

Karen Tréanton

IEA Energy Statistics Division

Head of Energy Balances, Prices and Emissions Section



From Basic Energy Statistics to Energy Balances

International Workshop on Energy Statistics

Mexico, 2-5 December 2008

□ Why Calculate an Energy Balance?



The energy balance is a way of reporting energy data in a common unit and with products aggregated by category: coal, oil, petroleum products, gas, biomass, etc.

Advantages:

- > It allows comparison of the shares of each source in the energy supply of a country and in each sector of economic activity
- > With an energy balance it is possible to analyse energy efficiency
- > A country can determine its dependence on energy imports or exports
- > Different countries can be compared when they are calculated with the same methodology
- > Good for quality control: can check inputs/outputs in the transformation sector



Energy Balance Principles



- > Choice of unit
- > Net versus gross
- > Choice of conversion factors
- > Choice of primary energy form for energy that is not combusted
- > Calculation of primary energy equivalent of electricity from non-combustion processes



 Units



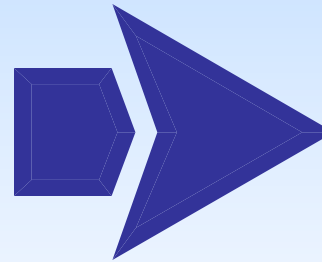
MBtu

kilowatt-hours



Mtoe

Mtce



terajoules

Mtoe

ENERGY BALANCES OF OECD COUNTRIES, 1997-1998 8.17

OECD Total / OCDE Total : 1998

Million tonnes of oil equivalent / Million de tonnes d'équivalent pétrole

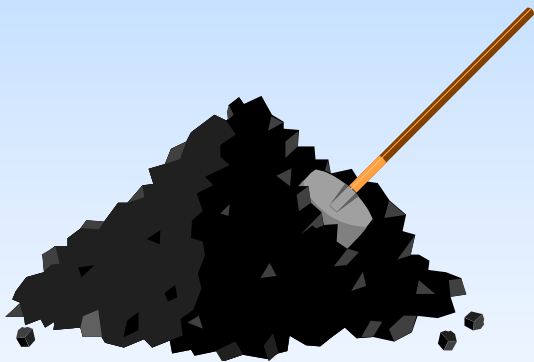
SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION	Coal	Oil Products	Gas	Nuclear	Hydro	Geothermal	Solar & Wind	Biomass	Electricity	Losses	Total	1997		1998		
												Production	Imports	Exports	Production	Imports
INDUSTRY																
Industry Production	155.64	504.05	874.91	553.38	111.08	30.05	108.34	11.74	0.00	0.00	2160.33	155.64	504.05	874.91	553.38	111.08
Electricity	-23.37	-458.86	-333.29	-439.46	-	-	-	-	656	22.88	0.00	-23.37	-458.86	-333.29	-439.46	656
Non-Ferrous Metals	-0.02	-0.14	-0.25	-0.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-0.02	-0.14	-0.25	-0.32	0.00
INDUSTRY TOTAL	132.25	555.95	544.37	111.36	111.08	30.05	108.34	11.74	656	0.00	2160.33	132.25	555.95	544.37	111.36	111.08
TRANSPORT																
Transportation	21.96	282.22	29.91	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	1030	21.96	282.22	29.91	0.02	-
Electricity	-15.13	-312	-123.8	-102.21	-103.62	-111.04	-37.55	-	-	-	-1022.2	-15.13	-312	-123.8	-102.21	-103.62
Coal	-12.82	-0.77	-0.67	-0.42	-0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-44.25	-12.82	-0.77	-0.67	-0.42	-0.04
Oil	-0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-4.06	-0.02	-	-	-	-
Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.11	-	-	-	-	-
Nuclear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.06	-	-	-	-	-
Hydro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.11	-	-	-	-	-
Geothermal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.02	-	-	-	-	-
Solar & Wind	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.02	-	-	-	-	-
Biomass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.02	-	-	-	-	-
Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.02	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.02	-	-	-	-	-
TRANSPORT TOTAL	6.81	269.55	28.24	0.00	-0.04	-	-	-	656	-	1030	6.81	269.55	28.24	0.00	-0.04
INDUSTRY TOTAL	139.06	825.50	572.61	111.36	111.04	30.05	108.34	11.74	1312	0.00	3190.33	139.06	825.50	572.61	111.36	111.04
INDUSTRY SECTOR	139.06	825.50	572.61	111.36	111.04	30.05	108.34	11.74	1312	0.00	3190.33	139.06	825.50	572.61	111.36	111.04
TRANSPORT SECTOR	6.81	269.55	28.24	0.00	-0.04	-	-	-	656	-	1030	6.81	269.55	28.24	0.00	-0.04
OTHER SECTORS	21.96	282.22	29.91	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	1030	21.96	282.22	29.91	0.02	-
INDUSTRY TOTAL	139.06	825.50	572.61	111.36	111.04	30.05	108.34	11.74	1312	0.00	3190.33	139.06	825.50	572.61	111.36	111.04



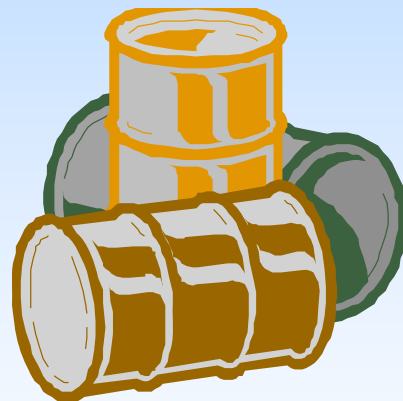
□ Net vs. Gross Calorific Values



- > Difference between NCV and GCV is latent heat of vaporisation of the water produced during combustion



5 %



5 %



9-10 %



IEA uses Net Calorific Values

□ Conversion to energy units (1)

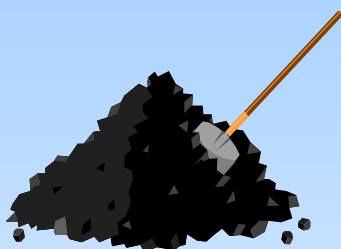


COAL

Physical units (tonnes) are converted to energy units using NCV [kJ/kg], reported in the questionnaires (varies over time)

Specific NCV for Production, Imports, Exports, Inputs to Public Power Plants, Coal used in Coke Ovens, Blast Furnaces and Industry

Average NCV for all other flows

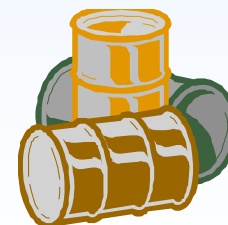


OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Using NCV [kJ/kg]

Primary oil - Specific NCV for Production, Imports and Exports, reported in the questionnaires (varies over time)

Petroleum products - region specific default values



□ Conversion to energy units (2)



NATURAL GAS

Figures collected in Mm^3 and gross TJ (energy unit). They are converted to net TJ (0.9-gross TJ) and then to Mtoe (1 PJ = 0.02388 Mtoe)

OTHER GASES

Data collected in gross TJ, then converted to net TJ (0.9-gross TJ) and then to Mtoe (1 PJ = 0.02388 Mtoe)

ELECTRICITY

Figures collected in TWh, then electricity production is converted to Mtoe (1 TWh = 0.086 Mtoe)

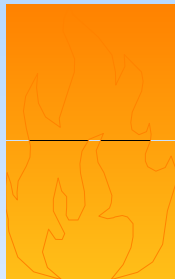
Gross electricity production is shown and the own use and losses are shown separately



Choice of Primary Energy Form

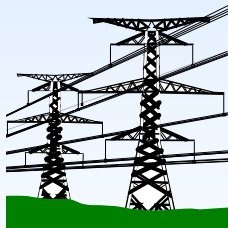


First energy form downstream for which multiple energy uses are practical



> Heat

- nuclear heat and electricity production
- geothermal heat and electricity production
- solar heat production



> Electricity

- hydro
- wind
- wave/ocean
- photovoltaic solar electricity production



□ Choice of Method for Calculating Primary Energy Equivalent



> Partial substitution method

- represents the amount of energy necessary in conventional thermal plants
- difficult to choose efficiency
- not relevant for countries with a high share of hydro

IEA opted for:

> Physical energy content method

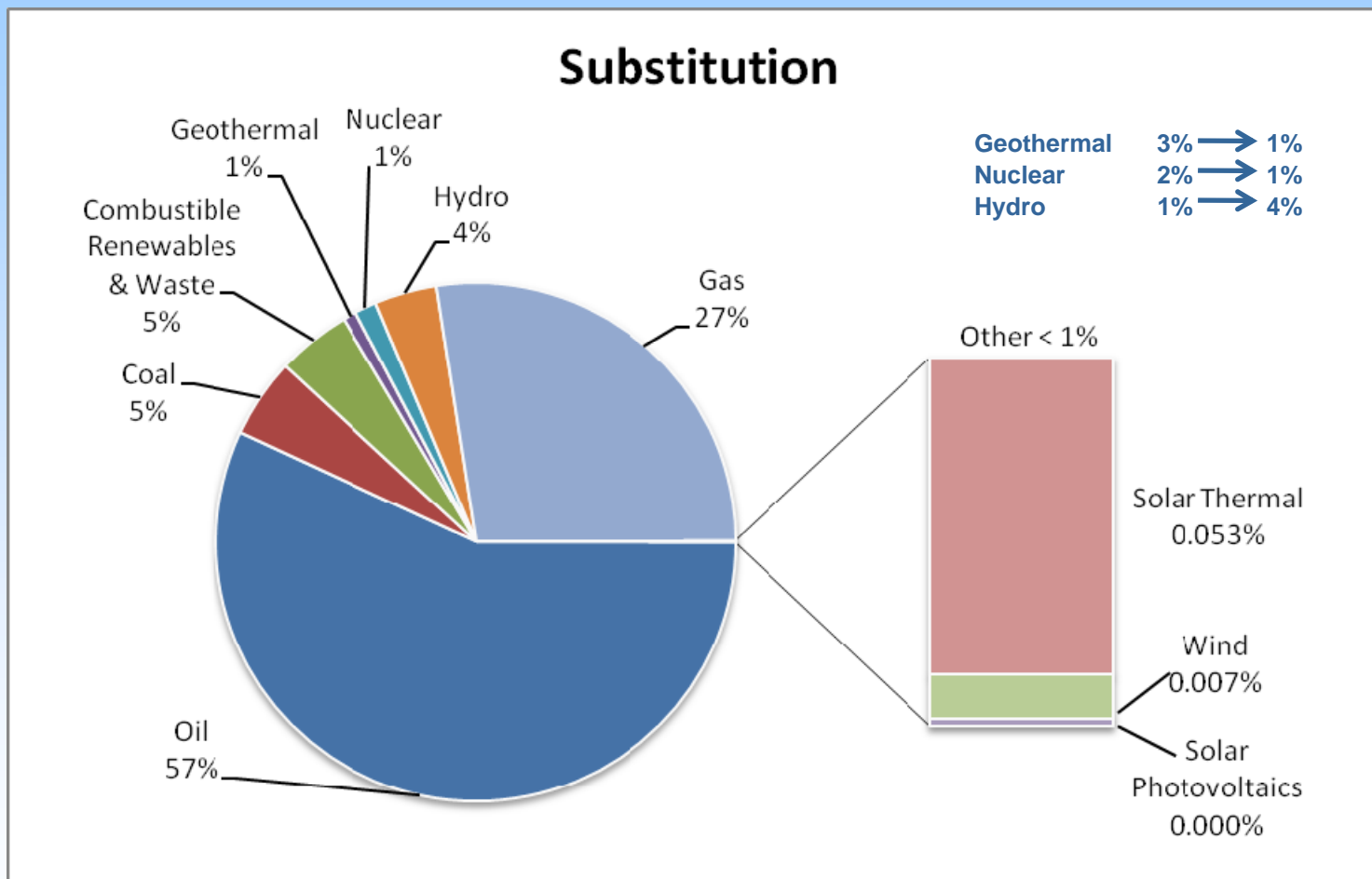
- uses physical energy content of the primary energy source
- nuclear 33%
- geothermal 10%
- solar, wind, etc. 100%

For nuclear,
hydro,
geothermal,
solar, etc.



Physical Energy Content vs. Partial Substitution

Mexico Example

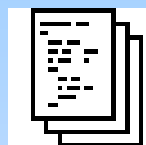


Geothermal, nuclear and hydro: can be very different shares!

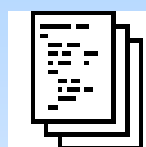
IEA Energy Balances



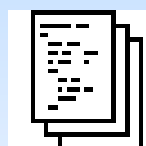
5 Annual Questionnaires



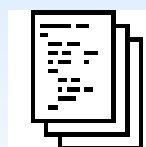
Coal



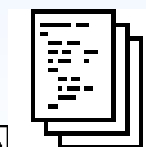
Oil



Gas



Renewables
+ Waste



Electricity
+ Heat



Original
Units



Mtoe



Mt of
CO₂



IEA Energy Balance Layout: compact source of information

Mexico / Mexique : 2006



Flows

Supply

Transformation and Energy Sectors

Consumption

Industry

Transport

Other Sectors

Non-Energy Use

Electricity and Heat Output

		Million tonnes of oil equivalent / Million de tonnes d'équivalent pétrole								Total		
SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION		Coal & peat	Crude oil	Petroleum products	Gas	Nuclear	Hydro	Geotherm. solar etc.	Combust. renew. & waste etc.	Electricity	Heat	Total
APPROVISIONNEMENT ET DEMANDE		Charbon & tourbe	Pétrole brut	Produits pétroliers	Gaz	Nucléaire	Hydro	Géotherm. solaire etc.	Comb. ren. & déchets	Electricité	Chaleur	Total
Production		0.51	126.46	59.31	10.52	2.51	21.11	0.32	0.10	-	-	255.97
Imports		0.91	0.46	0.00	0.20	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	31.51
Exports		-0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-108.26
Intl. marine bunkers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.88
Stock changes		-0.87	-0.31	0.05	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.91
TPES		3.74	87.43	59.31	10.76	2.51	21.11	0.32	0.10	0.04	-	177.43
Transfers		-	-12.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.31
Statistical differences		0.18	-	-2.57	-4.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.39
Electricity plants		-7.10	-	-13.60	-20.73	-2.03	-2.01	-3.73	-1.13	21.47	-	-38.49
CHP plants		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat plants		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas works		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum refineries		-	-75.00	69.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-5.89
Coal transformation		-0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.19
Liquefaction plants		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transformation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Own use		-0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.54	-	-19.68
Distribution losses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3.45	-	-3.45
TFC		1.61	73.11	59.31	10.76	2.51	21.11	0.32	7.04	16.41	-	113.43
INDUSTRY SECTOR		1.61	5.42	3.03	2.66	-	-	-	1.73	9.55	-	28.10
Iron and steel		1.38	0.26	3.03	2.66	-	-	-	1.73	9.55	-	5.42
Chemical and petrochem.		-	-	0.40	2.66	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	3.55
Non-ferrous metals		-	-	0.00	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	0.11
Non-metallic minerals		0.11	0.68	0.83	0.83	-	-	-	-	0.61	-	2.22
Transport equipment		-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.17	-	0.22
Machinery		-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Mining and quarrying		0.12	0.31	0.76	0.76	-	-	-	-	0.52	-	1.71
Food and tobacco		-	-	0.49	0.29	-	-	-	1.13	0.17	-	2.08
Paper, pulp and printing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.87
Wood and wood products		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.23
Textile and leather		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.67
TRANSPORT SECTOR		-	49.38	1.01	-	-	-	-	-	9.10	-	51.00
International aviation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.85
Domestic aviation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
Road		-	45.98	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.50
Rail		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75
Pipeline transport		-	-	-	0.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.99
Domestic navigation		-	0.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.89
Non-specified		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER SECTORS		-	11.95	1.06	0.84	-	0.09	5.90	6.76	-	-	25.76
Residential		-	7.70	0.84	0.84	-	-	5.90	4.16	-	-	18.60
Comm. and public service		-	1.67	0.22	0.22	-	0.09	-	1.85	-	-	3.83
Agriculture/forestry		-	2.58	-	-	-	-	-	0.74	-	-	3.33
Fishing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NON-ENERGY USE		-	6.36	2.21	2.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.58
in industry/trans./energy		-	6.36	2.21	2.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.58
of which: feedstocks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.49
in transport		-	5.28	2.21	2.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
in other sectors		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elec. generated - TWh		31.74	-	53.84	113.61	10.87	30.39	6.75	2.45	-	-	249.65
Electricity plants		31.74	-	53.84	113.61	10.87	30.39	6.75	2.45	-	-	249.65
CHP plants		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat generated - PJ		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHP plants		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat plants		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Totals

Comparable Information
for all Products

Comparable Energy
Units of Mtoe

Global picture of energy
situation in a country



□ Energy balance: oil and petroleum products



Mexico		2006	
Unit: ktoe			
	Crude Oil	Motor Gasoline	Gas/ Diesel Oil
Production	177611	0	0
Net Imports	-103207	7637	2946
International Marine Bunkers	0	0	-774
Stock Changes	-310	82	-157
Total Primary Energy Supply	74094	7719	2015
Transfers	0	3176	0
Statistical Differences	0	-882	-1801
Transformation Sector	-74094	22105	17578
Electricity Plants	0	0	-423
Petroleum Refineries	-74094	22105	18001
Energy Sector	0	-325	-713
Total Final Consumption	0	31793	17078
Industry Sector	0	0	1048
Transport Sector	0	31793	13574
Other Sectors	0	0	2456
<i>Commercial and Public Services</i>	0	0	96
<i>Agriculture/Forestry</i>	0	0	2361
Non-Energy Use	0	0	0

Supply

- Refined products are secondary energy: production is 0

Transformation

- Negative value represents an input, positive value represents an output

- Transformation losses appear in the **Total** column as negative figures



□ Energy balance: electricity production



Mexico		2006	
		Unit: ktoe	
	Gas/Diesel Oil	Electricity	
Production	0	0	
Net Imports	2946	-67	
International Marine Bunkers	-774	0	
Stock Changes	-157	0	
Total Primary Energy Supply	2015	-67	
Transfers	0	0	
Statistical Differences	-1801	0	
Transformation Sector	17578	21470	
Electricity Plants	-423	21470	
Petroleum Refineries	18001	0	
Energy Sector	-713	-1542	
Distribution Losses	0	-3449	
Total Final Consumption	17078	16412	
Industry Sector	1048	9551	
Transport Sector	13574	102	
Other Sectors	2456	6758	
<i>Residential</i>	0	4160	
<i>Commercial and Public Services</i>	96	1854	
<i>Agriculture/Forestry</i>	2361	745	
Non-Energy Use	0	0	

Supply

- TPES for electricity can be either positive or negative

Transformation

- Negative value represents an input, positive value represents output (incl. hydro, nuclear, solar, etc.)

- Transformation losses appear in the **Total** column as negative figures

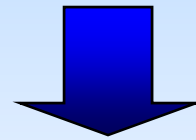


□ Using the energy balance with economic indicators



Using:

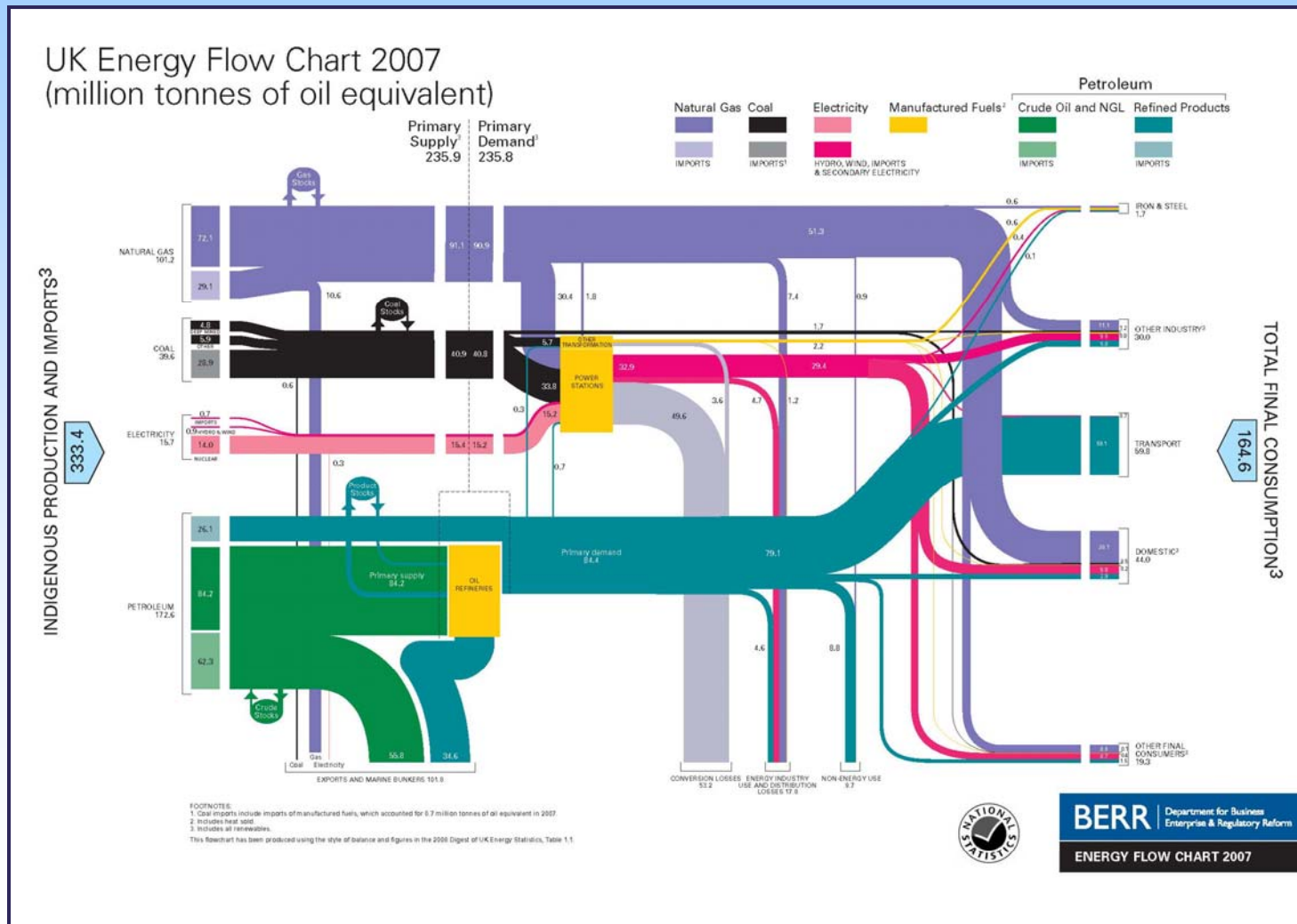
- Population
- GDP (using 2000 exchange rates to US dollars)
- GDP-PPP (using 2000 PPPs to US dollars)



- Energy Production/TPES
- Net Oil Imports/GDP
- TPES/GDP
- TPES/Population
- Oil Supply/GDP
- Oil Supply/Population
- Electricity Consumption/GDP
- Electricity Consumption/Population



Some countries use “flow” charts to visualise their energy balance



In conclusion, a good energy balance:



- Requires good quality statistics (data, calorific values)
- Is a compact source of energy information (convenient!)
- Enables accurate checks of energy statistics (efficiencies...)
- Is the foundation for basic energy indicators and for CO₂ emissions estimates
- ...Is not necessary, but highly recommended!

