980 and 1981.

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IEA Secretariat Estimates.

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Brazil

General notes

Data for Brazil are available starting in 1971.

Brazil is currently an IEA Accession country, therefore it is included in the IEA and Accession/Association countries aggregate (IEA Family).

Although IEA's balance is based on Brazil's national statistics, differences with the national energy balance can be observed due to the different methodologies adopted for reporting **nuclear**, **chemical heat**, **natural gas**, **NGL** *production*, *non-energy use* and *production* process of **liquid biofuels**, **renewables**, *blast furnaces* and *coke ovens*.

Crude oil data includes small amounts of oil shale.

The split between *domestic navigation* and *international marine bunkers* is done based on flag (nationality) of ships.

In the IEA balance for Brazil, **biogasoline** refers to anhydrous ethanol while other liquid biofuels refers to hydrated ethanol. The national energy balance of Brazil shows **bioethanol** as two separate products: anhydrous ethanol ("álcool anidro", i.e. nearly pure ethanol, containing less than 1% of water) and hydrated ethanol ("álcool hidratado", i.e. a blend of ethanol and water, in the proportion of about 95% to 5%, generally obtained from conventional distillation). While anhydrous ethanol is blended with gasoline (the blend sold at the pump generally contains 27% of ethanol), hydrated ethanol is sold at separate pumps as a product by itself (álcool) to be used in flex fuel cars, i.e. vehicles that can run on any mix of gasoline and ethanol.

Allocation of consumption to subsectors in national energy statistics is done according to the National Classification of Economic Activities (CNAE). Energy consumption in the *tobacco*, *construction*, *transport machinery* and *machinery* sectors are included in "other industries" in national data, which is allocated in the IEA Balance to *not elsewhere specified - industry*. As such, consumption in the *food and tobacco* sector excludes the tobacco sector.

In the 2026 edition, there has been fuel switching from **residual fuel oil to natural gas** in the *non-ferrous metals* sector for year 2025, creating breaks in time series for both products.

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In the 2023 edition, the Ministry of Mines and Energy provided **solar thermal** data for the period 1982-2022. Previous IEA Secretariat estimations were revised, and all data for this product are official from this edition on.

In the 2023 edition, the Ministry of Mines and Energy revised historical data for **natural Gas**, **gas/diesel** and **electricity** consumption in the *oil and gas extraction* sector. These data have been revised in our publications since year 2014, and revisions for previous years are expected in coming editions.

In the 2022 edition, close cooperation with the Ministry of Mines and Energy led to a revision in **biogasoline** and **other liquid biofuels** *losses*. These are now exceptionally taken into account with the objective of reducing statistical difference. The key changes are that they now include losses in evaporation, leaks, accidents during the process of production and storage in addition to *distribution losses*.

In the 2021 edition, close cooperation with the Ministry of Mines and Energy also led to a series of revisions affecting oil and gas data, enhancing harmonization of IEA data with national energy balances. The quantities of refinery input and output now reflect those reported by the Ministry of Mines and Energy more accurately. Wet gas losses in gas separation plants are now excluded from **natural gas liquids** *production*, leading to revisions from 2011. *Production* of **LPG** and **motor gasoline** was also revised to exclude the quantities resulting from naphtha processing by the petrochemical industry, which are now included in *transfers*. The calorific values of **natural gas**, **other non-specified oil products** and **natural gas liquids** have also been revised. As a result of these changes, *production* and *transfers* have been revised for **LPG**, **motor gasoline** and **other non-specified oil** products since 1971. **Refinery feedstocks** have also been revised from 1971, with significantly lower levels of refinery input.

The national energy balance of Brazil reports quantities of “Other non-renewable” energy consumed by the chemical, cement, iron and steel, and other sectors for both final consumption and autoproducer CHP generation. This combines a series of energy sources, such as tyre scrape, clay, blast furnace dust, tail gas, residual gases, sulphur gases and other residues. Starting with the 2021 edition, these products and their corresponding electricity generation are allocated to **industrial waste**, except for the power inputs of the chemical sector, which are allocated to *heat from chemical sources*. This leads to a structural break in 2017, as generation from such energy sources in the *iron and steel* was not separated from **blast furnace gases** before 2017.

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In the 2021 edition, **biogases from thermal processes** include the amount of **blast furnace gases** from charcoal, and the corresponding **electricity** generated from those gases, from 2012 onwards.

In the 2020 edition, new information became available, leading to revisions to 2016, 2017 and 2018 data in **coal products**, **natural gas**, **oil products** and **electricity**. Data on **biogas** in *transformation* processes has been revised since 2008, **oil product** densities since 2014, and **biodiesel** and **gas/diesel** data since 2011. *Transfers* of **residual fuel oil** and **lubricants** have been revised since 2012.

In the 2015 edition, new information became available which explains the types of product *transfers* within Brazilian refineries. The IEA attempted to reflect these transfers as accurately as possible.

Brazil produces a large share of its pig iron in blast furnaces that are fuelled and fed with charcoal. The **blast furnace gases** produced when charcoal is used as a reagent in the blast furnaces are renewable products and they have been reported in this publication under the product “Biogases from thermal processes”. Additionally, only the part of these gases consumed for power generation (i.e. energy purposes) has been accounted in the transformation sector. The remaining **charcoal** consumed in or used to heat the blast furnaces is reported in final consumption under the *iron and steel* industry with no distinction between transformation and final consumption.

Prior to the year 2000, **blast furnace gases** data availability is limited to the input to *autoproducer electricity plants*. Therefore, from 1971 to 1999, the other flows (e.g. production, consumption etc.) are IEA Secretariat estimates.

The Itaipu hydroelectric plant, operating since 1984 and located on the Paraná River (which forms the border of Brazil and Paraguay) was formed as a joint venture between Eletrobrás and the Paraguayan government. Production is shared equally between Brazil and Paraguay.

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Brunei Darussalam

General notes

Data for Brunei Darussalam are available starting in 1971.

Since the 2023 edition, **crude oil** production, trade and refinery input have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on official statistics submitted though the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation annual energy questionnaires.

Since 2020, **lignite** demand for *autoproducers electricity plants* and **refinery gas** for *oil refineries (own use)* have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

In the 2023 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised the electricity output of *main activity producer CHP plants* and *autoproducer electricity plants* for **natural gas** for the whole time-series, to reflect official statistics.

In 2019, a new refinery and petrochemical complex located at Pulau Muara Besar started operations. A new plant began producing **electricity** to supply it. This is reflected in the 2021 edition **oil** data as well as *imports* and use of **lignite**.

In the 2018 edition, Brunei Darussalam 2015 and 2016 energy balances were established by the IEA Secretariat based on official energy balances submitted by Ministry of Energy, Manpower and Industry.

In the 2009 edition, new information became available on the split in *consumption* of **refinery gas**. This may lead to breaks in time series between 2008 and 2009.

In the 2008 edition, Brunei Darussalam confirmed that they stopped using **fuel wood** in 1992.

Sources

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The United Nations Energy Statistics Database, United Nations Statistical Division, New York.

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Bulgaria

General notes

Data for Bulgaria are available starting in 1971.

In 2025 edition the rise in gas stock levels aligns with Regulation (EU) 2022/1032 of the European Parliament and the Council, issued on June 29, 2022, concerning gas storage. This regulation was enacted to address disruptions in the gas market by ensuring that gas storage facilities across the EU are adequately filled before the winter season and are available for shared use among Member States in a spirit of solidarity. Specifically, it mandates that underground gas storage facilities within Member States must be filled to at least 80% of their capacity ahead of the winter of 2022-2023 and to 90% before subsequent winter seasons.

The LNG terminal in Alexandroupolis, Greece, started commercial operations on October 1, 2024. This facility was developed and is operated by Gastrade, a company in which Bulgaria's national gas transmission operator owns a 20% share.

In the 2024 edition, new autoproducer electricity plants were reported in the industry sector following a pilot annual survey to collect **solar photovoltaics** *production* and capacity data from autoproducer plants.

In the 2022 edition, useful heat produced by **nuclear** plants was reclassified from CHP to heat only. Therefore, all nuclear main activity producer CHP plant input and output has been moved to nuclear main activity producer heat plants for the entire time series (1994-2019).

In the 2021 edition, the status of Bulgaria's **crude oil** *indigenous production* data was changed to confidential. A break in the time series may occur between 2018 and 2019.

In the 2021 edition, net calorific values (NCVs) reported by Bulgaria were used to convert physical data to energy units. In previous years, IEA standard NCVs were used. As a result, the time series of primary and secondary oil products were revised for varying periods between 1991 and 2018. Coal NCVs were also revised from 2015 to 2018. Breaks in the time series may occur.

Data on the use of refused derived fuel (RDF) are included in Bulgaria's **wastes** statistics since the 2020 edition. Thereby, the renewable part of this fuel is allocated to **renewable municipal waste**, while the non-renewable part is allocated to **industrial waste**. In the 2021 edition, more information on these

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renewable waste components became available from 2018, resulting in the reclassification of some non-renewable industrial waste. As the combustion of waste for power generation in Bulgaria is experimental, breaks in the time series may occur. The National Statistical Institute is currently reviewing their methodology for this reporting.

Not elsewhere specified - transformation of **natural gas** to other hydrocarbons corresponds to hydrogen used in refineries.

Bulgaria has re-classified **black liquor** from **industrial waste** to **solid biofuels** and the renewable portion of tyres from **industrial waste** (non-renewable) to **solid biofuels** (industrial waste – renewable part) from 2008. Breaks in time series may occur between 2007 and 2008.

A break in the time series for **natural gas** *stock changes* may occur between 2003 and 2004 as cushion gas is excluded from 2004 onwards.

In the 2026 edition, Bulgarian administration revised imports of **wood pellets** for the entire time series.

From 2018 onwards, reported electricity generation from **solid biofuels** may exceed the maximum achievable output from net solid-biofuel-only capacity due to the co-firing of coal and solid biofuels in coal-fired power plants.

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Joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE annual energy questionnaires on renewables.

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The United Nations Energy Statistics Database, United Nations Statistical Division, New York.

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Cambodia

General notes

Data for Cambodia are available starting in 1995. Prior to that, they are included in Other Asia.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for electric vehicles in the *transport* sector, resulting in a revision of electricity consumption reported for that sector. The increase in power generation from **coal** in 2023 and 2024 is due to commissioning of new coal-fired power plants.

In the 2025 edition, 2022 and 2023 flows are estimated based on various sources, in particular the annual reports of the Electricity Authority of Cambodia, which include official 2022 and 2023 data.

In the 2024 edition, 2021 and revised 2020 official energy balances from the Ministry of Mines and Energy became available, which led to several revisions in those two years.

In the 2023 edition, little official data was received. Therefore, it was necessary for much of the 2021 data to be estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on available secondary sources or, if not available, on economic developments.

In the 2022 edtion, 2018-2020 official energy balances from the Energy Statistics Office of the Ministry of Mines and Energy became available. This led to a series of revisions and breaks in time series between 2017 and 2018.

In the 2021 edition, 2019 official energy balances from the Energy Statistics Office of the Ministry of Mines and Energy were not available in time for publication. Most flows were therefore estimated by the IEA Secretariat. For **oil products**, *imports* and *final consumption* data are based, where relevant, on International Trade Centre data, or on GDP and population developments.

In the 2021 edition, total **electricity**, **hydroelectricity**, **motor gasoline**, **jet kerosene**, **gas/diesel oil**, **LPG**, **fuel oil** and **sub-bituminous coal** data for production, trade, as well as use in the different economy sectors were revised from 2010 onwards as new information became available from Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA). This leads to breaks in time series between 2009 and 2010.

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In the 2021 edition, *residential* consumption of **fuelwood** and **charcoal** were re-estimated from 1995 onwards using data from the World Health Organisation on reliance on biomass for cooking.

In the 2020 edition, due to lack of official country data, the *trade* and *final consumption* of **oil products** and coal have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

In the 2019 edition, information on *stock changes* for **coal** and some **oil products** became available. This may lead to breaks in time series between 2016 and 2017.

In the 2018 edition, information on the split of *consumption* for some **oil products** became available starting from 2016. This may lead in breaks in time series between 2015 and 2016.

In the 2015 edition, new information regarding the *imports* of **oil products** in Cambodia from 2007 onwards became available. Data for these products were revised accordingly and as a result, breaks in time series may occur for different products between 2007 and 2013.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Cameroon

General notes

Data for Cameroon are available starting in 1971.

In May 2019, a fire occurred at Cameroon's only oil refinery, shutting down processing operations. As 2019 data for **oil products** were not available at the time of publication, the impact of this event was estimated in the 2021 edition. It was assumed that refinery inputs and outputs would decrease proportionally, and that deficits in *supply* would be filled by *imports*. As of 2026 edition (2024 data), it is confirmed by various sources that the refinery is still closed.In the 2026 edition, the **natural gas** commodity balance was revised from 2012 onwards following the integration of national data from the Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures (SNH). Certain flows, including *international marine bunkers* and *energy industry own use*, were estimated by the IEA Secretariat. In addition, revisions to **electricity** *generation* from **natural gas** resulted in revisions of the **electricity** commodity balance.

In the 2026 edition, the **primary solid biofuels** and **charcoal** commodity balances were revised from 2015 onwards to improve estimates. The revisions incorporate updated FAO data on **charcoal** supply. In addition, WHO indicators on population with primary reliance on fuels and technologies for cooking, by fuel type, were used to refine estimates of **primary solid biofuels, charcoal**, **LPG** and **other kerosene** consumption in *other sectors*.

In the 2026 edition, consumption of **electricity** and **other non-specified secondary oil products** in the *non-metallic minerals* sector was revised to improve estimates and better reflect developments in cement production. In addition, estimates of **gas/diesel oil** consumption in the *rail* sector were introduced, resulting in revisions to the sector's energy consumption.

In the 2021 edition, **NGL** *production* and *transfer* to **LPG** were added for 2018 and 2019. This new data corresponds to new extraction of **LPG** from the Sanaga South gas fields.

In the 2021 edition, newly available data from the Cameroon National Institute of Statistics resulted in the revision of **crude oil** *imports* (2012-2014, 2016-2018), *exports* (2016-2018), and *refinery input* (2012-2014), **LPG** *production* (2011-2014), *imports* (2016-2018), and consumption flows (2014, 2016-2018), **motor gasoline** *production* (2011-2014), *imports* (2017-2018), and *road transport* (2011-2014, 2016-2018), and **electricity** *losses* (2016-2018). Production of **non-bio jet**

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kerosene, **refinery gas**, **gas/diesel oil**, and **non-specified secondary oil products** was also revised for 2012-2014 based on these changes. Breaks in the time series may occur.

In the 2021 edition, **bitumen** *imports* and *consumption* for 2012-2018 were revised based on trends observed in UN Comtrade data. Finally, **electricity** *output* from **hydro** in 2016 was revised to match data published by Eneo. Breaks in the time series may occur.

Fuelwood *production*, *transformation in charcoal plants*, and consumption data from 2011 to 2014 were re-estimated in the 2021 edition in order to improve the quality of the time series for this product. Furthermore, data for **bagasse** *production* and industrial consumption were added for 1997-2018 based on newly accessed data from the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

For the 2020 edition, 2016, 2017 and 2018 data were not available by the time this publication was prepared. Data for those years were therefore estimated by the IEA secretariat.

In the 2019 edition, OAG data was used to estimate the share of *domestic* and *international bunkering* for aviation fuel between 2005 and 2017. Breaks in time series might occur between 2004 and 2005. Additionally, **solar photovoltaics** electricity generation was estimated based on IRENA data.

In the 2015 edition, new information regarding Cameroon became available. Data points were revised accordingly, which may lead to breaks in times series between 2011 and 2012 for **electricity** *own use* and *losses* and between 2011 and 2011 for **crude oil** trade and production.

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People's Republic of China

General notes

Data for the People's Republic of China (China) are available starting in 1971.

China joined the IEA as an Association country in November 2015.

In the 2026 edition, following results from the economic census, NBS supplied the IEA with revisions to their 2019-2023 energy data. The IEA Secretariat revised its data accordingly. Small changes are observed across the entire energy balances both on the supply and demand side for a number of energy products and flows.

In the 2021 edition, following results from the economic census, NBS supplied the IEA with revisions to their 2014 – 2017 energy data, as well as their 2018 data. The IEA Secretariat revised its data accordingly. All revisions showed rather small changes both on the supply and demand side for a number of energy products.

Between September 2015 and early 2016, NBS supplied the IEA with revised energy balances for 2000 to 2013 and the IEA revised its data accordingly.

All revisions showed significant changes both on the supply and demand side for a number of energy products, resulting in breaks in time series between 1999 and 2000.

Coal

NBS and IEA collaborate to provide additional detail on energy production, transformation and consumption of all five different types of coal (e.g. **anthracite**, **coking coal**, **other bituminous coal**, **sub-bituminous coal** and **lignite**). Prior to the 2026 edition, NBS only provided quantities of raw coal and washed coal (split between cleaned coal and other washed coal) in their energy balances and the IEA Secretariat has attributed these quantities to **coking coal** and **other bituminous coal**. From 2026 edition, NBS only provides production of hard and brown coal and the IEA Secretariat uses a reallocation methodology to continue to attribute these quantities to **coking coal** and **other bituminous coal**. It is expected that the continuing work to provide disaggregated data on the five different coals will result in greater detail in future editions.

In the 2024 edition, the 2022 year-over-year decrease of net calorific values (NCVs) of **coking coal** used in *coke ovens* and **other bituminous coal** used in *coke ovens*, *blast furnaces*, *main activity CHP plants*, and *industry* was estimated

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by the IEA Secretariat. This change in NCVs impacts all corresponding energy data.

In the 2018 edition, NBS changed the definition of cleaned coal and other washed coal. Only the coal used for coking is called cleaned coal. This might result in breaks in time series in coking coal between 2015 and 2016. As this change of methodology resulted in uncertainty on the use of cleaned coal, the IEA Secretariat estimated the use of **coking coal** in *transformation* and *final consumption* sectors.

In the 2018 edition, based on new information, **coal** consumption in *rail* was revised for the whole time series to reflect the fact that **coal** is used for other usages than transport in the rail sector. The IEA Secretariat has allocated part of the coal reported under *rail* to *not elsewhere specified - other* sectors for the period 1990-2003. For the period 2004-2016 the IEA Secretariat allocated the total amount of **coal** reported under *rail* to *not elsewhere specified - other* sectors.

In the 2018 edition, based on new information, **coal** inputs to main activity heat plants and part of **coal** inputs to main activity electricity plants were allocated to main activity CHP plants for the period 2005-2016.

Net calorific values (NCV) for **coal** inputs to power generation from 2000 are estimated by applying assumptions used by China on the average thermal efficiency of coal-fired power stations in these years. NCVs are also estimated for **bituminous coal** *production* from 2000 as well as for inputs to main activity CHP plants from 2008.

Since 2000, *imports* and *exports* of cleaned **coal** are no longer reported in the national energy balance of China. The IEA Secretariat has used secondary sources of information to report this **coking coal** *trade* and corresponding quantities have been removed from **bituminous coal** *trade*. Consumption of this coking coal is assumed to be in coke ovens.

The IEA data of coal *stocks changes* for the years 1985 and 1990 as well as **coal** *production* for the years 1997-1999 are estimates and do not represent official data released by the Chinese government. Those estimates were based on the assumption that **coal** *consumption* statistics are more reliable than **coal** *production* statistics and that the production-consumption relationship should maintain a balance over time. In recent years, China has reported large increases in stocks for different types of coal. These stock increases are seen as consistent with trends in economic growth and development in China; however, information

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is currently lacking on the scale of the infrastructure available for this magnitude of stock increases.

Data for **coal** *trade* in this publication may not match data from secondary sources of information.

Oil

In the 2026 edition, **motor gasoline** and **diesel/gas oil** *production* and consumption in the *road* transport sector were revised from 2019 to 2023 based on IEA Secretariat estimates. **Other non-specified oil products** *production*, *energy industry own use*, consumption in the *chemical and petrochemical* sector, and *not elsewhere specified - industry* consumption were also revised from 2019 to 2023 based on IEA Secretariat estimates and newly available data from NBS.

In the 2025 edition, **motor gasoline** and **diesel/gas oil** *production* and consumption in the *road* transport sector were revised from 2018 to 2022 based on IEA Secretariat estimates. Other **non-specified oil products** *production*, *energy industry own use*, consumption in the *chemical and petrochemical* sector, and *consumption* in *not elsewhere specified - industry* were also revised from 2018 to 2022 based on IEA Secretariat estimates.

In the 2022 edition, a new methodology was developed to adjust refinery yields to **crude oil** inputs to *oil refineries*. The refinery losses have been revised with this implementation.

Starting with 2010 data, NBS increased the level of detail of the national energy balance regarding **oil products** and **coal gases**. Breaks in time series may occur between 2009 and 2010.

In 2012, new information became available on how NBS accounts *for international aviation bunkers* and *international marine bunkers* in the China's national energy balance. Previously international flights by Chinese airlines and ships had been excluded. A revised methodology was implemented that includes fuel use for international airplanes and ships, regardless of whether they are foreign- or China-owned.

Coal to liquids output was estimated based on projected production slate of operational coal-to-liquid plants.

In recent years, China has reported large increases in *stocks* for **crude oil** and **oil products**. These stock increases are seen as consistent with trends in economic

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growth and development in China; however, information is currently lacking on the scale of the infrastructure available for this magnitude of stock increases.

Natural gas

In the 2018 edition, based on new information, **natural gas** inputs to *main activity heat plants* and part of **natural gas** inputs to *main activity electricity plants* were allocated to *main activity CHP plants* for the period 2005-2016.

In the 2012 edition, information became available on **natural gas** consumption in public transportation in China. This consumption was added to the **natural gas** time series to ensure proper coverage of the *transport* sector.

Coal to gas output is estimated based on operational capacity of coal-to-gas plants.

Biofuels and waste

In the 2026 edition, estimates of *residential* consumption of **primary solid biofuels** were revised from 2000 onwards to reflect trends in population with primary reliace on biomass for cooking as revised and published by the World Health Organisation.

In the 2024 edition, **biogases** *production* and *demand* data were revised from 2017 to 2021 based on IEA Secretariat estimates. **Biogases** *demand* by sector was also revised from 2010 to 2016 based on IEA Secretariat estimates and data previously supplied by the China National Renewable Energy Centre.

In the 2024 edition, **biodiesel** *production*, *trade*, and *final consumption* were revised starting in 2013 to align with data published by the USDA Foreign Agriculture Service.

In 2016, the IEA has been working with the Institute of Built Environment of Tsinghua University, Beijing, to improve its data on **biomass** consumption in the *residential* sector in China. Biomass figures have therefore been revised in the 2016 edition back to 1997 to reflect the results of their study and of IEA analysis.

Information became available in 2012 from NBS on the *production* and *consumption* of gangue, a mining waste product that has been classified as **industrial waste** in the IEA energy balances. This quantity of **industrial waste** is not likely to represent the only combustion of **industrial waste** in China; however, information is not available to provide more complete data on this activity.

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Time series for **liquid biofuels** and **biogases** are based on secondary sources of information and IEA Secretariat estimates. None of these time series are reported in the national energy balance of China.

Electricity and heat

In the 2025 edition, **geothermal** *supply* and *demand* data were revised for the entire time series based on updated IEA Secretariat estimation methodology and the proceedings of the 2023 World Geothermal Conference. In previous editions, all **geothermal heat** *consumption* was counted as direct use under **geothermal** *total final consumption*. In the 2025 edition, some of this consumption was reclassified as input to *main activity heat plants* in the transformation sector. **Heat** output from **geothermal** sources and total **heat** *production* were revised accordingly. The heat from **geothermal** sources consumed by the *residential* and *commercial and public services* sectors is now included under the energy product **heat**.

In the 2023 edition, **electricity** consumption in *road* transport was revised from 2000-2020 based on latest IEA Secretariat estimates.

In the 2018 edition, based on new information, **heat** *production* from main activity heat plants using **coal** and **natural gas** and part of electricity production from main activity electricity plants using **coal** and **natural gas** were attributed to main activity CHP plants from 2005 onwards.

Estimates on the **electricity** consumption in *road* transportation are included, starting with 2001 data.

Electricity *production* from pumped storage hydro is reported from 2010 onwards.

Time series for **wind** (prior to 2010), **geothermal**, **solar photovoltaics** and **solar thermal** generation are based on secondary sources of information and IEA Secretariat estimates. None of these time series are reported in the national energy balance of China.

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Republic of the Congo

General notes

Data for the Republic of the Congo are available starting in 1971.

In the 2026 edition, government and Centrale Electrique du Congo (CEC) data led to revisions in *transformation* of **natural gas** from 2018 onwards to better reflect the thermal efficiency of power plants. *Production* data has been adjusted accordingly and might be subject to changes in subsequent editions when more detailed information on the **natural gas** consumed in operations will be available. **Natural gas** *exports* as well as its use in *liquefaction plants* are introduced as of 2024 to reflect the start-up of **LNG** *production* and *exports*. to Moreover, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for **gas/diesel oil** used for *rail* transport that were removed from the *road* sector and for **natural gas** used in the *non-metallic minerals* industry resulting in revisions for these sectors.

In the 2025 edition, data for **oil products** was revised from 2018 onwards and data for **natural gas liquids** *production* and *exports* was revised from 2013 and 2011 onwards respectively, due to new information available from AFREC, UN Comtrade and the Ministère des Finances, du Budget et du Portefeuille Public. Revisions to **electricity** data and power generation from **natural gas** and **oil products** also took place from 2017 onwards. For this reason, a structural break in **non-specified oil products** data exists between 2021 and 2022, and in **natural gas** demand and electricity production from **natural gas** between 2016 and 2017.

In the 2020-2024 editions, no official annual **oil** and **natural gas** data were available for 2018 onwards. The IEA Secretariat therefore estimated supply of **oil** and **natural gas** based on data from the OPEC and Cedigaz, and consumption based on population and economy growth where relevant. **Electricity** generation figures for all years up to 2019 were obtained from the Ministère de l'Energie et de l'Hydraulique. Large statistical differences occur in the data used to estimate **fuel oil** for 2020 onwards. **Electricity** generation for 2020 onwards is based on a combination of data from AFREC, Cedigaz and le Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances.

In the 2019 edition, new data were received from the Ministry of Energy and Hydraulics for all products in 2015, 2016 and 2017. Breaks in time series might appear between 2014 and 2015.

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In the 2016 edition, time series for the period 2000-2012 were revised based on energy balances received from the Ministry of Energy. Breaks in time series may occur between 1999 and 2000.

The Imboulou Hydropower Plant (120 MW) began operating in May 2011.

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Côte d'Ivoire

General notes

Data for Côte d'Ivoire are available starting in 1971.

In the 2026 edition, 2024 data were largely sourced from Compagnie Ivoirienne d'Electricité and the Direction Générale des Hydrocarbures.

In the 2026 edition, **electricity** *output* from *main activity producer* and *autoproducer* **solar photovoltaics** plants were revised starting in 2016 based on data from the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and IEA Secretariat estimates.

In the 2025 edition, 2023 data were largely sourced from CEDEAO-ECOWAS and the Direction Générale des Hydrocarbures.

In the 2021 edition, 2019 data were largely sourced from the Compagnie Ivoirienne d'Electricité and the Direction Générale des Hydrocarbures.

In the 2021 edition, **solar photovoltaics electricity** *generation* was added starting in 2000 based on data provided by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). Furthermore, 2018 **bitumen** data was revised to reflect export data provided by the UN Comtrade database. Breaks in the time series may occur between 2017 and 2018.

In the 2021 edition, **lubricants** *production* and *consumption* (2010-2018) and **gas/diesel oil** *consumption* (2009-2018) were revised to represent the energy system more accurately.

At the time of preparation of the 2021 edition, no official 2018 data were received from the Direction de l'Energie. Thus, 2018 data have been sourced or estimated based on the Système d'Information Energétique – Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest-Africaine (SIE-UEMOA) web portal data. For several products, breaks in the time series might occur between 2017 and 2018, and between 2014 and 2015.

In the 2020 edition, the *energy industry own use* of **electricity** from 2004 to 2017 was revised based on newly available information from SIE-UEMOA.

In the 2020 edition, **hydropower electricity** *generation* in 2016 and 2017 was revised based on newly available information from SIE-UEMOA.

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In the 2020 edition, 2016 and 2017 *final consumption* of **gas/diesel oil** was partially reallocated from *not elsewhere specified - industry* to *mining and quarrying* based on newly available information from SIE-UEMOA.

In the 2019 edition, revisions were received for 2016 data from the Direction de l'Energie.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Croatia

General notes

Data for Croatia are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Yugoslavia.

Not elsewhere specified - transformation of **natural gas** reported from 2007 refers to **natural gas** used by refineries for **hydrogen** *production*.

Breaks in time series may appear between 2007 and 2008 as transit data of electricity trade are not available for years prior to 2008.

In 2022, the Croatian government reduced fees paid by fuel distributors for not placing **biofuels** of the market which caused an important decrease of **biofuels** deliveries.

In 2022, the share of refinery output by product is different from historical years due to the upgrading of technological processes within the Rijeka refinery.

In the 2026 edition, **natural gas** *trade* data was revised by Croatian administration back to 2022 due to a change in methodology to eliminate the reporting of transit trade. This results in no *exports* reported and a decrease in *imports.*

In the 2026 edition, the increasing trend in **other bituminous coal** *supply* does not appear to be fully supported by underlying *demand* indicators, notably coal-fired *electricity generation* and consumption in *non-metallic minerals*. Data may therefore be subject to revisions in future editions.

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Cuba

General notes

Data for Cuba are available starting in 1971.

Figures for **crude oil** include additives added to reduce viscosity.

The IEA Secretariat did not obtain all official data for Cuba for 2024. Consequently, some data points for 2024 are based on the Latin American Energy Organization's (OLADE) balances or IEA Secretariat's estimates.

Official data updates were integrated in the 2026 and 2024 editions, leading to revisions of the 2022 and 2023 data and the 2021 data, respectively.

In the 2022 edition, revisions have been made to **fuel oil** inputs to *main activity producer electricity plants* in order to utilise published data since 2014.

In the 2018 edition, new information became available that led to revisions of the **wind** and **solar photovoltaics** data from 2000 to 2015.

Breaks in time series in the early 90s are assumed to be due to the codification into law of the embargo imposed on Cuba in 1992.

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Estadísticas Energéticas en la Revolución, Oficina National de Estadísticas, Havana, September 2009 edition.

Compendio estadístico de energía de Cuba 1989, Comité Estatal de Estadísticas, Havana, 1989.

Anuario Estadístico de Cuba, Comité Estatal de Estadísticas, Havana, various editions from 1978 to 1987.

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Anuario Estadístico de Cuba, Oficina Nacional de Estadísticas, Havana, various editions from 1998 to 2015.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Curaçao/Netherlands Antilles

General notes

Data for Curaçao are available starting in 1971.

In the 2026 edition, the flow *electricity output – main activity producer electricity plants* for **solar photovoltaics** was revised for 2023, using data from the Regulatory Authority of Curaçao and Central Bureau of Statistics Curaçao.

In the 2025 edition, significant revisions were made for **gas/diesel oil** *consumption*, **LPG** *consumption* and **solar photovoltaics** *electricity generation* thanks to data published in the new Curaçao Energy Report published by the Regulatory Authority of Curaçao.

2018 refinery inputs and outputs are estimated by the IEA Secretariat. The refinery has then been idle since 2019.

Oil *demand* is estimated based on economic indicators of the region.In the 2020 edition, oil data between 2011 and 2016 as well as **crude oil** refinery input for 2017 were revised to better reflect available Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A (PDVSA) data and to include trade information for **petroleum coke** and **bitumen**. The Isla refinery did not operate for most of 2018, leading to a significant reduction in refinery activity.

In the 2020 edition, new information from Aqualectra led to revisions from 2012 onwards to *electricity generation* from fossil sources and **wind**, as well as **electricity** *demand* and **gas/diesel oil** and **fuel oil** inputs to *power generation*.

In the 2018 edition, new sources became available that led to revisions of the **solar photovoltaics** and **wind** data. This might lead to a break in time series between 2011 and 2012.

The Netherlands Antilles was dissolved on 10 October 2010, resulting in two new constituent countries, Curaçao and Sint Maarten, with the remaining islands joining the Netherlands as special municipalities. The methodology for accounting for the energy statistics of the Netherland Antilles has been revised in order to follow the above-mentioned geographical changes. From 2012 onwards, data now account for the energy statistics of Curaçao Island only. Prior to 2012, data remain unchanged and still cover the entire territory of the former Netherland Antilles. This leads to breaks in time series between 2011 and 2012.

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As the Isla refinery did not operate to its maximum capacity in 2010, a break in time series might occur in that year for crude oil and oil products.

Sources

Sources from 1997 and onwards:

Curaçao Energy Report, Regulatory Authority of Curaçao, annual editions from 2023.

Curaçao *Data,* Central Bureau of Statistics Curaçao, Willemstad, accessed in April 2026: https://curacaodata.cbs.cw/.

Curaçao *Airport Statistics,* Curaçao International Airport, Willemstad, accessed in April 2026: https://curacao-airport.com/

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Informe del Comissario, PDVSA - Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A., Caracas, 2017 edition.*Statistics by subject,* Central Bureau of Statistics Curaçao, CBS, Willemstad, accessed June 2023: www.cbs.cw.

Aqualectra Annual Reports, Willemstad, annual editions from 2012.

Curaçao Environmental Statistics Compendium, Central Bureau of Statistics Curaçao, Willemstad, annual editions up to 2020

Renewable energy statistics 2025, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Abu Dhabi, 2025.

Renewable capacity statistics 2022, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Abu Dhabi, 2022

The Economy of Curaçao and Sint Maarten in Data and Charts, Yearly Overview 2007-2019, Centrale Bank van Curaçao en Sint Maarten, Willemstad.

UN Comtrade, United Nations Statistical Division, New-York, accessed June 2023, from http://comtrade.un.org/.

Statistical indicators 1998-2010, Central Bank of Netherlands Antilles, Willemstad.

Direct communication with the Isla Refinery, Emmastad, Curaçao, up to 2008.

Statistical Information, Central Bureau of Statistics, Fort Amsterdam, up to 2008.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Cyprus

General notes

Note by the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye):

The information in this document with reference to "Cyprus" relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Türkiye recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Türkiye shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue".

Note by all the European Union member states of the OECD and the European Union:

The Republic of Cyprus is recognized by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Türkiye. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Data for Cyprus are available starting in 1971.

In the 2026 edition, there is a break in the time series between 2023 and 2024 for *main activity producers of electricity* from **solar photovoltaics** due to a revision of category breakdowns conducted by the Statistical Service of Cyprus.

In the 2022 edition, the entire time series (2007-2019) of **geothermal** *indigenous production* and final consumption in the *residential* sector were reclassified from geothermal energy to ambient heat by Cyprus. Consequently, these data are no longer represented in the energy balance or statistics.

In the 2021 edition, net calorific values reported by Cyprus were used to convert physical data to energy units. In previous years, IEA standard net calorific values were used. As a result, the time series of **liquefied petroleum gases**, **kerosene type jet fuel**, **other kerosene**, **gas/diesel**, **fuel oil**, **lubricants**, **bitumen**, and **petroleum coke** were revised from 1990-2018. Breaks in the time series may occur between 1989 and 1990 for these products.

In the 2020 edition, the time series of **primary solid biofuels** were revised from 2009-2010 based on newly available information. Breaks in the time series may occur between 2008 and 2009 for these products.

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Sources

Sources 1994 to 2024:

Direct communication with the statistical service of Cyprus, Nicosia.

Joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE annual energy questionnaires.

Electricity Authority of Cyprus Annual Report 1996, Electricity Authority of Cyprus, Nicosia, 1997.

Sources up to 1993:

Electricity Authority of Cyprus Annual Report 1988, *1992*, Electricity Authority of Cyprus, Nicosia, 1989 and 1993.

Industrial Statistics 1988, Ministry of Finance, Department of Statistics, Nicosia, 1989.

Sources for biofuels and waste:

Joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE annual energy questionnaires on renewables.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Democratic People's Republic of Korea

General notes

Data for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPR Korea) are available starting in 1971.

The sources cited below provide domestic supply data for DPR Korea. All other flows are estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

In the 2023 edition, revision was made for the electricity generation from **other bituminous coal** from 2009 onwards to take into account thermal generation data by Statistics Korea. Following flows for **other bituminous coal** were also revised from 2009 onwards: p*roduction* was estimated using growth rate of total energy supply (TES) for **coal** reported by Statistics Korea; input to power plants was estimated using 28% fixed power efficiency.

In the 2021 edition, *final consumption* data of **electricity**, **secondary oil products** and **coal products** are estimated from 2017 onwards based on economic structure from neighbouring China provinces of Liaoning and Jilin.

In the 2021 edition, power efficiencies for **other bituminous coal** from 2009 onwards were adjusted to reflect the status of technology in DPR Korea.

In the 2020 edition, **solar photovoltaics** *electricity generation* was added from 2001 onwards, using IRENA data.

In the 2020 edition, 2016 **anthracite** *production* was revised, using data reported by Statistics Korea.

In the 2019 edition, data for 2017 **anthracite** *production* by Statistics Korea became available; as *trade* data are estimated based on reported importers' data, this might result in statistical differences.

In the 2014 edition, 2011 data for primary coal were revised based on new information. This may lead to breaks in the time series between 2010 and 2011 and differences in trends compared to previous editions for some products.

Sources

Sources 1971 to 2024:

Major Statistics Indicators of North Korea, Statistics Korea, Seoul, various editions up to 2023.

IEA. All rights reserved.

North Korea Statistics, Korean Statistical Information Service website, Seoul, accessed in February 2024: www.kosis.kr.

Renewable capacity statistics 2023, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Abu Dhabi, 2023.

The United Nations Energy Statistics Database, United Nations Statistical Division, New York.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources for biofuels and waste:

The United Nations Energy Statistics Database, United Nations Statistical Division, New York.

Forestry Statistics, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Rome, accessed in January 2024: http://www.fao.org/faostat.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Congo, Democratic Republic

General notes

Data for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) are available starting in 1971.

Statistics for *mining* activities, *autoproducer electricity* generation and *non-metallic minerals* may be underrepresented and remain subject to future revisions and sectoral reallocations as additional information becomes available.

In the 2026 edition, **LPG** statistics were introduced using *import* data from the United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database (UN Comtrade).

In the 2023 edition, data on the *consumption*, *trade*, *own use*, and *transmission and distribution losses* of **electricity** were revised back to 2015 based on data from the Institut National de la Statistique, and the Autorité de Régulation du Secteur de l'Electricité.

In the 2021 edition, no official 2019 annual energy data was available. The IEA Secretariat therefore estimated the 2019 dataset based on secondary sources and data partially available on **electricity** generation and **oil products**.

In the 2019 edition, data became available for the split of consumption in *industry*. Breaks in time series may occur between 2016 and 2017 for **electricity** data.

In the 2015 edition, new information and methodologies regarding **solid biofuels** including **charcoal** became available. Breaks in time-series may occur between 2013 and 2014.

Sources

Sources up to 2024:

Direct communication with the Ministère de l'Energie, Kinshasa Gombe.

Rapports annuels, Banque Centrale du Congo (BCC), various editions up to 2024

United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database (UN Comtrade), United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), New York, accessed at the UN Comtrade database in June 2026.

AFREC Energy questionnaire, African Energy Commission (AFREC), Algiers, 2014 to 2018.

IEA. All rights reserved.

Renewable energy statistics 2025, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Abu Dhabi, 2025.

Natural Gas in the World, Cedigaz, Paris, various editions up to 2025.

Rapport Annuel, Autorité de Régulation du Secteur de l'Electricité (ARE), Kinshasa, editions 2020 to 2024.

Annuaire Statistique RDC 2020, Institut National de la Statistique, Kinshasa, 2021.

Bulletin Mensuel d'Informations Statistiques, Banque Centrale du Congo, Kinshasa, Mars 2025.

Politique Nationale de l'Energie de la République Démocratique du Congo (draft), UNDP, 2022.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources up to 2013:

Direct communication with the Ministère de l'Energie, Kinshasa Gombe.

Commission Nationale de l'Energie, Ministère de l'Energie, Kinshasa Gombe, 2005.

World Energy Council-IEA Joint Energy Reporting Format for Africa, 1999 to 2000.

The United Nations Energy Statistics Database, United Nations Statistical Division, New York.

L'Energie en Afrique, IEPE/ENDA, Paris, 1995, in turn sourced from the *Annuaire Statistique Energétique 1990*, Communauté Economique des Pays des Grands Lacs, Bujumbura, 1990.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources for biofuels and waste:

Forestry Statistics, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Rome, accessed in April 2024: http://www.fao.org/faostat.

AFREC Energy questionnaire, African Energy Commission (AFREC), Algiers, 2014 to 2018.

IEA Secretariat estimates based on 1991 data from *Forests and Biomass Sub-sector in Africa,* African Energy Programme of the African Development Bank, Abidjan, 1996.

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Dominican Republic

General notes

Data for the Dominican Republic are available starting in 1971.

In the 2026 edition, data for 2019-2023 for **primary solid biofuels**, **electricity** and several **oil products** were revised by the IEA Secretariat due to changes in estimation methodology. In addition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for electric vehicles in the *transport* sector, resulting in a revision of electricity consumption reported for that sector.The IEA Secretariat also introduced estimates for **natural gas** in *international marine bunkers* from 2017 onwards, resulting in corresponding revisions in **natural gas** *exports* for the same years.

In the 2025 edition, 2023 supply and demand for **natural gas** have increased due to the policies encouraging gas-based power generation by main activity plants, autoproducers and in industries.

In the 2022 edition, the 2019 and 2020 national energy balance were not available at the time of publication. Therefore, 2019 and 2020 flows have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat, based on OLADE data or economic trends, where relevant.

In the 2021 edition, **coking coal** has been reclassified as **petroleum coke** following information from the Comisión nacional de energía (CNE).

In the 2020 edition, data for the years 1998 to 2017 were revised following revision of the official data from Comisión nacional de energía (CNE).

In the 2019 edition, a breakdown of *transport* consumption was added thanks to new information from Comisión nacional de energía (CNE) starting in 1998.

In the 2017 edition, a breakdown of consumption data in *industry*, *residential*, *commercial and public services* was added starting from 1998.

In the 2014 edition, the national energy balance was adopted as the primary data source. This could lead to breaks in time series between 1997 and 1998 for some flows.

Sources

Sources 1971 to 2024:

Balance energia neta, Comisión nacional de energía, Santo Domingo, various editions up to 2018.

IEA. All rights reserved.

Energy-Economic Information System (SIEE), Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), Quito, accessed in March 2026: http://sier.olade.org/.

Memoria Anual, El Organismo Coordinador del Sistema Eléctrico Nacional Interconectado (OC), Santo Domingo, various editions up to 2024

Dominican National office of statistics (ONE) https://www.one.gob.do/datos-y-estadisticas/temas/estadisticas-economicas/estadisticas-sectoriales/energia/, accessed in March 2026.

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Renewable Energy Statistics, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Abu Dhabi, various editions up to 2025.

Importación de petróleo y derivados, Ministre de Industria y Comercio (MIC), Santo Domingo, various editions up to 2012.

Capacidad instalada y generación del SENI por año, según tecnología, 2000-2010, Oficina Nacional de Estadística, Santo Domingo.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Ecuador

General notes

Data for Ecuador are available starting in 1971.

Crude oil *production* and *export* data do not include field condensate. Field condensate quantities are included with **natural gas liquids**.

In the 2024 edition, data from 2012 onwards was revised to reflect revisions to official data from "Ministerio de Energia y Minas". In particular, revisions were made to **natural gas** *production* and *flaring* (2017 to 2021), **crude oil** *imports* (2021), **electricity** data (2021), **refinery gas** *production* and own use (2012 to 2021), gasoline production (2014) and new data on **petroleum coke** *imports* and *consumption* (new series from 2012 onwards). **Petroleum coke** data from 2003 to 2011 in this new series is sourced from the United Nations Comtrade database. Electricity generation from **fuel oil** by *main activity producers* and **diesel** by *autoproducers* was also revised from 2015 onwards so that total electricity generation in Ecuador matches the data of Ministerio de Energia y Minas.

In the 2022 edition, 2018 and 2019 data for Ecuador were revised to reflect revisions of official data from the Instituto de Investigación Geológico y Energético. This may lead to breaks in the time series between 2017 and 2018. In particular, the biggest changes regard **refinery gas** *production* and use and **diesel** and **fuel oil** final consumption in *industry* and *commercial and public services*.

In the 2020 edition, data for Ecuador were revised for the years 2000 to 2006, following revision of official data from the Instituto de Investigación Geológico y Energético. This may lead to breaks in the time series between 1999 and 2000. Revisions also include *non-energy use* of **oil products** between 1992 and 1999 as new information became available.

In the 2019 edition, data for Ecuador were revised for the years 2007 to 2016, following revision of the official data from Instituto de Investigación Geológico y Energético for national and *international bunkers* for **oil products**.

In the 2019 edition, **solid biofuels** data for the years 2007-2016 were revised. This leads to different figures compared to previous editions.

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Sources

Sources 2000 to 2024:

Direct communication with the Instituto de Investigación Geológico y Energético, Quito.

Energy Information System of Latin America and the Caribbean (sieLAC), Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), Quito, accessed in June 2024: http://sielac.olade.org

Balance Energético Nacional – ministerio de Ambiente y Enegria, Quito, various editions up to 2024, last accessed in June 2026: https://www.ambienteyenergia.gob.ec/

Informe Estadístico, & *Informe Cifras Petroleras*, Petroecuador, Empresa Estatal Petróleos del Ecuador, Quito, various editions up to 2024.

Estadística del Sector Eléctrico Ecuatoriano, Agencia de Regulación y Control de Electricidad Arconel, Quito, various editions up to 2024.

UN Comtrade, United Nations Statistical Division, New-York, accessed June 2026, from http://comtrade.un.org/.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources up to 1999:

Ministerio de Energía y Minas.

Energy-Economic Information System (SIEE), Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), Quito: http://sier.olade.org/.

Cuentas Nacionales, Banco Central del Ecuador, Quito, various editions from 1982 to 1987.

Memoria 1980-1984, Banco Central del Ecuador, Quito, 1985.

Ecuadorian Energy Balances 19741986, Instituto Nacional de Energía, Quito, 1987.

Informacion Estadística Mensual, *No. 1610,* Instituto Nacional de Energía, Quito, 1988.

Plan Maestro de Electrificación de Ecuador, Ministerio de Energía y Minas, Quito, 1989.

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Egypt

General notes

Data for Egypt are available starting in 1971.

Data are reported on a fiscal year basis. Data for 2024 correspond to 1 July 2024-30 June 2025.

In the 2026 edition data new information from CAPMAS and the Egyptian Electricity Holding company became available to the IEA Secretariat leading to revisions of the entire balance for 2021 and 2023.

In the 2026 edition, information available on **naphtha** *trade* and *consumption* leads to large *statistical differences*. The IEA Secretariat may revise this information in future editions if more information becomes available.

In the 2024 edition, breakdown of **electricity** *consumption* by sector is available from 2020 onwards.

Electricity generation data is estimated by the IEA Secretariat for 2024.

In the 2023 edition data was revised for the year 2021 and 2020 to respect the fiscal year basis reporting of Egypt for **secondary oil products** and **hydropower** *production*.

Stock changes may include informal trade.

In the 2022 edition, new information from CAPMAS became available to the IEA Secretariat, leading to revisions in **primary** and **secondary oil** data for years 2018 and 2019 as well as **coal** data for the same period. *Trade* data for these product aggregates has also been revised for the period 2014-2019.

In the 2022 edition, electricity output from **natural gas** plants was revised for the period 2008-2019 as new information regarding private sector power plants was collected by the IEA Secretariat.

In the 2022 edition, **natural gas** final consumption in *road* transport was revised for years 2018 and 2019 using new information provided by EGAS.

In the 2021 edition, new information became available to the IEA Secretariat, leading to revision of *trade* and *production* for **primary solid biofuels** and **charcoal** for the whole time series.

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In the 2021 edition, due to a more accurate use of official data, gas condensate data have been revised from 2014 to 2018.

In the 2020 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised **primary solid biofuels** data back to 1971. Data are now based on the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), growth of **solid biofuels** *production* and *consumption*. **Charcoal** *production*, *trade* and *consumption* have been estimated based on FAO data.

In the 2020 edition, *imports* and *consumption* of **other bituminous coal** have been revised for the years 2014 to 2017, as new information became available. This may lead to break in time series between 2013 and 2014.

In the 2020 edition, input of **natural gas** to power plants as well as *final consumption* of **natural gas** in 2017 were revised based on new data received from CAPMAS and EGAS.

Sources

Sources 1992 to 2024:

Direct communication with the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, Cairo, CAPMAS.

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Egypt Energy Balance, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statisitics (CAPMAS), various editions up to 2023.

Annual report, Egyptian Electricity Holding Company (EEHC), various editions up to 2023.

Weather for Energy Tracker, International Energy Agency (IEA), Paris, accessed in February 2026: https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-tools/weather-for-energy-tracker.

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Direct submission to the IEA Secretariat from the Ministry of Petroleum, Cairo.

Annual Report, Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Company (EGAS), Nasr City, various editions up to 2018/2019.

JODI Oil World database, Joint Organisations Data Initiative (JODI), Riyadh, accessed in January 2026: https://www.jodidata.org/oil/ .

Statistical Bulletin, Arab Union of Producers, Transporters and Distributors of Electricity (AUPTDE), Amman, various editions up to 2018.

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Natural Gas in the World, Cedigaz, Paris, various editions up to 2024.

Annual Report 1995, 1997, 1998, 1999, Ministry of Petroleum, Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation, Cairo, 1996, 1998 to 2000.

Annual Report of Electricity Statistics 1996/1997 to 2010/2011, Ministry of Electricity and Energy, Egyptian Electricity Holding Company, Cairo, 1998 to 2012.

Arab Oil and Gas, The Arab Petroleum Research Center, Paris, October 1997.

Middle East Economic Survey, Middle East Petroleum and Economic Publications, Nicosia, February 1994, June 1996, March 1998.

A Survey of the Egyptian Oil Industry 1993, Embassy of the United States of America in Cairo, Cairo, 1994.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources up to 1991:

Annual Report of Electricity Statistics 1990/1991, Ministry of Electricity and Energy, Egyptian Electricity Authority, Cairo, 1992.

Statistical Yearbook of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics, Cairo, 1977 to 1986.

L'Electricité, l'Energie, et le Pétrole, République Arabe d'Egypte, Organisme Général de l'Information, Cairo, 1990.

Annual Report, The Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation, Cairo, 1985.

Sources for biofuels and waste:

The United Nations Energy Statistics Database, United Nations Statistical Division, New York.

Forestry Statistics, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Rome, accessed in February 2021: http://www.fao.org/faostat.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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El Salvador

General notes

Data for El Salvador are available starting in 1971.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for electric vehicles in the *transport* sector for the period 2019-2020, resulting in a revision of **electricity** consumption reported for that sector.

In the 2021 edition, *imports* and *exports* of **oil products** were revised from 2013 onwards, to exclude transit trade.

In the 2020 edition, **bagasse** data were revised for the years 1998-2012 based on new information from El Salvador's Consejo Nacional de Energía (CNE) and IEA Secretariat estimates. Data for **coke oven coke** and **petroleum coke** have been revised for the years 1994-2018 following new *trade* information from the Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador. **Petroleum coke** *demand* is estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

In the 2019 edition, data for El Salvador for the years 2014 to 2016 have been revised across all products and flows following revision of the official data from El Salvador's CNE.

In the 2019 edition, **solid biofuels** data for the years 2000-2016 have been revised. This leads to a break in time series between 1999 and 2000. Data from 2007 onwards were updated based on CNE's balance. This leads to breaks in time series for **wood** and **charcoal** between 2006 and 2007, and between 2013 and 2014 in which years El Salvador updated their data thanks to a new survey.

The only refinery in El Salvador shut down in 2012.

Sources

Sources up to 2024:

Balances Energéticos, Consejo Nacional de Energía (CNE), San Salvador, various editions from 2007 to 2023.

Direct communication with the Consejo Nacional de Energia, San Salvador.

Boletín de Estadísticas, Superintendencia General de Electricidad y Telecomunicaciones (SIGET), San Salvador, various editions from 1998 to 2023.

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Energy-Economic Information System (SIEE), Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), Quito, accessed in May 2026: https://sielac.olade.org/.

Comercio Internacional de Mercancías, Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador, San Salvador, accessed in May 2025: http://www.bcr.gob.sv/comex/

Centroamérica: estadísticas de hidrocarburos, Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), Mexico City, various editions from 2009-2017.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources for biofuels and waste:

Balances Energéticos, Consejo Nacional de Energía (CNE), San Salvador, various editions from 2007 to 2023.

Energy-Economic Information System (SIEE), Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), Quito, accessed in May 2025: https://sielac.olade.org/.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Equatorial Guinea

General notes

Data for Equatorial Guinea are available starting in 1971.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for **natural gas** in *international marine bunkers* and domestic navigation, resulting in corresponding revisions to **natural gas** *exports* and *consumption*.

In the 2024 edition, thanks to new information available from the Ministry of Mines and Hydrocarbons, the time series of **natural gas** supply was revised from 2018. Moreover, the *losses* flow was added. As a result, *statistical differences* were reduced in some of these years.

In the 2023 edition, the time series of **natural gas** consumption in *chemical and petrochemical* sector was heavily revised from 2009 with the split between *chemical and petrochemical* sector and *non-energy use* (feedstock for methanol production). The **natural gas** used as feedstock is estimated with a methane intensity coefficient typical of the industry. No data are available before 2009, causing a break in the time series.

In the 2023 edition, the time series of fuelwood has been revised with new data available.

In the 2022 edition, the time series of several products were heavily revised based on changes to the IEA Secretariat methodology and updated data received from the United Nations Statistical Division. These products and their respective start of revisions include: **primary solid biofuels** (1981), **charcoal** (1981), **natural gas** (1998), **crude oil** (2000), **natural gas liquids** (1995), **liquified petroleum gases** (1990), **motor gasoline** (1990), **jet kerosene** (2000), **other kerosene** (2000), **gas/diesel oil** (1990), **lubricants** (2000), **bitumen** (2000) and **electricity** (1998).

In the 2021 edition, numerous revisions were made to reflect national data published by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística de Guinea Ecuatorial (INEGE). These revisions affect: **crude oil** *production*, *exports*, and *energy industry own use* (2006-2018), **LPG** *exports* and *transfers* (2006-2018), **NGL** *transfers* (2006-2018), *production*, and *exports* (2017-2018), **natural gas** *exports* (2013-2018) and *own use in gas-to-liquids plants* (2017-2018), **motor gasoline** *imports* and *consumption* (2017-2018), **jet kerosene** *imports*, *international aviation bunkers*, and *consumption* (2017-2018), **other kerosene** *imports* and *residential consumption* (2017-2018), **gas/diesel oil** *input to electricity plants*, *output from*

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electricity plants (2015-2018), and *consumption* (2017-2018), and finally, **electricity** use for *oil and gas extraction* (2016-2018).

In the 2021 edition, several other **gas/diesel oil** flows were revised to better accommodate the information published by INEGE. *Consumption* data is now sourced from OPEC for 2014-2015 and *imports* are now sourced from UNSD for 2017-2018.

Furthermore, revisions to OPEC data resulted in changes to **natural gas** *production* (2012-2017) and *exports* (2012) in the 2021 edition. Other revisions to **natural gas** flows include *industry consumption* (2016-2018) and **LNG** *production* and *exports* (2007-2018). Finally, *residential* **electricity** consumption was also revised from 2017-2018.

Sources

Sources 1971 to 2024:

Anuario Estadístico de Guinea Ecuatorial, Instituto Nacional de Estadística de Guinea Ecuatorial (INEGE), Malabo, various editions up to 2024.

The United Nations Energy Statistics Database, United Nations Statistical Division, New York, various editions up to 2023.

The African Statistical Yearbook, African Development Bank Group, Abidjan, various editions up to 2021.

AFREC Energy questionnaire, African Energy Commission (AFREC), Algiers, 2000 to 2019.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Eritrea

General notes

Data for Eritrea are available starting in 1992. Prior to 1992, data are included in Ethiopia.

At the time of preparation of the 2026 edition, no official data were available from Eritrea from 2019 to 2024. Official data were also not available for most products and flows for 2018. As a consequence, the statistics and balances for 2018 to 2019 have been mostly estimated based on data from the UNSD. Data for 2020 to 2024 have been estimated based on population growth for *production* for **primary solid biofuels** and consumption in the *residential* sector for **primary solid biofuels, charcoal, other kerosene and liquified petroleum gases**; GDP growth for the remining flows for **primary solid biofuels**, **charcoal, gas/diesel oil, motor gasoline, residual fuel oil, liquified petroleum gases, other kerosene, lubricants, bitumen** and **other non-specified secondary oil products;** and the growth of air transport emissions for **kerosene type jet fuel**.

In the 2026 edition, electricity output from main activity producer and autoproducer **solar photovoltaics** plants were revised starting in 2014 based on data from the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and IEA Secretariat estimates.

In the 2022 edition, most products and flows were revised from 2011 to 2017 based on new data provided by the Ministry of Energy and Mines.

In the 2021 edition, 2018 data for **kerosene type jet fuel** and **gas/diesel oil** were revised based on information provided by OAG and the Ministry of Energy and Mines, respectively. This leads to breaks in time series. Uses of **naphtha** for electricity generation for 2007-2009 were also revised due to new data available.

In the 2021 edition, *electricity output - main activity producer electricity plants* from **solar photovoltaics** (2011-2016) and from **other non-specified secondary oil products** (2011-2018) was revised to reflect data published by the African Development Bank Group (AFDB) and African Energy Commission (AFREC). **Solar photovoltaics** *electricity output* for 2018 was also modified based on revisions made by IRENA. Consequently, **electricity** *production* and *consumption* flows were revised from 2011-2018. Breaks in time series may occur.

In the 2020 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised *imports* of **residual fuel oil**, **gas/diesel oil**, **motor gasoline**, **lubricants**, and **liquified petroleum gases** for 2017;*imports* of **lubricants** and **liquified petroleum gases** between 2011 and

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2016; and *electricity output* from **solar photovoltaics** for 2017, all based on data received from the Ministry of Energy and Mines. This may result in a break in time series between 2016 and 2017.

Primary solid biofuels *consumption* data have been periodically re-estimated by Eritrea. This may result in breaks in time series for this product in 1998 and 2003.

Sources

Sources 2011 to 2024:

Direct communication with the Ministry of Energy and Mines, Asmara.

The United Nations Energy Statistics Database, United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD), New York.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources 1992 to 2010:

Direct communication with the Ministry of Energy and Mines, Asmara.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Kingdom of Eswatini

General notes

Data for the Kingdom of Eswatini (Eswatini) are available starting in 1971.

Data from the Eswatini Electricity Company are reported on a fiscal year basis. Data for 2020 correspond to 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021. This source is used for several electricity flows starting in 2005, including imports, losses, consumption (until 2015), and output from hydro.

In the 2026 edition, **other bituminous coal** consumption in the *industry* sector was revised for 2023, specifically in the *food and tobacco*, and *textile and leather* sub-sectors. In addition, **diesel** consumption in both the *transport* and *commercial and public services* sectors was revised for 2023.

Sources

Sources 2000 to 2024:

Direct communication with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy, Mbabane.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Forestry Statistics, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Rome, accessed in February 2024: http://www.fao.org/faostat.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Ethiopia

General notes

Data for Ethiopia are available starting in 1971.

Ethiopia energy data include Eritrea from 1971 to 1991. From 1992 onwards, the two countries are reported separately.

Data are reported according to the Ethiopian financial year. For instance, 2021 data refers to the fiscal year starting on 1st of July 2021 and ending on 30th of June 2022, or 2014 in Ethiopian fiscal years. t the time of preparation of the 2026 edition, limited 2024 data were available from official sources. 2024 data for several products are therefore entirely estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on economic indicators. 2023 data estimated for the 2025 edition were revised using data provided by the Ministry of Water, Irrigation, and Energy.

In the 2026 edition, **solar photovoltaics** output from *main activity producer electricity plants* was revised from 2018 onwards, while the **solar photovoltaics** output from *auto producer electricity plants* was revised from 2013 onwards.

In the 2026 edition, several **electricity** consumption flows were revised due to a shift in the consumption split reported by Ethiopian Electric Power. **Electricity** consumption in *not elsewhere specified - industry* was revised from 2023 onwards, *consumption* in *rail* was revised from 2020 onwards, *residential* consumption was revised from 2022 onwards and *commercial and public services* was revised from 2023 onwards.

In the 2025 edition, **other bituminous coal** *production*, *imports*, and *consumption* and the corresponding net calorific values were revised from 2008 to 2022 to reflect differences in coal quality by energy flow.

In the 2025 edition, all electricity output from main activity producer **solar photovoltaics** plants was reallocated to autoproducer **solar photovoltaics** plants starting in 2011.

In the 2024 edition, some residential consumption of combustible renewables was reallocated from **primary solid biofuels** to **charcoal** for the entire time series based on IEA Secretariat estimates. **Charcoal** production and **primary solid biofuels** transformation in *charcoal plants* were also revised accordingly.

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In the 2023 edition, data for **charcoal** and **primary solid biofuels** were revised for the whole time series to more closely align with estimates from the Ministry of Water, Irrigation, and Energy.

In the 2020 edition, International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) data were used to estimate the split of aviation fuels between *domestic aviation* and *international aviation bunkers* from 2005 onwards. Breaks in time series might occur between 2004 and 2005.

In the 2017 edition, electricity data were revised based on ministry reporting split between **wind** and **geothermal** production since 2011.

The Aluto Langano pilot **geothermal** power plant began an expansion project in 2010. Breaks in **geothermal** time series can be seen in 2010 due to the plant being out of commission.

Sources

Sources 2012 to 2024:

Direct communication with the Ministry of Water, Irrigation, and Energy, Addis Ababa.

Annual Report, National Bank of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, various editions up to 2021-2024.

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Ten Years of Petroleum Imports, Refinery Products, and Exports, Ministry of Mines & Energy, Addis Ababa, 1989.

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Direct communication with the Ministry of Water, Irrigation, and Energy, Addis Ababa.

Biomass Data 2007-2012, Ministry of Water and Energy, Addis Ababa, 2012.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Gabon

General notes

Data for Gabon are available starting in 1971.

In the 2026 edition, due to new data from the Ministère de l'Economie, **natural gas** *production* was revised from 2012 to 2023.

In the 2025 edition, production for certain **secondary oil products** was not available from the Ministère de l'Economie, and was estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

In the 2024 edition, electricity supply originally classified as electricity imports was reallocated to domestic electricity output from **hydro** and **diesel/gas oil** fuelled electricity plants (2013-2021). **Electricity** *losses* were also revised over the same period.

At the time of publication of the 2024 edition, **oil products** *production* and *imports* data from the Ministère de l'Economie was only available up to September 2022. The remaining months of 2022 were estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

In the 2022 edition, the IEA Secretariat obtained data on the oil sector in Gabon in year 2020 through information published by the Ministère de l'Economie et de la Relance. This led to revisions in **oil** and **oil products** *supply* data between 2017 and 2019.

In the 2021 edition, 2018 and 2019 data were not available by the time this publication was prepared. Data were therefore estimated by the IEA Secretariat. New data from the SEEG led to revision of electricity data from 2016 to 2018.

The use of the AFREC questionnaire data for 2017 lead to break in time series for **LPG**, **non-bio gasoline**, **non-bio jet-kerosene**, **other kerosene** and **non-bio diesel**.

In the 2018 edition, revisions to **natural gas** *production* were made from 2013 to 2015. Breaks in time series can be seen from 2013 to 2014.

In the 2017 edition, revisions were made to the *residential* **oil products** consumption from the time period of 2010 to 2014 to take into account newly available data. This may result in a break in time series between 2009 and 2010 for **LPG** and **kerosene**. Revisions were made for **crude oil** *production* for the whole time series.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources up to 1991:

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IEA Secretariat estimates based on 1991 data from *Forests and Biomass Sub-sector in Africa,* African Energy Programme of the African Development Bank, Abidjan, 1996.

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Georgia

General notes

Data for Georgia are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union.

Georgia is one of the EU4Energy focus countries.

Energy data for Georgia do not include Abkhazia and South Ossetia, except for the electricity questionnaire. Part of the electricity generated in the Enguri hydropower plant is transferred to Abkhazia and accounted for in the electricity balance as *consumption* in *not elsewhere specified – other*.

In 2015, a refinery started operating in Georgia.

For the period 2015-2017, *trade* of **crude oil** includes a share of crude oil blended with **fuel oil**. This explains breaks in time series from 2014.

In 2015, *trade* of **natural gas** for the year might include re-export.

Between 2014 and 2015, a break in stock level time series appears for some **oil products** as the National Statistical Office (GEOSTAT) received more detailed information on *stocks* of **oil products**.

Between 2012 and 2013, breaks in time series may appear for some products, as data collection and submission to the IEA became the responsibility of the National Statistical Office (GEOSTAT), whereas it used to be done by the Energy Efficiency Centre.

For the period 1990-2012, **natural gas** data are reported at temperature and pressure conditions of 20°C and 101.325 kPa, respectively.

Since 2011, **heat** *production* has stopped due to the shutdown of combined heat and power plants.

Sources

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Official Energy Balance of Georgia 1990-1999, *2000-2008*, Ministry of Economy and Ministry of Energy, Tbilisi.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

IEA. All rights reserved.

Ghana

General notes

Data for Ghana are available starting in 1971.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for electric vehicles in the *transport sector*, resulting in a revision of **electricity** consumption reported for that sector.

In the 2026 edition, revisions to **electricity** *final consumption* by sector were introduced following a reallocation provided by the national administration to better reflect sectoral consumption patterns. Revisions currently extend up to and including 2016 and may be further expanded in future publications.

In the 2024 edition, revisions to data between 2017 and 2021 took place based on energy balance sheets from the Ghana Energy Database System. As a result of these revisions between 2017 and 2021, data were added for **LPG** *stock changes*, *transformation* in the power sector and use in *transport*, **gasoline/kerosene/jet kerosene** *stock changes* and **gas/diesel oil** and **fuel oil** *stock changes* and *own use*. In 2021 and 2022, no imported **crude oil** was used in Tema refinery or for electricity generation. In 2022, the state-owned Tema refinery did not operate. 2022 refinery intake of **crude oil** by privately-owned refineries is estimated by the IEA Secretariat. **Bitumen** data was revised from 1996 onwards with updated *imports* data from the UN Comtrade database.

Production from the TEN field started in 2016 and from the Sankofa Gye Nyame (SGN) field in 2017. Two new producing wells were added to the SGN field in 2019. Breaks in time series might occur between 2016 and 2017 in **crude oil** *production*, and between 2018 and 2019 for **natural gas** *production*.

In the 2022 edition, *international marine bunkers* and *exports* of **gas/diesel oil** (2017-2019) were revised to match data published by the Energy Commission. *Imports* (2015-2019) and *industry consumption* (2017-2019) of **fuel oil** were also revised based on new data in Energy Commission publications.

In the 2021 edition, data were added for *main activity electricity plants* and *electricity generation* for **LPG** (2018-2019), **gas/diesel oil** (2011-2019), and **fuel oil** (2015-2019) based on new official sources. **LPG** consumption flows (2017-2018) and **fuel oil** *imports* (2015-2018) were also affected. Furthermore, revisions were made to reflect data provided by the United Nations Statistical Division for **aviation gasoline** *imports* (2009-2018) and **international aviation bunkers**

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(1996-2018), **gas/diesel oil** *exports* and *international marine bunkers* (2009-2018), and *imports* and *non-energy use* of **bitumen** (1996-2018), **lubricants** (1999-2018), and **non-specified petroleum products** (1996-2018).

In the 2019 edition, **fuelwood** time series from 2008 to 2016 were revised as Ghana published new data. Breaks in time series might occur between 2007 and 2008.

In 2014, Ghana started to exploit gas that was previously flared.

In the 2015 edition, **primary solid biofuels** figures for 2000-2012 were revised, as new information became available. Breaks in time series might occur between 1999 and 2000.

In the 2014 edition, data were revised for **electricity**, **oil products** and **biofuels** until 2000 and from 2009 to 2012 based on new information received from the Energy Commission. Breaks in time series may occur for these products.

In 2011, Ghana began **crude oil** production from the Jubilee fields, resulting in a change in crude *production* and *exports* between 2010 and 2011.

Sources

Sources up to 2024:

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Gibraltar

General notes

Data for Gibraltar are available starting in 1971.

In the 2025 edition, a major historical revision was carried out based on data from the 2022 greenhouse gas inventory. Subsequent years were estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

Since the 2019 edition, data from 2016 onwards were estimated since no edition of the Abstract of Statistics has been published beyond 2016. *Electricity generation* from **fuel oil** has been revised for 2016.

In the 2015 edition, the time series for residual **fuel oil** and **gas/diesel oil** consumed as *international marine bunkers* were revised based on newly available information.

Sources

Sources up to 2024:

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Abstract of Statistics, Government of Gibraltar, Gibraltar, various editions up to 2016.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Guatemala

General notes

Data for Guatemala are available starting in 1971. In the 2022 edition, *electricity generation* in a new **natural gas** power plant is reported for the year 2020, for the first time in the time series, to take into account new information provided by Administrador del Mercado Mayorista. **Natural gas** *production* in Guatemala and consumption in *main activity electricity producers* are therefore estimated for that year.

In the 2025 edition, *electricity generation* in main activity producer and autoproducer **solar photovoltaics** plants were revised starting in 2014 based on data from the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and IEA Secretariat estimates.

In the 2021 edition, there are revisions to the domestic *consumption* of **jet kerosene** between 2005 and 2010. There may now be a break in time series between 2004 and 2005. Additionally, *international aviation bunkers* values between 2010 and 2012 were revised.

The 2021 edition also includes revisions to estimated **solid biofuels** electricity plant outputs between 1986 and 1997. There are also revisions across the time series for **biogasoline** *production* and *exports*, in order to change sources for this information.

In the 2020 edition, data for 2001 to 2009 were revised to take into account new information from the Ministry of Energy and Mines. Breaks in time series may occur between 2000 and 2001.

In the 2019 edition, data on the *production* and *exports* of **liquid biofuels** were added for the years 2005-2017.

New information on the domestic *consumption* of **jet kerosene** became available in the 2019 edition for the years 2010-2017. The consequent revisions may lead to break in time series between 2009 and 2010.

In the 2018 edition, data for 2010 to 2015 were revised to take into account new information from the Ministry of Energy and Mines.

Orimulsion was imported between 2004 and 2006 for electricity generation and is reported under **other hydrocarbons**.

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Electricity generation from **primary solid biofuels** from 1998 to 2000 is in mobile harvest year, which does not fully coincide with calendar year. Harvest year Y-1/Y corresponds to year Y in IEA data.

The Texaco refinery in Escuintla ceased operations in 2002.

Sources

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Guyana

General notes

Data for Guyana are available starting in 1971.

Guyana started extracting commercial grade crude oil from Liza oilfield in December 2019.

In the 2026 edition, **electricity** *own use* and *losses* are estimated by the IEA secretariat. **Other kerosene** and **aviation gasoline** *supply* data for 2023 and 2024 is also estimated by the IEA secretariat. **Diesel** use in the *mining* sector is estimated, with growing uncertainty due to accelerating mining production of hydrocarbons, bauxite and other mining products. **Electricity** *production* is also accelerating in line with continued growth in oil extraction and mining, as well as associated population growth.

In the 2026 edition, the increase in **crude oil** *production* continued at a very rapid pace. Due to the lack of domestic refining capacity, Guyana continues to *import* all its **oil products**, and to *export* all domestically produced **crude oil**.

In the 2025 edition, data for **electricity** *production* by source for **fuel oil**, **solid biofuels**, **solar photovoltaics** and **wind**, has been revised due to new information from OLADE regarding renewable electricity generation. The decrease in electricity production in 2018 from **solid biofuels** is caused by the closure of three of the biggest sugar estates. **Natural gas** and **solid biofuels** *supply* and *demand* data have been revised since 2021, as well as **jet kerosene** *imports*, since 2021, and use in *transport*, since 2020.

The IEA Secretariat added Guyana energy data to the World Energy Statistics and Balances in the 2021 edition. In previous editions the data were included in “Other non-OECD Americas” region.

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Direct communication with the Guyana Energy Agency, Georgetown.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Haiti

General notes

Data for Haiti are available starting in 1971.

Hydropower *production* data is reported on fiscal year basis from October of the previous year till September of the considered year.

In the 2025 edition, data was revised from 2017 to reflect updated OLADE data. This affects **biogasoline** *production*, **oil products** (particularly supply/demand of **kerosene** and **jet kerosene**, as well as *electricity production* from **diesel/fuel oil**) and *electricity production* from **wind**. *Electricity production* from **solar photovoltaics** was revised from 2011 onwards. 2023 *electricity production* from **oil products** was estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

In the 2024 edition, the *distribution losses* for **electricity** were reallocated from 2010 onwards, on the basis that the technical loss is equivalent to the loss of the Caribbean countries, and the remainder corresponds to residential consumption. In the 2023 edition, fossil fuel inputs to power generation for 2021 were estimated by the IEA Secretariat due to national data not being available.

In the 2022 edition, inputs to power generation for 2020 were estimated by the IEA Secretariat due to national data not being available at the time of publication.

In the 2022 edition, *electricity generation* data was revised for the year 2019 as new data became available in Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances de la République d'Haïti.

In the 2021 edition, inputs to power generation and *electricity generation* by source for 2019 were estimated by the IEA Secretariat due to national data not being available at the time of publication.

In the 2020 edition, inputs to power generation and *electricity generation* by source were updated from 2010 onwards to reflect information from the Ministry of Economy and Finances. This may lead to breaks in time series between 2009 and 2010. *Imports* of **oil products** were updated from 1998 to reflect new information from the Central Bank of Haiti and available mirror trade information.

In the 2020 edition, **solid biofuels** data were also revised up to 2008 to reflect revised information from Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE).

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In the 2020 edition, **liquid biofuels** data were also added to reflect revised information from OLADE. Ethanol production data starts in 2012, while *imports* data from 2010 is sourced from the US Energy Information Administration.

Solar photovoltaics generation has been estimated by the IEA Secretariat using OLADE capacity estimates.

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Honduras

General notes

Data for Honduras are available starting in 1971.

In the 2026 edition, electricity produced by autoproducers from **residual fuel oil** is estimated by the IEA Secretariat. **Hydropower** produced by autoproducers is reported for the first time in 2023 and 2024. In addition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for electric vehicles in the *transport* sector, resulting in a revision of **electricity** consumption reported for that sector.

In the 2024 edition, information from the Central Bank of Honduras external trade system (SICE) became available for **petroleum coke** and **coal** *imports*. As a result of this, **petroleum coke** *imports* are revised from 2013, inputs to power and electricity generation are revised from 2019, and **other bituminous coal** *imports* and inputs to power are revised from 2019. Information from the Central Bank of Honduras on cement production also led to revised estimates of **petroleum coke** industrial consumption in 2013, 2015, 2016 and from 2020 onwards.

In the 2024 edition, plant level information from ENEE resulted in a new **biogases** electricity production series available from 2007, with the corresponding amounts being removed from the previously existing **primary solid biofuels** series. **Biogases** inputs to power are estimated by the IEA Secretariat. The completeness of this series is being monitored and further revisions are possible in the future.

In the 2023 edition, **other bituminous coal** and **petroleum coke** *stock changes*, input to autoproducer electricity plants, and output from autoproducer electricity plants were estimated by the IEA Secretariat for 2021 based on information provided by the Honduras Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Energía.

In the 2022 edition, new official data for all energy products and flows from Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Energía became available through the sieHONDURAS online platform, for the period 2010-2020. As a result of this, energy statistics and balances of these years have been completely revised.

In the 2021 edition, autoproducer electricity generation from **bagasse** and **fuel oil** have been revised for years 2017 and 2018 to reflect new information on cogeneration. As a result of this, 2017 and 2018 inputs to autoproducer plants of **fuel oil** have been revised, as well as 2017 total electricity generation.

In the 2020 edition, direct communication with the Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Energía led to revisions of data since 2005. The revisions made to

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integrate this information can lead to breaks in time series between 2004 and 2005. Data for **coke oven coke** were revised to zero and corresponding amounts subsequently re-allocated to **petroleum coke**.

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Hong Kong, China

General notes

Data for Hong Kong, China are available starting in 1971.

Due to lack of available data, the input of **biogases** to CHP plants may include biogas used for industrial heat.

In the 2026 edition, supply data for other **oil products** were set to zero from 2001 onward to reflect existing oil product data capturing this flow. From 1983 to 2023, the exports of **liquified petroleum gases** were revised based on APERC data. **Biogases** and **renewable municipal waste** data from 2020 to 2023 were also revised based on APERC data.

In the 2024 edition, 2020 and 2021 data have been revised to align IEA data with APERC annual energy data questionnaires. This led to revisions of 2020 and 2021 data for most fuels with the exception of **white spirit**, **lubricants**, **paraffin waxes**, **bitumen** and **other oil products**. Revisions are mostly minor but have larger impacts in **natural gas** *imports* and electricity data. For this reason, a structural break can exist in the data between 2019 and 2020. However, data is not fully aligned with APERC data, namely in the **natural gas** balance, **waste** and **biogas** data, as well as **gas/diesel oil** demand. **Hydropower** data is also included from 2020 onwards (hydropower plant in Tuen Mun coupled with a water treatment plant). **Gas/diesel oil** use in *road* and *industry* in 2020 and 2021 is estimated by the IEA secretariat. 2022 data is partially estimated by the IEA secretariat due to the lack of availability of APERC data for that year in this release. In the 2021 edition, the 2000 to 2019 time series for **fuel oil** and **diesel** *input to main activity plants* was revised to include new information available on the split of the two fuels. Breaks in time series may occur between 1999 and 2000. Prior to 2000, **fuel oil** input to power plants may include some quantities of **diesel**.

In the 2021 edition, consumption data for **coal** were revised over the whole time series to take into account information received from the Hong Kong Electrical and Mechanical Services Department. The revisions result in higher use of **coal** for e*lectricity production*, and very little use of coal in the *industry* sector.

In the 2021 edition, the **naphtha** time series was revised to represent the blending to town gas more accurately.

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Information on the **primary solid biofuels** and **waste** data was received from the local contacts, which led to the revision of the **fuelwood** time series to zero as Hong Kong, China, only uses **charcoal**.

The IEA Secretariat added data for **solar photovoltaics** *electricity generation* data from *auto producers* in the 2021 edition, as available from APERC.

In the 2021 edition, *stock changes* data for 2019 were estimated.

In the 2020 edition, official data for *stock changes* of **coal** and **oil products** became available for 2018. This may lead to breaks in time series between 2017 and 2018.

In the 2020 edition, data for **electricity** *losses* and *own use* breakdown became available from 1996 onwards. For the period 1971-1995, **electricity** *losses* include **electricity** *own use*.

In the 2016 edition, *trade* data for various **oil products** were revised based on newly available information. Breaks in time series may occur between 2000 and 2001.

Imports of **non-specified oil products** used for *non-energy uses* are estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on fixed shares of the total *imports* reported.

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India

General notes

Data for India are available starting in 1971.

India joined the IEA as an Association country in March 2017.

Data are reported by India on a fiscal year basis. Data for 2024 correspond to 1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025. This convention is different from the one used by Government of India, whereby 2024 data would refer to fiscal year 1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024.

The publication “Energy Statistics India 2026” by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) was released at the same time as the finalisation of the IEA data for the April 2026 edition. As a result, it was not possible to integrate this new release into the current publication cycle. The MOSPI data will be reviewed and incorporated in subsequent editions.

Coal

In the April 2026 edition, the decline in *non-metallic minerals* consumption reported by official sources and reflected in the IEA publication is not consistent with activity trends and may be revised in future editions.

In the 2024 edition new data became available from MOSPI regarding calorific values of **coking coal**, leading to breaks in time series between 2021 and 2022.

In the 2021 edition several transformation and consumption flows are based on growth of *total energy supply* for a given product, as official data are not yet available.

In the 2015 edition, significant revisions of the net calorific values of the different types of coal were made for the whole time series, based on official data as well as IEA and other experts’ estimates. As a result, there have been significant changes for the coal data when presented in energy units, as well as in the calculated efficiency of coal fired power generation. Data on the production and consumption of secondary coal products may have also been revised as a result.

The net calorific values of **coking coal**, **sub-bituminous coal** and **other bituminous coal**, were revised again in the 2018 edition to take into account more detailed information on *imports* and IEA Secretariat experts estimates.

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From 2008, due to a notable discrepancy between official **coal** *imports* from India and **coal** *exports* to India as reported by trade partners, imports of **coking coal** and **non-coking coal** are estimated by the IEA Secretariat, based on trade partners' data. The breakdown of non-coking coal *imports* between **bituminous coal** and **sub-bituminous coal** is estimated from 2008. This could lead to breaks in time series between 2007 and 2008.

Coking coal figures for India do not align with IEA definitions as they include production of non-metallurgical **coking coal** reported by India.

Due to data limitations, IEA Secretariat estimates are used for some products and flows, including *supply* and *demand* of **coke oven gas** and **blast furnace gas**. **Coke oven coke** *production* is estimated from 2006 based on growth of blast furnace iron production, as official production data do not include production from small private producers.

Oil

In the 2025 edition, new data regarding refinery activities became available for the 2019 – 2023 period, leading to revisions in time series for **residual fuel oil**, **refinery feedstock** and **crude oil**.

In the 2023 edition, **kerosene type jet fuel** consumption by *international and domestic aviation bunker* were revised from 2018 using the OECD Air Transport CO2 Emissions.

In the 2020 edition, input to *autoproducers of electricity* were revised from 2008 onwards based on data on their power generation reported by the Central Electricity Authority. In parallel, several final consumption flows were revised to incorporate sales from retailers.

In the 2018 edition, **petroleum coke** consumption by the *non-metallic minerals* industries was revised based on information on cement production estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on United States Geological Survey Mineral Industry Report on India. This may lead to breaks in time series as well as differences with previous editions.

In the 2014 edition, information on stock changes of **crude oil** and **oil products**, available from the JODI database from April 2011, was added. Breaks in time series may appear in *stock changes* between 2010 and 2011.

In the 2014 edition, refinery intake was split between **crude oil** and **refinery feedstocks** from 1999 based on data available by the Ministry of Petroleum and

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Natural Gas. The **refinery feedstocks** reported by the IEA Secretariat correspond to the quantities officially reported as “other inputs” to Reliance Refineries. They do not include additives and refinery feedstocks to other Indian refineries. These missing inputs could reach up to 2.5 million tonnes.

Data for **gas/diesel oil** consumption from 2008 are partially based on an official survey on the end use of diesel retail sales. The IEA Secretariat classifies the diesel used in mobile phone towers and non-industry power generators as input to autoproducer electricity generation. A corresponding electricity output is estimated.

No **NGL** production is officially reported by India. The NGL production estimated by the IEA Secretariat corresponds to the production of oil products from gas separation plants, known in India as “fractionators”. In the IEA methodology, the output of oil products from gas separation plants comes from an input of NGL and the separation process is shown in the transfer row. Prior to 2005-2006, the split of fractionator output between petroleum products is estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

No breakdown of refinery fuel by products is currently officially available. **Refinery gas** production is estimated based on expected refinery output for the years where using official data would lead to refinery gains. Due to notable breaks in official data for **fuel oil**, consumption of fuel oil in international marine bunkers is estimated between 1990 and 2002 based on industry sources and from 2003 onwards based on Ministry of Shipping cargo data; final consumption of **fuel oil** is estimated from 2004 based on 2003 data and official trends from Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Natural gas

In the 2024 edition, new information became available regarding the consumption of **natural gas** in the *iron and steel* industry, leading to revision of quantities in *non-energy uses* and *energy uses* from 2000 to 2022 data. Data for *demand* from 2015 onward for **natural gas** was also revised based on new data from Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC).

In the 2020 edition, inputs to main activity producers of electricity were revised from 2010 onwards, based on data reported by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. Before 2010 inputs to main activity power plants are estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

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In the 2020 edition, use of **natural gas** in *oil refineries* was added from 2008 onwards based on data reported by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. Before 2008 there is no data reported for this flow.

In the 2020 edition, *total final consumption* of **natural gas** was revised from the start of the time series based on data reported by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Natural gas *imports* to India from 2008 onwards are based on Indian Customs data, in order to include all **LNG** importers.

No data are officially available on the sectoral *consumption* of re-gasified **LNG** and city gas. The breakdown is estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

Biofuels and waste

In the April 2026 edition, **biogas** data were revised following the implementation of an improved modelling approach.

In the 2023 edition, consumption of **primary sold biofuels** in *construction* sector was reallocated to *non-metallic minerals* sector for the whole time series based on the fact that it is used to produce bricks.

In the 2023 edition, changes of methodology were implemented to revise the data of off-grid **solar photovoltaics** generation and off-grid **biogas** *production* and *consumption*, thanks to a study by The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), funded by the Clean Energy Transition Programme; **solar photovoltaics** generation by autoproducer from 2007 year onwards and biogas data from 2005 onwards were revised.

In the 2021 edition, changes of methodology were implemented to revise the data of solid, liquid and gaseous biofuels, thanks to a study by TERI. The scope of data collection for certain products is increased. Full time series were revised for **fuelwood**, **agricultural residues**, **bagasse**, **biogases** and **bioethanol**. For solid biofuels, the magnitude of the revision is stronger for the historical data: from 20% in the 1970s to less than 5% in the last five years.

Fuelwood *supply* is estimated using data from Forest Survey of India, especially looking at fuelwood used for energy usages. *Residential* consumption is estimated based on households' reliance of **fuelwood** for cooking.

Transformation of **fuelwood** into **charcoal** is estimated based on an updated efficiency factor expressed in mass unit and is then converted to energy unit.

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The demand for **charcoal** is revised from 2001 onwards, creating a break in time series. The revision takes into account *residential* consumption of charcoal for cooking, estimated using households' reliance on charcoal for cooking. Charcoal not consumed by households is allocated to *industry* consumption. Industry consumption of charcoal is not estimated before 2001.

Vegetal materials and residues' *supply* is estimated using both data on agricultural crops production from the Reserve Bank of India and the surplus availability factor published by the Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council of India. **Agricultural residues** consumption in *residential* sector is estimated based on their reliance of the latter for cooking.

Production of combined heat and power from **bagasse** is estimated by recouping two sources of information. **Bagasse** *production* is estimated based on sugarcane production considering both sugar processing units and jaggery units. As electricity and heat are a by-products of these facilities, they are reported under the category auto-producer CHP plants. Electricity generation is estimated using CEA data and recouped with MNRE data on installed on-grid and off-grid capacity. From 2016 onwards, surplus and non-surplus electricity generated are estimated. Up to 2015, non-surplus electricity is estimated to ensure continuity of the time series. **Electricity** used to power the plants and electricity used for sugar processing are estimated in the balance by considering an average bagasse-based processing unit. The **heat** produced from bagasse and directly used by the sugar industry is tracked by its bagasse input, measured as the residual bagasse not used for electricity generation.

Biogas *production* scope is widened in the 2021 edition, covering not only the biogas used in power production, but also estimating direct final consumption. Anaerobic and thermal technologies to produce biogas are taken into account, using data published in the Annual Report of the Ministry of New and Renewables Energy. Data includes the family scale biogas program, the community scale biogas program, the bio-CNG and the biogas produced in industry. Thermal gasification processes are also covered, based on installed capacity data published by MNRE and IEA Secretariat estimation.

In the 2021 edition, **bioethanol** *production* figures are based on official data published by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. Demand figures are based on United States Department of Agriculture estimates for the calendar year.

Biodiesel *demand* and *supply* are based on the data published by the United States Department of Agriculture estimates for the calendar year.

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Electricity and heat

In the 2023 edition, *electricity generation* from **diesel** have been estimated from 2010 year onwards to have a reasonable power efficiency.

Data for total electricity generation include estimates for electricity generation from diesel by non-industrial autoproducers as well as off-grid electricity generation from renewable energy. 2020 data on the electricity consumption by industrial sub-sector are estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

Only information on total on-grid generation from renewables is officially available. The breakdown between sources was estimated by the IEA Secretariat from 2007 using official data on capacities from MNRE. Total off-grid generation and split by sources are estimated based on capacities from 2007 onward.

Solar power generation data reported by CEA include both **solar photovoltaics** generation and **concentrated solar power** generation. It is currently reported in the solar **photovoltaics** commodity balance. The IEA Secretariat solar thermal data only include what derives from heat systems.

Output of **biomass** power generation and **bagasse** co-generation is reported altogether as output of autoproducer electricity plants. Up to 2015 data, it only includes the surplus power generation sold to the grid. From 2016 onwards, capacity data reported by MNRE include non surplus capacity; the output of electricity estimated by the IEA Secretariat therefore corresponds to the total output of electricity. Breaks in time series occur between 2015 and 2016.

Estimates of **solar thermal** output up to 2012 may include systems that were out of operation. For this reason, a break in time series might occur between 2012 and 2013.

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Indonesia

General notes

Data for Indonesia are available starting in 1971.

Indonesia joined the IEA as an Association country in November 2015.

The production and allocation of coal among the various coal types and products are estimated by the IEA Secretariat due to data collection limitations.

The IEA Secretariat estimates **coking coal** *production* for the period from 2014 onwards. Breaks in time series may appear between 2013 and 2014. From 2011 onwards, coal exports data from BPS are used. This results in breaks in time series for 2010-2011.

In the 2026 edition, significant upward revisions were introduced for **natural gas** *own use in oil refineries* data as of 2019, in line with the revisions in the Handbook of Economics and Energy Statistics of Indonesia (HEESI). Additionaly, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates of **natural** gas (LNG) used in *international marine bunkers* from 2013 to 2020 and revised the estimates from 2021 to 2023 based on newly available information.

In the 2025 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised the **coal** balance starting from the year 2010. Recognizing that coal used in captive power plants was included in coal sales reported in HEESI, we have removed this portion by estimating it based on captive capacity data from the Global Energy Monitor (GEM). As a result, *consumption* flows have been revised, also taking into account available activity data. Additionally, estimates for *blast furnaces* and *coke oven coke plants* have been developed and incorporated into the balance.

In the 2024 edition, *residential* consumption of **solid biofuels** was revised downwards. This adjustment was made based on official statistics reported in the HEESI.

In 2022, **coal** consumption experienced a notable increase, particularly within the *non-ferrous metals* sector. This surge can be partly attributed to heightened activity in nickel smelters during the specified period.

In the 2021 edition, new information on the use of **biodiesel** became available. This allowed the IEA Secretariat to estimate the part blended with **gas/diesel oil** and allocate it to **biodiesel** for 2019. In the time series up to 2018 included, some

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biodiesel *consumption* data could still be included under **gas/diesel oil**. This leads to breaks in time series between 2018 and 2019.

In the 2021 edition, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources was able to retrieve information to split the *electricity generation* from **biofuels** and **wastes** into the different sources. This leads to breaks in time series between 2018 and 2019.

In the 2020 edition, the IEA Secretariat integrated new information on the classification of power plants for the year 2018. This might lead to breaks in time series between 2017 and 2018.

Further, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources has, for 2018 data, and for the first time, provided the IEA Secretariat with estimates for Indonesia's off-grid *electricity production*. This information has been added to the 2018 **electricity** data and leads to breaks in time series, foremost but not exclusively for **solid biofuels** data.

In the 2018 edition, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources allocated power generation from solid biofuels and waste to waste power plants according to new information received from PLN. This leads to a break in time series between 2016 and 2017.

The data on electricity generation from other **vegetal materials and residues** includes some electricity generation from **wastes** until the year 2016.

Electricity consumption for the *agriculture and forestry* sector is estimated by the IEA Secretariat from 2000 onwards. This may lead to breaks in time series between 1999 and 2000.

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Islamic Republic of Iran

General notes

Data for the Islamic Republic of Iran are available starting in 1971.

Data are reported according to the Iranian calendar year. Data for 2021 correspond to 21 March 2021 – 19 March 2022, which is Iranian year 1400.

Primary oil products (**crude oil**, **NGL** and **condensates**) data are estimated based on data from OPEC, JODI, Kpler.

Crude oil *production* and *export* data do not include field condensate. Field condensate quantities are included with **natural gas liquids**.

Statistical differences in the Islamic Republic of Iran statistics and balances can include *stock changes* for some coal and oil products.

At the time of preparation of the 2025 and 2026 editions, the official 2023 and 2024 energy balances of the Islamic Republic of Iran wer not available. Consequently, the statistics and balances for 2023 and 2024 have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

In the 2025 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised **fuel oil** *exports* figures for the period 2018-2022 using Kpler and Ministry of Energy data. The IEA Secretariat also added new estimates on **diesel/gas oil** consumption in the *rail sector* for the period 2010-2023 as well as **black liquor** consumption in the *paper, pulp and print* industry. **Natural gas** and **electricity** consumption for desalination purposes was reallocated from *not elsewhere specified - industry* to *commercial and public services* for the period 1971-2023.

In the 2024 edition, **electricity** *generation*, *losses* and *demand* were revised for the period 2017-2021, due to newly available official data.

Electricity output from **geothermal** sources has been reported as zero for 2022 in the 2024 edition. However, this figure may be revised by the IEA Secretariat when the status of the Meshginshahr (Sabalan) geothermal power plant is confirmed.

In the 2014 cycle, more detailed information for the consumption of **coke oven coke** became available for 2009-2012. Breaks in time series may occur between 2008 and 2009.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Iraq

General notes

Data for Iraq are available starting in 1971.

Production of paraffin waxes might include other non-specified oil products.

Crude oil production and export data do not include field condensate. Field condensate quantities are included in natural gas liquids.

Crude oil export data include back-blending of fuel oil.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for electric vehicles in the *transport sector* for the period 2019-2024, resulting in a revision of **electricity** consumption reported for that sector. This edition also introduces estimates for desalination across the entire time series, leading to revisions to the **natural gas** *consumption* numbers reported under *commercial and public services* as well as *not elsewhere specified - industry.*

In the 2025 edition, refinery production data, particularly **naphtha** and **LPG**, have been revised from 2019 onwards due to new available information from the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

As of the 2024 edition, **imports of electricity** from the Kurdistan region are included into *Imports* in accordance with the methodology used by national sources.

Due to new available information from the Ministry of Electricity Annual Reports, in the 2024 edition the IEA Secretariat revised the whole **electricity** balance from 2016 onwards. In particular, electricity imports have been substantially reduced and substituted by a higher indigenous generation. Furthermore, the estimation methodology of *electricity generation* and *main activity producer inputs* by fuel (**natural gas**, **crude oil**, **diesel oil** and **fuel oil**) was revised.

In the 2024 edition, **crude oil** refinery input for 2021 has been revised with information from official sources, while exports have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

In the 2024 edition, **diesel oil** and **fuel oil** generation by main activity producer is available (estimated) from 2016 onwards. Furthermore, refinery production of both oil products for 2021 has been revised due to new available information.

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In the 2024 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised the estimation of **natural gas** *consumption* in *not elsewhere specified - industry* from 2016 onwards.

In the 2023 edition, Kerosene type Jet Fuel flows were revised back to 2017 based on indications of multiple sources. This revision may lead to breaks in time series between 2016 and 2017.

In the 2022 edition, multiple **natural gas** flows were revised from 2017 to 2019 based on data published by the Gas Exporting Countries Forum (GECF).

In the 2022 edition, 2019 *electricity production* data were revised based on new data made available by the Iraq Ministry of Electricity.

In the 2021 edition, **LPG** *supply* and *demand* flows were reassessed and revised from 1993 to 2006. **Crude oil** refinery input, input/output to/from electricity plants, and *transfers*, **fuel oil** *own use in refineries*, input to electricity plants, and *transfers*, and **non-specified oil products** electricity output may be affected over this period.

In the 2021 edition, **gas/diesel oil** and **fuel oil** input to electricity plants (2009-2018) were revised to better reflect information provided by the Iraq Ministry of Electricity for 2014-2017 and Arab Union of Producers, Transporters and Distributors of Electricity (AUPTDE) for 2009-2013, 2018. **Gas/diesel oil** *imports* (2011-2018) were also revised based on data published by the Joint Organisations Data Initiative (JODI). Reported consumption of **gas/diesel oil** (2011-2018) and **fuel oil** as well as **crude oil** transfers (2016-2018) were impacted.

In the 2021 edition, production and *non-energy use* of **paraffin wax** and **non-specified oil products** (2017-2018) and **crude oil** input to electricity plants (2018) were revised based on newly available data from the Iraqi Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (IEITI). **Crude oil** and **non-specified oil products** electricity output (2018) were impacted.

In the 2021 edition, **naphtha** *production* and *exports* (2016-2018) were revised to reflect data published by Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) and JODI, respectively. **Naphtha** and **motor gasoline** *transfers* were affected over the same period.

In the 2021 edition, **jet kerosene** *international aviation bunkers* and consumption for *domestic aviation* (2010-2018) were revised based on information available from OAG Aviation and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

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In the 2020 edition, off-grid **solar photovoltaics** generation was added to the dataset for the years 2013-2018 based on International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) estimations.

In the 2020 edition, the estimation of Iraq's **charcoal** *production* data was revised for 1996-2018 to adjust the efficiency of the charcoal production process. This revision may lead to breaks in time series between 1995 and 1996.

In the 2016 edition, data for **electricity** generation became available for 2010-2013. Breaks in time series may occur between 2009 and 2010.

Destruction of Iraq's largest refinery occurred in 2015, resulting in large decreases in oil products output in 2015.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Jamaica

General notes

Data for Jamaica are available starting in 1971.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for electric vehicles in the *transport* sector for the period 2021-2024, resulting in a revision of **electricity** consumption reported for that sector.

In the 2025 edition, data for **petroleum coke** and **heat** have been reported for the first time by the Ministry of Science, Technology, Energy and Mining of Jamaica.

In the 2025 edition, 2023 data for *autoproducers* from **fuel oil** were reported by the country under CHP plants. Until 2022, all production of *autoproducers* from **fuel oil** was reported under electricity plants. This new classification creates a break in series for **fuel oil** inputs into *autoproducer plants* and **fuel oil** consumption in *mining and quarrying* industry.

In the 2025 edition, the **natural gas** input into *main activity producer plants* for 2022 has been estimated to correct an out-of-range efficiency.

In the 2022 edition, electricity generation in **natural gas** *main activity producer plants* has been revised from year 2016, according to new information provided by the Ministry of Science, Energy and Technology.

In the 2022 edition, *electricity generation* by **wind** and **solar photovoltaics** electricity plants has been revised for years 2016 and 2019, according to new information provided by the Ministry of Science, Energy and Technology.

In the 2021 edition, 2018 production data have been revised for a number of **oil products** due to the newly published data, and details for *domestic aviation* have been included from 2017. **Natural gas** *imports* and inputs to electricity plants have also been revised across the time series. The allocation of **diesel** to *not elsewhere specified – industry* has also been revised between 2004 and 2018, following new information from the Ministry of Science, Technology, Energy and Mining of Jamaica.

In the 2021 edition, there is a break in the time series for **solid biofuels** as Jamaica has revised their published 2019 consumption estimates for these products based on a 2014 study. There are also series breaks for consumption allocations between 2018 and 2019 for all fuels due to revision of industry classifications by Jamaica.

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In the 2020 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised its estimations of the time series of **bagasse**, using information from the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), the Jamaica Sugar Industry Authority, and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) data on capacity and electricity generation. As a result, *electricity generation* and inputs to power of **bagasse** are significantly lower than in previous editions.

In the 2020 edition, **fuel oil** and **diesel** data between 1971 and 1989, as well as *electricity generation* between 1971 and 1999 were also revised based on revisions from OLADE. **Naphtha** data was revised to resolve past inconsistencies.

In the 2019 edition, the IEA incorporated revisions of 2016 data from the Ministry of Science, Technology, Energy and Mining of Jamaica. Major impact is the addition of **natural gas** to the energy mix of the country that has retrofitted its power plants and started to import **liquefied natural gas.**

In the 2019 edition, a revision of the **electricity** balance for the years 2011-2017 was implemented by the IEA to take into account more official data; it can lead to breaks in time series in the electricity consumption data between 2010 and 2011, as well as 2013 and 2014.

In the 2018 edition, information became available on **charcoal** and **wood** production. This may lead to breaks in time series between 1989 and 1990 data.

In the 2016 edition, information became available on *industrial consumption* of **oil products** and **electricity**. This may lead to breaks in time series between 2007 and 2008 data.

Jamaica changed their reporting methodology for *final energy consumption* starting with 2014 data. This leads to breaks in time series between 2013 and 2014.

Electricity consumption of the *residential* sector might include small commercial customers.

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Jordan

General notes

Data for Jordan are available starting in 1971.

In the 2025 edition, data from 2021 onwards have been revised due to new available information, from the Ministry of Energy. Revisions for 2019, 2020 are still being assessed by the IEA Secretariat and are expected to be done in future publications .

In the 2025 edition, **oil shale** was included for the first time to reflectinput into the Attarat Power plant.

In the 2024 edition, data from 2018 onwards have been revised due to new available information from the Ministry of Energy.

In the 2023 edition, electricity demand data for 2020 and 2021 have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat using information from the Ministry of Energy.

In the 2022 edition, some 2019 data for **natural gas** and **primary and secondary oil** have been revised due to new available information from the Ministry of Energy.

In the 2020 edition, **solid biofuels** in 2016 and 2017 were revised based on newly available information. This leads to a break in time series between 2015 and 2016.

In the 2020 edition, data across multiple products were revised based on newly available information: namely, **non-bio jet kerosene** (from 2012), **other kerosene**, **motor gasoline** and **gas/diesel oil** (from 2016), **fuel oil** (from 2014), and **natural gas** (from 2007).

In the 2018 edition, revisions in *commercial and public services* **electricity** consumption lead to break in time series between 1992 and 1993.

Due to an attack on a major **natural gas** pipeline between Egypt and Jordan during the 2011 revolution in Egypt, Jordan relied much more on **fuel oil** and **diesel** for power generation between 2011 and 2014.

Jordan started importing coal products in 2012.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Kazakhstan

General notes

Data for Kazakhstan are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union.

In the 2026 edition, a decrease in **crude oil** consumption in the *energy sector* is observed due to a change in methodology by the Kazakh administration.

In the 2025 and 2026 editions, data for **coke oven gas** consumption in 2023 and 2024 were adjusted to align with 2022 distribution, due to an extreme and unvalidated change in allocation observed in the original data.

In the 2024 edition, new available information and changes in the methodology for data collection and reporting by the Kazakh administration led to breaks in the demand time series of **primary solid biofuels**.

In the 2022 edition, data on final consumption of **oil products** in the *domestic aviation* sector is not available for 2020. Furthermore, data on final consumption of **natural gas** in the *residential* sector in 2019 was revised by the Committee on Statistics of Kazakhstan.

In the 2020 edition, in the framework of the EU4Energy project, a methodological review was conducted by the IEA Secretariat in cooperation with the Committee on Statistics of Kazakhstan. This review led to revisions and to a break in time series between 2013 and 2014, in particular for **coking coal**, **lignite**, **primary solid biofuels** and **electricity**. Domestic production of **biodiesel**, **jet gas** and **other kerosene** was revised to zero.

In the 2016 edition, the Committee on Statistics of Kazakhstan introduced changes in the forms used to collect energy data to align more closely with the International Recommendations for Energy Statistics. In order to reduce burden on enterprises, questions on supply were removed and supply data are now taken from administrative sources. As a consequence, breaks in time series appear for many product and flows, both for supply and demand between 2014 and 2015 data.

From 2012 onwards, as a result of important work carried out jointly by the Committee on Statistics and the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the IEA Secretariat was able to switch to the Joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE questionnaires as a primary source for Kazakhstan's data. Breaks in time series appear between 2011 and 2012 as a result of this change.

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Some data for fuel inputs to CHP plants are estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

Kazakhstan's coal data are normally not disaggregated by coal type. The disaggregation presented in the IEA energy balances is achieved by considering the typical end uses for different types of coals. This may lead to large statistical differences for some types of coal.

Other bituminous coal and **coking coal** *production* data includes not marketable production.

In 2010, Kazakhstan became a member of a Customs Union with Russia and Belarus. Breaks in trade time series appear from 2009 to 2012 as the Customs shifted from one accounting system to another.

Natural gas *production* excludes re-injection but, due to data limitations, may include *gas vented or flared*. As a consequence, the data for **natural gas** use in *oil and gas extraction* may also include these amounts.

In order to be consistent with the Customs Union agreements between Russia and Kazakhstan, **natural gas** *production* and *exports* data include raw gas production from the Karachaganak field.

Revisions by Kazakhstan for **natural gas** *trade* lead to large statistical differences for 2012 and 2013.

Revisions in **aviation gasoline** cause breaks in time series between 2014 and 2015.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Kenya

General notes

Data for Kenya are available starting in 1971.

Kenya is currently an IEA Association country, therefore, it is included in the IEA and Accession/Association countries aggregate (IEA Family).

Solar photovoltaics data comes from the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) estimations of the off-grid generation up to 2018.

In the 2025 edition, data for **electricity** consumption in the *residential* and *commercial and public services* sectors were revised from 2018 to 2022 to align with data published by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

In the 2025 edition, some **other bituminous coal** consumption in the *non-metallic minerals* sector was reallocated to the *iron and steel* sector for 2020 to 2022 based on IEA Secretariat estimates.

In the 2024 edition, data for **other bituminous coal** and **bitumen** were revised back to 2006 and 2010, respectively. These revisions were made to align with time series data published in the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics Statistical Abstract.

In the 2024 edition, data for **bio-gasoline (bioethanol)** were added based on publications by the Kenya Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority and Ministry of Energy.

In the 2023 edition, IEA Secretariat estimates of **charcoal** and **primary solid biofuel** *production* and *consumption* were revised for the entire time series.

In the 2022 edition, **electricity** data were revised from 2003 to 2019 to be reported on a calendar year basis. In previous editions, electricity data were reported on a fiscal year basis, beginning on 1 July and ending on 30 June of the subsequent year.

In the 2022 edition, **oil products** data were revised to more accurately reflect the final consumption by sector reported by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

In the 2021 edition, new information became available on the detailed *electricity generation* from **oil products**. Generation per product is now available from 2016 onwards.

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In the 2021 edition, new information became available on the *food and tobacco* industry activity, leading to revisions of the estimations for energy consumption in the sector from 1996 onward.

In the 2020 edition, refinery data have been revised from 2014 onwards, as the national refinery have stopped its activity in 2013.

In the 2020 edition, new data regarding **primary and secondary biofuels** *production* and *consumption* became available, leading to breaks in time series between 2017 and 2018.

In the 2014 edition, **fuelwood** and **other vegetal matters and residues** are estimated based on 2000 data. **Charcoal** data are derived from the **wood** input to *charcoal production* with assumed efficiency of 33%; **bagasse** *production* and input to power plants is back-estimated from data on Mumias cogeneration.

In 2014, the Olkaria **geothermal** plant came online, significantly increasing the country's geothermal electricity production capacity. Breaks in time series can be observed between 2013 and 2014 in electricity output from geothermal energy.

Sources

Sources 2005 to 2024:

Economic Survey, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Nairobi, various editions up to 2024.

Statistical Abstract, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Nairobi, various editions up to 2024.

Annual Report and Financial Statements, The Kenya Power and Lighting Company, various editions up to 2023.

Renewable energy statistics 2021, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Abu Dhabi, 2021.

Annual Report, International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), 2024, United Nations, New York.

Direct communication with AFREPREN and Petroleum Institute of East Africa, Nairobi, up to 2008.

Kenya, Facts and figures, 2006 Edition, Central Bureau of Statistics, Nairobi.

IEA. All rights reserved.

Annual Report and Accounts, 2006/07 to 2018/19, the Kenya Power & Lighting Company Limited, Nairobi.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources 1992 to 2004:

Direct communication with the Ministry of Energy, Nairobi.

Economic Survey, 1995 to 2004, Central Bureau of Statistics, Nairobi.

Annual Report and Accounts, 2001/02, 2002/03, 2003/2004, 2004, 2005, the Kenya Power & Lighting Company Limited, Nairobi.

The United Nations Energy Statistics Database, United Nations Statistical Division, New York.

Sources up to 1991:

Economic Survey, Government of Kenya, Nairobi, 1989.

Economic Survey 1991, Ministry of Planning and National Development, Central Bureau of Statistics, Nairobi, 1992.

Kenya Statistical Digest, Ministry of Planning and National Development, Central Bureau of Statistics, Nairobi, 1988.

Sources for biofuels and waste:

Economic Survey, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Nairobi, various editions up to 2024.

Energy and Petroleum Statistics Report for the Financial Year ended 30th June 2024, Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority, Nairobi, 2024.

Kenya Ethanol Cooking Fuel Masterplan, Ministry of Energy, Nairobi, 2021.

Bioenergy Strategy 2020-2027, Ministry of Energy, Nairobi, 2020.

Forestry Statistics, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Rome, accessed February 2022: http://www.fao.org/faostat.

Data for 2000 are based on research carried out by the Ministry of Energy on consumption of solid biofuels. The results of this research were published as part of a National Energy Policy initiative.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Kosovo

General notes

Data for Kosovo are available starting in 2000. Between 1990 and 1999, data for Kosovo are included in Serbia. Prior to 1990, they are included in Former Yugoslavia.

In the 2025 edition the IEA Secretariat estimated the **electricity** consumption by *electric boilers* between 2015 and 2021, because the implied efficiencies calculated based on the figures submitted were implausible.

In 2021, imported and exported electricity present a significant increase with respect to previous years, as Kosovo was used more as transit.

In 2011, electricity transit trade data became available. As a result, a break in time series occurs between 2010 and 2011.

In 2011, a desulphurization unit operated in Kosovo for a few months only. As a result, breaks in time series occur in 2011 for transfer and refinery input of **refinery feedstocks** as well as *transfers* and *production* of **kerosene**, **gas/diesel oil** and **fuel oil**.

A break in time series between 2015 and 2016 may be observed in **biofuels** and **wastes** due to a survey conducted on household consumption.

Sources

Sources 2011 to 2025:

Direct communication with the Kosovo Agency of Statistics, Pristina, since 2014.

Direct communication with the Ministry of Energy and Mining, Pristina, up to 2014.

Joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE annual energy questionnaires.

Sources 2003 to 2010:

Kosovo National Energy Balances, Ministry of Energy and Mining Department of Strategy, Standards and Statistics, Pristina, 2003 to 2010.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Sources 2000 to 2002:

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Kuwait

General notes

Data for Kuwait are available starting in 1971.

Crude oil *production* and *export* data do not include field condensate. Field condensate quantities are included with **natural gas liquids**.

Data for **crude oil** *production* include 50 per cent of the output of the Neutral Zone shared with Saudi Arabia.

Information about the use of **ethane** in the *petrochemical sector* is available from 2008 onwards and leads to breaks in time series for **ethane** between 2007 and 2008.

Electricity outputs from **crude oil** are not separated from **other oil products'** electricity output. *Electricity own use by power plants* prior to 2015 may include electricity consumption by a water desalination plant.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised data for **charcoal** *imports* and *demand* following new data from KISR. Moreover, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for electric vehicles in the *transport* sector as of 2017, resulting in a revision of electricity consumption reported for that sector.

In the 2025 edition, the IEA Secretariat added new estimates on **natural gas** and **electricity** consumption for desalination purposes allocated to *commercial and public services* for the period 1971-2023. The IEA Secretariat also added estimates of **charcoal** and **fuelwood** consumption for the period 1990-2023.

In the 2024 edition, contacts in the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research provided extensive data covering all **primary oil** and **secondary oil products** *production*, *trade* and *consumption* for the period 2010-2022. This led to major revisions in historical series which greatly improve data quality published by the IEA Secretariat. As a result, breaks might occur between 2009 and 2010 for some fuels.

In the 2021 edition, **natural gas** production data were revised based on Cedigaz data from 2009 onwards. **Naphtha** *exports* data were revised based on JODI data from 2009 onwards.

In the 2021 edition, following products and flows were revised as new information became available from the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research: electricity losses and final consumption data from 2014 onwards; **electricity** *own use by*

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*power plant*s from 2015 onwards to exclude electricity consumption by water desalination plant; **solar photovoltaics** generation from 2016 onwards; and **wind** generation from 2013 onwards. The increase observed in *commercial and public services* final consumption between 2013 and 2014 is driven by the inclusion of consumption in water desalination plants.

In the 2020 edition, complete official data from Kuwait about **primary oil** and **secondary oil products** for 2018 were not obtained in time for publication. The IEA Secretariat estimated the data based on secondary sources.

In the 2020 edition, new data on fossil fuels' input to electricity generation led to revisions of main activity electricity generation by fuel from 2007 onwards.

In the 2020 edition, due to newly available information, the use of **ethane** in the *chemical and petrochemical sector* was revised from 2014 onwards.

In the 2020 edition, **diesel** *exports*, **motor gasoline** *exports* and *stock changes* were revised based on JODI data from 2002 onwards. These may include small quantities of **aviation gasoline**.

In the 2020 edition, electricity generation from **solar photovoltaics** and **wind** has been estimated, based on the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) data.

In the 2018 edition, data became available for **oil products** consumption. Revisions in **oil products** may be seen between 2012 and 2015.

Sources

Sources 1992 to 2024:

Direct communication with the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research (KISR), Kuwait City.

Electrical Energy Statistical Yearbook, Ministry of Electricity and Water, Kuwait City, various editions up to 2024.

Annual Report, Kuwait National Petroleum Company, Ahmadi, various editions up to 2018-2023.

Natural Gas in the World, Cedigaz, Paris, various editions up to 2024.

Annual Statistical Bulletin, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Vienna, various editions up to 2024.

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Annual Statistical Report, Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), Kuwait, various editions up to 2024.

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Annual Statistical Abstract, Central Statistical Bureau, State of Kuwait, various editions up to 2017-2018.

Renewable energy statistics 2023, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Abu Dhabi, 2024.

Kpler.com, London, data obtained in April 2024.

Statistical Bulletin, Arab Union of Producers, Transporters and Distributors of Electricity (AUPTDE), Amman, 2011 to 2018.

Annual Electrical Statistics, Ministry of Electricity and Water, Safat, various editions up to 2009.

Direct communication with the Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Oil and the Ministry of Electricity & Water, Kuwait City.

Monthly Digest of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Central Statistical Office, Kuwait, 1999.

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Twelfth Annual Report 1991-1992, Kuwait Petroleum Corporation, Kuwait, 1993.

The United Nations Energy Statistics Database, United Nations Statistical Division, New York.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources up to 1991:

Quarterly Statistical Bulletin, Central Bank of Kuwait, Kuwait, various editions from 1986 and 1987.

The Kuwaiti Economy, Central Bank of Kuwait, Kuwait City, various editions from 1980 to 1985.

Annual Statistical Abstract, Ministry of Planning, Central Statistical Office, Kuwait City, 1986 and 1989.

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Monthly Digest of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Central Statistical Office, Kuwait City, various editions from 1986 to 1990.

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Kuwait in Figures, National Bank of Kuwait, Kuwait City, 1986, 1987.

Sources for Biofuels and waste:

Forestry Statistics, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Rome, 2001.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Kyrgyzstan

General notes

Data for Kyrgyzstan are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union.

From 2013 onwards, the main data sources for Kyrgyzstan are the annual IEA/Eurostat/UNECE joint questionnaires sent by the National Statistical Committee of Kyrgyzstan.

Several missing data points are estimated by the IEA Secretariat. The **crude oil** input to refineries is estimated based on the refinery output. The output of **electricity** and **heat** *production* from combustible fuels is either estimated based on previous years' efficiencies or adjusted by the IEA Secretariat.

Motor gasoline and **gas/diesel** *consumption* reported in sectors other than *road* might include road transport.

In the 2024 edition, **jet kerosene** consumed in *international aviation bunkers* is included in *domestic aviation* for 2022.

In the 2014 edition, time series data for **electricity**, **oil products**, and **coal products** for 2005 to 2011 were revised based on newly available information. This may lead to breaks in the time series for some products.

Sources

Sources 2013 to 2024:

Direct communication with the National Statistical Committee of Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek.

Joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE annual energy questionnaires.

Fuel & Energy Balances, National Statistical Committee of Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek.

CIS and East European Energy Databook, Eastern Bloc Research Ltd, Tolsta Chaolais, 2013 to 2014.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Sources 2007 to 2012:

Direct communication with the National Statistical Committee of Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek.

Direct communication with the Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, Moscow.

Fuel & Energy Balances, National Statistical Committee of Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek.

Joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE annual energy questionnaires for 2012.

CIS and East European Energy Databook, Eastern Bloc Research Ltd, Tolsta Chaolais, 2008 to 2012.

Natural Gas Vehicles Statistics, International Association for Natural Gas Vehicles, online database: www.iangv.org.

The United Nations Energy Statistics Database, United Nations Statistical Division, New York.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources 1993 to 2006:

CIS and East European Energy Databook, Eastern Bloc Research Ltd, Tolsta Chaolais, various editions up to 2007.

Joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE annual energy questionnaires, 1993 to 2006.

Asian Development Bank, Mandaluyong.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources 1990 to 1992:

IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources for biofuels and waste:

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The United Nations Energy Statistics Database, United Nations Statistical Division, New York.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Lao People's Democratic Republic

General notes

The IEA Secretariat added the Lao People's Democratic Republic energy data from 2000 onwards in the 2020 edition. Before 2000, data are included in the Other non-OECD Asia Oceania region.

Industry consumption reflects official statistics, for **electricity** consumption this likely includes data centres and cryptocurrency mining operations.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for electric vehicles in the *transport* sector for the period 2022-2024, resulting in a revision of **electricity** consumption reported for that sector.

In the 2025 and 2026 editions, the IEA Secretariat estimated the *electricity production* breakdown by fuel for 2023 and 2024, respectively, due to the unavailability of data from the Ministry of Energy at the time of publication.

In the 2023 edition, there was a revision to the official **LPG** data for the years 2019 and 2020.

Breaks in **coal** time series in 2014-2015 reflect the start in operations of the **lignite** mine-mouth Hongsa Power Plant. While operation started in 2015, the last unit started operation in the first quarter of 2016.

Sources

Sources 2016 to 2024:

Direct communication with the Ministry of Energy and Mines, Vientiane.

ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE). *Statistical Yearbook 2024.* Jakarta: ASEAN Centre for Energy, 2025.

Electricité du Laos (EDL). *Statistic Year Book 2023.* Vientiane : Électricité du Laos, 2024.

Energy Demand and Supply of the Lao People's Democratic Republic 2010-2018, prepared by Ministry of Energy and Mines, Lao PDR, Vientiane, and supported by the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), Jakarta, February 2020.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Sources 2000 to 2015:

Lao PDR Energy Statistics 2018, prepared by Ministry of Energy and Mines, Lao PDR, Vientiane, and supported by the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), Jakarta, July 2018.

Sources for biofuels and waste:

Forestry Statistics, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Rome, accessed in June 2022: http://www.fao.org/faostat.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Lebanon

General notes

Data for Lebanon are available starting in 1971.

Since 2021, a steep decline in **electricity** *production* and *consumption* due to a serious shortage of the different types of fuels used for the country's thermal power plants.

In the 2021 edition, the use of **landfill biogas** for electricity generation in the landfill of Naameh is included for the first time. Data from the Central Administration of Statistics shows that operations started during 2018.

From 1999 onwards, imports for **primary solid biofuels** have been revised to take into account new information available from the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

In the 2020 edition, **electricity** *production*, *losses* and *final consumption* from 2012 onwards were revised due to new information from the Central Administration of Statistics.

In the 2020 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised the *electricity generated* from **gas/diesel oil** and **fuel oil** in *main activity producer plants*, from 1998 and from 2010 onwards respectively.

In the 2020 edition, **solar photovoltaics** and **wind** *electricity generation* was estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) data.

In the 2020 edition, **charcoal** time series were revised for the period 1992-2003, due to new information from FAO.

A significant share of **electricity** in Lebanon is produced using private generators. The corresponding *electricity outputs* and *inputs* were estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on Association Libanaise pour la Maîtrise de l'Energie et l'Environnement (ALMEE) figures until 2014 and expert analysis for 2015 to 2019.

Customs data for trade of **oil products** may be misleading due to the existence of informal trade with neighbouring countries.

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Sources

Sources up to 2024:

Direct communication with the Central Administration of Statistics, Beirut.

Les bilans énergétiques au Liban, Association Libanaise pour la Maîtrise de l'Energie et de l'Environnement, Beirut, 2007 to 2015.

L'Energie au Liban, Association Libanaise pour la Maîtrise de l'Energie et de l'Environnement, Beirut, 1994 to 2006.

L'Energie au Liban, le Défi, Association Libanaise pour la Maîtrise de l'Energie, Beirut, December 1996.

Renewable energy statistics 2021, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Abu Dhabi, 2021.

Renewable capacity statistics 2022, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Abu Dhabi, 2022

Thematic Time Series: Electricité du Liban (EDL) 1995-2021, Central Administration of Statistics, Beirut.

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Solar Heat Worldwide, AEE - Institute for Sustainable Technologies, Gleisdorf, IEA Solar Heating & Cooling Programme, various editions up to 2025.

Renewable Energy in Lebanon in 2015, Association Libanaise pour la Maîtrise de l'Energie et de l'Environnement, Beirut.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources for biofuels and waste:

Le marché du solaire thermique au Liban, Association Libanaise pour la Maîtrise de l'Energie et de l'Environnement, Beirut, 2010.

Forestry Statistics, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Rome, accessed in May 2026: http://www.fao.org/faostat.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Libya

General notes

Data for Libya are available starting in 1971.

Crude oil *production* and *export* data do not include **field condensate**. **Field condensate** quantities are included with **natural gas liquids**.

In the 2026 edition, significant revisions were made from 2005 onwards,. for **electricity**, **crude oil** and **oil products** and **natural gas**, using official data from the Bureau of Statistics and Census and the Libyan Audit Bureau. It is important to note that the official data contains significant *statistical differences*, particularly for recent years.

For **Gas/diesel oil**, detailed information on the *final consumption* in the various sectors is available for 2024, creating breaks in time-series.

In **natural gas,** new official data was added to *Memo: Gas flared* for the 2022-2024.

In the 2021 edition, *energy industry own use* and *consumption* flows for **natural gas** were revised from 2010-2018 to reflect newly accessed data published by the GECF.

Also in the 2021 edition, *non-energy use* of **naphtha** was revised from 2011-2018 to reflect information on petrochemical production published by the Central Bank of Libya (CBL) and the National Oil Corporation. These revisions resulted in changes to **naphtha** *transfers*, **NGL** *transfers*, and **NGL** *production* over the same period.

In the 2021 edition, *non-energy use* of **lubricants** was revised from 2010-2011 to match data reported by CBL. Following years (2012-2018) were estimated to grow with the national economy. **Lubricants** *imports* were revised to reflect these changes in consumption.

Also in the 2021 edition, updates to 2018 ICAO data led to revisions in **jet kerosene** *exports*, *international aviation bunkers*, and *domestic aviation* for 2018.

In the 2020 edition, the IEA Secretariat started estimating the **charcoal** *production* and *consumption* based on Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) data. This led to revisions and breaks in time series between 2001 and 2002.

In the 2020 edition, the OPEC revised **other kerosene** *production* and importation data up to 1995.

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In the 2020 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised its estimation methodology for **natural gas** *production*; data were revised up to 2014.

In the 2019 edition, the IEA Secretariat started estimating *domestic aviation*. This led to revisions and breaks in time series between 2004 and 2005.

Due to lack of official country data, **oil products** *trade* and **solid biofuels** data are estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

Non-technical losses and data uncertainty result in break in time series for **electricity** *losses* and *statistical differences* between 2011 and 2012.

Due to information on **oil** and **electricity** becoming available from 2006, breaks in time series may occur between 2005 and 2006.

Sources

Sources 1971 to 2024:

Statistical Book, Ministry of Planning, Bureau of Statistics and Census, Libya, various editions up to 2024.

General report, Libyan Audit Bureau, various editions up to 2024.

Statistical Bulletin, Central Bank of Libya, Tripoli, various editions up to 2019.

Annual Statistical Report, Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), Kuwait, various editions up to 2025.

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Direct communication with the Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy, Tripoli, until 2015.

Annual Report, 2008, General Electricity Company (GECOL), Tripoli.

Statistical Abstract of Libya, 19th vol., Government of Libya, Tripoli, 1983.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources for biofuels and waste:

The United Nations Energy Statistics Database, United Nations Statistical Division, New York.

Forestry Statistics, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Rome, accessed in April 2026: http://www.fao.org/faostat.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Madagascar

General notes

Madagascar data are available starting in 1971.

Significant amounts of coal are imported and consumed in Ambatovy mine, one of the world's largest lateritic nickel mines. This has a significant impact on the energy supply requirements of Madagascar.

At the time of publication of the 2026 edition, the last official energy balance available is for year 2019. Therefore, from 2020 onwards some data have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat.In the 2026 edition, *imports* and *consumption* data for several oil products were revised for years 2020-2023, using updated values from Officine Malgache des Hydrocarbures (OMH). In addition, the IEA Secretariat improved the estimation methodology for several consumption flows for several **oil products**, resulting in revisions for the years 2018-2023. The IEA Secretariat also revised the methodology for estimating the **gas/diesel oil** inputs in *autoproducer electricity plants* (Ambatovy mine), resulting in revisions for the years 2014-2023. The data for **primary solid biofuels** were revised for the years 2020-2023, using updated values from FAO. The 2023 *electricity output - main activity producer electricity plants* for **solar photovoltaics** was revised, using the value from Jirama. Lastly, in the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for electric vehicles in the *transport* sector, resulting in a revision of electricity consumption reported for that sector.

In the 2025 edition, electricity output from main activity producer and autoproducer **solar photovoltaics** plants were revised starting in 2010 based on data from the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and IEA Secretariat estimates.

In the 2024 edition, some imports data for **gas/diesel oil** and **residual fuel oil** were revised, using updated values from OMH. In the 2023 edition, some electricity data have been revised from 2020 due to new information available.

In the 2021 edition, complete data were available for 2019, but not for 2018. Supply and demand of **primary solid biofuels** as well as demand and stock changes of **oil products**, are estimated by the IEA Secretariat for 2018.

Small quantities of **anthracite** *imports* could be included in **other bituminous coal** from 2011 onwards.

Oil demand fell significantly in 2002 due to the political and social situation at the time.

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The only refinery in Madagascar ceased its activities in 2004.

Sources

Sources 1995 to 2024:

Données statistiques, Officine Malgache des Hydrocarbures, Antananarivo, last access in 2026: http://www.omh.mg/.

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Bulletin du Marché Pétrolier, Ministère de l'Énergie et des hydrocarbures, Antananarivo, various editions up to 2nd semester 2020: http://www.energie.mg/

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The United Nations Energy Statistics Database, United Nations Statistical Division, New York, various editions up to 2020.

Tableau de Bord Economique, Institut National de la Statistique, Antananarivo, January 2019.

AFREC Energy questionnaire, African Energy Commission, Algiers, 2016 to 2017.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Sources 1971 to 1994:

UN Comtrade, United Nations Statistical Division, New-York, accessed April 2020, http://comtrade.un.org/.

The UN Energy Statistics Database, United Nations Statistical Division, New York, various editions up to 2020.

Evolution annuelle des productions, ventes et nombre d'abonnés, Office de Régulation de l'Electricité, Antananarivo, http://www.ore.mg/

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Malaysia

General notes

Data for Malaysia are available starting in 1971.

For **natural gas** *production* from the Joint-Development Areas (JDA) with Thailand and with Indonesia, Malaysia reports only the *production* that corresponds to Malaysia. The rest is reported as *imports*. For the JDA with Viet Nam, the *production* reported includes all the gas produced.

LPG data may include **ethane**. **Kerosene type jet fuel** data may include **aviation gasoline**. **Other bituminous coal** data may include other coal products.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for **gas/diesel oil** in *rail* from 1995 onwards, which also led to revisions of **gas/diesel oil** consumption reported for that sector.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for **electricity** consumption in *road* transport from 2016 onwards, which also led to revisions of **electricity** consumption reported for that sector.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for **natural gas** in *international marine bunkers* from 1983 onwards, resulting in corresponding revisions to **natural gas** *exports* for the same years.

Starting in the 2025 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for **black liquor** in both *production* and consumption in *paper, pulp, and print* industry.

In the 2025 edition, *electricity output* from autoproducer **solar photovoltaics** plants were revised starting in 2014 based on data from the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and IEA Secretariat estimates.

Since the 2023 edition, the IEA Secretariat has estimated **coke oven coke** *imports* and use in *blast furnaces (transformation)* and, as a result, **blast furnace gas** *production* and use in *iron and steel* industry were revised from 2015.

In the 2021 edition, **naphtha**, **lubricants**, **bitumen**, **paraffin wax** and **petroleum coke** data from 2007 to 2009 were aggregated to **other non-specified secondary oil products**.

In the 2020 edition, **primary solid biofuels** flows from 1971 to 2008 were revised. **Natural gas** use in *not elsewhere specified - transformation* from 2005 onwards was revised as new information became available. **Natural gas** own use by

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liquefaction/regasification plants for 2017 was estimated due to the lack of information.

In the 2019 edition, the whole time series of **solid biofuels** were revised in response to the request raised by the Energy Commission of Malaysia.

In the 2012 edition, new information on the **solid biofuels** *final consumption* became available. This may lead to breaks in time series between 2008 and 2009.

From 2009 onwards, electricity generation from co-generators, small renewable power producers and self-generators is available. As a consequence, breaks in time series may appear for **electricity** between 2008 and 2009.

Sources

Sources 2000 to 2024:

Direct communication with the Energy Commission, Putrajaya.

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Sources up to 2000:

Direct communication with Petroliam Nacional Berhad, Kuala Lumpur, April 2001.

Sources for biofuels and waste:

Monthly exports of oil palm products, Malaysia Palm Oil Board, Kuala Lumpur.

The United Nations Energy Statistics Database, United Nations Statistical Division, New York.

Forestry Statistics, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Rome, accessed in May 2024: http://www.fao.org/faostat.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Malta

General notes

Data for Malta are available starting in 1971.

In the 2026 edition, data for **biodiesel** density is not available.

In the 2025 edition, it is reported that 0.043 MWe of **wind** plant capacity was decommissioned in 2023.

In the 2022 edition, gross *electricity generation* from **solar photovoltaics** autoproducers and several data points in electricity *final consumption* were revised for the years 2018 and 2019, using new data provided by the National Statistics Office.

In the 2020 edition, **biodiesel** use was reclassified by the Central Office of Statistics as *transformation* from 2016 onwards. This may lead to breaks in time series of *transport*, *industry* and *other* sector final consumption between 2015 and 2016.

In the 2020 edition, for several **oil products**, the final consumption in *transport*, *industry* and *commercial and public services* and *other* sectors was also revised, for the period 2013-2016.

In 2017, Malta imported **LNG** for the first time. It is used in power generation engines that have been upgraded to operate on natural gas, from heavy fuel oil previously. 2015 and 2016 data reflects this transition with high *imports* of electricity via the interconnector with Italy.

In the 2019 edition, **oil products** *consumption* data have been revised following the results of a fuel survey conducted by the country in 2018.

In 2017, Malta carried out a household energy survey which led to revisions of the **solar thermal** data series for 2010-2016. This may lead to breaks in time series between 2009 and 2010.

In 2011, a new power generation station fuelled by **biogas** became operational in Malta. This may lead to breaks in time series for some products and flows.

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Sources

Sources up to 2024:

Direct communication with the National Statistics Office, Valletta.

Joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE annual energy questionnaire on oil, 1995 to 1998, 2000, 2001, 2005 to 2023.

Joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE annual energy questionnaire on electricity and heat, 1994 to 1998, 2000, 2001, 2003, and 2005 to 2023.

Joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE annual energy questionnaire on renewables, 2011 to 2023.

Joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE annual energy questionnaire on gas, 2022 to 2023.

Joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE annual questionnaire on coal, 1994, 1995.

Solar Heat Worldwide, AEE - Institute for Sustainable Technologies, Gleisdorf, IEA Solar Heating & Cooling Programme, various editions up to 2010.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Mauritius

General notes

Data for Mauritius are available starting in 1971.

In the 2021 edition, minor revisions were made to **liquified petroleum gases** *imports* (2017-2018), **liquified petroleum gases** *exports* (2016), and *stock changes* of **liquified petroleum gases**, **motor gasoline**, **gas/diesel oil**, **other kerosene**, and **fuel oil** (2010-2018). Revisions were also made to *domestic navigation* for **motor gasoline**, **gas/diesel oil**, and **fuel oil** (2012-2018), and to *international aviation bunkers*, *stock changes* and *domestic aviation* for **kerosene type jet fuel** (2016-2018).

Sources

Sources 1971 to 2024:

Direct communication with the Ministry of Public Utilities, Statistics Unit, Port Louis.

Statistics Mauritius website, under the Ministry of Public Utilities, Port Louis, accessed in May 2026: https://statsmauritius.govmu.org/SitePages/Index.aspx

Energy and Water Statistics, various editions up to 2024, Statistics Mauritius, Port Louis.

Industrial Policy and Strategic Plan for Mauritius 2020-2025, Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives (Industrial Development Division), Port Louis.

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Moldova

General notes

Data for Moldova are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union.

Moldova is one of the EU4Energy focus countries.

Official figures on **natural gas** imports, **natural gas** inputs to power plants, *electricity production*, foreign *trade* and *consumption* are modified by the IEA Secretariat to include estimates for supply and demand for the districts from the left side of the river Nistru and municipality Bender. Other energy production or consumption from these districts is not included in the Moldovan data. This may lead to breaks in the time series for some products.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA secretarait estimates also included **anthracite** inputs to power plants and a sharp increase in imported **electricity** for the year 2025p to reflect the shortage of gas supply that occurred in the aforementioned districts.In the 2024 edition, consumption of **other bituminous coal** in *non-metallic minerals industry* for 2022 has been partially replaced by other fuels, like **anthracite** and **petroleum coke**, but it also reflects the drop of cement production in the country. Instead, the increase in residential use is due to the surge in price of other energy products.

In the 2024 edition, trade of **motor gasoline** from Romania to Ukraine is recorded in the database, in accordance with Moldovan national regulations – only goods remaining on the national territory for less than 8 calendar days can be considered in transit.

In the 2023 edition, data for capacity have been added. Data are obtained by modifying official figures to include estimates from the districts from the left side of the river Nistru and municipality Bender.

In the 2022 edition, 2019 and 2020 **natural gas** imports data was estimated due to data confidentiality.

Due to the inclusion of estimated data in the Moldova energy balance, indicators for per capita energy consumption or energy intensity may appear inconsistent with expected trends.

The National Bureau of Statistics has revised time series when possible to align with International Recommendations for Energy Statistics. As a consequence,

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breaks in time series may occur in 1993 for heat, in 2012 for aviation bunkers and in 2005 for other products. More survey data on solid biofuels, including wood, animal waste and other plant residues are available since 2010. As a consequence, breaks in time series may occur in 2010 for primary solid biofuels.

Sources

Sources 2008 to 2024:

Excluding the districts from the left side of the river Nistru and municipality Bender:

Direct communication with the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova, Chisinau.

Joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE annual energy questionnaires.

Related to the districts from the left side of the river Nistru and municipality Bender:

Direct communication with State Statistics Service of Ukraine for natural gas imports.

Website of Moldelectrica, accessed in May 2024, https://moldelectrica.md/

Website of Ministry of Economic Development of Transnistrian Moldovian Republic, accessed in May 2024, http://mer.gospmr.org

IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources 1992 to 2008:

Joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE annual energy questionnaire on electricity and heat, 1991 to 2008.

Joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE annual energy questionnaire on natural gas, 1991 to 2008.

Joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE annual energy questionnaire on coal, 1992 to 2008.

Joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE annual energy questionnaire on oil, 1993 to 1998, 2001 to 2008.

Direct communication with the Ministry of Industry and Energy, Chisinau.

CIS and East European Energy Databook, Eastern Bloc Research Ltd, Tolsta Chaolais, various editions up to 2011.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources 1990 to 1991:

IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources for biofuels and waste:

Joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE questionnaire on renewables.

The United Nations Energy Statistics Database, United Nations Statistical Division, New York.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Mongolia

General notes

Data for Mongolia are available starting in 1985. Prior to 1985, they are included in the “Other non-OECD Asia” aggregate.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for electric vehicles in the *transport sector* for the period 2020-2024, resulting in a revision of **electricity** consumption reported for that sector.

In the 2022 edition, disaggregated 2020 coal balance table comprising of hard coal and brown coal data is provided by National Statistics Office of Mongolia. This led to the breaks in time series between 2019 and 2020 for **coking coal, bituminous coal** and **lignite.**

In the 2021 edition, 2017 and 2018 *electricity generation* from **hydro**, **wind** and **solar photovoltaics** were revised as new data from Ministry of Energy became available.

In the 2018 edition, data for renewable electricity *production* became available. This might create breaks in time series between 2002 and 2003.

In the 2015 edition, data allowing a disaggregation of coal by type became available. In addition, time series were revised from 2005 forward. Breaks in time series between 2004 and 2005 may result.

Sources

Sources 1985 to 2024:

Direct communication with the National Statistics Office of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Mongolian Statistical Information Service, National Statistical Office, Ulaanbaatar, accessed in June 2026: www.1212.mn

Renewable energy statistics 2025, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Abu Dhabi, 2025.

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IEA. All rights reserved.

Mongolian Statistical Bulletin, December 2009, National Statistical Office, Ulaanbaatar, 2009.

Online database, Asian Development Bank, Mandaluyong, accessed in 2006: www.adb.org.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources for biofuels and waste:

Forestry Statistics, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Rome, accessed in March 2024: http://www.fao.org/faostat

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Montenegro

General notes

In the 2026 edition, Montenegro administration reported exports of diesel that are transit trades since there is not indigenous production of this product.

Data for Montenegro are available starting in 2005. Between 1990 and 2004, they are included in Serbia. Prior to 1990, they are included in Former Yugoslavia.

The drop in **electricity** consumption of *non-ferrous metals* industry in 2022 is due to the shutdown of the sole aluminium smelter industry in the country, KAP, at the end of December 2021. The last few cells stopped operating in May 2023.

In the 2023 edition, capacity data for **solar photovoltaics** for 2020 was revised due to new information becoming available.

In the 2022 edition, 2020 **electricity** *trade* data include transit of electricity, which was not considered for previous years. This led to breaks in the time series of *imports* and *exports* of electricity between 2019 and 2020.

In the 2021 edition, **lignite** calorific values from 2016 to 2018 were revised due to new information becoming available.

In the 2020 edition, the whole time series of *transformation of* **solid biofuels** were revised due to new information becoming available.

Charcoal *imports* data might include minor quantities of **charcoal** produced domestically until the year 2017.

Breaks in time series appearing in **solid biofuels** between 2010 and 2011 can be explained by a new survey carried out by Montenegro in 2013.

A survey on energy consumption in *industry* was conducted by Montenegro in 2014. Breaks in time series may therefore occur between 2004 and 2005.

Sources

Sources 2005 to 2025:

Direct communication with the Statistical Office of Montenegro (MONSTAT), Podgorica.

Joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE annual energy questionnaires.

IEA. All rights reserved.

Sources 2021:

Proposal for a decision on the Energy Balance of Montenegro for 2022, www.gov.me

IEA. All rights reserved.

Morocco

General notes

The statistical data for Morocco are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Moroccan authorities. The use of such data by the IEA are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

Data for Morocco are available starting in 1971.

Morocco joined the IEA Family as an Association country in November 2016. Morocco started filling the five Joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE questionnaires for the year 2015. This may lead to breaks in time series between 2014 and 2015.

Crude oil consumption in the *oil and gas sector* corresponds to condensates.

The breakdown of **natural gas** production by type is not available.

In the 2024 edition, revisions were made for gross and net *electricity production* from **diesel**, **fuel oil** and **petcoke** (from 1990 to 2012). This may lead to breaks in time series.

In the 2023 edition, revisions were made for *rail transport* (2021), gross and net *electricity production* and **electricity** consumption (from 2004 to 2012). This may lead to breaks in time series.

In the 2022 edition, revisions were made to disaggregate *autoproducer electricity production* from *main activity electricity production* for **wind** (2013-2019) and **fuel oil** electricity only plants (2019). Breaks in time series may occur.

In the 2019 edition, revisions in **solar thermal** *electricity production* were made for 2015 and 2016. This may lead to breaks in time series.

In the 2018 edition, revisions in **biofuels** were made for the period 2004-2014. This may lead to breaks in time series between 2003 and 2004.

Data for *autoproducer electricity* are based on an old survey. Revisions are expected in the next cycles.

The Samir-Mohammedia refinery expansion was completed in 2009, accommodating new feedstocks and additives. This may lead to breaks in time series between 2009 and 2010.

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In August 2015, *refinery* activity stopped, causing significant decreases in refined **oil products** *production* and breaks in time series between 2014, 2015, and 2016.

Sources

Sources 2015 to 2024 :

Joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE annual energy questionnaires.

Sources 1992 to 2014:

Direct communication with Ministère de l'Energie et des Mines, Direction des Mines, Rabat.

Annuaire Statistique du Maroc, Haut-Commissariat au Plan, Direction de la Statistique, Rabat, 1980, 1984, 1986 to 2011.

Electricity consumption by economic sector from direct communication with Office National de l'Electricité, Casablanca.

Sources up to 1991:

Rapport d'Activité 1992, Office National de l'Electricité, Casablanca, 1993.

Le Maroc en Chiffres 1986, Ministère du Plan, Direction de la Statistique, Rabat, 1987.

Rapport Annuel, Office National de Recherches et d'Exploitations Pétrolières, Rabat, 1984.

Rapport d'Activité du Secteur Pétrolier 1983, Ministère de l'Energie et des Mines, Direction de l'Energie, Rabat, 1984.

Rapport sur les Données Energétiques Nationales 19791981, Ministère de l'Energie et des Mines, Rabat, 1982.

Sources for biofuels and waste:

Joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE annual energy questionnaire on renewables (2015-2020).

Direct communication with Ministère de l'Energie et des Mines, Direction des Mines, Rabat.

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The United Nations Energy Statistics Database, United Nations Statistical Division, New York.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Mozambique

General notes

Data for Mozambique are available starting in 1971.

The Mozal aluminium smelter opened in 2000, leading to significant changes in trends of **electricity** *demand*.

Electricity production from **bagasse** decreased significantly in 2023 due to severe rains and floodings affecting the sugar cane production.

In the 2023 edition, the time series of **combustible renewables** were revised from 2011 due to new data available.

In the 2022 edition, new information from the Ministry of Energy became available to the IEA regarding **kerosene type jet fuel** *consumption* in Mozambique, leading to revisions of the time series between 2011 and 2019 for *international aviation bunkers* and *domestic aviation* consumption.

In the 2021 edition, the Ministry of Energy revised its energy balances for 2011 – 2018, leading to revisions of all products and flows. Breaks in time series might occur between 2010 and 2011. Data on **bitumen** *imports* and *consumption* were added for the first time.

In the 2020 edition, **petroleum coke** data is included from 2000 onwards. Due to the opening of a new pit in Moatize mine, breaks in time series may happen for coal between 2016 and 2017.

Sources

Sources 1992 to 2024:

Direct communication with Ministério dos Recursos Minerais e Energia (MIREME), Maputo.

Direct communication with the National Petroleum Institute, Maputo.

Direct communication with the African Energy Commission (AFREC), Algiers.

Annual Statistical Yearbook 1993, 1994, 1995, Eskom, Johannesburg, 1994, 1995, 1996, citing Electricidade de Mozambique, Maputo, as source.

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The United Nations Energy Statistics Database, United Nations Statistical Division, New York.

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UN Comtrade, United Nations Statistical Division, New York, 2024: http://comtrade.un.org/.

Air Transport CO2 Emissions, OECD.Stat, Paris, last access in 2025

OAG, *Origin-Destination of Commercial Flights* (database), OAG Aviation, Luton, www.oag.com/analytics/traffic-analyser.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources up to 1991:

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Sources for biofuels and waste:

Forestry Statistics, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Rome, accessed in 2024: http://www.fao.org/faostat.

Direct communication with Ministério dos Recursos Minerais e Energia (MIREME), Maputo.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Myanmar

General notes

Data for Myanmar are available starting in 1971.

Data from the Myanmar Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) are reported on a fiscal year basis, beginning on 1 April and ending on 31 March of the subsequent year. However, from 2017 onwards, electricity production is reported in calendar year, using monthly data from CSO. Statistical differences in the electricity balance can arise due to the presence of calendar year data in production and trade, and fiscal year data in demand, as well as discrepancies between annual and monthly data.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for electric vehicles in the *transport* sector, resulting in a revision of **electricity** consumption reported for that sector.

In the 2025 edition, power generation from **primary solid biofuels** and **biogases** was revised from 2000 onwards due to the new information from IRENA. Corresponding inputs to power were estimated by the IEA Secretariat. **Primary solid biofuels** *indigenous production* and demand flows were revised from 2000 onwards with estimates by the IEA secretariat. **Electricity** production and trade data between 2018 and 2021 was revised due to new information from CSO, UN Comtrade and new IEA Secretariat estimates. The **coal** balance was also revised from 2016 onwards, leading to potential breaks in the time series between 2017 and 2018, and 2021 and 2022. Quantities of imported **sub-bituminous coal** might be included in **bituminous coal** imports. Trade of oil products between 2017 and 2021 has been revised, due to new information from UN Comtrade and new estimates from the IEA Secretariat.

Please note that 2023 and 2024 energy data is mostly derived using secondary sources and IEA Secretariat estimates and can be significantly revised in future editions.

In the 2024 edition there is a break in the time series between 2021 and 2022 due to official data becoming available. This break is expected to be resolved in future editions.

In the 2021 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised 2018 figures for *indigenous production* of **natural gas** and 2017 and 2018 data for **hydropower** due to new information available from Myanmar Central Statistical Organisation.

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In the 2021 edition, the use of **renewable municipal waste** in main activity producer electricity plants in 2017 and 2018 and, consequently, electricity generation was revised by the IEA Secretariat based on data from the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). In the 2019 edition, a detailed breakdown by **coal** type data, **renewables** data and some **oil products** data became available from 2016 onwards. This might result in breaks in time series between 2015 and 2016.

In the 2018 edition, demand data for all energy products and **coal** trade data became available for 2016. This might result in breaks in time series between 2015 and 2016.

Sources

Sources 1992 to 2024:

Myanmar Statistical Information Service, Myanmar Central Statistical Organisation, Nay Pyi Taw: https://www.mmsis.gov.mm/, accessed in May 2026.

Myanmar Statistical Yearbook, Myanmar Central Statistical Organization, Nay Pyi Taw, various editions up to 2024.

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Crops and Livestock Products, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Rome, accessed in May 2026: http://www.fao.org/faostat.

Annual Report, International Civil Aviation Organization **(**ICAO), 2019, United Nations, New York.

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Statistical Yearbook, Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development, Central Statistical Organisation, Rangoon, 1995, 1996.

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The ASEAN Energy Statistics Database.

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Natural Gas in the World, Cedigaz, Paris, various editions up to 2021.

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Sectoral Energy Demand in Myanmar, UNDP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, 1992.

Selected Monthly Economic Indicators, paper no. 3, Ministry of Planning and Finance, Central Statistical Organization, Rangoon, 1989.

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Sources for biofuels and waste:

Wood data have been submitted by the Ministry of Energy, Rangoon, from 1985 to 2003.

IEA Secretariat estimates based on 1990 data from *UNDP Sixth Country Programme Union of Myanmar,* World Bank, Programme Sectoral Review of Energy, by Sousing et. al., Washington DC, 1991.

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Namibia

General notes

Data for Namibia are available starting in 1991. Prior to that, data are included in the Other non-OECD Africa region.

NamPower data are published on a fiscal year basis spanning from 1st of July Y-1 to 30th of June Y. Data for 2021 coming from NamPower correspond to 1st July 2020 to 30th June 2021. This can explain inconsistencies between data sources.

In the 2025 edition, electricity production by *main activity producers* and *autoproducers* **solar photovoltaics** plants were revised starting in 2000 based on data from the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and IEA Secretariat estimates.

In the 2024 edition, several time series have been revised thanks to new data available coming from the Ministry of Energy. Breaks in time series may occur after the introduction of these revisions. **Solid biomass** and **charcoal** time series were revised starting from 2010 creating a significant break. For **electricity**, disaggregation of the demand was added starting from 2010. **Sub-bituminous coal**, **aviation gasoline**, **jet fuel** and **gas/diesel oil** time series were revised from 2010. **Fuel oil** time series were revised from 2013. **LPG** time series were revised from 2016. **Gasoline** data were revised from 2012.

In the 2022 edition, **solar photovoltaics** (2018-2019) and **primary solid biofuels** (2019) data were revised based on new data made available by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), respectively.

Electricity *final consumption* data allocated to *not elsewhere specified - other* sectors may contain *residential* consumption of electricity.

In the 2020 edition, **primary solid biofuels** *production*, **primary solid biofuels** input to *charcoal production* and **charcoal** *production* were revised from 1991 onwards based on Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) data.

In the 2020 edition, **other vegetal matters and residues** production and use were revised from 2013 onwards based on population growth.

In the 2020 edition, **LPG** use was revised from 1996 onwards based on national data on sales and economic growth, while *imports* were revised from 2016 onwards based on the United Nations Comtrade database.

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In the 2018 edition, **charcoal** *exports* were revised from 2000 onwards based on FAO data. This may create break in time series between 1999 and 2000.

Sources

Sources 1991 to 2024:

NamPower Annual Report, Namibia Power Corporation, Windhoek, various editions up to 2023.

Solar Heat Worldwide, AEE - Institute for Sustainable Technologies, Gleisdorf, IEA Solar Heating & Cooling Programme, various editions up to 2023.

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Sources for biofuels and waste:

The United Nations Energy Statistics Database, United Nations Statistical Division, New York.

Forestry Statistics, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Rome, accessed in February 2025: http://www.fao.org/faostat.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Nepal

General notes

Data for Nepal are available starting in 1971.

Data are reported by Nepal on a fiscal year basis. Data for 2021 correspond to 1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022.

The high *electricity output – autoproducer electricity plants* from **solar photovoltaics** is due to high other off-grid solar **photovoltaics** (of which communication) reported by IRENA.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for electric vehicles in the *transport* sector, resulting in a revision of **electricity** consumption reported for that sector.

In the 2024 edition, The Nepal Oil Company did not publish its annual report prior to the release of this publication, so all oil products were estimated based on the GDP growth rate.In the 2023 edition, official energy statistics and balances from the Water and Energy Commission Secretariat (WECS) became available for years 2018, 2019 and 2020. *Supply* and *demand* data for these three years have been revised for all products. These data led to historical series revisions where possible, using estimations from the IEA Secretariat. **Solar thermal** data are now included since year 2014. In addition, **hydropower**, **solar photovoltaics** and **wind** *electricity generation* have been revised since year 2000 using WECS and IRENA data.

In the 2021 edition, trade of **bitumen** and **bituminous coal** from 2012 onwards were revised based on official customs data.

Sources

Sources up to 2024:

Direct communication with the Water and Energy Commission Secretariat (WECS), Ministry of Water Resources, Kathmandu.

Energy Sector Synopsis Report 2023, Water and Energy Commission Secretariat (WECS), Kathmandu.

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Economic Survey 2019/20, Ministry of Finance, Kathmandu.

Foreign Trade Statistics 2024/25, Department of Customs, Ministry of Finance, Kathmandu.

Annual Report, International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), 2025, United Nations, New York.

Imports and Sales of Petroleum Products, Nepal Oil Corporation Limited, Kathmandu, various editions up to 2023.

Energy Sector Synopsis Report, Water and Energy Commission Secretariat (WECS), Kathmandu, July 2010.

Renewable energy statistics 2025, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), 2025, Abu Dhabi.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources up to 1996:

The United Nations Energy Statistics Database, United Nations Statistical Division, New York.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources for biofuels and waste:

Water and Energy Commission Secretariat (WECS), Ministry of Water Resources, Kathmandu.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Nicaragua

General notes

Data for Nicaragua are available starting in 1971.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for **electricity** consumption of electric vehicles in the *road* transport sector, resulting in a revision of consumption for that sector.

In the 2021 edition, 2018 data has been revised to include information from the Ministerio de Energía y Minas, which was not available at the time of the 2020 edition's publication. This revision affects most energy products and flows.

In addition specific revisions have been made to **gasoline** consumption from 2003 and **jet fuel kerosene** supply and consumption from 2010 to utilise the ministry's energy balance information and estimates for *domestic aviation consumption* and *international aviation bunkers* have been revised from 2017. This may create a break in the time series.

The 2021 edition also includes new national data on the use of **animal waste** for the production of **biogas** in anaerobic bio-digesters. This creates a break in the time series between 2018 and 2019 for **solid biofuels**.

In the 2020 edition, data between 2005 and 2017 were revised to account for energy balance information available from the Ministerio de Energía y Minas. At the time of publication, 2018 data were not fully available. For this reason, 2018 data published in 2020 included estimates from the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE).

Sources

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Niger

General notes

Data for Niger are available starting in 1971. Data prior to 2000 were added in the 2021 edition and sourced from the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). This addition led to breaks in time series between 2000 and 2001, particularly in solid biofuels time series. In previous editions, data for this time period were included in the Other non-OECD Africa region.

In the 2026 edition, data on **electricity** *generation* from **crude oil** and **secondary oil products** is reported separately from 2017 onwards, based on SIE UEMOA data. Data for year 2024 is estimated. As a result of the use of updated data from the Système d'Informations Energétiques de l'Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest-Africaine (SIE-UEMOA) from 2017 onwards, revisions took place across multiple energy products.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for the *non-metallic minerals* sector, affecting the commodity balance for **other bituminous coal** and **electricity**. **Coke oven cokes** data is available from 2017 onwards, with significant imports starting in 2023, coinciding with the start of a cement plant. Data might be revised further in subsequent cycles.

In the 2023 edition, 2021 *electricity generation* data of **secondary oil products** are reported individually. Before 2021, individual **secondary oil products** data were not available and the total *generation* is reported under **non-specified oil products** for all years.

In the 2023 edition, 2021 **natural gas** *electricity generation* efficiency has increased from 13% to 22% resulting in a significant drop in the related electricity generation emission factor. The underlying data have been collected from and confirmed by SIE-UEMOA.

At the time of preparation of the 2021 edition, no official data were available from Niger for 2017 to 2019. As a consequence, the statistics and balances for these years have been created based on available economic indicators from UNSD and newly available energy data from the SIE-UEMOA. Data for 2017 to 2019 have been revised to reflect this new source. Electricity flows, diesel flows, crude oil production, and LPG consumption in electricity plants have also been revised for 2016.

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In the 2019 edition, the IEA Secretariat started to estimate *domestic aviation*. The revisions made to integrate this information lead to breaks in time series between 2000 and 2001.

Sources

Sources up to 2024:

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Direct communication with the Ministry of Energy and Oil, Niamey.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Nigeria

General notes

Data for Nigeria are available starting in 1971.

Nigeria is currently an IEA Association country, therefore it is included in the IEA and Accession/Association countries aggregate (IEA Family).

Data sources used by IEA Secretariat may not account for "unofficial" **oil products** *exports* to neighbouring countries.

Statistical differences may include *stocks* and unofficial *trade* flows.

Inputs of **motor gasoline** and **gas/diesel** to back-up *electricity generation*, as well as the associated **electricity** outputs, which may be substantial in Nigeria, may not be properly reported

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for **electricity** consumption of electric vehicles in the *road* transport sector, resulting in a revision of consumption for that sector.

In the 2026 edition, revisions to **natural gas** consumption in *autoproducer* and *main activity electricity* plants, as well as the associated **electricity** generation, are due to a reallocation resulting from a revised methodology used to estimate captive power generation in the cement industry.

In 2024, the Dangote refinery commenced operations and progressively ramped up production. As operational data remain limited, the reported figures may be subject to future revisions.

In the 2025 edition, the adoption of a new official source (SIE-NIGERIA) for **coal** *production*, along with the revision of activity data related to cement production, has resulted in revisions to the coal balance.

In the 2024 edition, data on **solid biofuels** consumption in the *residential* sector were revised downwards due to a new assumption about per capita consumption. This revision follows the implementation of a bottom-up methodology, providing a more accurate estimation of biofuel usage.

In the 2023 edition, **electricity** generation data from 2020 from **hydropower** and **natural gas** are taken from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). Consequently, a data break may appear between 2019 and 2020.

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In the 2022 edition, **gas/diesel oil** consumption in the *road* transport sector was re-estimated from 2018 to 2019 based on sectoral GDP growth reported by the Central Bank of Nigeria.

In the 2022 edition, **fuel oil**, **bitumen**, and **non-specified oil products** *production* was revised for 2019 based on data from the Joint Organisations Data Initiative (JODI). Consequently, **non-specified oil products** *imports* and *transfers* and **refinery feedstocks** *transfers* and transformation were revised for 2019 based on IEA Secretariat estimates and data from the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation.

In the 2019 edition, the IEA Secretariat started to estimate *domestic aviation*. The revisions made to integrate this information led to breaks in time series between 2009 and 2010.

In the 2018 edition, new information became available through the department of Petroleum Resources. Breaks in time series can be observed between 2009 and 2010 for **motor gasoline**, **jet kerosene**, **diesel**, and **fuel oil**; and between 2013 and 2014 for **lubricants**. **Electricity** *losses* have been fixed at 15% starting from 2007.

In the 2017 edition, new information became available through the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation for **natural gas liquids**. Break in time series can be observed between 2012 and 2013.

In the 2017 edition, **naphtha** data were added. Breaks in time series can be observed in **other oil products** and **naphtha** in 2003 and 2015.

In the 2015 edition, new information became available indicating that on-grid power generation has been fuelled by **natural gas** for many years. This may lead to breaks in time series between 1996 and 1997.

Sources

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Republic of North Macedonia

General notes

Data for North Macedonia are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Yugoslavia.

North Macedonia changed the methodology for reporting autoproducer **heat** consumption for *own use* in 2010, which can lead to breaks in time series between 2009 and 2010.

The refinery OKTA in North Macedonia was shut down in 2014. This may lead to breaks in time series between 2013 and 2014.

The State Statistical Office revised the energy balances from 2005 to 2014 in accordance with the survey conducted in 2014 on household energy consumption.

In the 2026 edition, the North Macedonian administration informed the IEA Secretariat that consumption of **aviation gasoline** in *non-energy use transport* has been reallocated to *energy-use*.

In the 2023 edition, **electricity** *imports* and *exports* were revised from 2019 to 2020 to include transit trade. Electricity trade prior to 2019 represents net trade values and does not include the amount in transit, leading to breaks in the time series between 2018 and 2019.

Sources

Sources 1990 to 2024:

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Joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE annual energy questionnaires.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Oman

General notes

Data for Oman are available starting in 1971.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised **LNG** consumption in *international marine bunkers* and introduced data for *domestic navigation* from 2000 onwards.

In the 2025 edition, **solar thermal** data was included for the first time to account for the Amal and Miraah solar thermal-based enhanced oil recovery projects. Data for 2013 onwards is estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on capacities of these projects.

In the 2025 edition **wind** data was included for the first time. Data is estimated by the IEA Secretariat from 2019 onwards .

In the 2025 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced **LNG** consumption in *international marine bunkers*.

The interconnected nature of the Mina-Al-Fahal and Suhar oil refineries is reflected in the **fuel oil** data, leading to breaks in time series for some products between 2007 and 2008.

The 2021 edition includes revisions to **crude oil** refinery input in 2018, revisions to **gasoline** *imports* for 2018, revisions to **kerosene** *residential* consumption across the time series and revisions to **jet fuel kerosene** allocation between *international aviation bunkers* and *domestic aviation* from 2009 onwards, in order to reflect new information available and improved estimates. In the 2020 edition, **solar photovoltaics** *production* was included from 2013 onwards, based on capacity data from the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA).

In the 2014 edition, data on **electricity** from the Authority for Electricity Regulation became available; as a result, breaks in time series between 2004 and 2005 may be observed.

In 2006, the Suhar refinery came online. Breaks in time series may be observed in **oil products** between 2005 and 2006.

Sources

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Pakistan

General notes

Data for Pakistan are available starting in 1971.

Data are reported on a fiscal year basis. Data for year Y represent the fiscal year that goes from 1st of July year Y to 30th of June year Y+1.

As Pakistan publishes **oil products** *stock changes* at an aggregated level, the IEA Secretariat estimates detailed *stock changes* by product.

Own use of **electricity** by industries with *autoproducer electricity plants* may not be captured.

For **bitumen** and **lubricants**, data for stock variations may include unreported trade or consumption.

At the time of preparation of the 2026 edition, 2024 official data for Pakistan were not available yet. 2024 data are therefore entirely estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on available secondary sources.

In the 2025 edition, electricity output from *main activity producer* and *autoproducer* **solar photovoltaics** *plants* were revised starting in 2014 based on data from the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and IEA Secretariat estimates.

In the 2021 edition, the 2018 figures of **electricity**, **non-combustible renewables**, **primary oil** and **secondary oil products**, **natural gas** and **coal** products have been revised due to 2018 Energy Yearbook of Pakistan being available.

In the 2019 edition, various improvements were made in the following areas: *oil refineries own use* of all products has been split more accurately between **fuel oil**, **LPG** and **refinery gas** to take into account official data (2010-2016); official information on **LPG** *stock changes* has been introduced (2010-2016); **LPG** consumption in *not elsewhere specified - other* sector has been revised to take into account official data (2001-2016); **motor gasoline** data has been revised to include *production* and *imports* of HOBC (High Octane Blending Component) as per official information (1996-2016); and *imports* of **LNG** have been taken into account based on official information (2014-2016).

In the 2009 edition, time series data for **natural gas** for the years 2004-2007 were revised due to the inclusion of the North-West Frontier Province data (now called

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KPK) and Pakistan Steel Mills. Breaks in time series may occur between 2003 and 2004.

Sources

Sources 1992 to 2024:

Energy Yearbook, Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources, Islamabad, various editions from 1979 to 2023.

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IEA Secretariat estimates based on 1991 data from *Household Energy Strategy Study (HESS), Islamabad,* 1991.

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Panama

General notes

Data for Panama are available starting in 1971.

International aviation bunkers figures for **kerosene type jet fuel** may include *exports*.

Imports figures for **gas/diesel oil** and **fuel oil** are calculated by excluding bunker use.

In the 2026 edition, **other bituminous coal** is no longer used in the country following the shutdown of Minera Panamá's operations in 2023. Historical revisions were also made to **electricity** generation from **other bituminous coal** in *autoproducer electricity plants*, based on a new data source. This **electricity** has been allocated to the *mining and quarrying* sector.

In the 2026 edition, **electricity** production from **solar photovoltaics** and **hydro** in *autoproducer electricity plants* was added using new values from the National Energy Balance.

In the 2026 edition, **electricity** *distribution losses* for 2024 show a significant increase, reflecting a methodological change implemented by the country.

In the 2026 edition, **biogases** were also added from 2020 onwards the availability of new data from the National Energy Balance.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates of **natural gas** used in *international marine bunkers* as of 2018.

In the 2025 edition, the IEA Secretariat estimated diesel-based **electricity** generation and **gas/diesel oil** consumption in the *fishing* and *commercial and public services,* as well as **motor gasoline** consumption in *industry* for 2023

In the 2022 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised **fuel oil** and **gas/diesel oil** *imports* and *international marine bunkers* data for 2018 and 2019 due to newly available information from Autoridad Marítima de Panamá.

In the 2021 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised **electricity** generation from **oil products** from 2010 onwards. This can lead to a break in time series between 2009 and 2010.

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In the 2021 edition, the *total final consumption* of **gas/diesel oil** in *agriculture and forestry* was reclassified as *fishing* due to newly available information from the Compendio Estadístico Energético.

In the 2020 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised Panama data from 2010 onwards based on the national energy balances from the Ministry of Economics and Finance. This might affect **electricity** *trade* and *losses*, **motor gasoline** sto*ck changes* and *road* consumption, **fuel oil** *imports* and i*nternational marine bunkers*, **other bituminous coal** *imports* and inputs to *main activity producer electricity plants.*

In the 2020 edition, the *total final consumption* of **motor gasoline** in *agriculture and forestry* was reclassified as *fishing* due to newly available information from the Compendio Estadístico Energético.

In the 2020 edition, **LPG** *imports*, *exports*, s*tock changes*, *not elsewhere specified - industry*, *not elsewhere specified - transport, residential* and *commercial and public services* from 2010 onwards were revised due to newly available data.

In the 2020 edition, the IEA Secretariat reported the use of **other bituminous coal** in *autoproducers electricity plants* as a new plant within the *mining* sector, Minera Panamá, started its operations in 2018.

In the 2020 edition, due to the beginning of commercial operations of the Costa Norte plant on 1st of September 2018, the IEA Secretariat reported **natural gas** *imports*, use by *main activity producers* and corresponding **electricity** generation in 2018, based on available information from the Compendio Estadístico Energético.

In the 2019 edition, time series for **solid biomass** data were revised based on data from the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE). Break in time series can be observed between 1999 and 2000.

From 2003 onwards, there has been no *production* of **oil products** due to refinery closure.

Sources

Sources up to 2024:

Compendio Estadístico Energético 1970-2023, Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas, Comisión de Política Energética, Panamá.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Paraguay

General notes

Data for Paraguay are available starting in 1971.

The Itaipu hydroelectric plant, operating since 1984 and located on the Paraná River (which forms the border of Brazil and Paraguay) was formed as a joint venture between Eletrobrás and the Paraguayan government.

Paraguay is ongoing harmonization efforts with the International Recommendations for Energy Statistics (IRES). This process is not yet concluded and has so far applied to 2021-2024 data only. Revisions to historical data are possible in the future. In the 2026 edition, as a result of this harmonisation, data for the years 2021-2023 have been revised. This edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced a new sectoral breakdown, including the *commercial and services* sector, as well as **electricity** *output* data from **solar photovoltaics** and estimates for electric vehicles in the *transport sector* for the period 2012-2024, resulting in a revision of **electricity** *consumption* reported for that sector.

In the 2024 edition, 2021 and 2022 data for different fuels include a breakdown of *industrial consumption*, information on *aviation and marine bunkers,* and new information on **biodiesels** and **electricity** *generation* from **bagasse**, **fuelwood** and **other biomass and residues**. This leads to a structural break in data between 2020 and 2021. However, information on **gas/diesel oil** use in *marine bunkers* and in *domestic navigation* is also available for 2020. The new **biodiesels** time series is available from 2007 onwards.

In the 2021 edition, revisions to 2018 **other kerosene** and **kerosene type jet fuel** data have been made. In addition, 2006-2009 data has been revised to reflect revisions on national energy balances. These have led to changes to **charcoal**, **gasoline**, **gas/diesel oil**, **fuel oil** and **ethanol** flows. The 2021 edition also revises **electricity** data to include small *imports* of **electricity** in 2005 and 2006.

In the 2020 edition, 2015 data on **coal** and **fuelwood** were revised, as well as 2013 data on **electricity** *demand* and 2012 data on **gas/diesel oil**, due to revision of national energy balances. Data was revised for **lubricants** from 2003, **bitumen** from 1994 and **petroleum coke** between 2013 and 2015 due to new information from Banco Central de Paraguay. This may lead to break in time series.

Paraguay's cement industry underwent a fuel switch from **fuel oil** to **petroleum coke**. The consequent increase in **petroleum coke** *imports* and use is reflected

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in the data. In the 2020 edition, *imports* data for 2014 and 2015 were revised based on new trade information.

In the 2020 edition, new information on the *industrial consumption* of **solid fuels** led to a reallocation of *industrial consumption* of **charcoal** and **anthracite** to the *iron and steel industry*. Paraguay is continuing to developing its statistical system further and additional data and sectoral disaggregation is likely to be available in the future and taken into account in future editions. At present, there is no available information on the capacity and generation of **solar** and **wind** power.

In the 2019 edition, **wood** data was revised for 2016 due to a revision of the **wood** density used by the source. This led to a break in time series between 2015 and 2016.

In the 2019 edition, new information became available on the split between *international and domestic use* of **kerosene type jet fuel** from 2005 onwards. The consequent data revision may lead in break in time series between 2004 and 2005.

In 2015, Paraguay surveyed the **charcoal** production plants. The results allowed to correct the efficiency of the process down to 49%. This change is implemented in the data from 2015 onwards and leads to a break in the time series of **wood** input to **charcoal** production plants.

From 2006 onwards, there has been no output of **oil products**, due to refinery closure.

Sources

Sources up to 2024:

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OAG (2018), Origin-Destination of Commercial Flights (database), OAG Aviation, Luton, www.oag.com/analytics/traffic-analyser.

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Peru

General notes

Data for Peru are available starting in 1971.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates of **natural gas** used in *international marine bunkers* as of 2010 and removed the equivalent quantities from the *exports* flow.

In the 2026 edition, **other bituminous coal** use in *main activity electricity plants* ceased from 2023 onwards. In addition, following confirmation from a new source, *consumption* in *not elsewhere specified - industry* has been reallocated between *iron and steel* and *non-metallic minerals*.

In the 2025 edition, refinery data was revised with newly available data. The 2020 data present high *refinery losses* due to disruption of the Northern Peruvian Oil Pipeline in that year.

In the 2024 edition, increased demand for **liquified petroleum gases** in *transport* and *other* sectors in 2023 is due to the adoption of policies encouraging *domestic uses* of **liquified petroleum gases** and an increase in fleet of **liquified petroleum gases**-powered vehicles.

The 2021 edition includes revisions to **coke oven coke** from 2012, to reclassify a proportion of this as **petroleum coke** in line with ministry-published data. There are also revisions to **diesel oil** *stock changes* from 2016 and **other non-specified secondary oil products** *production* and **natural gas liquids** *transfers* from 2010, to incorporate additional information reported in the “Balance Nacional de Energía”.

In the 2020 edition, *marine bunkers* data for 2017 and 2018 is now reported by the Ministerio de Energía y Minas, as well as 2018 *aviation bunkers*. **Electricity** *generation* data is revised from 2016 to incorporate additional information from the Anuario Estadístico de Electricidad. **Natural gas liquids** data was revised from 2004. Following information from national energy balances, *transfers* have been revised and *refinery feedstocks* data became available from 2012 onwards. Breaks in time series may occur between 2011 and 2012.

Other liquid biofuels are included in the energy balances from 2010 onwards.

Between 2015 and 2016, there is a break in time series due to a restructuring of energy balance for demand side of energy products.

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In the 2019 edition, an allocation between *domestic* and *international aviation consumption* of **kerosene type jet fuel** was estimated by the IEA Secretariat from 2010 up to 2017. This may lead break in time series between 2009 and 2010.

In the 2018 edition, **crude oil** and **natural gas liquids** figures were revised for the years 2004-2015 due to change of the methodology. This may lead to different trends compared to previous editions of this publication.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Philippines

General notes

Data for the Philippines are available starting in 1971.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for electric vehicles in the *transport sector*, resulting in a revision of **electricity** *consumption* reported for that sector.

In the 2026 edition, densities for **oil products** were updated from 2015 onwards using official sources, impacting efficiency of refineries.

In the 2023 edition, due to new available information, **coke oven coke** *consumption* in *blast furnaces (transformation)* and **blast furnace gas** *production* and *consumption* were revised to zero as well as **coke oven coke** *imports* from 1990 onwards, whereas *non-energy use* of **sub-bituminous coal** was added, from 1990 onwards.

In the 2021 edition, **electricity** *consumption* data for *industry* (1990-2011, 2016-2018), *commercial and public services*, *agriculture and fishing* sector (1990-2007) were revised as new information from the Ministry of Energy became available. Similarly, **primary solid biofuels** including **fuelwood**, **bagasse**, **charcoal** (1971-2018) and **animal waste** (1990-2009), as well as liquid biofuels including **biogasoline** and **biodiesels** (2005-2009, 2015, 2017) and **municipal waste** (2009) were revised as new information from Asia Pacific Energy Research Centre (APERC) became available.

In the 2021 edition, **other bituminous coal** and **sub-bituminous coal** data from 1990 onwards for *supply* side and input to power plants flow were revised as Ministry of Energy confirmed that only **sub-bituminous coal** is produced, traded and consumed in the Philippines.

In the 2020 edition, **electricity** *final consumption* was revised from 2016 onwards due to new information provided by the Department of Energy.

In the 2018 edition, data for 2012-2016 for **bagasse** has been revised. This may lead to breaks in time series between 2011 and 2012.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Qatar

General notes

Data for Qatar are available starting in 1971.

Crude oil *production* and *exports* data do not include field condensates.

Natural gas liquids include field condensates, propane, butane and ethane *production* from **natural gas** processing plants. **Natural gas liquids** produced from liquefied **natural gas** *production plants* and *gas-to-liquids plants* may be excluded.

Propane and butane from **natural gas** processing plants are transferred to **liquefied petroleum gas**. **Ethane** from **natural gas** processing plants is transferred to **ethane**.

Information on the use of **liquified petroleum gases** and **ethane** in the petrochemical sector is from 2005 onward. This may lead to breaks in time series for these products between 2004 and 2005.

Electricity *production* from *autoproducer electricity plants* includes *generation* by desalination plants since 1988. *Own use* of **electricity** includes use by desalination plants since a breakdown is not available. **Electricity** *consumption* in *industry* includes **electricity** *consumption* by the energy sector.

Three satellite power stations located outside of Doha are included as main **electricity** producers up to 2014. In 2015, these power stations are not reported and are likely included as part of RAF-A station as auto production.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for electric vehicles in the *transport* sector, resulting in a revision of **electricity** *consumption* reported for that sector. Additionnaly, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates of **natural gas (LNG)** used by *international marine bunkers* as of 1997 and removed the equivalent quantities from the *exports* flow.

In the 2025 edition, the IEA Secretariat added new estimates on **natural gas** *consumption* for desalination purposes allocated to *commercial and public services* for the period 1971-2023., as well as **biogas** *consumption* for *autoproducer electricity plants* generation, based on UNSD data.

In the 2024 edition, **crude oil** *production* data were revised for the period 2019-2021 using official data from Qatar Energy.

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In the 2024 edition, the IEA Secretariat estimated **electricity** *consumption* of Qatar's electric bus fleet. This is now reflected in *road* transport *final consumption* for year 2022.

In the 2023 edition, the IEA Secretariat undertook specific work to improve its estimations on Qatar *refinery output* data. This resulted in major revisions in **secondary oil products** *production* data for the period 2017-2021. Users may observe data breaks between 2016 and 2017 for these products, as a result of this methodology improvement.

In the 2023 edition, due to official data being unavailable to the IEA Secretariat, **primary** and **secondary oil products** *trade* and *demand* data were estimated.

In the 2022 edition, **natural gas liquids** *transfers* to **ethane** and **ethane** *non-energy use* were revised for the period 2011-2019, as new information from ethylene production plants became available to the IEA Secretariat.

In the 2022 edition, **natural gas** *consumption* in *iron and steel industry* data were revised for the period 2006-2019, as new information from Qatar Steel became available to the IEA Secretariat.

In the 2022 edition, **electricity** *losses* and *final consumption* were revised for year 2018, as new information from Kahramaa became available to the IEA Secretariat.

In 2010, a new **ethane** cracker began operations in Ras Laffan, Qatar, with production capacity of 1.3 million tonnes per year. Breaks in time series in **liquified petroleum gases** and **ethane** *production* can be seen between 2009 and 2010.

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Romania

General notes

Data for Romania are available starting in 1971.

Romania became IEA Accession country in April 2026 and is therefore included in IEA Family aggregates.

Romania's methodology for estimating *indigenous production* of **geothermal** energy differs from the one that IEA has adopted. Therefore, data comparisons between Romania and other countries might be misleading.

Data on quantities of **coke oven coke** *used in blast furnaces* do not correspond to the official submission of the national administration, as they have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat to ensure a carbon balance in the *blast furnace transformation*.

In the 2021 edition, net calorific values (NCVs) reported by Romania were used to convert physical data to energy units. In previous years, IEA standard NCVs were used. As a result, the time series of **primary** and **secondary oil products** in energy units were revised for varying periods between 1990 and 2018. Furthermore, the NCVs for **coal products** have been aligned to the reported ones, leading to revisions especially for the **coal** data in energy units used in power plants.

The break in time series for **geothermal** *consumption* in the *residential* sector in 2020 is due to reporting issues in Romania. **Geothermal** *consumption* in 2020 is expected to be revised in the 2024 edition.

Heat *production* from **geothermal** *autoproducer heat plants* for 2018 and 2020 are missing in the 2023 edition. **Heat** *production* values are expected to be revised in the 2024 edition.

Disaggregated **heat** *production* for preliminary 2022 data is estimated by the IEA secretariat except of **natural gas** and **residual fuel oil**.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Russian Federation

General notes

Data for the Russian Federation are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union.

For 2021 to 2024 data have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat, based on official publicly available sources.

For data prior to 2020, annual statistics are based on annual joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE questionnaires submissions received from Rosstat, the official data provider to the IEA. Data may differ from secondary sources, and discrepancies are being investigated.

In 2007, the Federal State Statistics Service introduced a new classification, the Russian Classification of Economic Activities (OKVED), oriented towards harmonization with the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community (NACE Rev.1). Data for the years prior to 2005 were submitted to the IEA Secretariat according to the Russian Classification of the Industries of the Economy (OKONKH). Therefore, breaks in time series for final consumption sectors may occur between 2004 and 2005.

Coal

Coal statistics provided by Rosstat may differ from those collected by Rosinformugol. **Blast furnace gas** values since 2012 utilise a different methodology to that of prior years (where heat from other sources than blast furnace gas had been attributed to **blast furnace gas**). Some **coal** *trade* from partners of the Customs Union has been estimated by the IEA Secretariat and additionally removed from *indigenous production* where it may be reported in data of other organisations.

Oil

In the 2025 edition, the IEA secretariat revised 2012-2022 **kerosene type jet fuel** *consumption* in international aviation and **liquified petroleum gases** *consumption* in *chemical and petrochemical industry* based on new methodologies.

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For 2020, due to data availability, sectoral demand trends have been kept uniform for a given oil product. Furthermore, *stock changes* for several **oil products** have been used as a balancing item or kept zero.

Due to the classification system (Russian Classification of Product by Economic Activities) used by the Russian administration, breaks between 2017 and 2018 occur in the time series of some products. In particular, there is a break in stocks for **other oil products** between 2017 and 2018 and an absence of data for **refinery gas**, which results in a reduction of total oil consumption in the *chemical sector* and refinery fuel use from 2018 onwards.

In the 2019 edition, **naphtha** *exports* and *non-energy use in the chemical and petrochemical* sector from 2011 to 2016 have been revised by the IEA Secretariat based on information provided by Rosstat. Prior to 2011, *domestic consumption* of **naphtha** was calculated as residual in the Russian balance and is likely to be overestimated.

Recent refinery upgrade projects have resulted in an increase in the *production* of **gasoline** and **gas/diesel oil** affecting the refinery yield spread in 2017 and onwards.

Condensate quantities reported by Rosstat are included under **natural gas liquids** rather than **crude oil**.

Kerosene type jet fuel output is confidential and estimated based on historical refinery throughput growth rate. No information on vacuum gas oil is available.

Kerosene type jet fuel *consumption* split between *international* and *domestic aviation* is unknown so *consumption* is equally split between the two flows.

Liquified petroleum gases refinery output may include output from gas separation plants.

Information on *international marine bunkers consumption* is submitted from 2010 with high fluctuation in time series.

From 2017, data for **gas/diesel oil** deliveries to *international marine bunkers* was estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

2018 and 2019 data for *non-energy use* of **liquified petroleum gases** and **white spirit** in the *chemical and petrochemical* sector were estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

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2019 data for output and consumption of **naphtha** in the *chemical and petrochemical* sector were estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

2018 and 2019 data for **gas/diesel oil**, **fuel oil** and **white spirit** output were estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

2018 and 2019 data for *exports* of **gas/diesel oil**, **fuel oil** and **other oil products** were estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

2019 data for output of **other oil products** were estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

Restrictions on refuelling of international vessels in Russian ports were lifted in December 2016 as a result *consumption* of **oil products** in *navigation* increased in 2017.

Interproduct transfers of **kerosene type jet fuel** to **gas/diesel oil** represent quantities blended with marine diesel to improve the cold flow properties of artic marine diesel.

Natural gas

In the 2026 edition, *international marine bunkers* figures for **LNG** were estimated by the IEA Secretariat from 2010 onwards. These values were subtracted from *exports*, as these quantities are used by the vessels, and therefore are not in fact exported.

In the 2021 edition, the Russian Federation revised 2018 **natural gas** *stocks* levels, leading to revised figures for 2018 *statistical differences* and *total energy supply*.

In the 2017 edition, the Russian Federation revised **natural gas** data back to 2013.

From 2009, all data concerning **LNG** *trade* and **LNG** *production* have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

Oil and gas extraction includes **natural gas** consumed by *oil refineries*.

Biofuels and waste

Starting in the 2025 edition, *trade* data for **wood pellets** and **charcoal** have been estimated for 2023 and 2024, due to data unavailability.

Charcoal data are reported with **primary solid biofuels** from 2010 to 2014.

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From 2015 onwards, *indigenous production* and input to **charcoal** *production plants* for **primary solid biofuels** are estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

The **geothermal** input to *main activity producer electricity plants* was estimated by the IEA Secretariat for 2013 and 2014.

Electricity and heat

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates of **electricity** consumption in the *road* transport sector.

For 2020 onward, due to data availability for a given fuel, the ratio of **electricity** output by plant type has been held at 2019 values. Similarly, the efficiencies of most combustible fuel plants have been kept at 2019 levels.

In 2017, the Russian administration transitioned to a new classification system (the new Russian National Classifier of Types of Economic Activity). As a result, some breaks in series may occur between 2016 and 2017.

Data for electric boilers may include **heat** pumps, as disaggregated data for **heat** pumps are not collected by Rosstat.

The split between *main activity producer* and *autoproducer plants*, and *electricity only* and *CHP plants* is as provided by Rosstat. This deviates significantly from the definitions used by the IEA.

For 2018, the decrease in **heat** *consumption* in the *machinery* sector is due to reduced economic activity in that sector.

The decrease in **heat** output from **gas/diesel oil** in *autoproducer CHP plants* from 2016 onwards is due to fuel switching to **natural gas**.

The 2015 data show a substantial drop in **heat** *production* of *autoproducer plants* fuelled by **natural gas**. These figures have been confirmed by the Russian authorities.

The 2013 data show a substantial drop in the efficiency of *autoproducer heat plants* fuelled by **natural gas** as well as a decrease in *production* and *consumption* of **heat**. These figures have been confirmed by the Russian authorities.

Heat from other sources is produced from recovered **waste heat**.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources for biofuels and waste:

The Federal State Statistics Service.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Rwanda

General notes

Rwanda data are available from 1971 onwards.

Prior to 2000, all data are based on the United Nations Statistics Division data and IEA Secretariat estimates. Breaks in time series appear in UNSD data.

Trade of **bituminous coal** is based on the United Nations *trade* data. **Peat** *production* is estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on Energy Planning Department data.

In the 2022 edition, **electricity** *generation*, *trade* and *demand* data were provided by the Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority (RURA) for years 2019 and 2020. **Electricity** *generation* from regionally shared **hydropower** plants is now reported in **hydropower** *main activity producer electricity plants* for years 2019 and 2020, while it is reported in **electricity** *imports* until 2018. Data up to 2018 are estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on UNSD data and data provided by the Energy Planning Department, and have been revised by the IEA Secretariat.

In the 2022 edition, the IEA Secretariat received the Rwanda Household Survey 2019/2020 published by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR). This survey provides information on *residential*, *commercial and public services* and *industrial consumption* of **biofuels** for year 2020. Therefore, the published 2020 data on **biofuels** *demand* is based on this source, and the time series has been revised according to current information. **Biofuels** *production* data is still estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

The break observed in **charcoal** *production* and **fuelwood** input to **charcoal** *production* plants time series between 1997 and 1998 is due to a break included in data from the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

In the 2022 edition, **oil products** *trade* and *demand* data in Rwanda for years 2019 and 2020 were provided by Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority (RURA). From 2000 to 2009, **oil products** data are mainly extracted from the African Energy Commission (AFREC) database. Between 2010 and 2015, most of **oil** data come from the Energy Planning Department. More recent data have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on population, economic developments or AFREC trends.

In the 2022 edition, **natural gas** data for years 2019 and 2020 are estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on RURA data regarding **electricity** *generation* in

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natural gas power plants. Data up to 2018 are estimated by the IEA Secretariat using RURA, UNSD and Energy Planning Department data.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Saudi Arabia

General notes

Data for Saudi Arabia are available starting in 1971.

In the 2026 edition, data for **other bituminous coal** and **lignite** *imports* and *exports* from 2021 onwards have been added based on a new data source from the General Authority for Statistics. All available supply is allocated to *not elsewhere specified - industry*.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for electric vehicles in the *road* and the use of **gas/diesel oil** in the *rail*, resulting in a revision for that sector.

Crude oil *production* and *exports* data do not include field condensate. Field condensate quantities are included with **natural gas liquids**.

Data for **crude oil** *production* include 50% of the output of the Neutral Zone, shared with Kuwait. Similarly, **crude oil** *production* includes 50% of the output of the Abu Safa field shared with Bahrain.

Natural gas *consumption* for *oil and gas extraction* may include quantities used in *oil refineries*.

In the 2024 and 2025 editions, the 2022 and 2023 annual report from the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency were not available. As a consequence, **oil products** *refinery production* for 2022 and 2023 has been mostly estimated based on secondary sources.

In the 2025 edition, 2022 *demand* flows of **gas/diesel oil**, **motor gasoline** and **fuel oil** were revised based on newly available data.

From the 2022 edition, fuels' consumption for **electricity** *generation* for 2020, 2021 and 2022 was estimated by the IEA Secretariat because national sources did not publish such statistics.

In the 2024 edition, **liquified petroleum gases** *exports* and *non-energy* use time series were revised from 2000 onwards due to newly available information.

In the 2023 edition, **fuel oil** *consumption* in *industry* for 2020 was revised due to newly available information.

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In the 2022 edition, *exports* and *non-energy* use data for **liquified petroleum gases** and **naphtha** have been revised from 2000 onwards due to new available information. This might lead to breaks in both the time series between 1999 and 2000.

In the 2022 edition, **bitumen** *production* and *imports* data were revised from 1995 onwards to reflect official data more accurately. Similarly, **crude oil** *consumption* in *not elsewhere specified - industry* was revised from 2017 onwards.

In the 2021 edition, data on **fuel oil** input to **electricity** *production* have been revised between 2012 and 2019 in light of new information on power generation.

In the 2020 edition, data on **electricity** as well as multiple products related to **electricity** *generation* (**natural gas**, **crude oil**, **gas/diesel oil**, **fuel oil**) were revised from 2012 onwards due to newly available information. This might lead to breaks in time series between 2011 and 2012.

In the 2020 edition, **crude oil** and **motor gasoline** *stock changes* have been revised due to a change in methodology.

In the 2020 edition, new data became available, modifying the estimation of **natural gas** *consumption* as feedstock in ammonia and methanol manufacture from 2005 onwards. This may lead to breaks in the time series between 2004 and 2005.

In the 2015 edition, new data became available, allowing the estimation of **natural gas** *consumption* as a feedstock in ammonia and methanol manufacture from 1990 to 2013. The remaining **natural gas** *consumption* has been allocated to the *not elsewhere specified - industry* sector. Breaks in time series may occur between 1989 and 1990 for this reason.

Electricity *production* from *autoproducer electricity plants* includes generation by desalination plants since 1979.

Electricity end use specific to the *agriculture and forestry* sector has not been reported since 2015.

New Yasref refinery in Yanbu came online in 2015 with 400 kbd refining capacity. Breaks in time series for *energy industry own use* of **oil products** and *refinery outputs* of **gas/diesel oil** may be observed between 2014 and 2015.

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Forestry Statistics, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Rome, 2000.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Senegal

General notes

Data for Senegal are available starting in 1971.

In the 2026 edition, there is a large increase in **natural gas** *production* in 2025 and *exports* of **natural gas** from Senegal are introduced in 2025, reflecting the commissioning of the Greater Tortue Ahmeyim (GTA) **LNG** project.

In the 2021 edition, previously reported **hydropower** *production* was revised for *imports* from 2009 onwards, as the dam is not located within the borders of the country.

In addition, in the 2021 edition, the **electricity** *output* was split per **oil product** from 2017 onwards thanks to new information available. Thanks to improvements in the data collection system, the *final consumption* of **electricity** is monitored more accurately in 2019. This may lead in breaks in time series between 2018 and 2019.

In the 2021 edition, quantities of **gas/diesel oil** used to start ignite the power plants were reported for the first time, related to the 2019 **gas/diesel oil** *consumption*.

In the 2020 edition, data for 2017 have been revised based on new data received from the Ministère de l'Energie, du Petrole et des Mines.

In the 2018 edition, data for 2014 and 2015 are revised based on information received from the Ministère de l'Energie, du Petrole et des Mines.

In the 2014 edition, the time series for **primary solid biofuels** were revised from 2009 onwards based on newly available information. Breaks in time series may occur between 2008 and 2009.

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Direct communication with Ministère de l'Energie, du Petrole et des Mines, Dakar.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Serbia

General notes

Data for Serbia are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Yugoslavia.

Serbia energy data include Montenegro until 2004 and Kosovo until 1999. Breaks in time series for **oil products** and **natural gas** may appear between 2006 and 2007 due to newly available data for 2007.

Heat *production* from *autoproducers* includes all **heat** produced but for **biogases**, **industrial wastes** and **municipal wastes** (renewable and not) where the amounts of **heat** autoconsumed are reported directly in the *final consumption* of these energy products, in accordance with international recommendations for energy statistics.

In the 2026 edition, the significant increases in 2024 in inputs for **electricity** and **heat** *production* from **industrial waste** and **municipal waste** (renewable and non-renewable) in *autorproducer CHP plants* are due to the addition of a new large-scale facility for industrial waste, as well as the municipal waste facility's transition from limited testing in 2023 to full-scale operation in 2024.

In the 2024 edition, **primary solid biofuels** *consumption* in *main activity producer CHP plants* and, consequently, its **heat** *production* for the years from 2019 to 2021 were reallocated to *main activity producer heat plants* due to new available information.

In the 2024 edition, preliminary data for 2023 **coke oven coke** were fully estimated due to a low due to extremely low blast furnace efficiency. In the 2022 edition, the **lignite** input to *autoproducer heat plants* and the **lignite** *own use* in **BKB/peat briquettes** plants time series have been revised from 2014 to 2019, due to new information provided by the Ministry of Mining and Energy and the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia.

In the 2022 edition, the large increase observed in **primary solid biofuels** *final consumption* in the *residential* sector for year 2020 is due to a specific survey carried out under the authority of the Ministry of Mining and Energy, concerning only year 2020. This creates a break in-series with historic data.

In the 2021 edition, the time series for **gas/diesel oil** *consumption* from 2016, **lignite** input into power plants from 2014, and inputs into blast furnaces from 2017 have been revised due to new information and improved methodologies.

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Sources

Sources 1990 to 2025:

Direct communication with the Ministry of Mining and Energy, Belgrade.

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Direct communication with the Ministry of Mining and Energy, Belgrade.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Singapore

General notes

Data for Singapore are available starting in 1971.

Singapore joined the IEA as an Association country in October 2016.

Due to confidentiality requirements, part of *supply* and *demand* flows for **oil products** are not reported, resulting in a large *statistical differences* since 2003.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced data from the Maritime and Ports Authority for **natural gas** in *international marine bunkers* from 2017 onwards. As these quantities do not enter the domestic gas network, they have also been added to the reported *imports* for **natural gas** for the corresponding years to ensure that the domestic **natural gas** *supply* remains unaffected.

At the time of publication of the 2026 edition, refinery input and output figures for 2024 were not available and they have therefore been estimated by the IEA Secretariat. These values may differ significantly from actual figures published later in Singapore's official sources. The 2023 refinery input and output became available, leading to revisions of the numbers published in the 2025 edition.

In the 2022 edition, the 2006-2019 **electricity** in *road* transport data were revised to take into account estimated consumption of electric vehicles (EVs).

From 2009, Singapore publishes split of refinery output between light, middle and heavy distillates and residuum (**residual fuel oil**) only. Further breakdown between products is estimated by the IEA Secretariat. Singapore aggregates petrochemical and refinery consumption. The split between refining and petrochemical consumption is estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

Refinery input is broken down between **crude oil** and **refinery feedstocks**. Split of feedstocks by product is not provided by Singapore but are estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

Other data remain aggregated due to lack of data availability. **Electricity** *consumption* in the *industry* sector from 2005 includes **electricity** *consumption* by *oil refineries*. **Electricity** *consumption* in *transport* includes all **electricity** *consumption* at airport terminals. **Municipal waste** *production* and *consumption* may include **biogas**.

Refinery gas *production* and *consumption* may include syngas produced by the petrochemical sector.

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Due to Singapore's large *trade* volume in comparison to its *final consumption*, slight misalignment of *trade* figures can have a significant impact on the energy balance of Singapore. The IEA Secretariat has adjusted total *imports* of **gas/diesel oil** from 2009 onwards to match demand.

A **coal**-fired power plant started operations in 2013. This might lead to breaks in time series between 2012 and 2013.

Sources

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The United Nations Energy Statistics Database, United Nations Statistical Division, New York.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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South Africa

General notes

Data for South Africa are available starting in 1971.

South Africa became an IEA Association country in November 2018.

Data may be revised from Y-2 to Y to reflect the Y-2 and Y-1 energy balances published by the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy as they become available.

Coal

Outputs from *gas-to-liquids* and *coal-to-liquids plants* are presented in the *transfers* flow.

Coking coal, **coke oven coke**, **coke oven gas** and **blast furnace gas** *production* and *consumption* are estimated using reported crude steel production figures.

For the 2019 edition, the estimation methodology was changed for **gas works**, which may lead to break in time series between 2009 and 2010. The IEA Secretariat uses the industrial activity data reported by the World Steel Association to estimate the *consumption* of the *industry* sector.

In the 2017 edition, new information became available which allowed the separation of *non-energy use* of **coal** in coal-to-liquids (CTL) plants from the **coal** used for energy purposes in these same plants. Non-energy conversion efficiencies for CTL plants in South Africa are assumed to be 60% in physical units. Due to specific calorific values used for this specific process, the efficiency is 73% in our energy balance format. This methodology may lead to breaks in time series between 2010 and 2011 for these products and flows.

In the 2013 edition, breaks in time series may occur for **anthracite** and **coking coal** between 2009 and 2010 as new information became available. Prior to 2010, **coking coal** data may include **anthracite**.

Oil

In the 2023 edition, the split of **oil** *consumption* between *domestic* and *international aviation* was revised from 2013 onwards based on new information.

In 2020 and 2021, **oil** *production* declined due to shutdowns at several refineries.

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In the 2021 edition, the 2016-2019 inputs to refineries and outputs of refined oil products for were revised to avoid refinery gains in energy terms. This may result in high statistical difference for **crude oil** data.

In the 2019 edition, new information became available that led to changes in the split of **kerosene type jet fuel** *consumption* in *domestic aviation* and *international bunker*. Breaks in time series may occur between 2008 and 2009.

New information became available in 2015 on refinery output of **lubricants**. Data have been revised from 1998. This may lead to breaks in time series between 1997 and 1998. Reported quantities of synthetic fuels output may not include quantities from PetroSA.

Natural gas

In 2021, **natural gas** *production* declined as **natural gas** field feeding the Mossel Bay GTL plant neared end-of-life.

In the 2014 edition, new information became available on consumption of **natural gas** in the *industrial* sector. Breaks in time series may occur between 2009 and 2010.

Biofuels and waste

In the 2025 edition, the time series of **other liquid biofuels** was revised starting in 1971 using estimates from the IEA Secretariat. The purpose is to better capture the bioenergy input in the paper, *pulp and printing* industry. In the 2025 edition, the time series of **primary solid biofuels** and **biogases** were added, using estimates from the IEA Secretariat. The purpose is to better capture the **electricity** *generated* from these products.

In the 2024 edition, the time series of **charcoal** and **primary solid biofuels** were revised starting in 2000 using estimates from the IEA Secretariat. *Production*, *transformation*, and *consumption* estimates were revised accordingly. Breaks in time series may occur between 1999 and 2000.

In the 2022 edition, the estimation methodology of **primary solid biofuels** was changed to utilize data from the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). Breaks in time series may occur between 1998 and 1999.

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Electricity and Heat

In the 2025 edition, the time series of **electricity** *production* from **nuclear**, **hydro**, **pumped hydro**, **solar thermal**, **solar photovoltaics**, **wind**, **biomass**, **biogases**, **coal**, **gas**/**diesel oil** were revised using the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) data.

Before 2021, **nuclear** and **hydro electricity** *generation* data are reported on a fiscal year basis, beginning on the 1st of April Y and ending on the 31st of March Y+1.

In the 2024 edition, **electricity** *generation* from **oil** and **refinery gas** was revised to align it with the Electricity Supply Commission (ESKOM) reporting.

Sources

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South African Energy Statistics 1950-1989, No. 1, National Energy Council, Pretoria, 1989.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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South Sudan

General notes

Data for South Sudan are available from 2012. Prior to 2012, they are included in Sudan.

In the 2026 edition, multiple flows and products were revised with new data from the African Energy Commission (AFREC). Data for 2024 has been estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

In the 2022 edition, multiple products and flows were revised for 2018 based on new data provided by AFREC.

In the 2021 edition, revisions to source data from 2016-2018 have resulted in changes to several products, including **crude oil**, **solar photovoltaics**, **electricity**, **liquified petroleum gases**, **gas/diesel oil**, and **kerosene type jet fuel**.

In the 2018 edition, revisions in 2015 data are due to new information available through the AFREC questionnaire.

Crude oil *production* and *exports* were halted for most of 2012, and only continued in April 2013. Both *production* and *exports* have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat for 2014.

Sources

Sources 2012 to 2024:

Africa Energy Database, African Energy Commission, Algiers, accessed in June 2026: https://au-afrec.org/en/energy-browser.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Former Soviet Union

General notes

Data for the Former Soviet Union (FSU) are available starting in 1971 up to 1989.

Data for individual countries of the FSU are available starting in 1990, and most of the information related to years 1990 and 1991 was estimated by the IEA Secretariat. Because of large breaks in reporting occurring in the early 1990's, breaks in time series may occur in 1990 for all regional totals.

Coal *production* statistics refer to unwashed and unscreened **coal** up to 1990. IEA **coal** statistics normally refer to **coal** after washing and screening for the removal of inorganic matter. Also, see notes under "Classification of Fuel Uses" and "Heat", in section on Notes on data quality.

The commodity balances presented for the FSU include IEA Secretariat estimates of fuel consumption in the main categories of transformation. These estimates are based on secondary sources and on isolated references in FSU literature.

In older editions of this publication, intra-FSU trade was excluded.

Sources

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Yearbook on Foreign Trade, Ministry of Foreign Trade, Moscow, 1986.

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Sri Lanka

General notes

Data for Sri Lanka are available starting in 1971.

In the 2026 edition, 2022-2024 data were taken from official reports published by the Ministry of Energy and the Ceylon Electric Board, leading to revisions for years 2022 and 2023.

Refinery losses may include *own use* of **refinery fuel**.

Breaks in time series may occur between 1999 and 2000 due to newly available energy balances provided by the Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority in 2009.

Stock changes may include statistical difference for several **secondary oil products**.

In the 2023 edition, data from 2017 onwards were revised as new information became available from Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority.

In the 2022 edition, data from 2011 onwards were revised as new information became available from Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority.

In the 2021 edition, *final consumption* data for **fuelwood** in *residential* and *commercial and public services* was estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

Sources

Sources 1992 to 2024:

Direct communication with the Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority, Colombo.

Sri Lanka Energy Balances 2000-2021, Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority, Colombo.

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Energy Conservation Fund and Ceylon Electricity Board, Battaramulla.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Sudan

General notes

Data for Sudan are available starting in 1971. South Sudan became an independent country on 9 July 2011. From 2012 onwards, data for South Sudan are reported separately and therefore, breaks in the Sudan time series may occur between 2011 and 2012.

Conflict in Sudan, starting in April 2023, split the energy infrastructure between groups and led to volatile trends in production and consumption of energy. Refining activity stopped mid-2023. In the 2025 edition, new information from the Arab Union of Electricity (AUPTDE) and the African Energy Commission (AFREC) led to revisions to **electricity** and **oil products** between 2018 and 2022. There is significant uncertainty in estimates of energy supply and demand in 2023 and 2024, with both 2023 and 2024 almost entirely estimated by the IEA Secretariat. **Oil products** *imports* in 2023 were interpolated from 2022 and 2024 data published by the Central Bank of Sudan where available.

At the time of publication of the 2024 edition, only data for some **oil products** *imports* were available for 2022 from official sources. Therefore, most 2022 data is estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

The IEA Secretariat could not obtain official balances from Sudan for data after 2012. In the 2022 edition, data from the Joint Organisations Data Initiative (JODI) Oil World database replaced **oil products** estimates when available for 2013 to 2018. In the 2023 edition, data from the Central Bank of Sudan replaced **oil** *supply* estimates when available for 2018 to 2021. If not covered by these sources, most **oil products** data are estimated based on the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) data, while some flows such as **other kerosene** *consumption* and **gas/diesel oil** *exports* and *international marine bunkers* have been estimated based on macroeconomic indicators.

In the 2025 edition, **electricity** *output* from *main activity producer* and *autoproducer* **solar photovoltaics** plants were added starting in 2013 based on data from the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and IEA Secretariat estimates.

In the 2023 edition, **electricity** *output* and *consumption* data were revised to be consistent with data published by the Central Bank of Sudan for 2014 to 2020. For 2018 to 2020, **crude oil**, **gas/diesel oil**, and **fuel oil** input to *main activity producer electricity plants* were re-estimated by the IEA Secretariat. Before these periods,

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electricity data are estimated based on AUPTDE data, when available. In the 2021 edition, 2018 **kerosene type jet fuel** flows were revised to reflect data made available by OAG. Breaks in time series may occur between 2017/2018. Revisions were also made to **lubricants** *consumption* (1999-2005).

In the 2019 edition, due to revisions in the OAPEC data for **oil products**, breaks in time series might occurs from 2014 onward.

In the 2016 edition, new information on refinery activity became available. Breaks in time series for oil products can be seen between 2015 and 2016.

In the 2015 edition, the Kosti power plant began operation in Sudan, with 500 MW capacity. The plant uses **crude oil** for fuel, and break in time series can be seen for **crude oil** *imports* and input into *main activity producer electricity plants* in 2015.

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Suriname

General notes

Data for Suriname are available starting in 2000. Prior to 2000, data for Suriname are included in the “Other non-OECD Americas” region.

In the 2021 edition, new information became available on **crude oil** *refinery input* and *transfers*, which led to revisions to these flows from 2016 onwards. There have also been revisions to both **gasoline** and **diesel oil** *consumption* flows from 2016 onwards based on new information. These changes may result in breaks in the time series.

In the 2020 edition, new information became available on **electricity** *generation* and *consumption*, as well as *trade* of **oil products**. This leads to revisions in **electricity** *generation* since 2011, **electricity** *consumption* since 2013 and *trade* of **oil products** since 2010. Breaks in time series may therefore occur in the time series.

In the 2019 edition, new information became available on the expansion of the refinery at Tout Lui Faut and the resulting increase in **gas/diesel oil** and **gasoline** *production*. The IEA Secretariat consequently revised 2015 and 2016 data. The change of data sources may cause break in time series and increased statistical difference.

The production of aluminium in Suriname stopped in 2015. However, this does not lead to a significant drop in **electricity** *consumption* in the *industrial sector* due to the opening of a new gold mine. The gold mining sector consumes a significant amount of the **electricity** produced in Suriname.

The **electricity** *output* from Afobaka dam is included in *autoproducer electricity plants generation* up to 2015 and in *main activity producer electricity plants* from 2016 onwards, reflecting that it no longer related to another economic activity.

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Syrian Arab Republic

General notes

Data for the Syrian Arab Republic are available starting in 1971.

Imports of **crude oil** and **secondary oil products** may include informal *imports*.

Due to the conflict in Syria between 2011 and 2024, no official government data sources were available since 2012.

Electricity *losses* may include **electricity** theft.

In the 2026 edition, data for 2023 **crude oil**, **natural gas liquids** and **oil products** was revised based on new information from the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC). **Electricity** data was also revised from 2022 onwards based on new information from various news reports, analysis and IEA Secretariat estimates.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for **gas/diesel oil** in *rail* for years 1995-2013, resulting in a revision for the *transport* sector.

In the 2025 edition, data for 2011 onwards are primarily based on secondary sources, media reports and IEA Secretariat estimates. **Electricity** *demand* has been revised between 2011 and 2018 following the Arab Union of Electricity (AUPTDE) data and the IEA Secretariat estimates, and **electricity** *generation* from **natural gas** and **oil products** has been revised from 2018 and 2012 onwards respectively. **Crude oil** input to *refineries* and *production* of **oil products** has been revised from 2011 onwards, based on OAPEC data and IEA Secretariat estimates. **Coal** data has been revised from 2010 onwards with trade data from UN Comtrade, as well as **electricity** *trade* from 2019 onwards. Data revisions in the 2025 edition led to significantly lower refinery production from 2021 onwards. In the 2025 edition, **electricity** *output* from **solar photovoltaics** *autoproducer plants* was revised starting in 2017 based on data from the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and IEA Secretariat estimates.

In the 2021 edition, the *import* of **crude oil** as well as *production* and *trade* of **liquified petroleum gases**, **motor gasoline**, **naphtha**, **kerosene type jet fuel**, **other kerosene**, **gas/diesel oil**, **fuel oil** and **other non-specified oil products** for 2018 were revised using newly available information from OAPEC.

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In the 2021 edition, **electricity** *distribution losses* from 2009 onwards and *total final consumption* from 2011 onwards were revised due to a methodological change.

In the 2021 edition, **solid biofuels** data from 1971 onwards were revised using the Food and Agriculgure Organisation (FAO) data. This leads to break in time series between 1997 and 1998.

In the 2020 edition, the *total final consumption* of **liquified petroleum gases**, **motor gasoline**, **naphtha**, **kerosene type jet fuel**, **other kerosene**, **gas/diesel oil**, **fuel oil** and **other non-specified oil products** in 2016 and 2017 was revised due to new information from OAPEC.

In the 2019 edition, **oil products** *consumption* was revised from 2013 onwards based on information from OAPEC.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Chinese Taipei

General notes

Data for Chinese Taipei are available starting in 1971.

In the 2026 edition, the Energy Administration, Ministry of Economic Affairs implemented revisions back to 2018 to energy supply and demand data for several products and flows, with revisions applied retroactively to 2018. Note, that **refinery feedstocks** include data on non-refinery waste gases. Data were also revised for the period 1990 to 2017 based on a new balance format published by the Energy Administration. Adjustments to calorific values, effective from the 2024 data, were introduced. As such, breaks in the time series may occur.

In the 2025 edition, part of 2023 data for power production from **solid biomass** were reported by the country under **electricity** *only autoproducer plants*. Until 2022, all **electricity** *production* from **solid biomass** was reported under *autoproducer CHP plants*. This new classification creates a break in series for **solid biomass** inputs into **electricity** *generation* and **solid biomass** *consumption* in *paper, pulp and printing industry*.

Refinery gains observed across the time series are due to the fact that backflows of **liquified petroleum gases**, **fuel oil** and **motor gasoline** are not accurately reported. The Bureau of Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs asked the IEA Secretariat to reflect the data as it is currently reported until it is able to align its reporting with international recommendations. In the 2025 edition, *backflows to refineries* are reported for 2023.

In the 2025 edition, 2023 **electricity** *generation* data *from cogeneration plants* using refinery gas were estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

In the 2023 edition, the IEA Secretariat integrated revisions submitted by the Bureau of Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs, for 1982-2020. The revisions affect all products and years, as well as calorific values and densities.

In the 2021 edition, the IEA Secretariat integrated revisions submitted by the Bureau of Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs, for 1982-2018. The revisions affect all products and years, as well as calorific values and densities.

In the 2021 edition, the IEA Secretariat continued working with the Bureau of Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs, to align methodologies and conversion factors. As a consequence, the reporting of **additives** for the whole time series was revised.

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In the 2021 edition, the Bureau of Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs also reported for the first time use of **coke oven gas** in the *chemical and petrochemical sector.* Their work on **coke oven gas** also resulted in a revision of its calorific values between 2005 and 2018.

In the 2020 edition, data for the period 2005-2017 were modified based on revisions by the Bureau of Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs. This leads to breaks in time series between 2004 and 2005, specifically in the power sector where the split between *autoproducers and main activity producer plants* was made available. Revisions also affect **crude oil input** and **additives** in order to reflect the refinery sector more accurately.

In the 2018 edition, data were revised for the period 2002-2015 based on new balances submitted by the Bureau of Energy and changes in methodology. Breaks in time series might occur. Breaks in time series may also occur between 2010 and 2011 as more detailed information became available for **refinery feedstocks** and **oil products**.

In the 2012 edition, data for the period 1982-2009 were revised based on new balances submitted by the Bureau of Energy. Breaks in time series may occur between 1981 and 1982.

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Tajikistan

General notes

Data for Tajikistan are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat estimated the commodity and energy balance of Tajikistan based on data available in the 2025 edition of the Tajikistan Statistical Yearbook published by Tajstat.

Electricity *demand* in *road transport* was included for the first time from 2023 onwards. **Natural gas** *production* and *imports* were revised following the incorporation of new data for 2023.

In the 2025 edition, **electricity** and **heat** *production* of **other bituminous coal** *autoproducer CHP plants* as well as **electricity** *production* of **other bituminous coal** *main CHP plants* for 2021 to 2023 was estimated by the IEA secretariat. The IEA Secretariat also estimated *net* **electricity** *production* of **hydropower** from *main activity electricity plants* from 2021 and 2023 as well as *net* **heat** and **electricity** *production* of combustible fuel plants up to 2023. Those estimations are based on the data available in the Tajikistan's Statistical Yearbook 2024 published by Tajstat.

In the 2022 edition, due to new information received by the statistics office, **crude oil** *production*, **bitumen** *imports* and **electricity** *generation* by *main activity producer CHP plants* using **natural gas** were revised for 2019 as well as the net calorific value of **other bituminous coal** for all flows from 2016 onwards.

In the 2020 and 2021 edition, a portion of **crude oil** *imports* and **crude oil** *production*, respectively, were estimated by the IEA Secretariat to avoid refinery gains. This may lead to breaks in the time series between 2017 and 2018 and between 2018 and 2019.

In the 2019 edition, new information on **coal products** became available to the statistics office for 2016. This may lead to breaks in time series between 2015 and 2016.

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Tanzania

General notes

Data for Tanzania are available starting in 1971.

Liquified petroleum gases data are reported on a fiscal year basis from 2012 to 2017. In the 2023 edition, **liquified petroleum gases** data were revised to reflect the calendar year data reported by the Ministry of Finance starting from 2018.

In 2026, the 2024 energy balance published by the National Bureau of Statistics Tanzania for the first time provides sectoral details for *consumption* of **electricity** in *industry*. The IEA Secretariat will reconcile this new data with the balance IEA currently publishes over the coming editions. This will lead to extensive time series revisions of multiple flows in *total final consumption* for **electricity**.

The large increase in **electricity** *output* from **hydropower** plants in 2024 is a result of the Julius Nyerere Hydropower Station commencing operations in early 2024.

In the 2025 edition, statistics for Tanzania were revised to better align with the 2022 energy balance published by the National Bureau of Statistics Tanzania. Revised energy products and flows include: **other bituminous coal** *production* and *consumption* (2022), **natural gas** *supply*, *demand* and **electricity** *output* (2020-2022), **diesel/gas oil** *demand* and **electricity** *output* (2019-2022). Revisions from 2019 to 2021 are IEA Secretariat estimates based on the 2022 national energy balance.

In the 2025 edition, **primary solid biofuels** *consumption* in the *paper, pulp and print* sector was included in *industrial consumption* for the first time based on IEA Secretariat estimates (1987-2023).

In the 2025 edition, **kerosene type jet fuel** data for *international aviation bunkers* and *domestic aviation* were revised from 2019 to 2022 based on updates to the OECD Air Transport CO2 Emissions dataset.

In the 2024 edition, **coal** *exports* (2020-2021), **electricity** *losses* (2016-2019), and **lubricants** (2021-2022) were revised to align with data published by the Ministry of Finance, National Bureau of Statistics, and Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA), respectively.

In the 2024 edition, **natural gas** *consumption* by industrial sub-sector was revised for 2020-2021. Consumption that was previously allocated to *not elsewhere specified - industry* due to lack of detailed information was reallocated to the

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relevant industrial sub-sectors based on data published by EWURA. Before 2020, all industrial **natural gas** *consumption* remains under *not elsewhere specified - industry*, creating a time series break between 2019 and 2020.

In the 2023 edition, **natural gas** data were revised from 2014 to better align with values reported by the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Tanzania. Affected flows include: *production*, input to electricity plants, *not elsewhere specified - industry*, and **electricity** *output* from **electricity** plants. **Electricity** *output* from **electricity** plants consuming **gas/diesel oil** and **fuel oil** were also revised.

In the 2023 edition, **motor gasoline**, **gas/diesel oil**, **kerosene type jet fuel**, and **other kerosene** *supply* and *demand* data were revised to include localised *imports* starting in 2012. Breaks in time series may occur between 2011 and 2012.

In the 2023 edition, data for **other bituminous coal** *imports* and *exports* were added based on UN Comtrade statistics starting in 1995.

In the 2023 edition, several products and flows were re-estimated by the IEA Secretariat, including **fuel oil** *supply* and *demand* (2004-2020), **electricity** *consumption* by sector (2016-2020), and **other bituminous coal** *consumption* by sector (1995-2020).

In the 2022 edition, **motor gasoline** data were revised from 2011-2019 to align with the calendar year based on monthly *import* data published by EWURA.

In the 2021 edition, new information available led to revision of historical time series for **solid biofuels**.

In the 2019 edition, the IEA Secretariat came across new information on the shares of *international aviation bunkers* and *domestic aviation* in Tanzania. The revisions made to integrate this information led to breaks in time series between 2009 and 2010.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Thailand

General notes

Data for Thailand are available starting in 1971.

Thailand joined the IEA as an Association country in November 2015.

Data for **lubricants**, **refinery gas** and **non-specified oil products** are not published by the Ministry of Energy and are estimated by the IEA Secretariat. Up to 2012 data, IEA Secretariat also estimated **naphtha**.

Data for *production*, *own use* and *non-energy use* of **natural gas** may include propane, butane and ethane produced in **gas** separation plants.

Stock changes may include statistical difference for certain products.

In the 2025 edition, in an effort to better reflect the energy consumption of *paper, pulp and print industry*, the IEA Secretariat reallocated **black liquor** (included in **primary solid biofuels**) *consumption in autoproducer* **electricity** to *autoproducer CHP* and *final consumption* in *paper, pulp and print industry* for the entire time series. Furthermore, a portion of **primary solid biofuels** *use* in *not elsewhere specified - industry* was also attributed to such industry.

In the 2025 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised the methodology to estimate **refinery gas** *production* from 2010 onwards to depict more accurately the expected output from Thailand refinery sector.

In the 2025 edition, **kerosene** production was revised from 2017 onwards to avoid double counting of **kerosene** quantities used for **gas/diesel oil** and **kerosene type jet fuel** *production*.

For the first time, in 2022 data the Thailand energy balance reports disaggregated figures for *stock changes* and *statistical difference*. Breaks in time series of these flows may occur between 2021 and 2022.

In the 2024 edition, *final consumption* of **natural gas** in some industry sectors (*iron and steel*, *non-metallic minerals*, *machinery* and *not elsewhere specified - industry*) and *non-energy use* in the *chemical and petrochemical* sector have been estimated to avoid unexplained breaks in their time series.

In the 2024 edition, the IEA Secretariat estimated *production* of **gas/diesel oil** for 2022 based on official data from the Petroleum Institute of Thailand.

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In the 2024 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised the *consumption* of **gas/diesel oil** and **fuel oil** in *main activity producer* **electricity** *consumption* and the corresponding **electricity** output from 2020 and 2019, respectively, to better reflect official data from the Electricity Generation Authority of Thailand and the Energy Policy & Planning Office of the Ministry of Energy. Furthermore, for the same years and for both products, the IEA Secretariat revised the estimations of *stock changes*, only for **diesel oil**, and of *not elsewhere specified - industry*.

In the 2024 edition, the split between *domestic* and *international aviation consumption* of **kerosene type jet fuel** has been revised from 2014 onwards due to new available information.

In the 2023 edition, *non-energy use* of **other kerosene** from 2016 onwards was reported due to new available information.

In the 2023 edition, **coke-oven coke** and **blast furnace gas** were revised to zero by the IEA Secretariat to reflect the absence of blast furnaces in the country.

In the 2022 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised the methodology for reporting **liquified petroleum gases** output from the condensate splitter and the corresponding field condensates input. As a result, **crude oil** input to petrochemical plants between 2013 and 2019 has been deleted, while input to *oil refineries* has been revised. This also led to the removal of the time series on **refinery feedstocks** *production* from other sources – **oil products** and transfers between 1996 and 2019, which also affected **naphtha** and **liquified petroleum gases** *production* figures between 1996 and 2019 and 2008 and 2019, respectively.

In the 2022 edition, **natural gas liquids** *non-energy use* in 2013 and 2014 was revised due to new available information.

In the 2021 edition, **natural gas** *consumption* in the industry sector was revised to reflect official data more accurately.

In the 2021 **electricity** *generation* data for **hydropower**, **fuel oil** and **other bituminous coal** plants were revised to take into account new information available on the split between main activity and autoproducer plants.

Naphtha *production* data from 2018 onwards, **motor gasoline** from 2019 and **gas/diesel oil** for 2018 were estimated by the IEA Secretariat to avoid refinery gains.

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In the 2021 edition in an effort to report the *consumption* of aviation fuels more accurately across the time series, the IEA Secretariat estimated the split between *international* and *domestic aviation* consumption prior to 2006.

In the 2020 edition, **motor gasoline**, **other kerosene** and **fuel oil** *total final consumption* as well as **gas/diesel oil** used in transformation processes were revised to reflect official data more accurately.

In the 2020 edition, **natural gas** flows between 2014 and 2017 were revised as new information on its *consumption* in the *industry* sector became available. **Electricity** *consumption* in the *rail* sector between 2014 and 2017 was revised as new information became available. **Primary solid biofuels** flows between 1989 and 1994 were revised as new information became available.

In the 2014 edition, information became available for the *consumption* of **anthracite** and **lignite coal** in *industry*. Breaks in time series may occur between 2011 and 2012.

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Togo

General notes

Data for Togo are available starting in 1971.

In the 2026 edition, data for 2024 is estimated by the IEA Secretariat, and in the 2025 edition, data for 2023 is estimated by the IEA Secretariat.

In the 2024 edition, the IEA Secretariat accessed official data for the 2015-2022 period. Where possible, data for previous years have been revised with official data.

In the 2021 edition, newly available information led to the reporting of half of the **hydropower** *generation* of Togo as exported to Benin, for the first time in 2019 data.

In the 2020 edition, **solar photovoltaics** *autoproducers production* was estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) capacities from 2013 to 2018. In addition, **natural gas** *imports* and use in **electricity** *generation* are reported for the first time by Togo from 2014 onwards.

In the 2014 edition, Togo submitted official data for the years 2009-2012. Breaks in time series between 2008 and 2009 may occur for this reason.

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Trinidad and Tobago

General notes

Data for Trinidad and Tobago are available starting in 1971.

A new gas-to-liquids plant opened in 2021, converting **natural gas** to **naphtha** and **diesel oil**.

Trinidad and Tobago's only refinery closed in 2018.

Data for **refinery gas** *production* include *losses* inside the refinery up until the year 1999.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for **natural gas** in *international marine bunkers* and *domestic navigation*.

In the 2022 edition, part of the *total final consumption* data of **oil products** for year 2019 has been revised to use directly official data from the Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs. In cases where this has not been possible, 2019 data is estimated based on the *total final consumption* data by product available and the split into sectors from 2018.

In the 2021 edition, **electricity** data for 2014 to 2017 was revised as new information from the Latin American and Caribbean Energy Organization (OLACDE) became available. Similarly, *trade* of **oil products** has been revised for 2014, 2016 and 2018.

In the 2019 edition, new information became available from the Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs in order to disaggregate the *losses* from the **refinery gas** *production* for 2000-2017.

In the 2014 edition, **natural gas** time series from 2000 were revised based on newly available information on the definition of *production* of **natural gas** used by Trinidad and Tobago (gross versus marketed production).

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Tunisia

General notes

Data for Tunisia are available starting in 1971.

A significant increase in **electricity** *imports* and decrease in **electricity** *exports* is reported for 2021. This is due to the decrease of **natural gas** *imports* from Algeria, which reduced the **electricity** *production* from **natural gas** in Tunisia.

In the 2026 edition, 2024 data for **primary solid biofuels** and **charcoal** are based on a new survey conducted by the national administration, resulting in a significant break in the time series between 2023 and 2024. Historical data may be revised in future publications.

In the 2024 edition, **solar photovoltaics** *electricity generation* data were revised downwards. This adjustment was prompted by the discovery of abnormally high production estimates for **solar photovoltaics** *electricity generation* by autoproducers in relation to the installed capacity.

In the 2021 edition, net calorific values (NCVs) reported by Tunisia were used to convert physical data to energy units. In previous years, IEA standard NCVs were used. As a result, the time series of **primary oil** and **secondary oil products** in energy units were revised for varying periods between 1990 and 2018.

In the 2015 edition, new information for **lubricants** and **bitumen** became available. This may lead to breaks in the time series between 2009 and 2010.

A significant increase in **crude oil** *production* was reported for 2007 due to the start-up of several new development wells and the beginning of production of the Oudna field.

A shutdown of the Bizerte refinery occurred between March 2010 and June 2011, resulting in breaks in time series for **crude oil** and **oil products** for the years 2009 to 2011.

In the 2009 edition, new data on **charcoal** *production* became available. A break in time series for **wood** inputs and **charcoal** outputs can be observed between 2008 and 2009.

Revisions in **heat** data between 2013 and 2014 from the 2017 edition are based on a survey of autoproducers.

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Turkmenistan

General notes

Data for Turkmenistan are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union.

Very little data from Turkmenistan are currently available. Supply data are available from secondary sources and consumption is estimated. To indicate uncertainty in the data, certain figures from 2015 onwards have deliberately been kept equal to the previous year's figures. This is the case of **natural gas** use in *transformation* and *final consumption*, input of **crude oil** to *refineries*, *trade* and output of **secondary oil products** from *refineries*, and the **electricity** and **heat** commodity balances. As some flows fluctuate, while others have been kept flat, it was also necessary to calculate some data, e.g. **natural gas** *exports*, as a residual to maintain a consistent energy balance. Therefore, care should be taken when interpreting these data. The estimates are subject to revisions in the future.

In the 2024 edition, *supply* and *demand* of **natural gas**, and *supply* of **electricity** to the country was revised based on new information found by the analysts of the IEA.

In the 2023 edition, the split of **kerosene type jet fuel** between *domestic* and *international aviation* was revised from 2016 onwards.

In the 2021 edition, information became available on the operations of a new gas-to-liquids plant. Its output is reported in **other hydrocarbons** and then transferred to the corresponding **secondary oil products**.

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Uganda

General notes

Uganda data are available from 1971 onwards.

In the 2025 edition, all *imports* of **primary solid biofuels** were reallocated to *indigenous production* for 2016 to 2022.

In the 2025 edition, *electricity output* from *main activity producer and autoproducer* **solar photovoltaics** plants were revised starting in 2001 based on data from the Electricity Regulatory Authority of Uganda, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and IEA Secretariat estimates.

In the 2024 edition, data for **other bituminous coal** *imports*, **other bituminous coal** *industrial consumption* and **diesel/gas oil** inputs into *auto-producer electricity plants* were added from 2008 to 2022 based on industrial data provided by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development and IEA Secretariat estimates. **Electricity** *consumption* in *iron and steel*, *non-metallic minerals*, *food and tobacco*, and *not elsewhere specified - industry* was also revised starting in 2000 based on IEA Secretariat estimates.

In the 2023 edition, **electricity** data from 2000 to 2020 were revised for several flows based on data provided by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, Electricity Regulatory Authority, and IEA Secretariat estimates.

In the 2023 edition, **primary solid biofuels** and **charcoal** data were revised for the entire time series based on IEA Secretariat estimates and data provided by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, Uganda Bureau of Statistics, and Food and Agriculture Organization.

In the 2022 edition, more detailed information on fuel consumption by *industry* sub-sector was provided by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development for 2020. For **electricity** and **primary solid biofuels**, all *industry consumption* is allocated to *not elsewhere specified - industry* up to 2020. It is disaggregated into specific sub-sectors in 2020, creating a break in the time series between 2019 and 2020. For **charcoal**, **liquefied petroleum gases**, **motor gasoline**, **other kerosene**, and **gas/diesel oil**, *industry consumption* was re-allocated from *not elsewhere specified - industry* to the sub-sector identified in the new 2020 data for the whole time series.

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In the 2021 edition, new data became available to the IEA Secretariat, leading to revisions of the whole time series for **solid biofuels** (**fuelwood**, **bagasse** and **charcoal**).

Also in the 2021 edition, new data available lead to revision of the **oil products** from 2000 onward, and the addition of **bitumen** to the products for the whole time series. **Electricity** data were also revised for the whole time series.

In the 2020 edition, the IEA Secretariat estimated 2007 – 2018 data based on the African Energy Commission (AFREC) and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) data.

In the 2020 edition, the Secretariat estimated the share of *domestic and international aviation consumption* based on OAG data from 2005 onwards; breaks in time series might occurs between 2004 and 2005.

Prior to 2007, data are based on the United Nations Statistics Division data and IEA Secretariat estimates.

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Ukraine

General notes

Data for Ukraine are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union.

Ukraine is one of the Eastern Partnership countries participating in the EU4 Energy programme.

Ukraine has been under martial law since Russia's invasion in February 2022. As a result, the State Statistics Service of Ukraine is no longer able to submit detailed energy statistics to the IEA via the Annual Questionnaires. Therefore, data from 2021 have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat using a variety of sources. In particular, national activity information on industrial and services sectors have been used to estimate demand. However, due to the difficulty associated with estimating data in a wartime environment, several flows have been marked as "not available" and/or reported at an aggregated level. This has led to breaks in some time series, particularly for the product total in the *road* sector, and consequently for *total transport* and *total final consumption*, due to the unavailability of detailed **oil products** *consumption* data in these sectors. Since the invasion, distributed energy sources, such as **gas/diesel oil** generator sets and **solar photovoltaics** generation, are challenging to track accurately. As a result, they are either not included or only partially reflected in the energy balances of the affected years.

In the 2025 edition, the IEA Secretariat benefited from the support of national energy experts and think tanks, including Green Deal Ukraine (GDU). Valuable insights were drawn from the Energy Map, the most comprehensive database of official information covering all segments of the Ukrainian energy sector.

Due to limited information being available to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine from part of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions of Ukraine and from the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, breaks in the time series occur after 2013 for **coal** products and in 2016, for **gas/diesel oil** *energy industry own use*.

The IEA Secretariat and the State Statistics Service of Ukraine have worked closely on the revision of historical data. Therefore, breaks in time series may occur between 2006 and 2007.

From 2007 onwards, the transparency of data may be reduced because of confidentiality issues. For instance: **peat** includes **lignite** and **patent fuel**; **other kerosene** includes aviation fuels (**aviation gasoline**, **gasoline type jet fuel** and

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kerosene type jet fuel) for the period 2007-2015; other products include **petroleum coke**; since 2016, aviation fuels and **other kerosene** are included in other products; since 2017 **bituminous coal** includes **anthracite**.

Coal

In the 2025 edition, IEA secretariat estimated **coking coal** *production* of 2021 and 2022 whereas there were no data in the two previous editions. *Production* of **other bituminous coal** and **coke oven cokes** have also been reviewed accordingly, as well as **blast furnace gas** and **other recovered gases** for 2022.

IEA statistics refer to **coal** after washing and screening for the removal of inorganic matter. Official Ukrainian **coal** statistics refer to unwashed and unscreened coal prior to 1995.

The decline in **coal** *production* observed since 2013 is the reflection of lack of data availability in these regions, not of an actual decrease in **coal** *production*.

In the 2022 edition and for the year 2020, **coking coal** *production* has been reclassified as **other bituminous coal** *production* due to the lower quality of the extracted **coal**. This creates a break in the time series of *indigenous production* between 2019 and 2020 for both **coal** products.

Anthracite *supply* and *demand* data since 2017 are included in **other bituminous coal** due to confidentiality issues.

Bituminous coal from other sources refers to **coal** mined in informal sector.

Due to a plant closure in 2008, a *stock* of **lignite/peat** became available, without details about its consumption. This may lead to breaks in time series and high statistical difference for 2008.

Since 2013, quantities of **other bituminous coal** reported under **patent fuel** *transformation* are used to make briquettes from dust and due to confidentiality and calorific value of this output, it is reported in **peat** products and not in **patent fuel** *production*.

Oil

From the 2020 edition, the Statistics Service of Ukraine is encountering confidentiality issues that lead to lack of *refinery output* data availability. Since 2018 data, the resulting large *refinery losses* reflect the missing output data, notably **motor gasoline** and **gas/diesel oil**. Part of the production of Ukraine's refinery is included with **other non-specified secondary oil products**, for

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example all **motor gasoline** produced in 2018, and part of this production in 2019. Because of this, from the 2022 edition, the IEA Secretariat decided to report **motor gasoline** and **gas/diesel oil** *production* from 2018 onwards as confidential.

Large statistical differences exist for some *oil products* such as transport fuels and **liquified petroleum gases**. These are due to identified reporting issues in Ukraine. The State Statistics Service of Ukraine continues to work with data providers to solve these issues.

Due to lack of disaggregated data, aviation fuels are included with **other non-specified secondary oil products**.

In the 2017 edition, refinery inputs have been estimated for 2015 by the IEA Secretariat based on supply to correct the disbalance between inputs and outputs; discrepancies may appear in the 2015 refinery balance.

In the 2016 edition, refinery gas is reported in the transformation sector. A break in time series and statistical difference appear as more information on the supply side remains unavailable.

Quantities of **other hydrocarbons** reported correspond to **petroleum coke** *produced* from **coal tar**. This information is not available for 2016.

Natural gas

The data for the stock draw and statistical difference of **natural gas** in 2010 are a consequence of the accounting method chosen by the Ukrainian administration to reflect the ruling of the Stockholm Arbitration Tribunal of March 30, 2010.

Gas *stocks* include stocks supplied to the Autonomous republic of Crimea.

Due to the new annual survey form, there was reclassification between main activity producers and autoproducers in 2016.

Biofuels and waste

Charcoal *production* has included pyrolysis and calculated amounts of traditional production since 2008.

Electricity and heat

For 2024, autoproducer **solar photovoltaics electricity** *production* has been estimated based on *residential* **solar photovoltaics** capacity. This creates a break with previous years. In addition, due to data availability constraints,

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discrepancies may exist between reported solar output and capacity figures for some years. Historic revisions are pending.

Statistical difference for **electricity** includes **electricity** *supplied* to the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the Donetsk and Luhansk regions of Ukraine.

In the 2016 edition, power plants have been reclassified due to the implementation of more detailed BREAK forms.

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United Arab Emirates

General notes

Data for the United Arab Emirates are available starting in 1971.

Crude oil *production* and *exports* data do not include field condensate. Field condensate quantities are included with **natural gas liquids**.

In the 2025 edition, *imports*, **electricity** *transformation* and industrial *consumption* of **primary coal products** were revised and reclassified, due to new available information. In the 2024 edition, several flows for **primary** and **secondary oil products** for 2021 and some previous years were revised based on the 2022 Oil, Gas and Coal Statistics report from the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority (FCSA). In particular, for **kerosene type jet fuel**, **fuel oil**, **diesel oil** and **gasoline** there were revisions of *production* and *imports* from 2018 onwards. Furthermore, for the first time, the IEA Secretariat reported **other hydrocarbons** *production* and use as refinery input from 2020. However, this product might be revised or reclassified in the next cycles when more information about its origin, composition and uses are available.

In the 2024 edition, *non-energy use* of **natural gas** was revised from 2013 onwards and for **ethane** and **liquified petroleum gases** starting in 2015, due to new available information.

In the 2024 edition, **other bituminous coal** and **coking coal** *imports* and *industry consumption* for 2020 and 2021, and for **anthracite** for 2021 only, were revised due to new available information from the FCSA.

In the 2023 edition, **primary** and **secondary oil products**, **natural gas** and **coal** data were mostly estimated by the IEA Secretariat due to unavailability of data from national sources.

In the 2023 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised all the time series of **electricity** *demand* due to new available information from the FCSA.

In the 2023 edition, following the beginning of operations in 2020 of Barakah **nuclear** power plant and Hassyan **coal** power plant, *main activity producer plants consumption* and **electricity** *generation* for **nuclear** and **coal** were added for 2020 and 2021. Consequently, **gas/diesel oil** consumption for **electricity** *generation* in 2020 was revised.

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In the 2023 edition, the FCSA revised the whole time series for **electricity** *production* from **solar photovoltaics**.

In the 2022 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised several supply and demand flows of **NGLs**, **ethane**, **naphtha** and **LPG** from 2015 and 2019 due to new available information. Furthermore, **crude oil** refinery input in 2016 was revised to better reflect official data from the FCSA.

In the 2021 edition, oil densities for several products were revised to align with the UAE's official values. This implies revisions especially to the **natural gas liquids**, **liquified petroleum gases**, **lubricants**, **ethane** and **naphtha** time series.

In the 2021 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised *non-energy use* final consumption data for **oil** and **natural gas** in the petrochemical sector from 2015 to 2018, in order to take into account developments in this sector in the UAE, including the third expansion of the Borouge Cracker in 2015. Products affected by these revisions are **natural gas liquids**, **naphtha**, **ethane** and **liquified petroleum gases**, as well as **natural gas**.

In the 2020 edition, *production*, *trade* and *consumption* flows of **natural gas liquids**, **crude oil** and most of the **secondary oil products** have been revised due to newly available information and historical changes from the FCSA and from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) for the period of 1980-2017.

In the 2020 edition, new information on **electricity** was made available by the FCSA. This led to revisions in *production* and *imports* series as well as **natural gas** *consumption* for power generation from 2007 onwards.

In the 2020 edition, the IEA Secretariat estimated **electricity** *own use* in the **electricity** and **heat** sector and **electricity** used for desalination, based on new information made available by the FCSA from 2007 onwards. This might cause a break in **electricity** *own use* time series between 2006 and 2007.

In the 2020 edition, **wind** *production* was estimated based on capacities published by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), from 2013 onwards.

In the 2018 edition, information on **asphalt**, **lubricants**, and **other oil products** were made available. Breaks in time series for these products can be seen between 2015 and 2016.

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Sources for **electricity** data in 2016 show reclassification of *consumption* from *not elsewhere specified – other* to *commercial and public services*. A break in time series can be observed between 2015 and 2016.

In the 2018 edition, revisions in **oil products** *supply* and *stocks* can be observed since 2009 due to newly available data.

In the 2015 edition, time series for **oil**, **natural gas**, and **coal** data were revised according to data from FCSA. Breaks in time series can be observed in 2009 for **coal**, **crude oil** *production* and *trade*.

In 2015, Ruwais refining complex expansion was completed, significantly increasing refined **oil products** *production* and *oil industry own use* of refinery inputs.

In the 2013 edition, time series on **electricity** *imports* and *exports* were revised due to new information available on international trade at the interconnectors for the UAE. This may have lead to revisions to these time series from 2007.

Time series revisions in **natural gas liquids** *production* done by the FCSA, lead to breaks in time series in 2011.

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Uruguay

General notes

Data for Uruguay are available starting in 1971.

Low value for 2023 **hydroelectricity** *production* was caused by drought in the Río de la Plata basin.

The 2023 decrease in refining activity is caused by maintenance in the la Teja refinery starting in September 2023.

In the 2022 edition, **liquefied petroleum gases** data for 2019 and **petroleum coke** data for 2018 and 2019 have been revised due to new available information on their calorific values for those years.

In the 2021 edition, communication with the Dirección Nacional de Energía led to data revisions, increasing the detail of the energy balance. Methanol time series is now available from 2010, included in **biogasoline**. **Hydrogen** *production* from a pilot project is now available from 2016 and included in **biogases**. **Biogas** from thermal processes in *paper, pulp and printing* is not reported separately for confidentiality reasons; it is included with **primary solid biofuels**. As a result of those additions, the series for **primary solid biofuels** and **biogasoline** are revised from 2010 onwards. The series for **naphtha** is also revised from 1971 to 1989.

In the 2020 edition, historical data across multiple years and products were revised in line with the latest historical data available from Dirección Nacional de Energía. Data were revised from 1971 onwards for **coal**, **oil**, **oil products** and **electricity**, from 1981 onwards for **hydro**, from 1998 onwards for **natural gas** and from 2010 onwards for **solar photovoltaics**.

In 2017, La Teja refinery was mostly inactive which leads to sharp decrease in *refinery outputs*. Refinery activity recovered in 2018.

The pronounced growth in *production* of **biofuels and waste** from 2007 to 2010 results from the development of the *paper, pulp and printing* industry.

The power produced from the Salto Grande **hydropower** plant, located on the Uruguay River between Concordia in Argentina and Salto in Uruguay is equally shared between the two countries. *Exports* include power produced in Salto Grande and exported to Argentina.

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The refinery was shut down for maintenance in 1993-1994. This explains the low *refinery output* observed in 1993 and the absence of output in 1994.

Sources

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Uzbekistan

General notes

Data for Uzbekistan are available starting in 1990. Prior to that, they are included in Former Soviet Union.

In the 2024 edition, revisions to *calorific values* of **crude oil**, **LPG**, **motor gasoline, gas/diesel oil, fuel oil** and **petroleum coke** took place from 2006 onwards to better reflect the characteristics of local **crude oil** as well as national data on **oil products**. In the 2024 edition, new information from the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics led to a new series of **electricity** *generation* from **solar** and **wind**, as well as revisions to **other bituminous coal** inputs to power plants, *total* ***electricity*** *generation* and the thermal split of power generation from 2012 onwards. A structural break in **electricity** *generation* from **coal** exists between 2018 and 2019, due to better availability of data from 2019 onwards. 2021 **crude oil** *imports* and 2022 *production* of **other hydrocarbons** (gas-to-liquids) are estimated by the IEA secretariat. In the 2024 edition, data on **oil products** has been revised from 2006 onwards. **Oil products** information between 2018 and 2020 has been partially revised using new detailed information from the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics on products such as **paraffin waxes, lubricants** and **bitumen**. As a result of this, some data have been re-estimated by the IEA secretariat between 2014 and 2017. **Natural gas** *production* data for 2018 and 2019 have been revised, as well as *energy industry own use* from 2018 onwards. From 2021 onwards, *imports* and *exports* of some **oil products**, e.g. **other kerosene**, may include fuel in transit.

In the 2023 edition, data on the split between *domestic* and *international aviation* were revised from 2013 onwards based on new information.

In the 2022 edition, the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics submitted data on **electricity**, **coal**, **natural gas** and **oil** through the joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE annual energy questionnaires with improved disaggregation of data. This led to breaks in time series between 2019 and 2020.

In the 2021 edition, the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics submitted data on **electricity**, **coal**, **natural gas** and **oil** through the joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE annual energy questionnaires, with revisions for the historical data of **kerosene type jet fuel**, **gas/diesel oil** and **bitumen**. Revisions may also affect **gas/diesel oil** and **motor gasoline** between 2013 and 2016.

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In the 2021 edition, new data available led to the addition of **heat** *transmission and distribution losses* from 1990 onwards.

In the 2020 edition, the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics submitted data on **electricity**, **coal**, **natural gas** and **oil** through the joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE annual energy questionnaires. Historical time series were therefore revised by the IEA Secretariat from 1998 to 2017. **Motor gasoline** has been further revised from 1990 onwards and **aviation gasoline** from 1996.

In the 2020 edition, data were first incorporated from the annual pilot fuel and energy balances published by the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics. As a result, demand data from 2018 onwards display improved disaggregation, breaks in the time series occur between 2017 and 2018.

In the 2018 edition, data on **heat** were made available from the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan; breaks in time series may occur in 2008.

Prior to 2018, few data are available for **biofuels and waste**, **natural gas** *demand*, and *non-energy* **oil products**. As a result, *supply* data are based on from secondary sources and *consumption* is estimated.

Fuel inputs to, and **electricity** and **heat** outputs from, power plants are estimated by the IEA Secretariat, with estimates from 2018 onwards being better informed by data from State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Imports of **crude oil** are partially estimated by the IEA Secretariat, and may contain other products which are inputs to the refining process.

Sources

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Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

General notes

Data for Venezuela are available starting in 1971.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for **black liquor** consumption in the *paper, pulp and printing* sector for the entire time series. In addition, as for the previous editions, no data were available from Petróleos de Venezuela S.A. (PDVSA) for recent years. Thus, all **crude oil** and **oil products** data are estimated by the IEA Secretariat based on data from various secondary sources.

In the 2025 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised several products and flows for the period 2002-2022 to align with the revisions by the Latin American and Caribbran Energy Organization (OLACDE).

In the 2023 edition, the IEA Secretariat estimated **natural gas** *losses* in Venezuela for the period 2015-2021.

In the 2023 edition, the *production* and *exports* of **other bituminous coal** were revised for the period 2015-2021 thanks to newly available information.

In the 2021 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised their estimates for **liquified petroleum gases** *non-energy use in the petrochemical* sector for 2018 to account for the lack of **refinery feedstock** availability in the country.

In the 2020 edition, **natural gas** data were revised from 2008 onwards, following new information from PDVSA on the industrial split of **natural gas**, and IEA Secretariat estimates.

In the 2020 edition, the **oil** balance was revised in order to reflect the available data from the Ministerio de Petróleos and PDVSA. As a result, multiple flows were impacted. **Crude oil** *production*, *exports* and *refinery inputs* were revised from 1999 to reflect *Petróleo y Otros Datos Estadísticos* (PODE) information and PDVSA information up to 2017. **Orimulsion** and lease condensate were revised from 2001 onwards. **Natural gas liquids** were revised from 1999. **Refinery feedstocks** were revised from 1999 to incorporate information from PODE and PDVSA; this includes multiple unspecified products, and leads to structural breaks in the time series between 1998 and 1999. **Refinery feedstocks** *imports* can also include méthyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE). **Ethane** data are available from 1999 onwards. Production problems led to propane having a significant role in petrochemical activities. **Liquified petroleum gases** data are available from 1999

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onwards, and include propane, iso-butane, normal-butane and propane-butane mixes. **Naphtha** data are available from 1999 onwards, including *refinery production* and natural gasoline/pentane output from *gas separation plants*.

In the 2020 edition, an allocation between *domestic aviation* and *international aviation bunkers consumption* of **kerosene type jet fuel** was estimated by the IEA Secretariat since 2012. This may lead to breaks in time series between 2011 and 2012.

Motor gasoline *production*, *transfers* and use in *road* transport have been revised from 1999 onwards. *Transfers* include residual **naphtha** only. *Exports* are estimated between 1999 and 2006. *Imports* data from 2010-2017 are sourced from PDVSA.

Paraffin waxes, **refinery gas** and **petcoke** have been revised from 1999 to reflect data from PODE. *Exports* are estimated by the IEA Secretariat. **Other non-specified oil products** are partially estimated by the IEA Secretariat and include multiple unspecified products, as well as sulphur. **Fuel oil** *production* and *exports* are estimated by the IEA Secretariat from 2016 onwards. **Gas/diesel oil** *production* is estimated from 2017 onwards.

The multiple revisions made in the 2020 edition lead to structural breaks between 1998 and 1999.

Up to 2017, **crude oil** *production* data are obtained from PDVSA with lease condensate removed.

Lease condensate quantities are included in **natural gas liquids** from 2000. This may lead to breaks in time series between 1999 and 2000.

Revised data for the years 2005-2011 were provided by OLACDE. These revisions may lead to breaks in time series between 2004 and 2005 and differences in trends in comparison to previous editions.

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Viet Nam

General notes

Data for Viet Nam are available starting in 1971.

Viet Nam is currently an IEA Association country, therefore it is included in the IEA and Accession/Association countries aggregate (IEA Family).

Data for *stock changes* may contain statistical differences for some energy products.

Data for *international marine bunkers* of **fuel oil** are estimated to be 80% of water transport **fuel oil** *consumption* reported in Viet Nam energy balances since 1990.

The breakdown of **natural gas** input to *main activity producer* and *autoproducer electricity plants*, and the corresponding **electricity** output have been estimated by IEA Secretariat since 2011.

In the 2026 edition, Vietnam Energy Statistics 2024 introduced revisions from 2020 onwards, with limited disaggregation for certain fuels and flows. The IEA Secretariat has therefore estimated missing breakdowns based on historical allocations. The revisions have contributed to improvements in data consistency, including reduced statistical differences for selected **oil products**; however, for renewable fuels, the revisions have led to increases in statistical differences. Revisions also led to updated efficiencies of refineries from 2020 onwards.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for electric vehicles in the *road* and the use of **gas/diesel oil** in the *rail*, resulting in a revision for that sector.

In the absence of detailed information, **coal** data are broken down by type by the IEA Secretariat.

In the 2022 edition, new data source, *Vietnam Energy Statistics*, became available for 2015-2019 and preliminary 2020 data. This led to a series of revisions for 2015-2019 data.

In the 2021 edition, data for 2016-2018 were revised as new information from Asia Pacific Energy Research Centre (APERC) became available. This might lead to a break in time series between 2015 and 2016 for the following products and flows: **anthracite**, **bituminous coal**, **sub-bituminous coal**, **solid biofuels**, **natural gas**, **crude oil**, **NGL**, **LPG**, **motor gasoline**, **kerosene type jet fuel**, **other kerosene**, **gas/diesel**, **fuel oil**, **lubricants**, **bitumen** and **electricity** for

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production, *trade*, *stock changes*, *international/domestic bunkers*, *transformation*, *industry*, *transport*, *residential*, *commercial and public services* and *agriculture* sectors.

In the 2021 edition, **charcoal** *production* and *residential* consumption data prior to 2016 were revised using the **charcoal** *production* efficiency derived from the revised balances submitted by Viet Nam to APERC.

In the 2021 edition, **peat** *production* and *imports* from 2011 onwards were revised to 0 based on new information from revised balances submitted by Viet Nam to APERC.

In the 2021 edition, **coking coal** *production* data from 2011 onwards were retrieved from Thai Nguyen Iron and Steel Joint Stock Company (TISCO). Input to *coke oven (transformation)* of **coking coal** and *iron and steel* sector *consumption* of **coke oven cokes** were then estimated. **Coke oven cokes** *trade* data were revised using UN Comtrade database.

In the 2021 edition, the revised balances submitted by Viet Nam to APERC include new detailed information on **solid** and **liquid biofuels** produced and used in the country. Detailed time series for **bagasse**, **other solid vegetal** matters and **biogasoline** have been added for the years 2016 to 2019.

In the 2020 edition, **condensate** data were revised from 2005 to 2014 based on new information from APERC. **Fuelwood** input to **charcoal** *production* plants from 2000 to 2014 were revised due to the revision of rural population data.

In the 2020 edition, new information on *international/domestic aviation bunker* and *rail* consumption became available in the 2018 Vietnam Energy Balance Tables.

In the 2019 edition, some 2015 and 2016 data were revised to adapt to Vietnam Energy Balance Tables updated format. This may lead to breaks in time series for some flows between 2014 and 2015.

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IEA Secretariat estimates based on data from *Vietnam Energy Balance Tables* from Ministry of Industry and Trade, Hanoi, various editions up to 2019.

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Yemen

General notes

Data for Yemen are available starting in 1971.

In the 2026 edition, data for *imports* of **gas/diesel oil**, **fuel oil**, **kerosene type jet fuel** and **motor gasoline** was revised from 2022 onwards due to new information available from UN World Food Programme reports, with detailed monthly shipments of fuel. *Imports* from 2019 to 2021 were also re-estimated using more aggregated information. Some components of **oil products** *demand* have also been re-estimated from 2019 onwards. *Production* of **natural gas liquids** has been re-estimated by the IEA secretariat from 2019 onwards, as well as **liquified petroleum gases** *imports* and *demand*. For this reason, structural breaks exist between 2018 and 2019.

In the 2025 edition, **electricity** *production* and *consumption* data from 2017 onwards has been revised due to new available information from the Central Statistical Organization. *Production* and *demand* of **oil products** data have been revised from 2016 onwards, reflecting information from OAPEC and new IEA Secretariat estimates. Data continue to be primarily based on secondary sources and IEA Secretariat estimates, particularly for the year 2023. Data are subject to revisions in the next publication.

In the 2024 edition, **electricity** *consumption* data from 2021 onwards have been revised due to new available information from the Central Statistical Organization. Revisions in **electricity** *generation* data are expected to be done in the next publication.

In the 2022 edition, **crude oil** *production* and *refinery input* figures as well as **natural gas liquids** and **oil products** *production* were revised from 2016 onwards due to new available information or revisions from secondary sources.

In the 2022 edition, the IEA Secretariat estimated **crude oil**, **kerosene type jet fuel** and **naphtha** *exports* from 2016 onwards due to new information available.

In late 2022, geopolitical events led to an oil embargo in Yemen, which halted **crude oil** *exports*. **Liquified petroleum gases** *imports* have also experienced significant volatility, due to a domestic **liquified petroleum gases** sales ban by the Houthi De Facto Authorities, which led to an increase in *imports* through Red Sea ports.

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In the 2021 edition, refinery *production* of **liquified petroleum gases**, **motor gasoline**, **kerosene** and **fuel oil** data have been revised by the IEA Secretariat from 2016 onwards due to new information available.

In the 2021 edition, due to new available information, the IEA Secretariat revised **charcoal** figures from 1989 onwards.

In the 2020 edition, revisions to **crude oil** data in 2016 and 2017 and **natural gas** data in 2017 are due to revisions in secondary sources.

In the 2020 edition, **natural gas liquids** *production* and corresponding processing into **liquified petroleum gases** were revised from 2014 onwards based on IEA Secretariat oil and gas experts' estimates.

In the 2020 edition, **solar photovoltaics** *electricity generation* was revised by the IEA Secretariat for 2016 and 2017 based on International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) estimates.

In the 2018 edition, revisions to **electricity** *inputs* and *consumption* from 2014-2015 are based on IEA Secretariat estimates.

Oil and **gas** activity was halted in 2015 due to military conflict, affecting **oil** and **oil products** data from 2015-2016. In 2016, no *exports* occurred.

Revisions to 2014 **oil** data are due to receipt of Ministry of Planning reports.

Oil and **gas** pipeline sabotage was reported in 2012 due to unrest in Yemen. Breaks in time series between 2011 and 2012 as well as between 2012 and 2013 may be observed because of this.

Sources

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Former Yugoslavia

General notes

Data for individual countries of the Former Yugoslavia are available starting in 1990, and most of the information on 1990 and 1991 was estimated by the IEA Secretariat. Because of large breaks in reporting which occurred in the early 1990's, breaks in time series may occur in 1990 for all regional totals.

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Zambia

General notes

Data for Zambia are available starting in 1971.

Indeni refinery was non-operational from the year 2020 until 20th March 2023 due to lack of petroleum feedstock for processing. During 2023, the refinery was operational from 20th March to 24th July 2023 to process last consignment of **refinery feedstock** that was in the pipeline, after which Indeni refinery was turned into an oil marketing company. **Crude oil** input to *refineries* includes slops processed by Indeni.

Crude oil *imports* reported by Zambia's Energy Regulation Board (ERB) include **refinery feedstocks** comprised of **crude oil**, **naphtha**, **condensate**, and **gasoil**.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for electric vehicles in the *transport* sector, resulting in a revision of **electricity** *consumption* reported for that sector. The IEA Secretariat also introduced estimates for *consumption* of **electricity** and **other bituminous coal** in the *non-metallic minerals* sector to reflect developments in cement production, resulting in revisions in the *industry* sector for those products. There are large decreases in **electricity** *production* and *consumption* for 2024, as reported by the Energy Regulation Board of Zambia, due to severe drought which affected **hydropower** *generation*. **Hydropower** decrease is partially compensated by an increase in **gas/diesel oil**-based *generation* in 2024 due to recommissioning of the Ndola power plant and its reconfiguration from **fuel oil** to **gas/diesel oil**.

In the 2025 edition, **electricity** demand data was revised for the 2018-2020 period. Industrial **electricity** demand in 2023 is estimated by the IEA secretariat. *Imports* of **liquified petroleum gases** for 2022 and 2023 are estimated by the IEA secretariat

In the 2024 edition, **primary solid biofuels** and **charcoal** data has been revised from 2000 onwards with data from AFREC, Ministry of Energy, FAO and IEA secretariat estimates.

In the 2024 edition, *imports* of **liquified petroleum gases** and **fuel oil** for 2022 have been estimated by the IEA Secretariat. **Other kerosene** and **gas/diesel oil** data between 2017 and 2021 have been revised with information from the Energy Regulatory Board, as well as 2021 data for **bitumen** and **other non-specified secondary oil products**.

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In the 2024 edition, **other bituminous coal** data have been revised using *trade* information from UN Comtrade, partial *production* information from Ministry of Finance and National Planning, estimated power inputs to power to Maamba power station and **coal** sales from Maamba **coal** mine. As a result of these revisions to **other bituminous coal** data, *imports* and *exports* have been revised from 2007 onwards, inputs to power from 2016 onwards, *production* from 2014 onwards and industrial consumption from 2007 onwards.

In the 2023 edition, many **oil products** flows were revised or added from 2017 using official data reported by ERB.

In the 2021 edition, new information on the refinery activity available led to revisions of the inputs and outputs value in our data from 2016 onward.

In the 2021 edition, new information available led to revisions of the *production* of **primary solid biofuels** and **charcoal** from 2000 onward.

In the 2015 edition, information on refinery yields was obtained and applied to the refinery production from 2001. Therefore, breaks in time series may occur between 2000 and 2001.

A fire damaged the sole oil refinery (Indeni) in Zambia in 2000. Therefore, breaks in time series may occur between 1999 and 2000, as well as between 2000 and 2001.

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Forests and Biomass Sub-sector in Africa, African Energy Programme of the African Development Bank, Abidjan*,* 1996.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Zimbabwe

General notes

Data for Zimbabwe are available starting in 1971.

In the 2026 edition, *main activity producer electricity* generation from **solar photovoltaics** was revised from 2016 onwards and *auto producer electricity* generation from **solar photovoltaics** was revised from 2012 onwards. There is a large decrease in **hydropower** *production* for 2024, due to severe drought. This decrease is more than compensated by coal-based power generation.

In the 2025 edition, many times series were revised from 2019 thanks to new data available from the Energy Balances shared by the Ministry of Energy and Power Development.

In the 2024 edition, *residential* consumption of **fuelwood** and **other solid biomass** has been revised since year 2000. This revision causes a significant break for the year 2000. New data come from an estimation model of the IEA Secretariat.

In the 2023 edition, several **oil products** were revised from 2015, to better align the data with ZERA reports. In some cases, this leads to breaks in the time series due to different aggregation methodologies across the reports.

In the 2022 edition, **electricity** *supply* and *demand* data were revised for year 2019, using new information provided by ZERA.

Supply side for **coal products** is estimated using trade figures and trade growth trends. In the 2022 edition, when latest demand side data was not available a ratio based on supply side growth is used. A mining operation was commissioned in 2011, leading to a rapid increase in **coal** *production*. Due to limited availability of **coal** *consumption* data, the IEA Secretariat has estimated **coal** *stocks* for Zimbabwe. Breaks in time series may occur between 2013 and 2014 because of this.

Supply side for **oil products** is estimated using trade figures and trade growth trends. In the 2022 edition, when latest demand side data was not available a ratio based on supply side growth is used.

Biofuels data is calculated based on the population growth rate when no official sources is available.

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More detailed data on energy consumption is available from the Census of Industrial Production (ZimStat) since 2009. Breaks in time series may occur between 2008 and 2009 because of this.

More detailed data on fuel *imports* by road is available since 2011. Breaks in time series may occur between 2010 and 2011 because of this.

Sources

Sources 2006 to 2024:

Direct communication with the Ministry of Energy and Power Development, Harare.

Census of Industrial Production (CIP), Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimStat), Harare, various editions up to 2018.

Direct communication with the Zimbabwe National Statistical Agency (ZimStat), Harare.

Quarterly Digest of Statistics, Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimStat), Harare, various editions up to Fourth Quarter 2023.

Annual Report, Zimbabwe Power Company (ZPC), Harare, various editions from 2010 up to 2012.

Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority (ZERA) annual report, various editions up to 2024.

UN Comtrade, United Nations Statistical Division, New York, accessed in 2025: http://comtrade.un.org/

Air Transport CO2 Emissions, OECD.Stat, Paris, last access in 2025

IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources 1996 to 2005:

Direct communication with the Ministry of Energy and Power Development, Harare.

Direct communication with the Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority (ZESA), Harare, 2003, 2005, 2006.

African Economic Outlook 2004, OECD, Paris, 2004.

Direct communication with the Department of Energy Resources and Development, February 2002, AFREPREN, Nairobi, 2002.

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Direct communication with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Harare, 1999, 2000.

Direct communication with the electricity utility, Zimbabwe.

Electricity Statistics Information, Central Statistical Office, Causeway, February 1998.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources 1992 to 1995:

Eskom Annual Statistical Yearbook 1993, 1994, 1995, Johannesburg, 1994, 1995, 1996, citing Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority, Harare as source.

The United Nations Energy Statistics Database, United Nations Statistical Division, New York.

Sources up to 1991:

Zimbabwe Statistical Yearbook 1986, Central Statistical Office, Harare, 1990.

Quarterly Digest of Statistics, Central Statistical Office, Harare, 1990.

Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority Annual Report, Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority, Harare, 1986 to 1991.

Sources for biofuels and waste:

Forestry Statistics, FAO, Rome, accessed in June 2024

Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority (ZERA) annual report, various editions up to 2022.

Forests and Biomass Sub-sector in Africa, African Energy Programme of the African Development Bank, Abidjan, 1996.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Other non-OECD Africa

General notes

Time series for this region are obtained by summing data corresponding to individual countries (see lists in section I.5, Geographical coverage). As a consequence, intra-regional trade is included as part of total trade. Therefore, trade is likely to be overstated.

The UN Statistics Division Energy statistics database is the main data source for the countries included in the region.

In the 2026 edition, the data on **other bituminous coal** *imports* and consumption in *not elsewhere specified - industry* were revised, following a revision by the UNSD. The revision is due to the new information received from national authorities in Lesotho. **Natural gas** *production* and *exports* are introduced, starting in 2025, reflecting the commissioning of the Greater Tortue Ahmeyim (GTA) LNG project and corresponding to Mauritania's share in the project.

In the 2023 edition, an improved methodology in the data collection process from the UNSD database, implemented by the IEA Secretariat, allowed for major revisions in most products and flows. Revisions in UNSD data have been taken into account since year 1990. In the 2022 edition, Kingdom of Eswatini, Madagascar, Rwanda and Uganda were removed from the aggregate for the full time series and are available separately.

In the 2021 edition, Niger (previously included for 1971-1999 data), was removed from the aggregate for the full time series and is available separately. Furthermore, Djibouti statistics have been included for the period 1971-1989.

In the 2021 edition, new information on the *industrial use* of **electricity**, **gasoline**, **other kerosene**, **gas/diesel oil**, **petroleum coke**, **bitumen**, **other bituminous coal** and **primary solid biofuels** resulted in a reallocation of industrial consumption flows from 1990 onwards.

In the 2021 edition, newly available information regarding the conversion factors of **primary solid biofuels** led to a revision of the whole time series.

In the 2020 edition, Equatorial Guinea data were removed from this aggregate for the full time series; Botswana data were removed from 1971 to 1980.

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In the 2019 edition, La Réunion data were removed from this aggregate from 2011 onwards. From 2011 onwards, they are included in French data. Breaks in time series might occur for **biogases** between 2010 and 2011.

In the 2015 edition, data for **bagasse** use in the transformation sector in *autoproducer electricity plants*, *main activity producer CHP plants* and *autoproducer CHP plants* became available for the years 2011-2013. This may lead to breaks in time series between 2010 and 2011.

Sources up to 2024:

The United Nations Energy Statistics Database, United Nations Statistical Division, New York, last accessed in June 2026.

Renewable energy statistics 2025, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Abu Dhabi, 2025.

Natural Gas in the World, Cedigaz, Paris, various editions up to 2021.

The LNG Industry, International Group of Liquefied Natural Gas Importers (GIIGNL), Neuilly sur Seine, various editions up to 2021.

International Monetary Fund Country Reports on Chad, various editions up to 2016.*Annual Statistical Bulletin,* Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Vienna, various editions up to 2021.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Other non-OECD Americas

General notes

Time series for this region are obtained by summing data corresponding to individual countries (see lists in section I.5, Geographical coverage). As a consequence, intra-regional trade is included as part of total trade. Therefore, trade is likely to be overstated.

The UN Statistics Division Energy Statistics database is the main data source for the countries not listed individually and included in the region.

Starting with 2017 data, inputs to and outputs from **electricity** and **heat** *generation* exclude Puerto Rico data, because these are included in the data submitted by the United States. This causes a break in time series, most notably for **natural gas** and **coal** inputs to *main activity producer electricity plants* and the corresponding **electricity** output. Because transport of **natural gas** to Puerto Rico is included in the *imports*, this leads to very large statistical differences from 2017, while for **coal**, where *transport* of **coal** to Puerto Rico was never included in this regional aggregate, but under the United States, the statistical differences disappear as of 2017.All oil data of Puerto Rico from 2002 are similarly reported under the United States and therefore not included in this regional aggregate.

In the 2026 edition, revisions in UNSD data have been taken into account since year 1990. In addition, the IEA Secretariat introduced estimates for electric vehicles in the transport sector, resulting in a revision of electricity consumption reported for that sector.

In the 2022 edition, the whole time series of electricity consumption in *not elsewhere specified - Industry*, *commercial and public services* and *not elsewhere specified - Other* were significantly revised due to new available information. Furthermore, we retrieved new data on **residual fuel oil** *imports* and use in *main activity producer electricity plants* in Puerto Rico between 1990 and 2002.

In the 2022, we added **biogasoline** and **biodiesel** statistics as new information became available.

In the 2021 edition, **other bituminous coal** input to *main activity producer electricity plants* and the corresponding **electricity** output was revised from 2000 onwards due to newly available data.

In the 2021 edition, new available information regarding the conversion factor of **fuelwood** resulted in a revision of the whole time series.

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The refinery in Aruba was shut down for 17 months in 2009-2011, then in September 2012. This may lead to breaks in time series in 2010 as well as for the period 2011-2013.

Energy data for the French Départements d'Outre-Mer (Guadeloupe, Martinique and French Guyana) are included in Other non-OECD Americas until 2010. From 2011 onwards, they are included in the French data.

Energy data for Bonaire, Saba, Saint Eustratius and Sint Maarten are included in Other non-OECD Americas since 2012.

Data for Suriname are no longer included in Other non-OECD Americas from 2000 onwards. This may lead to breaks in time series between 1999 and 2000.

Sources

Sources up to 2024:

The United Nations Energy Statistics Database, United Nations Statistical Division, New York, accessed in June 2026.

Renewable energy statistics 2025, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Abu Dhabi, 2025.

US Energy Information administration, Washington DC: https://www.eia.gov/state/?sid=RQ.

Annual Statistical Digest, Central Bank of Aruba, Oranjestad, various editions up to 2015.

The economy of Curaçao and Sint Maarten in Data and Charts Yearly Overview, Central Bank of Curaçao and Sint Maarten, Willemstad, various editions up to 2018.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Other non-OECD Asia Oceania

General notes

Time series for this region are obtained by summing data corresponding to individual countries (see lists in Geographical coverage section). As a consequence, intra-regional trade is included as part of total trade. Therefore, trade is likely to be overstated.

The UN Statistics Division Energy statistics database is the main data source for the countries included in the region.

In the 2026 edition, data for 2023 and 2024 was based on data from the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and IEA Secretariat estimates. **Fuelwood** data for Bhutan, extracted from UNSD, was revised since 2000 for multiple flows, which has impacted some flows in **primary solid biofuels**.

In the 2023 edition, an improved methodology in the data collection process from UNSD database, implemented by the IEA Secretariat, allowed for major revisions in most products and flows. Revisions in UNSD data have been taken into account since year 1990. With those revision no more data on **municipal waste** were available.

In the 2021 edition, new information on the *industrial use* of **electricity**, **primary solid biofuels** and several **secondary oil products** led to a reallocation of *industrial consumption* flows from 2000 onwards.

In the 2021 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised **electricity** *generation* from 2000 onwards, **crude oil** *production* from 2005 onwards, **kerosene type jet fuel** *consumption* in *domestic aviation* from 1971 to 1999 and in *international aviation bunkers* from 2000 to 2010 due to new available information.

In the 2020 edition, Lao People's Democratic Republic energy data from 2000 onwards were removed from the "Other non-OECD Asia" region and presented individually.

In the 2020 edition, **natural gas liquids (NGL)** *production* from 2004 onwards was revised based on IEA Secretariat experts' estimates. **Electricity** *generation* from **other liquid biofuels** was re-estimated based on the revision of calorific values.

In the 2020 edition, data for the years 2000 to 2017 were modified based on revisions in the UNSD database. The most notable revisions include: **natural gas** *own use in energy industry* and *total final consumption* from 2000 to 2009; **LPG**

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production and *exports* data from 2005 onwards; input of **motor gasoline** and **fuel oil** to **electricity** autoproducers from 2007 to 2010; **other vegetal material and residue** *production* and *total final consumption* from 2000 to 2010; and **municipal waste** *production* and input to **electricity** autoproducers from 2001 onwards.

The opening of a **liquefied natural gas (LNG)** terminal in Papua New Guinea in 2014 may lead to breaks in time series for **natural gas** *supply* data.

Sources

Sources up to 2024:

The United Nations Energy Statistics Database, United Nations Statistical Division, New York, accessed in May 2026.

Renewable energy statistics 2025, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Abu Dhabi, 2025.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Additional statistics

In recent years, the IEA Secretariat ensured successful cooperation with Burkina Faso, Chad, Greenland, Mali, Mauritania, and Palestinian Authority. Their data are published as memo items and they may be fully integrated in the databases and relevant aggregates in future years.

The IEA Secretariat is very grateful to statisticians in these countries, economies and territories for their support to broaden the coverage.

Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, and Mauritania energy data are included in the Africa region, as well as in Other non-OECD Africa. Greenland and the Palestinian Authority energy data are not included in any regional aggregate after 1990. Prior to 1990, Greenland data are included in Denmark data.

Burkina Faso

General notes

Burkina Faso data are available starting in 2000.

In the 2026 edition, the IEA Secretariat uses data for 2019-2023 from the Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest-Africaine (UEMOA) for its estimates. **Primary solid biofuels** data is estimated by the IEA Secretariat from 2021 onwards. Supply and demand of **oil products** and **electricity** in 2023 and 2024 is estimated using Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie (INSD) aggregate data as well as IEA Secretariat estimates. This data will be subject to revisions in future editions. Data for **biogas** from 2021 onwards has been added in this cycle, with information from Société Nationale d'électricité du Burkina Faso (SONABEL) due to new information regarding *electricity generation* from **biogas** that feeds the main electricity grid.

In the 2025 edition, data for **solar photovoltaics** autoproducers from 2012 onwards has been added, due to newly available information on off-grid capacity, as well as mini-grids operating in the country.

In the 2021 edition, the IEA Secretariat obtained new data for the period 2010 – 2018 from the Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest-Africaine (UEMOA),

2002 and 2012 **fuelwood** *production* and input to *charcoal production*, as well as **charcoal** *production* are official Ministère des Mines et de l'Energie data. 2003-

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2011 are estimated using official growth rate. From 2013 onwards, time series are based on UEMOA published data.

Data for 2022 are estimated on a trend based on the latest figures based on data collection from CEDEAO-ECOWAS, UEMOA and AFREC

Sources

Sources 2000 to 2024:

Direct communication with the Ministère de l'Energie, Ouagadougou.

CEDEAO-ECOWAS and UEMOA, accessed in February 2023: https://eis.ecowas.int/rapport/bilan_desagrege .

SIE-UEMOA, accessed in June 2025, https://sie.uemoa.int/rapport/bilan_desagrege

Renewable energy statistics 2024, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Abu Dhabi, 2024.

Renewable capacity statistics 2025, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Abu Dhabi, 2025

AFREC Energy questionnaire, African Energy Commission, Algiers, 2000 to 2015.

Africa Energy Database, African Energy Commission, Algiers, 2021.

The United Nations Energy Statistics Database, United Nations Statistical Division, New York, various editions up to 2022.

Annuaire Statistique National, Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie (INSD), Ouagadougou, 2008-2023.

Plan d'Actions National pour les Energies Renouvelables, Ministère des Mines et de l'Energie, Ouagadougou, 2015.

Rapport d'activités, Autorité de Régulation du Secteur de l'Energie (ARSE), Ouagadougou, various editions up to 2023, accessed in June 2025: https://www.arse.bf/spip.php?rubrique6

Rapport d'activités, Société Nationale d'Électricité (SONABEL), Ouagadougou, various editions up to 2023, accessed in June 2025: https://www.sonabel.bf/nos-rapports/

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IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources for biofuels and waste:

CEDEAO-ECOWAS, Ouagadougou, accessed in February 2023: https://eis.ecowas.int/rapport/bilan_desagrege.

SIE-UEMOA, accessed in June 2025, https://sie.uemoa.int/rapport/bilan_desagrege

Plan d'Actions National pour les Energies Renouvelables, Ministère des Mines et de l'Energie, Ouagadougou, 2015.

AFREC Energy Database, African Energy Commission, Algiers, 2024.

Forestry Statistics, FAO, Rome, accessed in May 2024: http://www.fao.org/faostat.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

Chad

General notes

Chad data are available from 1971 onwards.

For the years 2000 onwards, data are based on the African Energy Commission data, data from official communication with the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum and with the Downstream Petroleum Sector Regulatory Authority of Chad. Data for **solar photovoltaics** are based on the International Renewable Eergy Agency (IRENA) data. For years prior to 2000, all data are based on the United Nations Statistics Division data and IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources

Sources 1971 to 2024:

Direct communication with the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum

Direct communication with the Downstream Petroleum Sector Regulatory Authority.

Chad Data Portal, African Development Bank Group, accessed in December 2020: https://chad.opendataforafrica.org/ .

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CEDEAO-ECOWAS and UEMOA, accessed in May 2023: https://sie.uemoa.int/.

Note sur le secteur du pétrole, Ministry of Finance and Budget, N'Djamena, various edition up to 2019.

Africa Energy database, African Energy Commission, Algiers, accessed in June 2026.

The United Nations Energy Statistics Database, United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD), New York.

Forestry Statistics, FAO, Rome, accessed in June 2026: http://www.fao.org/faostat.

Renewable energy statistics 2025, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Abu Dhabi, 2025.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

Greenland

General notes

Greenland data are available starting in 2004.

In the 2026 edition, the estimation methodology for **jet fuel** split between *international aviation bunkers* and *domestic aviation* was adjusted according to new information provided by Statistics Greenland.

In the 2026 edition, the source data for district heating was revised, affecting **electricity** and **heat** flows.

In the 2025 edition, major revisions were introduced for several products and flows starting from 1990. For **electricity** consumption in the *residential* and *commercial and public services* sectors, data is now fully aligned with official sources.

In the 2025 edition, a new time series for **lubricants** was introduced, covering the years 2013–2023.

In 2025 edition, waste oil data has been revised with a new time series from 2017 to 2023. While some values exist for earlier years, they are minimal and round to zero.In the 2019 edition, new information on final consumption of **oil products** and **electricity** became available for the years 2013-2017. This might lead to break in time series between 2012 and 2013.

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Between 2015 and 2017, the statistical difference reported in **oil products** reflects the use of waste oil for energy production purposes.

Sources

Sources 2004 to 2024:

Statbank Greenland, Nuuk, accessed in January 2026, http://bank.stat.gl.

Direct communication with the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Research, Nuuk, for data until 2016.

Direct communication with Statistics Greenland, Nuuk, for data until 2016.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources for biofuels and waste:

Statbank Greenland, Nuuk, accessed in January 2026, http://bank.stat.gl.

Direct communication with the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Research, Nuuk, for data until 2016

Direct communication with Statistics Greenland, Nuuk, for data until 2016.

Mali

General notes

Mali data are available starting in 2000.

Data for 2023 are estimated on a trend based on the latest figures from AFREC, SIE UEMOA and the national electricity company EDM.

In the 2025 edition, **solar photovoltaics** production was revised from 2010 onwards to reflect new off-grid data from IRENA. **Electricity** *production* from **oil products** was revised for 2010 and was separated for **gas/diesel oil** and **fuel oil** from 2016 onwards, with data revisions to both inputs and outputs. 2018 and 2019 *imports* of **bitumen**, **lubricants** and **coal** were revised to reflect new available data from UN Comtrade.

In the 2021 edition, data for year 2019 are estimated based on the latest figures published by AFREC. In addition, more than 99% of **aviation gasoline** has been

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reclassified as **jet kerosene** thanks to new information made available by the economy ministry.

In the 2020 edition, the IEA Secretariat obtained new data for the period 2010 – 2018 from the SIE UEMOA. Breaks in time series might occur between 2009 and 2010.

Sources

Sources 2000 to 2024:

Direct communication with the Ministère de l'Energie et de l'Eau, Bamako.

SIE UEMOA website, Bamako, accessed in May 2025: https://sie.uemoa.int/.

Système d'Information Energétique du Mali 2014 and 2015, Ministère de l'Energie et de l'Eau, Bamako, 2015 and 2017.

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Energy questionnaire, African Energy Commission, Algiers, 2000 to 2015.

Africa Energy Database, African Energy Commission, 2024.

Air Transport CO2 Emissions, OECD stats, Paris, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=AIRTRANS_CO2, last accessed in May 2023.

Renewable energy statistics 2025, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Abu Dhabi, 2025.

Renewable capacity statistics 2026, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Abu Dhabi, 2026.

Note de conjoncture, Ministère de l'Economie du Mali, 2017-2018: https://www.finances.gouv.ml/search/node/conjoncture

IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources for biofuels and waste:

AFREC Energy questionnaire, African Energy Commission, Algiers, 2000 to 2015.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Mauritania

General notes

Mauritania data are available from 1971 onwards.

For year 2024 and years prior to 2000, all data are based on the United Nations Statistics Division data and IEA Secretariat estimates.

Sources

Sources 2001 to 2024:

Direct communication with the Ministry of Oil, Mines and Energy (MPEM).

Direct communication with the Downstream Petroleum Sector Regulatory Authority.

Annuaire statistique, Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Démographique et Economique, accessed in June 2023: http://ansade.mr/index.php/publications/statistiques.

Société Mauritanienne d'Électricité (SOMELEC), accessed in June 2025: https://www.somelec.mr/?q=node/1439.

Africa Energy database, African Energy Commission, Algiers, accessed in June 2024.

Renewable energy statistics 2025, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Abu Dhabi, 2025.

Energy Statistics Dataflow 2021, United Nations, accessed in June 2023 https://data.un.org/SdmxBrowser/start.

Forestry Statistics, FAO, Rome, accessed in June 2025: http://www.fao.org/faostat.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

Palestinian Authority

General notes

Palestinian Authority data are available starting in 2001.

In the 2026 edition, inputs of **gas/diesel oil** into *main activity producers electricity plants* decreased significantly due to the conflict. It is possible that some of this

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production was replaced by use in diesel generators but the related data in not available.

Fuelwood data for the Palestinian Authority include **charcoal**.

In the 2021 edition, the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics provided the IEA Secretariat with their official densities and calorific values for **oil products**. This new information available led to revisions across the time series for all **oil products**.

Further in the 2021 edition, new information on the *production* and *consumption* of **biogas** became available and was integrated into Palestinian Authority's energy data.

In the 2021 edition, the IEA Secretariat revised the 2012 *consumption* of **diesel** in *residential* and in *road* to split out the use of **diesel** for private cars which was included in the *residential* sector for this period.

Sources

Sources 2001 to 2024:

Direct communication with the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Ramallah.

Annual Energy Tables and Energy Balance, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Ramallah, various editions up to 2024.

IEA Secretariat estimates.

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Methodological notes

This publication is based on the data in physical units of the IEA World Energy Statistics publication, which follow the definitions of the United Nations International Recommendations for Energy Statistics (IRES)[19] and on the IEA energy balance methodology, briefly summarised below.

Energy balance: key concepts

Energy data are generally collected independently across different commodities. Energy statistics are the simplest format to present all the data together, assembling the individual balances of all products, each expressed in its own physical unit (e.g. TJ for natural gas, kt for coal, etc). These are called commodity balances.

However, energy products can be converted into one another through a number of transformation processes. Therefore, it is very useful to also develop one comprehensive national energy balance, to understand how products are transformed into one another, and to highlight the various relationships among them.

By presenting all the data in a common energy unit, the energy balance allows users to see the total amount of energy used and the relative contribution of each different source, for the whole economy and for each individual consumption sector; to compute the different fuel transformation efficiencies; to develop various aggregated indicators (for example consumption per capita or per unit of GDP) and to estimate CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion.

The energy balance is a natural starting point to study the evolution of the domestic energy market, forecast energy demand, monitor impacts of energy policies and assess potential areas for action. The statistician also uses the energy balance as a high-level check on the data accuracy, as large statistical differences in energy units, apparent energy gains or large losses in transformation processes, or large unexplained variations in shares or in high-level indicators may all indicate underlying data problems.

[19] https://unstats.un.org/UNSD/energy/ires/default.htm.

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The energy balance takes the form of a matrix, where columns present all the different energy sources ("products") categories and rows represent all the different "flows", grouped in three main blocks: energy supply, transformation/energy use and final consumption.

To develop an energy balance from the set of commodity balances, the two main steps are: i) all the data are converted to a common energy unit – also allowing to compute a "total" product; and ii) some re-formatting is performed to avoid double counting when summing all products together. For example, for secondary products (e.g. motor gasoline) the production appears in the production row in commodity balances, but is reported as an output of the relevant transformation (e.g. oil refineries) in an energy balance, where the production row only refers to production of primary products (e.g. crude oil).

The methodological assumptions underlying energy balances, discussed in the next section, are particularly important to understand differences across balances derived by different national and international organisations starting from the same energy commodity data.

IEA energy balances methodology

The unit adopted by the IEA is the tonne of oil equivalent (toe), defined as 10^7 kilocalories (41.868 gigajoules). This quantity of energy is, within a few per cent, equal to the net heat content of 1 tonne of crude oil. Conversion of the IEA energy balances to other energy units would be straightforward.

The main methodological choices underlying energy balances that can differentiate the final balances layout across organisations are: i) "net" versus "gross" energy content; ii) calorific values; and iii) primary energy conventions.

Net versus gross energy content

The IEA energy balances are based on a "**net**" energy content, which excludes the energy lost to produce water vapour during combustion. All the elements of the energy balance are expressed on the same net basis to ensure comparability. Even elements (e.g. natural gas) that in commodity balances may be already in energy units but on a different basis (e.g. "gross") are converted (e.g. from "gross" to "net").

The difference between the "net" and the "gross" calorific value for each fuel is the latent heat of vaporisation of the water produced during combustion of the fuel. For coal and oil, the net calorific value is about 5% less than gross, for most forms

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of natural and manufactured gas the difference is 9-10%, while for electricity and heat there is no difference as they are not combusted.

Calorific values

Generally, the IEA adopts country-specific, time-varying, and for some products flow-dependent, net calorific values supplied by national administrations for most products; and regional default values (in conjunction with Eurostat for the European countries) for the oil products. More detailed explanations on the IEA conversion to energy units for the different energy sources are given in Section 2, Units and conversions.

Primary energy conventions

A very important methodological choice is the definition of the "**primary energy equivalent**" for the electricity and heat produced from non-combustible sources, such as nuclear, geothermal, solar, hydro, wind. The information collected is generally the amount of electricity and heat produced, represented in the balance as an output of transformation. Conventions are needed to compute the most appropriate corresponding primary energy, input to the transformation, both in form and in amount.

The principle adopted by the IEA is that the **primary energy form** is the first energy form downstream in the production process for which multiple energy uses are practical. For example, the first energy form that can be used as energy in the case of nuclear is the nuclear heat of the reactor, most of which is then transformed into electricity. The application of this principle leads to the choice of the following primary energy forms:

- **Electricity** for primary electricity (hydro, wind, tide/wave/ocean and solar photovoltaic).
- **Heat** for heat and secondary electricity (nuclear, geothermal and solar thermal).

Once the primary energy form is identified for all electricity and heat generated from non-combustible sources, the IEA adopts the **physical energy content method** to compute the corresponding primary energy equivalent amounts: the primary energy equivalent is simply the physical energy content of the corresponding primary energy form.

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For primary electricity, such as hydro and solar PV, as electricity is identified as the primary energy form, the primary energy equivalent is simply the gross electricity generated in the plant.

For nuclear electricity, the primary energy equivalent is the quantity of heat generated in the reactors. In the absence of country-specific information, the IEA estimates the primary energy equivalent from the electricity generated by assuming an efficiency of 33%, derived as the average efficiency of nuclear power plants across Europe. Note that the principle of using the heat from nuclear reactors as the primary energy form for the energy statistics has an important effect on any indicators of energy supply dependence. Under the present convention, the primary nuclear heat appears as an indigenous resource. However, the majority of countries using nuclear power import their nuclear fuel, and if this fact could be taken into account, it would lead to an increase in the supply dependence on other countries.

For geothermal electricity, the primary energy equivalent is the quantity of heat and a similar back-calculation is used where the quantities of steam supplied to the plant are not measured, assuming a thermal efficiency of 10%. This figure is only approximate and reflects the fact that the steam from geothermal sources is generally of low quality. If data for the steam input to geothermal power plants are available, they are used directly as primary energy equivalent.

Similarly, for solar thermal plants the heat supply is back-calculated assuming a 33% efficiency of conversion of heat into electricity, reflecting relatively low working temperatures, although central receiver systems can reach higher temperatures and therefore higher efficiencies.

In summary, for geothermal and solar thermal, if no country-specific information is reported, the primary energy equivalent is calculated using the following efficiencies:

- 10% for geothermal electricity;
- 50% for geothermal heat;
- 33% for solar thermal electricity;
- 100% for solar thermal heat.

An alternative to the physical energy content method is the **partial substitution method**, used in the past by the IEA. In this case, the primary energy equivalent of the electricity generated from non-combustible sources is computed as the hypothetical amount of energy necessary to generate the same amount of electricity in thermal power plants, assuming an average generation efficiency.

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The method was abandoned by the IEA and other organisations because it had little meaning for countries with significant hydro electricity generation, and because the actual substitution values were hard to establish, as they depended on the efficiency of the marginal electricity production. It also had unreal effects on the energy balance, as transformation losses appeared without a physical basis.

Since the two methods differ significantly in the treatment of solar, hydro, etc., the share of renewables in total energy supply varies depending on the method. To interpret shares of various energy sources in total supply, it is important to understand the conventions used to calculate the primary energy supply.

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Notes on data quality

Methodology

For OECD Member countries, the data shown in this publication are based on information provided in the five annual OECD questionnaires[20]: “Oil”, “Natural Gas”, “Coal (Solid Fossil Fuels and Manufactured Gases)”, “Renewables and Wastes” and “Electricity and Heat” completed by the national administrations. For the member countries of the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE) and a few others, the data shown in this publication are mostly based on information provided by the national administrations through the same annual questionnaires. The commodity balances for all other countries are based as much as possible on national official energy data, but also potentially on other data of heterogeneous nature, converted and adapted to fit the IEA format and methodology.

Considerable effort has been made to ensure that the data presented in this publication adhere to the IEA definitions reported in the section on Methodological notes. These definitions, based on the United Nations International Recommendations for Energy Statistics[21], are used by most of the international organisations that collect energy statistics.

Nevertheless, energy statistics at the national level are often collected using criteria and definitions which differ, sometimes considerably, from those of international organisations. This is especially true for non-OECD countries, which are submitting data to the IEA on a voluntary basis. The IEA Secretariat has identified and documented most of these differences and, where possible, adjusted the data to meet international definitions.

Recognised differences occurring in specific countries are presented in the section on Country notes and sources. Country notes present the most important deviations from the IEA methodology, and are by no means a comprehensive list of those. To ensure transparency, country notes also describe how data are estimated or revised, where relevant for the data user.

[20] See link to the annual questionnaires: https://www.iea.org/areas-of-work/data-and-statistics/questionnaires
[21] https://unstats.un.org/UNSD/energy/ires/default.htm.

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Estimation

In addition to adjustments addressing differences in definitions, estimations[22] are sometimes required to complete major aggregates, when key statistics are missing.

The IEA secretariat has attempted to provide all the elements of energy balances down to the level of final consumption, for all countries and years. Providing all the elements of supply, as well as all inputs and outputs of the main transformation activities (such as oil refining and electricity generation), has often required estimations. Estimations have been generally made after consultation with national statistical offices, oil companies, electricity utilities and national or international energy experts.

Time series and political changes

The IEA secretariat reviews its databases each year. In the light of new assessments, important revisions may be made to time series of individual countries during the course of this review. Therefore, some data in this publication have been substantially revised with respect to previous editions. Please always consult the section on Country notes and sources.

Generally speaking, energy statistics for some countries undergo continuous changes in their coverage or methodology. Consequently, breaks in time series are considered to be unavoidable.

For example, energy balances for the individual countries of the Former Soviet Union and the Former Yugoslavia have been constructed since 1990 and are not available for previous years. These balances are generally based on official submissions, but estimations also have been made by the IEA secretariat. The section on Country notes and sources describes in detail these elements country by country.

Classification of fuel uses

National statistical sources often lack adequate information on the consumption of fuels in different categories of end use. Many countries do not conduct annual surveys of consumption in the main sectors of economic activity, and published

[22] Data may not include all informal and/or illegal trade, production or consumption of energy products, although the IEA Secretariat makes efforts to estimate these where reliable information is available.

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data may be based on out-of-date surveys. Therefore, sectoral disaggregation of consumption should generally be interpreted with caution.

In countries of non-OECD Europe and Eurasia and in China, the sectoral classification of fuel consumption before the reforms of the 1990's significantly differed from that of IRES. Sectoral consumption was defined according to the economic branch of the user, rather than according to the purpose or use of the fuel. For example, consumption of gasoline in the vehicle fleet of an enterprise attached to the economic branch 'Iron and steel' was classified as consumption in the 'Iron and steel' industry itself.

Where possible, data have been adjusted to fit international classifications, for example by assuming that most gasoline is consumed in transport. However, it has not been possible to reclassify products other than gasoline and jet fuel as easily, and few other adjustments have been made to other products.

Imports and exports

For a given product, imports and exports may not sum up to zero at the world level for a number of reasons. Fuels may be classified differently (i.e. fuel oil exports may be reported as refinery feedstocks by the importing country; NGL exports may be reported as LPG by the importing country, etc.). Other possible reasons include discrepancies in conversion factors, inclusion of international bunkers in exports, timing differences, data reported on a fiscal year basis instead of calendar year for certain countries, and underreporting of imports and exports for fiscal reasons.

Specific issues by fuel

Coal

Data on sectoral coal consumption are usually reported in metric tonnes. Net calorific values of different coal types used in different end use sectors are not always available. In the absence of specific information, the IEA secretariat estimates end use net calorific values based on the available net calorific values for production, imports and exports.

Oil

The IEA secretariat collects comprehensive statistics for oil supply and use, including oil for own use of refineries, oil delivered to international bunkers, and oil

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used as petrochemical feedstock. National statistics often do not report all these amounts.

Reported production of refined products may refer to net rather than gross refinery output; consumption of oil products may be limited to sales to domestic markets and may not include deliveries to international shipping or aircraft. Oil consumed as petrochemical feedstock in integrated refinery/petrochemical complexes is often not included in available official statistics.

Where possible, the IEA secretariat has estimated those unreported data, in consultation with the oil industry. In the absence of any other indication, refinery fuel use is estimated to be a percentage (e.g. 5%) of refinery throughput, and where possible, split between refinery gas and fuel oil. For a descripttion of some adjustments made to the sectoral consumption of oil products, see the above section ‘Classification of fuel uses’.

Natural gas

Natural gas should be comprised mainly of methane; other gases, such as ethane and heavier hydrocarbons, should be reported under the heading of ‘oil’. The IEA defines natural gas production as the marketable production, i.e. net of field losses, flaring, venting and re-injection.

However, the lack of adequate definitions makes it difficult or impossible to identify all quantities of gas at all different stages of its separation into dry gas (methane) and heavier fractions. National data for natural gas do not always explicitly show separate quantities for field losses, flaring, venting and re-injection.

Natural gas supply and demand statistics are normally reported in volumetric units and it is difficult to obtain accurate data on the calorific value. In the absence of specific information, the IEA generally applies an average gross calorific value of 38 TJ/million m^3.

For the countries that report natural gas data at temperature and pressure conditions of 20°C and 101.325 kPa, the calorific values are about 1.7% lower than the equivalent at temperature and pressure conditions of 15°C and 101.325 kPa. However, in energy terms no difference is observed between the two reporting conditions as natural gas volumes measured at 20°C and 101.325 kPa are 1.7% higher than natural gas volumes at 15°C and 101.325 kPa.

Reliable consumption data for natural gas at a disaggregated level are often difficult to find. This is especially true for some of the largest natural gas

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consuming countries in the Middle East. Therefore, industrial use of natural gas for these countries is frequently missing from the data published here.

Electricity

The IEA classification shows 'main activity producers' separately from 'autoproducers' of electricity and heat. An autoproducer of electricity is an establishment which, in addition to its main activities, generates electricity wholly or partly for its own use. For non-OECD countries, data on autoproducers are not always reported. In such cases, the quantities of fuels used as input to electricity are included under the appropriate end-use sector.

When statistics of production of electricity from biofuels and waste are available, they are included in total electricity production. However, these data are not comprehensive; for example, much of the electricity generated from waste biomass in sugar refining facilities remains unreported.

When unreported, inputs of fuels for electricity generation are estimated using information on electricity output, fuel efficiency and type of generation capacity.

Heat

For heat, transition economies (countries of non-OECD Europe and Eurasia) and China used to adopt a different methodology from that adopted in market economies. They allocated the transformation of primary fuels (coal, oil and gas) by industry into heat for consumption on site to the transformation activity 'heat production', **not** to industrial consumption, as in the IEA methodology[23]. The transformation output of Heat was then allocated to the various end use sectors. The losses occurring in the transformation of fuels into heat in industry were not included in final consumption of industry.

Although a number of countries have recently switched to the practice of international organisations, this important issue reduces the possibility of cross-country comparisons for sectoral end use consumption between transition economies and market economies.

23 For autoproducer plants, the international methodology restricts the inclusion of heat in transformation processes to that sold to third parties.

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Biofuels and waste

The IEA publishes data on production, domestic supply and consumption of biofuels and waste for all countries and all regions.

Data for non-OECD countries are often based on secondary sources and may be of variable quality, which makes comparisons between countries difficult. For many countries, historical data are derived from surveys which were often irregular, irreconcilable and conducted at a local rather than national level.

Where official data are incomplete or unavailable, the IEA Secretariat estimates the time series based on economic indicators and secondary sources. Those estimated time series should be treated very cautiously. The chart below provides a broad indication of the estimation methodology and of the data quality by region.

Region	Main source of data	Data quality	Exogenous variables
Africa	FAO database and AfDB	Low	Population growth rate
Non-OECD Americas	national and OLACDE	High	None
Non-OECD Asia	surveys	high to low	Population growth rate
Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	questionnaires and FAO	high to medium	None
Middle East	FAO	medium to low	None

Given the importance of vegetal fuels in the energy picture of many developing countries, balances down to final consumption by end-use for individual products or product categories have been compiled for all countries.

The IEA hopes that the inclusion of these data will encourage national administrations and other agencies active in the field to enhance the level and quality of data collection and coverage for biofuels and waste. More details on the methodology used by each country may be provided on request and comments are welcome.

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Units and conversions

General conversion factors for energy

To	TJ	Gcal	Mtoe	MBtu	GWh
From:	multiply by:				
terajoule (TJ)	1	2.3885×10^{2}	2.3885×10^{-5}	9.478×10^{2}	2.778×10^{-1}
gigacalorie (Gcal)	4.1868×10^{-3}	1	1.000×10^{-7}	3.968	1.163×10^{-3}
million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe)	4.1868×10^{4}	1.000×10^{7}	1	3.968×10^{7}	1.163×10^{4}
million British thermal units (MBtu)	1.055×10^{-3}	2.520×10^{-1}	2.520×10^{-8}	1	2.931×10^{-4}
gigawatt hour (GWh)	3.600	8.598×10^{2}	8.598×10^{-5}	3.412×10^{3}	1

Conversion factors for mass

To	kg	t	lt	st	lb
From:	multiply by:				
kilogramme (kg)	1	1.000×10^{-3}	9.842×10^{-4}	1.102×10^{-3}	2.205
tonne (t)	1.000×10^{3}	1	9.842×10^{-1}	1.102	2.205×10^{3}
long ton (lt)	1.016×10^{3}	1.016	1	1.120	2.240×10^{3}
short ton (st)	9.072×10^{2}	9.072×10^{-1}	8.929×10^{-1}	1	2.000×10^{3}
pound (lb)	4.536×10^{-1}	4.536×10^{-4}	4.464×10^{-4}	5.000×10^{-4}	1

Conversion factors for volume

To	gal U.S.	gal U.K.	bbl	ft^3	l	m^3
From:	multiply by:					
U.S. gallon (gal U.S.)	1	8.327×10^{-1}	2.381×10^{-2}	1.337×10^{-1}	3.785	3.785×10^{-3}
U.K. gallon (gal U.K.)	1.201	1	2.859×10^{-2}	1.605×10^{-1}	4.546	4.546×10^{-3}
barrel (bbl)	4.200×10^{1}	3.497×10^{1}	1	5.615	1.590×10^{2}	1.590×10^{-1}
cubic foot (ft^3)	7.481	6.229	1.781×10^{-1}	1	2.832×10^{1}	2.832×10^{-2}
litre (l)	2.642×10^{-1}	2.200×10^{-1}	6.290×10^{-3}	3.531×10^{-2}	1	1.000×10^{-3}
cubic metre (m^3)	2.642×10^{2}	2.200×10^{2}	6.290	3.531×10^{1}	1.000×10^{3}	1

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Decimal prefixes

10^{1}	deca (da)	10^{-1}	deci (d)
10^{2}	hecto (h)	10^{-2}	centi (c)
10^{3}	kilo (k)	10^{-3}	milli (m)
10^{6}	mega (M)	10^{-6}	micro (μ)
10^{9}	giga (G)	10^{-9}	nano (n)
10^{12}	tera (T)	10^{-12}	pico (p)
10^{15}	peta (P)	10^{-15}	femto (f)
10^{18}	exa (E)	10^{-18}	atto (a)

Energy content

Coal

Coal has separate net calorific values for production, imports, exports, inputs to electricity/heat generation and coal used in coke ovens, blast furnaces and industry.

For electricity/heat generation, coal inputs to each type of plant (i.e. main activity electricity plant, autoproducer electricity plant, main activity CHP plant, autoproducer CHP plant, main activity heat plant, autoproducer heat plant) are converted to energy units using average factors calculated from the Annual Electricity Questionnaire. All other flows are converted using an average net calorific value.

Crude oil

Country-specific net calorific values (NCV) for production, imports and exports by country are used to calculate the balances. The average value is used to convert all the other flows to heat values.

Gases

World Energy Statistics expresses the following gases in terajoules, using their gross calorific value.

Gas data provided in joules should be converted as follows: Data in TJ / 41 868 = Data in Mtoe.

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To calculate the net heat content of a gas from its gross heat content, multiply the gross heat content by the appropriate following factor.

Gas	Ratio NCV to GCV
Natural gas	0.9
Gas works gas	0.9
Coke oven gas	0.9
Blast furnace gas	1.0
Other recovered gases	1.0

Biofuels and waste

The heat content of primary solid biofuels, biogases, municipal waste and industrial waste, expressed in terajoules on a net calorific value basis, is presented in World Energy Statistics. The Secretariat does not receive information on volumes and other characteristics of these fuels.

Data in TJ / 41 868 = Data in Mtoe. Data for charcoal are converted from tonnes using the average net calorific values given in the electronic tables.

Unless country-specific information has been provided, data for biogasoline are converted from tonnes using 26 800 kJ/kg. Biodiesels and other liquid biofuels are assumed to have a net calorific value of 36 700 kJ/kg unless otherwise specified.

Oil products

For oil products, the IEA applies regional net calorific values (in conjunction with Eurostat for the European countries), except for the individual countries listed in the table at the end of this section.

Electricity

Figures for electricity production, trade, and final consumption are calculated using the energy content of the electricity. Electricity is converted as follows: Data in TWh x 0.086 = data in Mtoe.

Hydro-electricity production (excluding pumped storage) and electricity produced by other non-thermal means (wind, tide/wave/ocean, solar PV, etc.) are accounted for similarly. Gross electricity generation in TWh x 0.086 = primary energy equivalent in Mtoe.

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The primary energy equivalent of nuclear electricity is calculated from the gross generation by assuming a 33% conversion efficiency. The calculation to be carried out is the following: gross electricity generation in TWh x 0.086 / 0.33 = primary energy equivalent in Mtoe.

In the case of electricity produced from geothermal heat, if the actual geothermal efficiency is not known, then the primary equivalent is calculated assuming an efficiency of 10%. The calculation to be carried out is the following: gross electricity generation in TWh x 0.086 / 0.10 = primary energy equivalent in Mtoe.

For electricity produced from solar thermal heat, the primary equivalent is calculated assuming an efficiency of 33% unless the actual efficiency is known. The calculation to be carried out is the following: gross electricity generation in TWh x 0.086 / 0.33 = primary energy equivalent in Mtoe.

Heat

Information on heat is supplied in terajoules and is converted as follows: Data in TJ / 41 868 = Data in Mtoe.

In the case of heat produced in a geothermal plant, if the actual geothermal efficiency is not known, then the primary equivalent is calculated assuming an efficiency of 50%. The calculation to be carried out is the following: Heat production in TJ x 0.0000238 / 0.50 = primary energy equivalent in Mtoe.

For heat produced in a solar thermal plant, the primary equivalent is equal to the heat consumed. Data in TJ / 41 868 = data in Mtoe.

For direct use of geothermal and solar thermal heat, all the heat consumed is accounted for in production and consumption.

Examples

The following examples indicate how to calculate the net calorific content (in ktoe) of the quantities expressed in original units in World Energy Statistics.

From original units	To Mtoe (on a NCV basis)
Coking coal production (Poland) for 2016 in thousand tonnes	divide by 41 868 and then multiply by 29.606
Natural gas in terajoules (gross)	multiply by 2.38846 x 10^{-5} and then multiply by 0.9
Motor gasoline (Poland) in thousand tonnes	divide by 41 868 and then multiply by 44.000
Heat in terajoules (net)	multiply by 2.38846 x 10^{-5}

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Qualifiers

Starting from the 2025 edition, the IEA applies the following qualifiers to label records available through the .Stat Data Explorer. These qualifiers indicate the status and nature of the data.

Qualifier legend

Code	Name	Description
A	Normal Value	Real observed value.
I	Imputed Value	A data point refers to any calculation produced by the IEA Secretariat, including aggregations (across energy products, energy flows, geographical areas or any other dimension), conversions using non-universal factors (such as the computation of energy values based on calorific values), as well as estimates.
O	Missing Value	Data point is missing.
M	Missing Value; Data cannot exist	Data point is not applicable.
P	Provisional Value	Data point is preliminary and likely to be revised.
C	Confidential Value	Data point is confidential (displayed in the CONF_STATUS column of the CSV file.
D	Definition Differs	Definition of measurement differs from the dataset definition and therefore is not comparable to other measures.
N	Not Qualified	Qualification is not available.

For non-OECD countries that do not submit annual questionnaires to the IEA Secretariat, more detailed qualification information is available starting from 2019 onwards.

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Abbreviations

Btu:	British thermal unit
GWh:	gigawatt hour
kcal:	kilocalorie
kg:	kilogramme
kJ:	kilojoule
Mt:	million tonnes
m^3:	cubic metre
t:	metric ton = tonne = 1,000 kg
TJ:	terajoule
toe:	tonne of oil equivalent = 10^7 kcal (International Steam Table calorie (1956) definition)

CHP:	combined heat and power
GCV:	gross calorific value
GDP:	gross domestic product
HHV:	higher heating value = GCV
LHV:	lower heating value = NCV
NCV:	net calorific value
PPP:	purchasing power parity
TES:	total energy supply

AfDB:	African Development Bank
EU-27:	European Union - 27
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
IEA:	International Energy Agency
IPCC:	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISIC:	International Standard Industrial Classification
OECD:	Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development
OLACDE:	Organización Latinoamericana y Caribeña de Energía
UN:	United Nations
UNIPEDE:	International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy

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