

From Statistics to Energy Balances

Taylor MORRISON

Ankara, 11th December 2024

Energy Balances



					World						
SUPPLY AND	Coal	Crude	Oil	Natural 202	Nuclear	Hydro	Geotherm.	Biofuels	Electricity	Heat	Total
CONSUMPTION	-	oil	products	Gas	Nuclear	,	solar	& waste	Laculary		
Production	160001	176809		139092	29195	15627	etc. 14899	57002		69	5926
Imports	32711	94137	52082	41946	29195	10027	2689	1534	2689	0	2250
Exports	-34572	93079	-54485	-43106			-2666	-100A	2000	-0	-2289
Intl. marine bunkers x					x	-			-2000		-2200
Intl. aviation bunkers x					× ×						
Stock changes	-1503	-1504	-1674	502				.14			-41
TES	156637	176364	-1074	138434	29195	15627	14922	57513	23	69	5846
Transfers	-138	-10896	12319	100404	25155	10021	14022	-0			12
Statistical differences	-2248	408	-994	-2341			1002	94	996	7	-40
Electricity plants	68148	-1514	-4918	-38796	-29002	-15627	69175	-5394	81355	- 1	-942
CHP plants	-29914	-0	-547	-13626	-192	-10027	26107	-3454	14826	11421	-216
Heat plants	-971	-18	-410	-2500	-1		4044	-575	14020	4126	-2.0
Blast furnaces	-7754	-10	-6	-2300			4044	-2		4120	-77
Gas works	-908		-119	277				-54			-8
Coke/pat, fuel/BKB plants	-4021		-83	-1				-5			-41
Dil refineries		-165908	162673	-1				-0			-32
Petrochemical plants		1440	-1438								-32
Petrochemical plants Liquefaction plants	-901	888	-1430	.768							-7
Other transformation	-901	548	-26	-946			-35	-3804	-17	-18	-4
Energy industry own use	-2865	-336	-8127	-12545		-	-10043	-625	-8212	-1831	-345
Losses	-2003	-288	-0127	-1023		-	-7807	-10	-6976	-831	-90
TFC	38681	687	154240	66163			97364	43685	81996	12942	4008
NDUSTRY	31640	120	12382	25544			40492	10093	34172	6280	1202
ron and steel	13213			2510					4697		213
	13213	0	239	2510			5236	201	4697	539	213
Chemical and petrochemical	2971	1	2586	6646			7944	105	4808	3137	203
petrocnemical Non-ferrous metals	1214	0	151	693			4454	4	4208	246	65
Non-rerrous metals Non-metallic minerals	8400		1489	2711			2497	567	2341	246 156	154
	8400		1489 76	543			1252	2	1110	142	100
Transport equipment Machinery	353		177	1370			1252 3967	8	3824	142	51
	353 256		937	493			3967 1512	13	3824 1428	143 84	30
Mining and quarrying Food and tobacco	256 778	0	326	493 2109			1512 2762	1883	1428 2196	566	78
Paper, pulp and printing	419		135	1140			2127	2539	1571	556	60
Wood and wood products	11		72	135			538	482	431	108	12
Construction	150	0	1552	285			794	300	755	39	30
Textile and leather	197		74	477			1530	56	1132	398	23
Non-specified	3651	119	4565	6431			5879	3933	5672	167	24
TRANSPORT	38	1	94960	4669			1471	3812	1471		1049
Domestic aviation	-		4016								4
Road			75021	2161			324	3757	324		81
Rail	1		1147	2101			966	24	966		2
Pipeline transport		1	12	2477			115	24	115		2
Domestic navigation		- 1	2157	3				5			2
Non-specified	36	0	223	18			65	0	65		- 1
OTHER	4766	1	17533	28527			55401	29780	46353	6663	136
Residential	2336	- 1	9021	19943			29164	28057	22620	4667	886
Comm. and public services	1009		3128	7986			18493	1128	16544	1548	31
			4280	448			2885	475	2647	146	81
Agriculture/forestry	547	0	4280 265								
Fishing	0			3			32	0	28	2	
Non-specified	874	0	839	148			4828	119	4514	299	61
NON-ENERGY USE	2237	565	29366	7423							39
in industry/transf./energy	2228	565	27197	7423							374
of which: feedstocks				-				-		-	
n transport			476				-				
n other	9	0	1693	Elect 1	the second life of						1
The state of the s		111260	556689	Electric 6334959	ity and Heat	Output 4340911	2565688	684607		3676	26720
Electr. generated - GWh	9452492										
Electricity plants	6995826	111260	507551	5024660	2658495	4340912	2555485	407146		2831	226013
CHP plants	2456666		49138	1310299	15444		10203	277461		845	41192
Heat generated - TJ	7039840	15666	520221	6236761	25012		612997	1204293	28284	78887	15654
CHP plants	6248229	31	171998	4202075	23961		66939	736219	809	27204	114494
Heat plants	791611	15635	348223	2034686	1052		546058	468073	27475	51683	42053

- I. What is an energy balance
 - II. Why we create energy balances
 - III. How energy balances are calculated
 - IV. IEA energy balance layout
- V. Uses of energy balances

Page 2

Question 1 – Go to www.menti.com and use the code 7841 9154



Is your country producing a national energy balance?





I. What is an Energy Balance?

Energy balances are a compact source of information

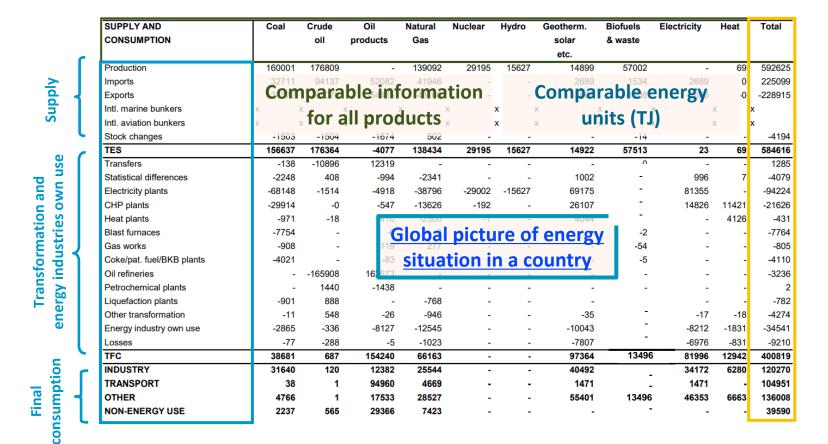


SUPPLY AND		Coal	Crude	Oil	Natural	Nuclear	Hydro	Geotherm.	Biofuels	Electricity	Heat	Total
CONSUMPTION			oil	products	Gas			solar	& waste			
								etc.				
Production		160001	176809	-	139092	29195	15627	14899	57002	-	69	592625
Imports		32711	94137	52082	41946	-	-	2689	1534	2689	0	225099
Exports		-34572	-93079	-54485	-43106	-	-	-2666	-1008	-2666	-0	-228915
Intl. marine bunkers	X)	K :	K	X	x	x :	()	(x :	k 3	<
Intl. aviation bunkers	X)	K :	Κ	X	X :	x :	()	(x x	()	•
Stock changes		-1503	-1504	-1674	502	-	-	-	-14	-	-	-4194
TES		156637	176364	-4077	138434	29195	15627	14922	57513	23	69	584616
Transfers		-138	-10896	12319	-	-	-	-	-0	-	-	1285
Statistical differences		-2248	408	-994	-2341	-	-	1002	94	996	7	-4079
Electricity plants		-68148	-1514	-4918	-38796	-29002	-15627	69175	-5394	81355	-	-94224
CHP plants		-29914	-0	-547	-13626	-192	-	26107	-3454	14826	11421	-21626
Heat plants		-971	-18	-410	-2500	-1	-	4044	-575	-	4126	-431
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Gas works		-908	-	-119	277	-	-	-	-54	-	-	-805
Coke/pat. fuel/BKB plants		-4021	-	-83	-1	-	-	-	-5	-	-	-4110
Oil refineries		-	-165908	162673	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3236
Petrochemical plants		-	1440	-1438	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Liquefaction plants		-901	888	-	-768	-	-	-	-	-	-	-782
Other transformation		-11	548	-26	-946	-	-	-35	-3804	-17	-18	-4274
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TFC		38681	687	154240	66163	-	-	97364	43685	81996	12942	400819
INDUSTRY		31640	120	12382	25544	-	-	40492	10093	34172	6280	120270
TRANSPORT		38	1	94960	4669		-	1471	3812	1471	-	104951
OTHER		4766	1	17533	28527	-	-	55401	29780	46353	6663	136008
NON-ENERGY USE		2237	565	29366	7423	-	-	-	-	-	_	39590

International Recommendations on Energy Statistics: "...Accounting **framework** for compilation of data on **all energy products entering, exiting, and used** within the national territory of a given **country** during a reference period."

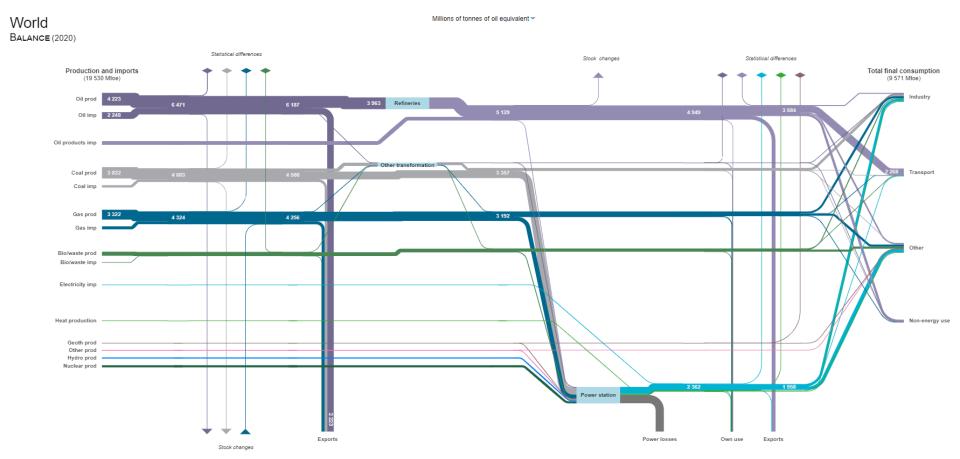
Energy balances are a compact source of information





Energy balance can be depicted as a Sankey chart







II. Why do we create energy balances?

So we can compute and monitor:



- Total energy supply and consumption as well as patterns for the whole energy market
- Relative weight of different energy sources in the total mix
- Consumption shares across sectors of economic activity
- Energy intensity, dependence on energy imports and other socioeconomic indicators
- Similarities or differences with other countries' energy systems

Data quality (e.g. high statistical difference, efficiency in transformation sector as a quality indicator)

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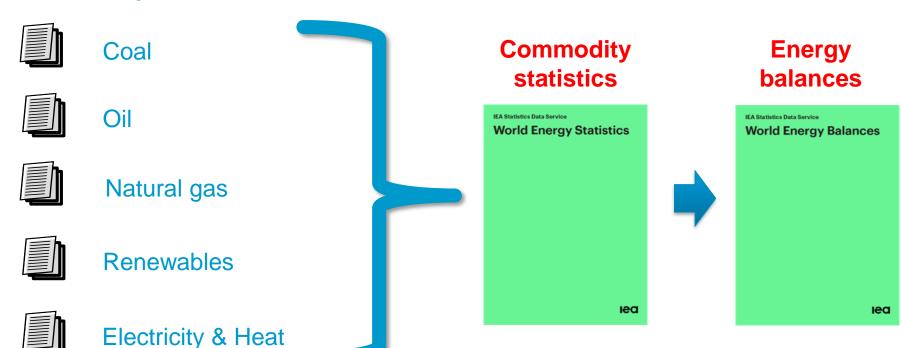


III. How energy balances are calculated

Flow of data processing at the IEA



Annual Questionnaires OR National publications, websites



Question 2 - Go to www.menti.com and use the code 7841 9154



To convert mass (*energy statistics*) to energy units (*energy balances*), what do we need?

- Density
- Calorific value

Carbon content







Typically in units of energy per mass (kJ/kg)

From energy statistics to energy balance – How?



A calorific value

is the amount of heat obtained from one unit (mass or volume)
of the fuel and is the only way to convert a fuel quantity from
physical units (mass or volume) into energy units (e.g. kJ).

Calorific values – Key to data quality



Commodity	Bituminous	Produ	ıct 2						
balances	coal kt	m3	Net Calorific Values	Bituminous coal	Pro	Energy balance	Bituminous coal	Product 2	
Production	100			TJ/kt	TJ/r	(excerpt)	TJ	TJ	
Import	20		Production	23		Production	2300		
Export	40		Import	25			500		
Supply	80		Export	22.5		Import			
Statistical	0					Export	900		
differences						Supply	1900		
Input to Electricity	50		Input to Electricity	22		Statistical differences	200		
						Input to Electricity	1100		
Final	30		Final consumption	20					
consumption						Final	600		
Need	to collect	goo	d data for			consumption			
physic	cal quan	titie	s AND calc	orific valu	es				

Energy balance methodological choices:

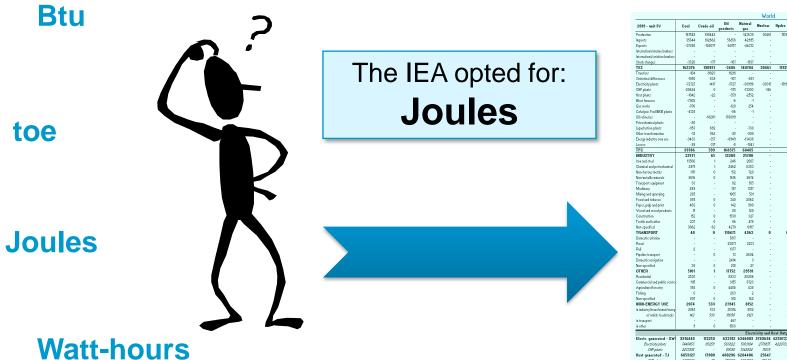


- Common unit of account
- 2. Net vs. Gross calorific value approach
- Calorific values by product
- Primary energy form for energy transformations that do not involve combustion
- 5. 2 methods to calculate the primary energy equivalent: Physical energy content vs. Partial substitution method

1. Which energy unit?



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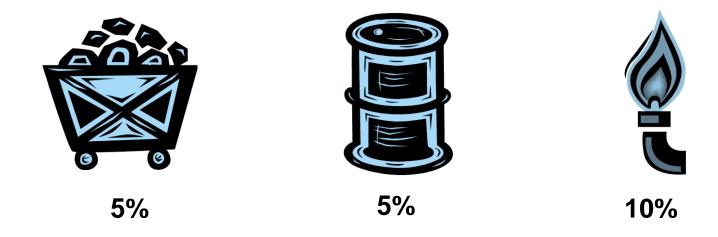


	Agricultural/forestry Fishing Non-specified NON-ENERGY USE in industry/transformolenerg of infacts foedstocks in transport in other	558 0 837 2074 2065 <i>M2</i>	0 0 533 533 530	4488 260 912 27945 25914 79036 461	438 2 142 8152 8152 8121	-	:	2907 33 4609 - -	536 1 33 -	2681 28 4276 - -	141 2 278 - 3 - :	8928 299 6653 8703 36664 27897 467 1572	
Watt-hours	Electr. generated - GWI Electricity phase CRP phase Heat generated - TJ CRP phase Hose phase	9914448 7440453 2473395 6853127 600332 858746	#3259 17900	633912 634 583822 56 58880 63 480296 628	000104 2770 142824 11 8 4406 25 204500 25	and Heat Out 1694 422073 1655 422073 10039	itput 33	2262534 2251979 10615	655310 384285 27825 1172748 73286 43887	27835 10 369	3916 2693 3061 227 854 41 4608 1566	15958 16070 15950 1957	
											Paç	ge 16	

2. Net vs. Gross calorific values?



The difference between NCV and GCV is the latent heat of vaporisation of the water produced during combustion



IEA uses Net Calorific Values (NCVs)

3. Choice of calorific values by product



For Coal, Natural Gas, Crude Oil and Oil products

Calorific values vary:

- over time (i.e. vary from year to year)
- between commodities (i.e. coal ≠ oil products)
- from country to country
- from flow to flow (in some cases, i.e. trade ≠ consumption)







4a. How to determine primary equivalents for non-combustible sources?



Combustible sources have measurable <u>inputs</u> in the context of a transformation (i.e. natural gas input for gas-fired generation)

But how about non-combustible sources like nuclear, geothermal, solar, wind, wave?

The <u>output</u> is clear (electricity, heat), but how much is the related amount of primary energy?

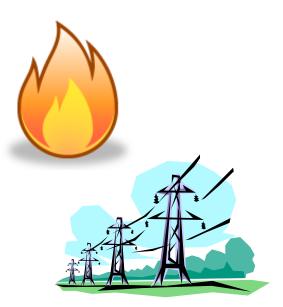
	Coal	Crude oil	Oil products	Natural gas	Nuclear	Hydro	Geotherm., solar, wind, etc.	Biofuels and waste	Electricity	Heat	Total
Electricity plants	-72727	-1417	-5727	-38996	3	?	?	-5156	81984	-	-98427

Page 19 Page 19 Page 2024. CC BY 4.0.

4b. What is the primary energy form for non-combustible sources?



We need to define the form of primary energy to be considered in the supply part for the following sources:



Heat for:

- nuclear electricity
- geothermal (heat and electricity)
- solar thermal (heat and electricity)

Electricity for:

- hydro
- wind
- wave/ocean
- solar photovoltaics

→ First energy form downstream for which multiple energy uses are practical

5a. Method for calculating the primary energy equivalent (non-combustible sources)



IEA opted for:

Physical energy content method

- Primary energy equivalent refers to the physical energy content of the primary energy source chosen in the previous step.
- Implied efficiencies are:

Heat as primary energy form

- 33% nuclear for electricity generation
- Geothermal { 10% for electricity generation 50% for heat generation
- Solar thermal $\begin{cases} 33\% \text{ for electricity generation} \\ 100\% \text{ for heat generation} \end{cases}$

Electricity as primary energy form

- 100% hydro
- 100% wind
- 100% solar-PV

5b. Examples: primary energy equivalent calculation



Primary e	energy equivalent	Implied	d Efficiencies	Energy Outputs
-;	1 000 TJ Wind	100%	Wind	1 000 TJ electricity
	3 030 TJ Nuclear	33%	Nuclear	1 000 TJ electricity
	10 000 TJ Geothermal	10%	Geothermal	1 000 TJ electricity
	2 000 TJ Geothermal	50%	Geothermal	1 000 TJ heat

Primary energy equivalent = Energy outputs ÷ Implied efficiencies

Question 3 – Go to www.menti.com and use the code 7841 9154



What is the primary energy equivalent for solar thermal with 1000 TJ of **electricity** produced?





IV. IEA energy balance layout

Key structural features of the IEA energy balance



						0,						
SUPPLY AND	Coal	Crude	Oil	Natural	Nuclear	Hydro	Geotherm.	Biofuels	Electricity	Heat	Total	
CONSUMPTION		oil	products	Gas			solar	& waste				
							etc.					
Production	160001	176809	-	13909	92 29195	15627	14899	57002	-	69	592625	TES
Imports	32711	94137	52082	41 C	Supply				2689	0	225099	Total
Exports	-34572	-93079	-54485	-43					-2666	-0	-228915	
Intl. marine bunkers	x >	()	()	ĸ •		•	ts and ele	•		X	х	Energy
Intl. aviation bunkers	x >	()	()	ĸ	are seco	ondary (energy pro	oducts.		X	х	Supply
Stock changes	-1503	-1504	-1674	•	Producti	on equ	als to zero	to avoic	-	-	-4194	
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CHP plants	-29914	-0	-547	-1362	26 -192	-	26107	-3454	14826	11421	-21626	
Heat plants	-971	-18	-410	250			AUAA	_K7K	-	4126	-431	
Blast furnaces	-7754	-	-6	Tı	ransfor	matio	n			-	-7764	
Gas works	-908		-119	•	Negative	value r	epresents	an		-	-805	
Coke/pat. fuel/BKB plants	-4021		-83		_		alue repre			-	-4110	
Oil refineries	-	-165908	162673			Sitive v	aluc repre	scrits ari	-	-	-3236	
Petrochemical plants	-	1440	-1438		output				-	-	2	
Liquefaction plants	-901	888	-	•	Transforr	nation l	losses app	ear in	-	-	-782	
Other transformation	-11	548	-26		the Total	columr	ns as nega	itive	-17	-18	-4274	
Energy industry own use	-2865	-336	-8127	- 1	figures		3		-8212	-1831	-34541	
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OTHER	4766	1	17533	2852	27 -	-	55401	- 780	46353	6663	136008	
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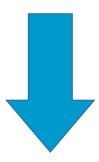


V. Uses of energy balances

Using the energy balance with economic indicators



- Population
- GDP



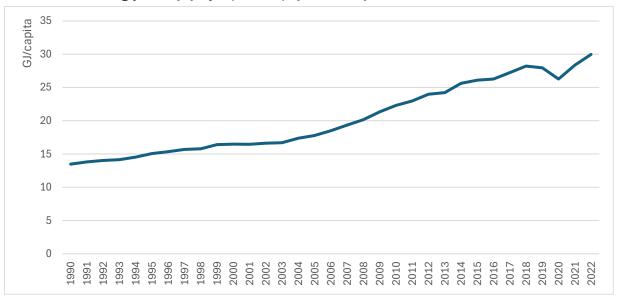
- Energy Production/TES
- Net Oil Imports/GDP
- TES/GDP
- TES/Population

- Oil Supply/GDP
- Oil Supply/Population
- Electricity Consumption/GDP
- Electricity Consumption/Population

Developing high-level indicators



Total energy supply (TES) per capita: India



- TES per capita
- TES per GDP
- TES per GDP (PPP)
- Net energy imports
- Total CO₂ emissions
- CO₂ emissions per capita
- CO₂ emissions per GDP
- CO₂ emissions per GDP (PPP)
- CO₂ intensity (TES/ CO₂)
- Electricity final consumption

www.iea.org/statistics/

Coupling energy balances data with various macro-economic variables

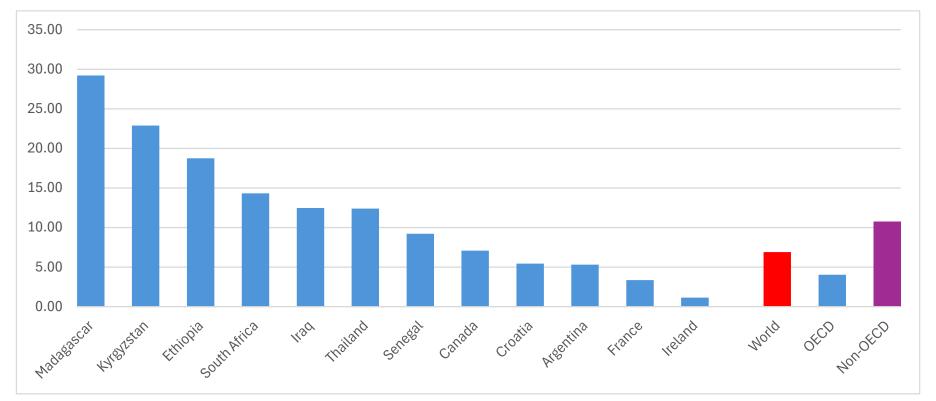
Source:

IEA, World Energy Balances, 2024

Page 30

TES/GDP, 2022 (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)

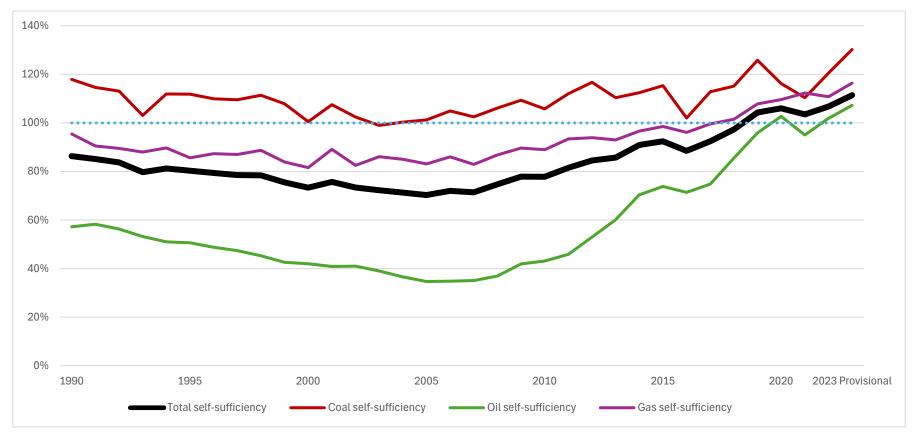




Source: IEA, World Energy Balances, 2024

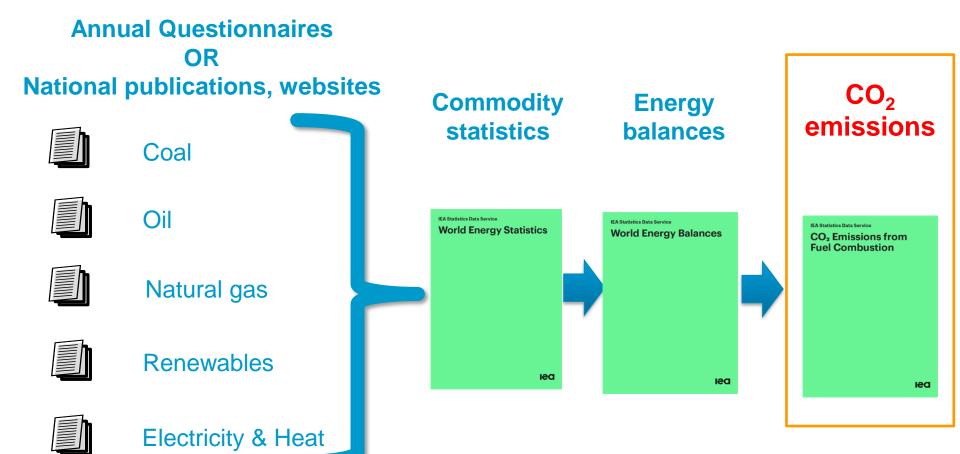
Self-sufficiency – Production/TES (Example: United States)





Using balances to estimate CO₂ emissions



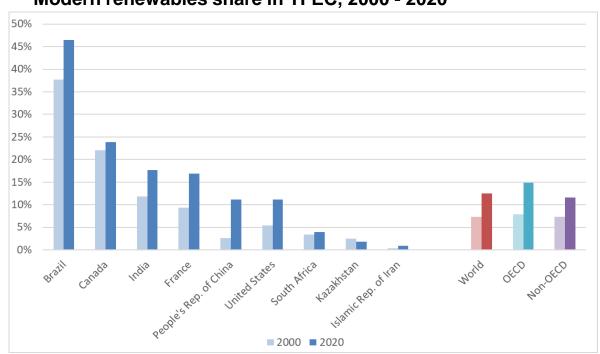


Tracking official SDG targets





Modern renewables share in TFEC, 2000 - 2020



Derived from IEA's Energy Balances:

- SDG 7.2 on renewable energy
- SDG 7.3 on energy efficiency
- SDG 9.4 on emissions per value added

Further targets monitored by IEA:

- SDG 7.1 on access to electricity
- SDG 7.1 on access to clean cooking
- SDG 12.c on rationalising fossil-fuel subsidies

Source:

IEA, World Energy Balances, 2022

https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-product/sdg7-database

Page 35

Conclusion: Good Energy Balances...



- ... require good quality statistics (physical data & calorific values)
- ... are a compact source of energy information
- ... enable accurate checks of energy statistics (i.e. efficiencies)
- ... constitute the foundation for basic energy indicators, energy accounts and for CO₂ emissions estimates

BALANCES@iea.org

How does IEA disseminate energy balances data?



WORLD ENERGY BALANCES

Free highlights, online data service:

https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-product/world-energy-balances

WORLD ENERGY STATISTICS

Online data service:

https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-product/world-energy-statistics

SANKEY (returning soon)

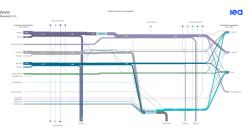
https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-tools/energy-sankey

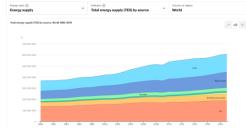
ENERGY STATISTICS DATA BROWSER

https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-tools/energy-statistics-data-browser





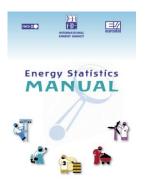




Learn more about energy statistics



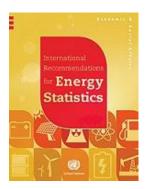
Energy Statistics Manual



- Available in 10 languages
- Data collection methodologies
- Consistent with the IRES framework

Click here

United Nations' International Recommendations for Energy Statistics (IRES)



- Available in 6 languages
- International framework for energy statistics

Click here

IEA Statistics website







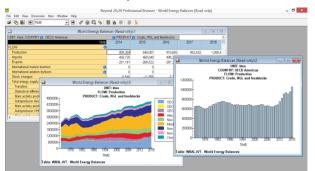
- Questionnaires
- Reporting instructions

Click here

Beyond data collection



Data services for purchase



Energy Carbon Tracker World Energy Balances & Statistics Monthly Oil Data Service

Oil Information

Natural Gas Information

Coal Information

Electricity Information

Renewables Information

Energy Efficiency Indicators

Greenhouse gas emissions from energy

Energy Prices

Projections: Energy Policies of IEA

Countries

Free products

Real-Time Electricity Tracker Data and Statistics data browser **Energy Statistics Roadmap** Weather for Energy Tracker Monthly OECD oil, gas and electricity statistics

Annual highlights

Energy balance, CO₂ emissions, Energy Technology RD&D, Efficiency indicators, Gas Trade Flows

Designing an Energy Statistics Roadmap A guide to strengthening national capacities for Statistics report - September 2024



Data support for the Agency













Minerals Outlook 2024 Technology report - May 2024

Global Critical



Energy Statistics Data Browser



Thank you! Any questions?



BALANCES@iea.org