

GENERAL NOTES

Calculation of primary energy equivalent for electricity and heat

As mentioned previously, the publication now treats electricity and heat consistently with IRES energy balances. Notably, this leads to the following notional efficiencies applying to electricity and heat generation (to back calculate the primary energy):

- 100% for electricity from hydro, wind, tide, wave, ocean and solar PV;
- 33% for electricity from nuclear heat or solar thermal;
- 100% for solar thermal heat;
- 50% for heat produced from geothermal heat;
- 10% for electricity from geothermal heat.

Consumption

Consumption throughout the *Yearbook* is defined consistently with the definition of final consumption in IRES, namely the sum of flows reflecting energy consumption by energy consumers, as well as non-energy use of energy products. As such, the publication should no longer have the same issues with negative consumption figures that previous versions did, when consumption was calculated based on supply flows and as such negative figures could appear for countries that exported secondary products.

Negative Supply

Negative supply can represent a residual or statistical difference between production and exports when a particular product is mainly exported, or when a transferred product is subsequently exported.

Time Period

The period to which the data refer is the calendar year, with the exception of the data of the following countries which refer to the fiscal year:

Afghanistan and Iran (Islamic Rep. of) - beginning 21 March of the year stated;

Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Egypt (for the latter two, electricity only), Nepal - ending June of the year stated;

Pakistan - starting July of the year stated

India and Myanmar - beginning April of the year stated.

Trade data

Figures displayed for international trade by partner country in Tables 6, 15 and 28 are based on data from the International Energy Agency and from the United Nations Statistics Division COMTRADE (Commodity Trade Statistics). The total of all exports will likely differ from the figures given in other tables because not all of the importers are included.

Per Capita Data

Data on a *per capita* basis use population data from the United Nations Population Division as a denominator. These indicators may sometimes show differences for certain years compared to previous versions of this publication, due to revisions made by the Population Division rather than changes to the underlying energy data.

Coverage

As Table 1 contains data back to 1990, data are included for former countries such as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and older versions of countries such as Ethiopia which have since had territories split from them.