

2014

Key World Energy STATISTICS

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The International Energy Agency

The IEA, which was established in November 1974, has over the years gained recognition as one of the world's most authoritative sources for energy statistics. Its all-encompassing annual studies of oil, natural gas, coal, electricity and renewables are indispensable tools for energy policy makers, companies involved in the energy field and scholars.

In 1997 the IEA produced a handy, pocket-sized summary of key energy data. This new edition responds to the enormously positive reaction to the books since then. **Key World Energy Statistics** from the IEA contains timely, clearly-presented data on the supply, transformation and consumption of all major energy sources. The interested businessman, journalist or student will have at his or her fingertips the annual Australian production of coal, the electricity production in Japan, the price of diesel oil in Spain and thousands of other useful energy facts.

Gathering and analysing statistics is one of the important IEA functions. But the Agency – an autonomous body within the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – also:

- administers a plan to guard member countries against the risk of a major disruption of oil supplies
- coordinates national efforts to conserve energy and develop alternative energy sources, as well as to limit pollution and energy-related climate change
- disseminates information on the world energy market and seeks to promote stable international trade in energy.

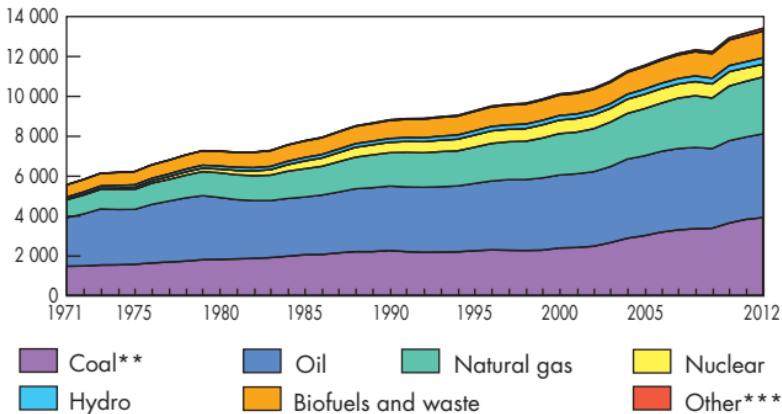
TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--------------------|----|
| SUPPLY | 1 |
| TRANSFORMATION | 2 |
| CONSUMPTION | 3 |
| ENERGY BALANCES | 4 |
| PRICES | 5 |
| EMISSIONS | 6 |
| OUTLOOK | 7 |
| ENERGY INDICATORS | 8 |
| CONVERSION FACTORS | 9 |
| GLOSSARY | 10 |

TOTAL PRIMARY ENERGY SUPPLY

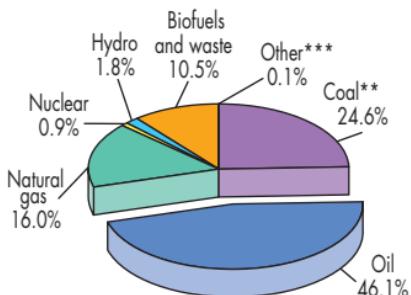
World

World* total primary energy supply from 1971 to 2012
by fuel (Mtoe)



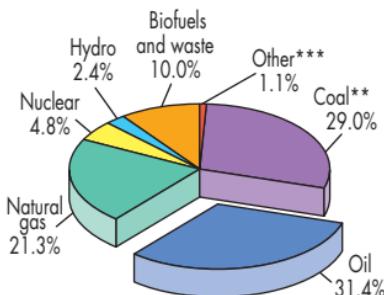
1973 and 2012 fuel shares of TPES

1973



6 106 Mtoe

2012



13 371 Mtoe

*World includes international aviation and international marine bunkers.

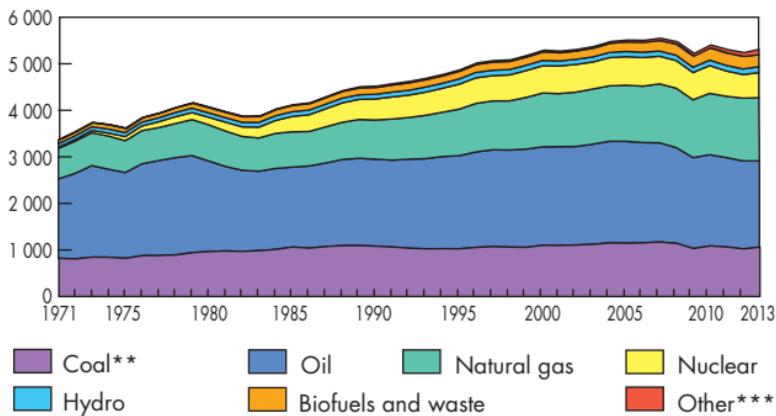
**In these graphs, peat and oil shale are aggregated with coal.

***Includes geothermal, solar, wind, heat, etc.

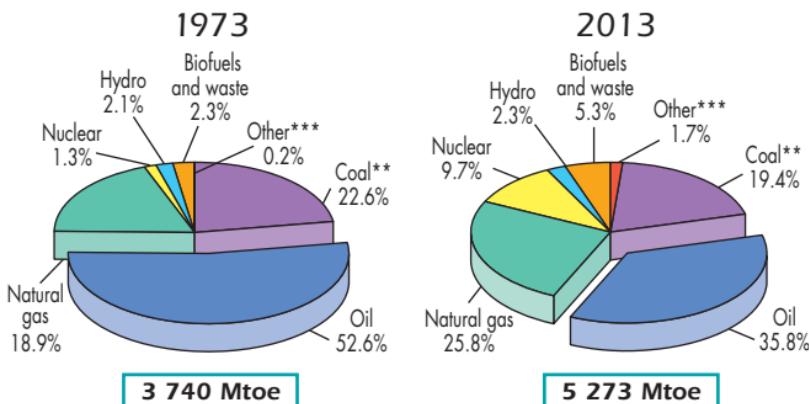
BY FUEL

OECD

OECD total primary energy supply* from 1971 to 2013
by fuel (Mtoe)



1973 and 2013 fuel shares of TPES*



*Excludes electricity trade.

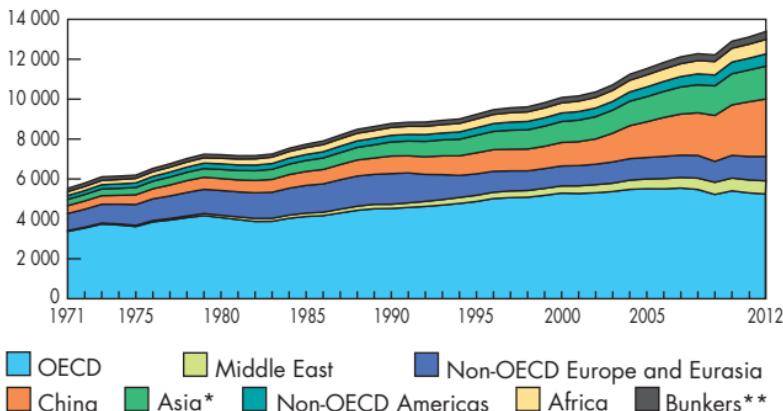
**In these graphs, peat and oil shale are aggregated with coal.

***Includes geothermal, solar, wind, heat, etc.

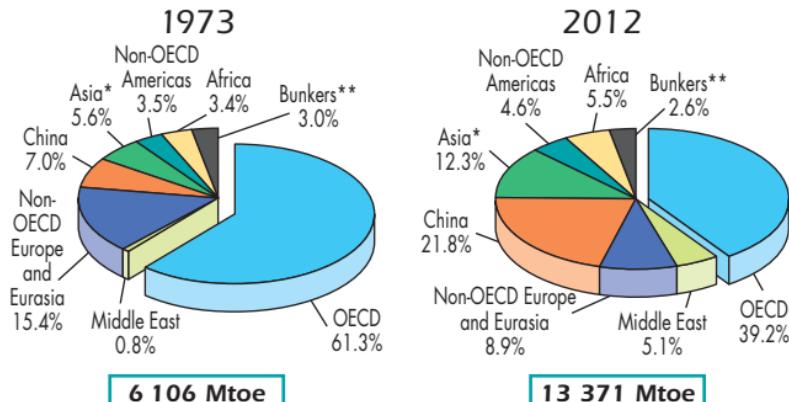
TOTAL PRIMARY ENERGY SUPPLY

World

World total primary energy supply from 1971 to 2012
by region (Mtoe)



1973 and 2012 regional shares of TPES



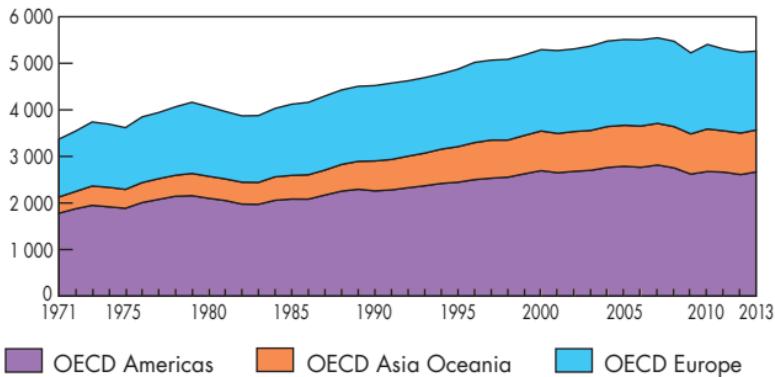
*Asia excludes China.

**Includes international aviation and international marine bunkers.

BY REGION

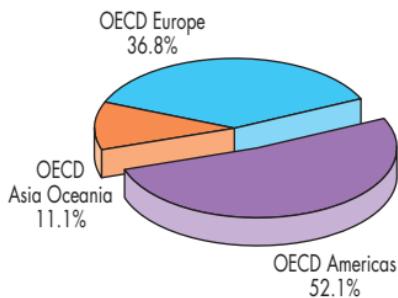
OECD

OECD total primary energy supply* from 1971 to 2013



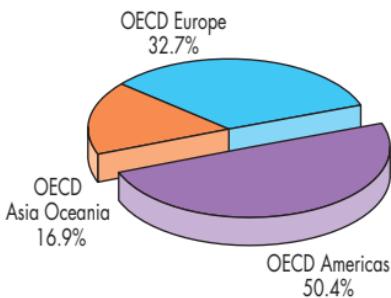
1973 and 2013 regional shares of TPES*

1973



3 740 Mtoe

2013

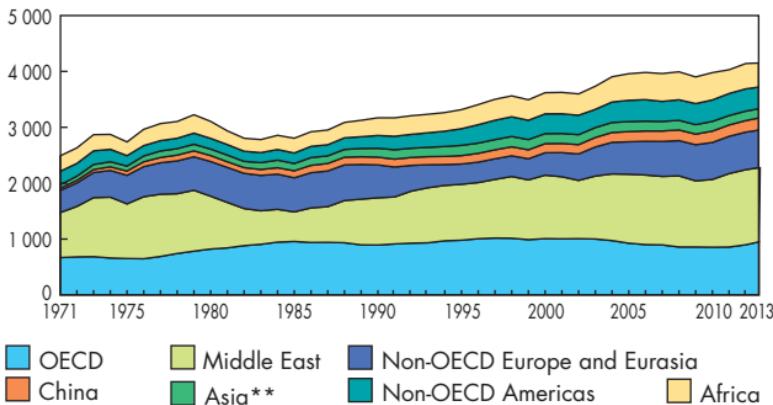


5 273 Mtoe

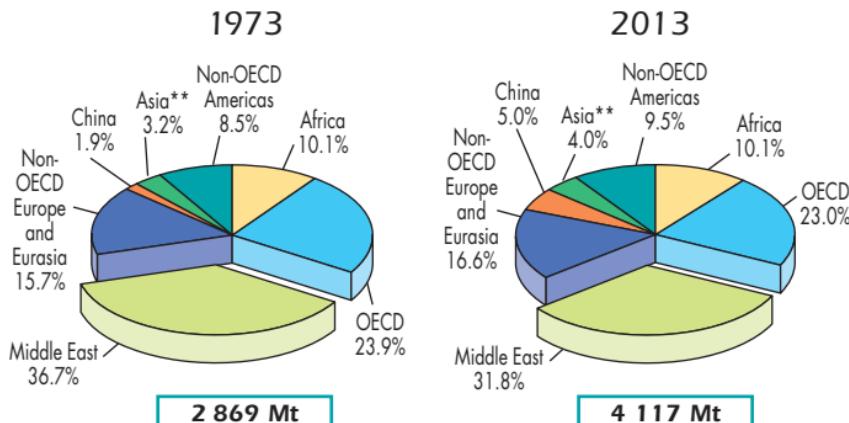
*Excludes electricity trade.

Crude Oil Production

Crude oil* production from 1971 to 2013
by region (Mt)



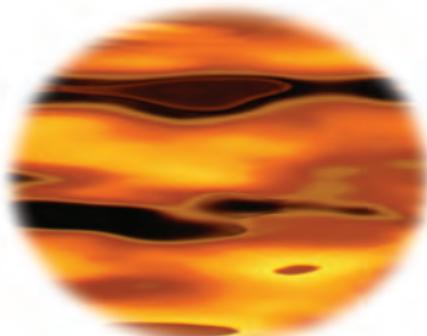
1973 and 2013 regional shares of crude oil* production



*Includes crude oil, NGL, feedstocks, additives and other hydrocarbons.

**Asia excludes China.

Producers, net exporters and net importers of crude oil*



| Producers | Mt | % of world total |
|------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Saudi Arabia | 540 | 13.1 |
| Russian Federation | 525 | 12.8 |
| United States | 440 | 10.7 |
| People's Rep. of China | 208 | 5.1 |
| Canada | 193 | 4.7 |
| Kuwait | 165 | 4.0 |
| Venezuela | 155 | 3.8 |
| United Arab Emirates | 153 | 3.7 |
| Iraq | 153 | 3.7 |
| Islamic Rep. of Iran | 151 | 3.7 |
| Rest of the world | 1 434 | 34.7 |
| World | 4 117 | 100.0 |

2013 data

| Net exporters | Mt |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Saudi Arabia | 371 |
| Russian Federation | 239 |
| Nigeria | 124 |
| Iraq | 119 |
| United Arab Emirates | 118 |
| Kuwait | 103 |
| Venezuela | 93 |
| Canada | 90 |
| Angola | 84 |
| Mexico | 66 |
| Others | 578 |
| Total | 1 985 |

2012 data

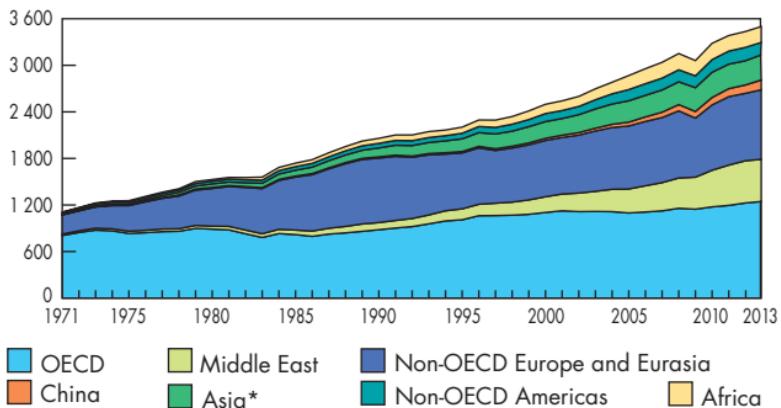
| Net importers | Mt |
|------------------------|--------------|
| United States | 442 |
| People's Rep. of China | 269 |
| India | 185 |
| Japan | 179 |
| Korea | 128 |
| Germany | 93 |
| Italy | 74 |
| Spain | 60 |
| Netherlands | 57 |
| France | 57 |
| Others | 507 |
| Total | 2 051 |

2012 data

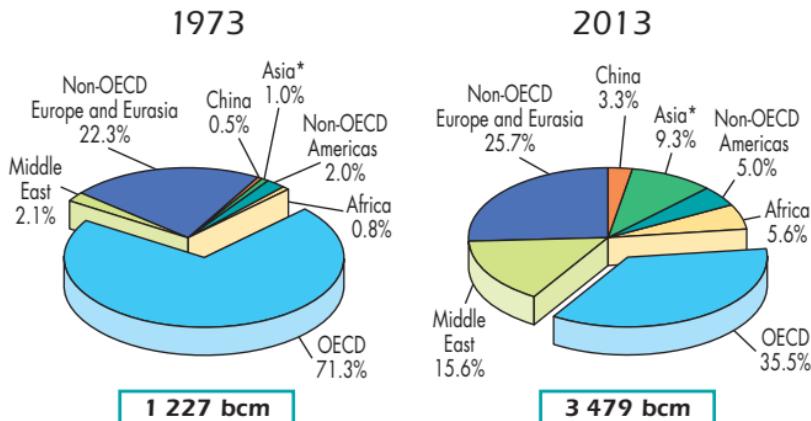
*Includes crude oil, NGL, feedstocks, additives and other hydrocarbons.

Natural Gas Production

Natural gas production from 1971 to 2013 by region
(billion cubic metres)



1973 and 2013 regional shares of natural gas production



Producers, net exporters and net importers* of natural gas



| Producers | bcm | % of world total |
|------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| United States | 689 | 19.8 |
| Russian Federation | 671 | 19.3 |
| Qatar | 161 | 4.6 |
| Islamic Rep. of Iran | 159 | 4.6 |
| Canada | 155 | 4.5 |
| People's Rep. of China | 115 | 3.3 |
| Norway | 109 | 3.1 |
| Netherlands | 86 | 2.5 |
| Saudi Arabia | 84 | 2.4 |
| Algeria | 80 | 2.3 |
| Rest of the world | 1 170 | 33.6 |
| World | 3 479 | 100.0 |

2013 data

| Net exporters | bcm |
|--------------------|------------|
| Russian Federation | 203 |
| Qatar | 121 |
| Norway | 103 |
| Canada | 54 |
| Algeria | 45 |
| Turkmenistan | 45 |
| Netherlands | 40 |
| Indonesia | 35 |
| Australia | 26 |
| Nigeria | 22 |
| Others | 156 |
| Total | 850 |

2013 data

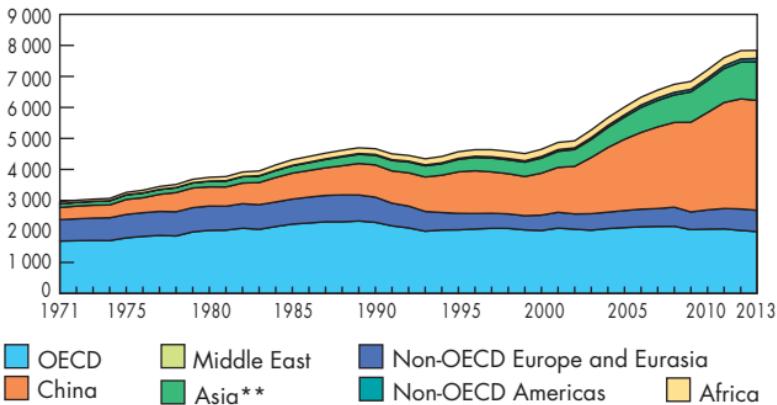
| Net importers | bcm |
|------------------------|------------|
| Japan | 123 |
| Germany | 76 |
| Italy | 62 |
| Korea | 53 |
| People's Rep. of China | 49 |
| Turkey | 45 |
| France | 43 |
| United Kingdom | 39 |
| United States | 37 |
| Spain | 30 |
| Others | 279 |
| Total | 836 |

2013 data

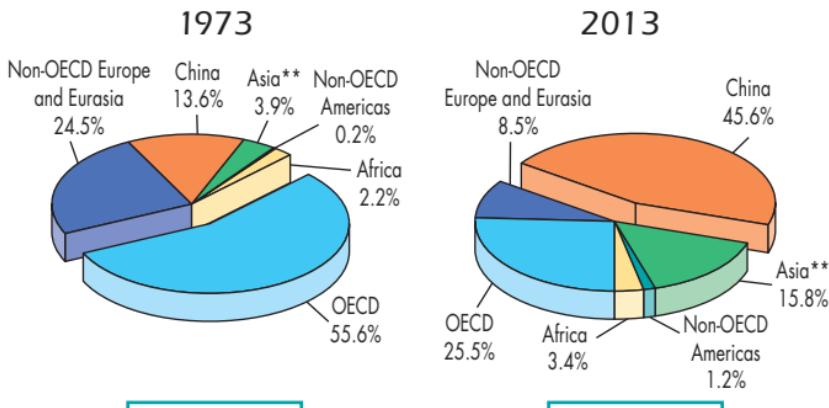
*Net exports and net imports include pipeline gas and LNG.

Coal Production

Coal* production from 1971 to 2013
by region (Mt)



1973 and 2013 regional shares of coal* production



*Includes steam coal, coking coal, lignite and recovered coal.

**Asia excludes China.

Producers, net exporters and net importers of coal*



| Producers | Mt | % of world total |
|------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| People's Rep. of China | 3 561 | 45.5 |
| United States | 904 | 11.6 |
| India | 613 | 7.8 |
| Indonesia | 489 | 6.3 |
| Australia | 459 | 5.9 |
| Russian Federation | 347 | 4.4 |
| South Africa | 256 | 3.3 |
| Germany | 191 | 2.4 |
| Poland | 143 | 1.8 |
| Kazakhstan | 120 | 1.5 |
| Rest of the world | 740 | 9.5 |
| World | 7 823 | 100.0 |

2013 data

| Net exporters | Mt |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Indonesia | 426 |
| Australia | 336 |
| Russian Federation | 114 |
| United States | 99 |
| Colombia | 74 |
| South Africa | 69 |
| Kazakhstan | 32 |
| Canada | 28 |
| Mongolia | 17 |
| DPR of Korea | 16 |
| Others | 26 |
| Total | 1 237 |

2013 data

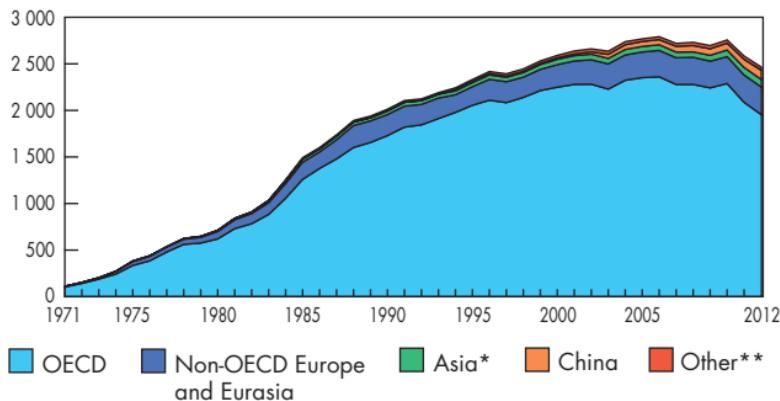
| Net importers | Mt |
|------------------------|--------------|
| People's Rep. of China | 320 |
| Japan | 196 |
| India | 178 |
| Korea | 127 |
| Chinese Taipei | 68 |
| Germany | 50 |
| United Kingdom | 49 |
| Turkey | 28 |
| Malaysia | 23 |
| Italy | 20 |
| Others | 211 |
| Total | 1 270 |

2013 data

*Includes steam coal, coking coal, lignite and recovered coal.

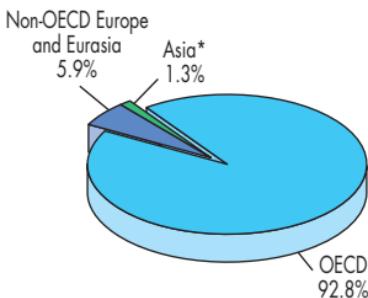
Nuclear Production

Nuclear production from 1971 to 2012
by region (TWh)



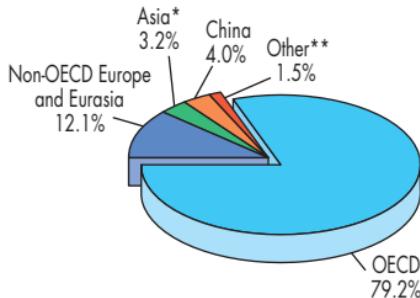
1973 and 2012 regional shares of nuclear production

1973



203 TWh

2012



2 461 TWh

*Asia excludes China.

**Other includes Africa, Non-OECD Americas and the Middle East.

Producers of nuclear electricity

1



| Producers | TWh | % of world total |
|----------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| United States | 801 | 32.5 |
| France | 425 | 17.3 |
| Russian Federation | 178 | 7.2 |
| Korea | 150 | 6.1 |
| Germany | 99 | 4.0 |
| People's Republic of China | 97 | 3.9 |
| Canada | 95 | 3.9 |
| Ukraine | 90 | 3.7 |
| United Kingdom | 70 | 2.8 |
| Sweden | 64 | 2.6 |
| Rest of the world | 392 | 16.0 |
| World | 2 461 | 100.0 |

2012 data

*Excludes countries with no nuclear production.

| Net installed capacity | GW |
|----------------------------|------------|
| United States | 102 |
| France | 63 |
| Japan | 44 |
| Russian Federation | 24 |
| Korea | 21 |
| Canada | 14 |
| Ukraine | 13 |
| People's Republic of China | 13 |
| Germany | 12 |
| Sweden | 9 |
| Rest of the world | 58 |
| World | 373 |

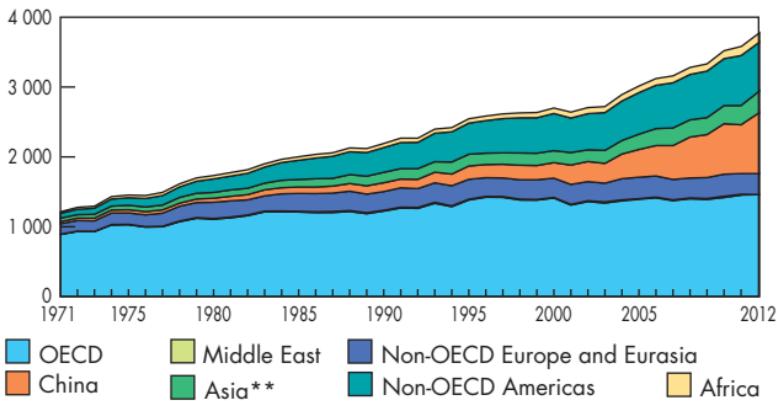
2012 data
Sources: IEA,
International Atomic
Energy Agency.

| Country (top-ten producers) | % of nuclear in total domestic electricity generation |
|-----------------------------|---|
| France | 76.1 |
| Ukraine | 45.4 |
| Sweden | 38.5 |
| Korea | 28.3 |
| United Kingdom | 19.5 |
| United States | 18.8 |
| Russian Federation | 16.6 |
| Germany | 16.0 |
| Canada | 15.0 |
| People's Republic of China | 2.0 |
| Rest of the world* | 8.1 |
| World | 10.9 |

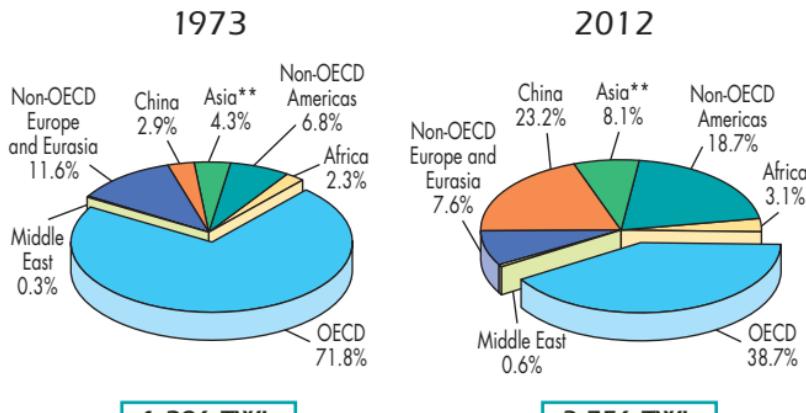
2012 data

Hydro Production

Hydro production* from 1971 to 2012
by region (TWh)



1973 and 2012 regional shares of hydro production*



1 296 TWh

3 756 TWh

*Includes electricity production from pumped storage.

**Asia excludes China.

Producers of hydro electricity*

1



| Producers | TWh | % of world total |
|------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| People's Rep. of China | 872 | 23.2 |
| Brazil | 415 | 11.1 |
| Canada | 381 | 10.1 |
| United States | 298 | 7.9 |
| Russian Federation | 167 | 4.5 |
| Norway | 143 | 3.8 |
| India | 126 | 3.4 |
| Japan | 84 | 2.2 |
| Venezuela | 82 | 2.2 |
| Sweden | 79 | 2.1 |
| Rest of the world | 1 109 | 29.5 |
| World | 3 756 | 100.0 |

2012 data

*Includes electricity production from pumped storage.

**Excludes countries with no hydro production.

| Net installed capacity | GW |
|------------------------|--------------|
| People's Rep. of China | 194 |
| United States | 101 |
| Brazil | 84 |
| Canada | 76 |
| Russian Federation | 49 |
| Japan | 49 |
| India | 40 |
| Norway | 30 |
| France | 25 |
| Italy | 22 |
| Rest of the world | 355 |
| World | 1 025 |

2012 data

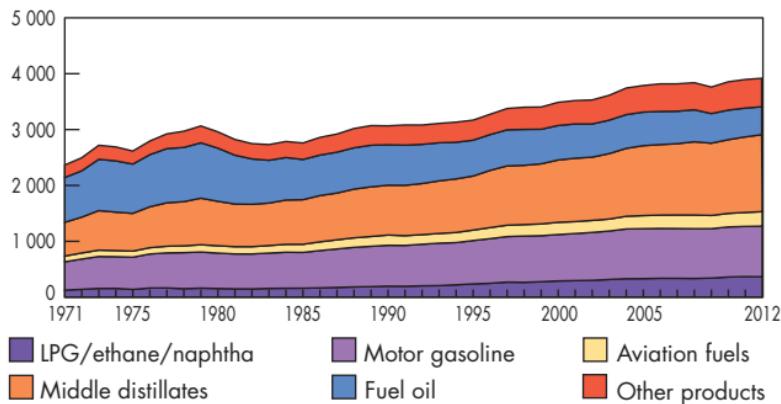
Sources: IEA, United Nations.

| Country (top-ten producers) | % of hydro in total domestic electricity generation |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Norway | 96.7 |
| Brazil | 75.2 |
| Venezuela | 64.8 |
| Canada | 60.0 |
| Sweden | 47.5 |
| People's Rep. of China | 17.5 |
| Russian Federation | 15.6 |
| India | 11.2 |
| Japan | 8.1 |
| United States | 7.0 |
| Rest of the world** | 14.0 |
| World | 16.5 |

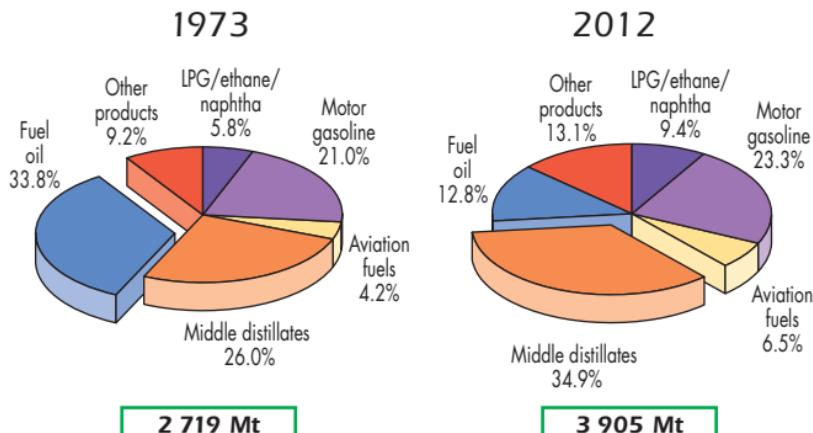
2012 data

Refining by Product

World refinery output from 1971 to 2012
by product (Mt)



1973 and 2012 shares of refinery production by product



Producers, net exporters and net importers of oil products

2



| Producers | Mt | % of world total |
|------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| United States | 787 | 20.2 |
| People's Rep. of China | 441 | 11.3 |
| Russian Federation | 254 | 6.5 |
| India | 230 | 5.9 |
| Japan | 169 | 4.3 |
| Korea | 131 | 3.4 |
| Brazil | 104 | 2.7 |
| Germany | 101 | 2.6 |
| Saudi Arabia | 96 | 2.5 |
| Canada | 93 | 2.4 |
| Rest of the world | 1 499 | 38.2 |
| World | 3 905 | 100.0 |

2012 data

| Net exporters | Mt |
|--------------------|------------|
| Russian Federation | 105 |
| United States | 74 |
| India | 49 |
| Saudi Arabia | 44 |
| Kuwait | 33 |
| Venezuela | 23 |
| Korea | 21 |
| Qatar | 21 |
| Italy | 18 |
| Algeria | 13 |
| Others | 138 |
| Total* | 539 |

2012 data

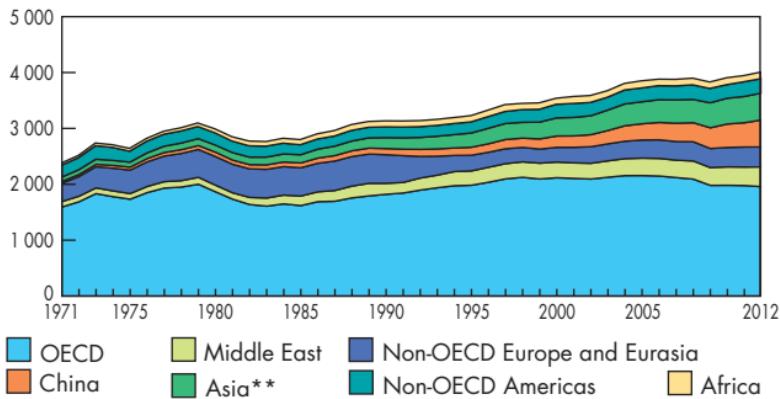
| Net importers | Mt |
|------------------------|------------|
| Japan | 37 |
| Indonesia | 27 |
| People's Rep. of China | 25 |
| Mexico | 24 |
| France | 23 |
| Brazil | 18 |
| Hong Kong, China | 17 |
| Singapore | 16 |
| Australia | 16 |
| Germany | 14 |
| Others | 243 |
| Total* | 460 |

2012 data

*The discrepancy between total net exports and total net imports arises from different data sources and possible misallocation of bunkers into exports for some countries.

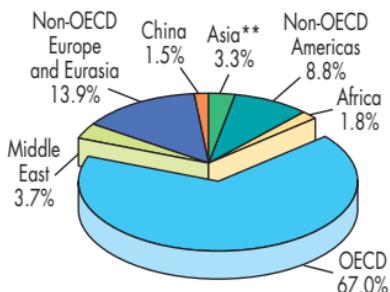
Refining by Region

World refinery intake* from 1971 to 2012
by region (Mt)



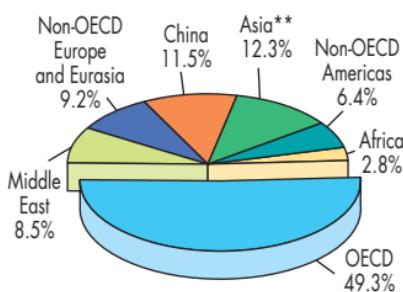
1973 and 2012 regional shares of refinery intake*

1973



2 739 Mt

2012



3 986 Mt

*Includes crude oil, NGL, refinery feedstocks, additives and other hydrocarbons.

**Asia excludes China.

Refinery capacity, net exporters and net importers of oil*

2



| Crude distillation capacity | kb/cd | % of world total |
|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| United States | 17 929 | 18.4 |
| People's Rep. of China** | 13 620 | 14.0 |
| Russian Federation | 6 010 | 6.2 |
| Japan | 4 493 | 4.6 |
| India | 4 394 | 4.5 |
| Korea | 3 051 | 3.1 |
| Saudi Arabia | 2 506 | 2.6 |
| Germany | 2 022 | 2.1 |
| Italy | 2 014 | 2.1 |
| Brazil | 2 006 | 2.1 |
| Rest of the world | 39 151 | 40.3 |
| World | 97 196 | 100.0 |

2013 data

| Net exporters | Mt |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Saudi Arabia | 416 |
| Russian Federation | 344 |
| Kuwait | 136 |
| Nigeria | 117 |
| Venezuela | 116 |
| United Arab Emirates | 115 |
| Iraq | 108 |
| Canada | 100 |
| Angola | 81 |
| Islamic Rep. of Iran | 77 |
| Others | 562 |
| Total | 2 172 |

2012 data

| Net importers | Mt |
|------------------------|--------------|
| United States | 368 |
| People's Rep. of China | 293 |
| Japan | 216 |
| India | 136 |
| Korea | 107 |
| Germany | 107 |
| France | 80 |
| Singapore | 65 |
| Spain | 59 |
| Italy | 56 |
| Others | 672 |
| Total | 2 159 |

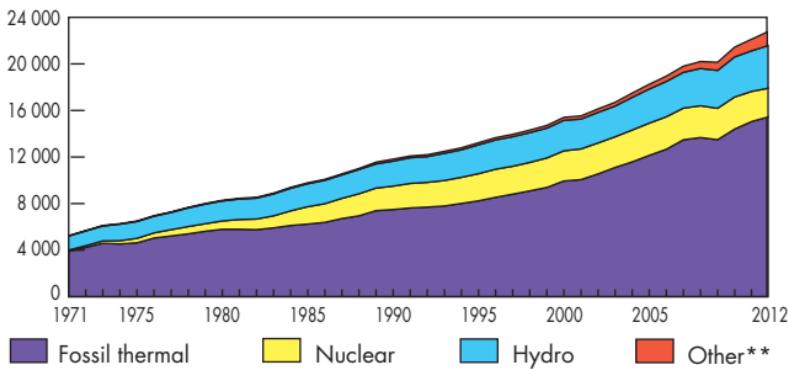
2012 data

* Includes crude oil and oil products.

**Includes unlisted small teapot refineries estimated at 500 kb/cd (i.e. calendar day).

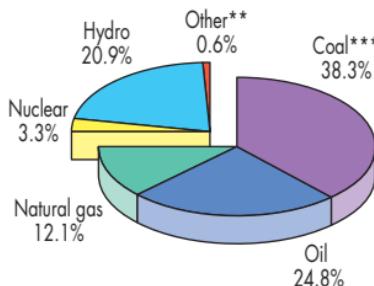
Electricity Generation by Fuel

World electricity generation* from 1971 to 2012
by fuel (TWh)



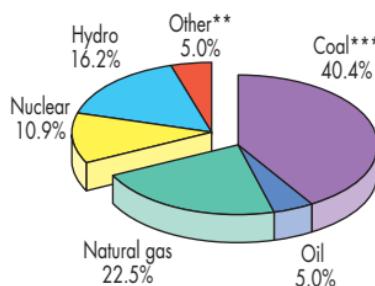
1973 and 2012 fuel shares of electricity generation*

1973



6 129 TWh

2012



22 668 TWh

*Excludes electricity generation from pumped storage.

**Includes geothermal, solar, wind, heat, etc.

***In these graphs, peat and oil shale are aggregated with coal.

Electricity production from fossil fuels

2



| Coal* | TWh |
|------------------------|--------------|
| People's Rep. of China | 3 785 |
| United States | 1 643 |
| India | 801 |
| Japan | 303 |
| Germany | 287 |
| Korea | 239 |
| South Africa | 239 |
| Australia | 171 |
| Russian Federation | 169 |
| United Kingdom | 144 |
| Rest of the world | 1 387 |
| World | 9 168 |

2012 data

| Oil | TWh |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Japan | 181 |
| Saudi Arabia | 150 |
| Islamic Rep. of Iran | 69 |
| Mexico | 56 |
| Kuwait | 40 |
| Pakistan | 35 |
| United States | 33 |
| Indonesia | 33 |
| Russian Federation | 28 |
| Egypt | 25 |
| Rest of the world | 478 |
| World | 1 128 |

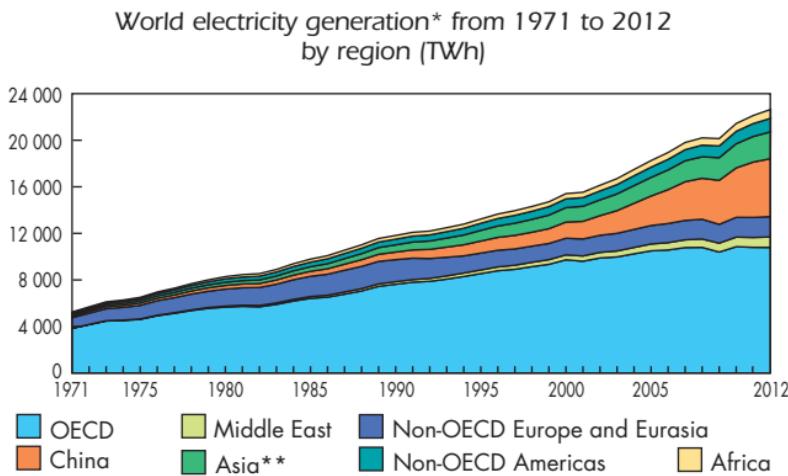
2012 data

| Natural gas | TWh |
|----------------------|--------------|
| United States | 1 265 |
| Russian Federation | 525 |
| Japan | 397 |
| Islamic Rep. of Iran | 170 |
| Mexico | 151 |
| Italy | 129 |
| Egypt | 125 |
| Saudi Arabia | 121 |
| Thailand | 117 |
| Korea | 112 |
| Rest of the world | 1 988 |
| World | 5 100 |

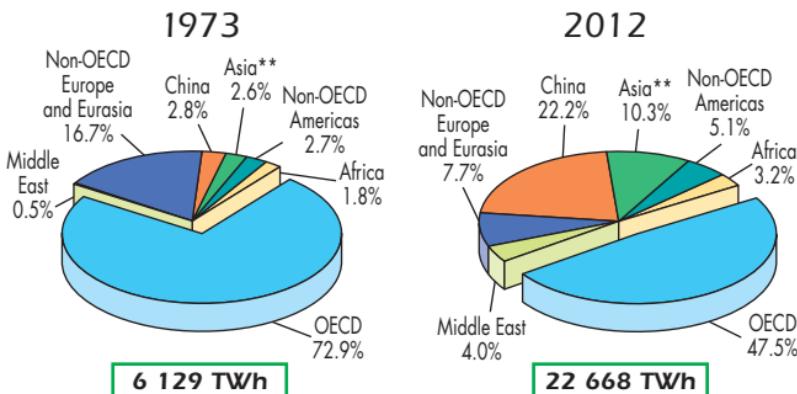
2012 data

*In this table, peat and oil shale are aggregated with coal.

Electricity Generation by Region



1973 and 2012 regional shares of electricity generation*



*Excludes electricity generation from pumped storage.

**Asia excludes China.

Producers, net exporters and net importers of electricity

2



| Producers* | TWh | % of world total |
|------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| People's Rep. of China | 4 985 | 22.0 |
| United States | 4 271 | 18.8 |
| India | 1 128 | 5.0 |
| Russian Federation | 1 069 | 4.7 |
| Japan | 1 026 | 4.5 |
| Canada | 634 | 2.8 |
| Germany | 623 | 2.7 |
| France | 559 | 2.5 |
| Brazil | 552 | 2.4 |
| Korea | 531 | 2.3 |
| Rest of the world | 7 290 | 32.3 |
| World | 22 668 | 100.0 |

2012 data

| Net exporters | TWh |
|--------------------|------------|
| Paraguay | 48 |
| Canada | 47 |
| France | 45 |
| Germany | 21 |
| Sweden | 20 |
| Norway | 18 |
| Czech Republic | 17 |
| Russian Federation | 16 |
| Ukraine | 11 |
| Spain | 11 |
| Others | 62 |
| Total | 316 |

2012 data

| Net importers | TWh |
|------------------|------------|
| United States | 47 |
| Italy | 43 |
| Brazil | 40 |
| Finland | 17 |
| Netherlands | 17 |
| United Kingdom | 12 |
| Hong Kong, China | 10 |
| Belgium | 10 |
| Thailand | 8 |
| Iraq | 8 |
| Others | 108 |
| Total | 320 |

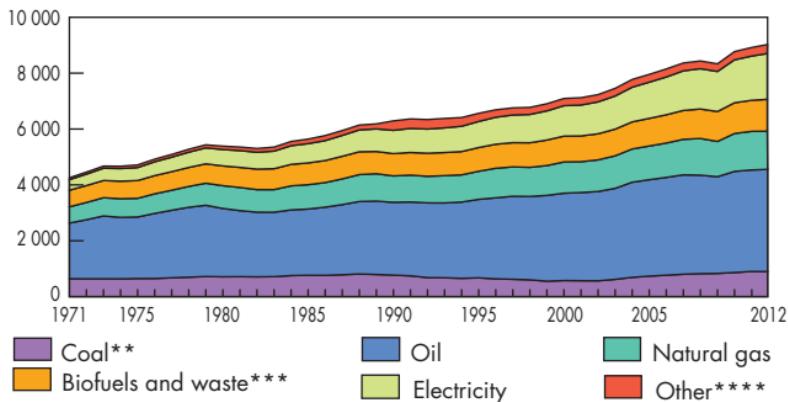
2012 data

*Gross production minus production from pumped storage plants.

TOTAL FINAL CONSUMPTION

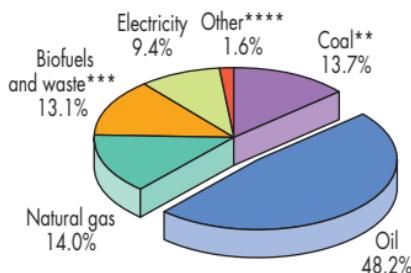
World

World* total final consumption from 1971 to 2012
by fuel (Mtoe)



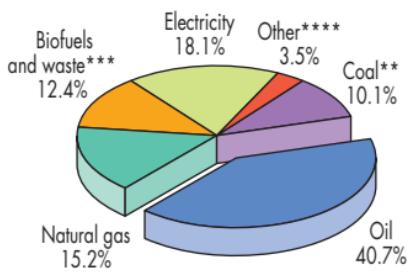
1973 and 2012 fuel shares of total final consumption

1973



4 672 Mtoe

2012



8 979 Mtoe

*World includes international aviation and international marine bunkers.

**In these graphs, peat and oil shale are aggregated with coal.

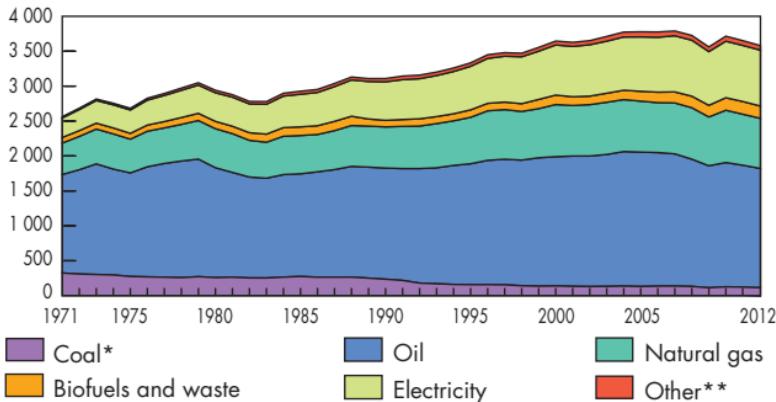
***Data for biofuels and waste final consumption have been estimated for a number of countries.

****Includes geothermal, solar, wind, heat, etc.

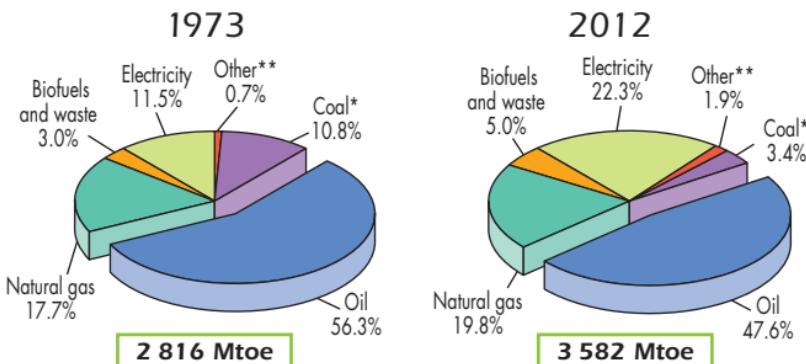
BY FUEL

OECD

OECD total final consumption from 1971 to 2012
by fuel (Mtoe)



1973 and 2012 fuel shares of total final consumption



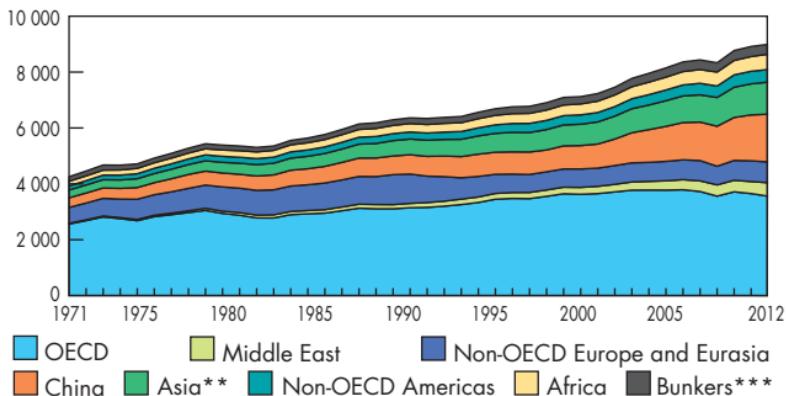
*In these graphs, peat and oil shale are aggregated with coal.

**Includes geothermal, solar, wind, heat, etc.

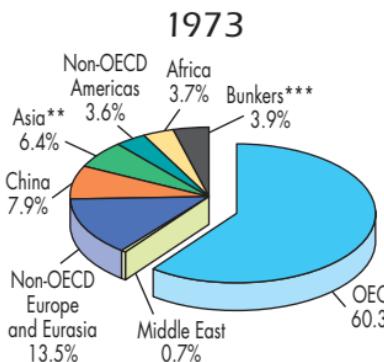
TOTAL FINAL CONSUMPTION

World

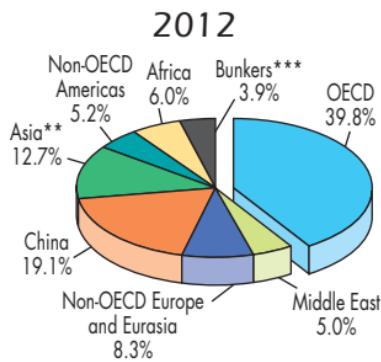
World total final consumption* from 1971 to 2012
by region (Mtoe)



1973 and 2012 regional shares of total final consumption*



4 672 Mtoe



8 979 Mtoe

*Data for biofuels and waste final consumption have been estimated for a number of countries.

**Asia excludes China.

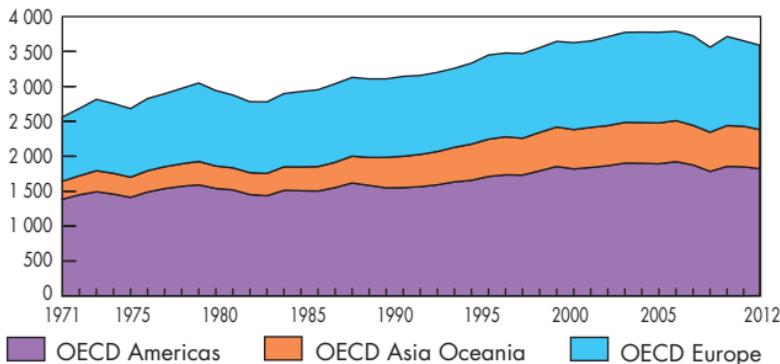
***Includes international aviation and international marine bunkers.

BY REGION

OECD

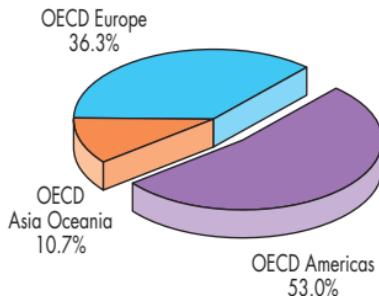
3

OECD total final consumption from 1971 to 2012
by region (Mtoe)



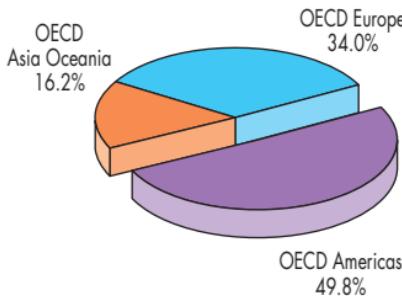
1973 and 2012 regional shares of total final consumption

1973



2 816 Mtoe

2012

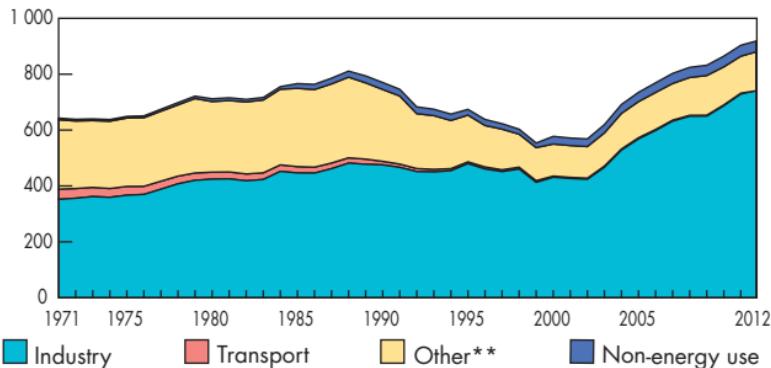


3 582 Mtoe

TOTAL FINAL CONSUMPTION

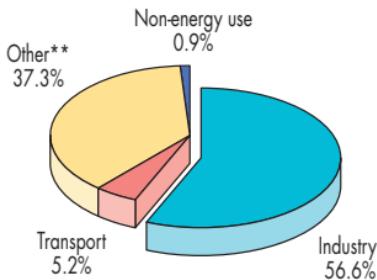
Coal*

Total final consumption from 1971 to 2012
by sector (Mtoe)

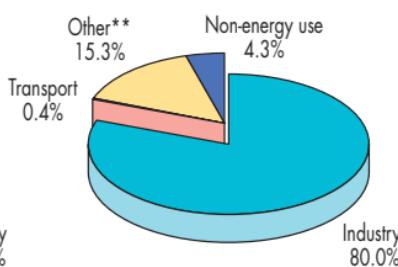


1973 and 2012 shares of world coal* consumption

1973



2012



640 Mtoe

909 Mtoe

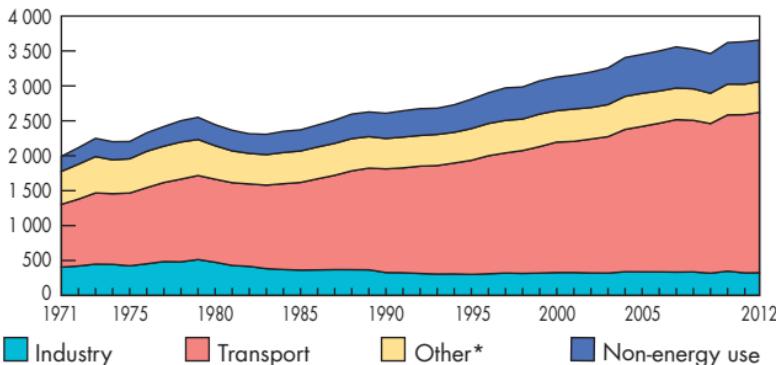
*In these graphs, peat and oil shale are aggregated with coal.

**Includes agriculture, commercial and public services, residential, and non-specified other.

BY SECTOR

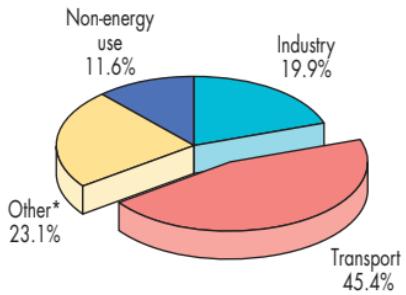
Oil

Total final consumption from 1971 to 2012
by sector (Mtoe)

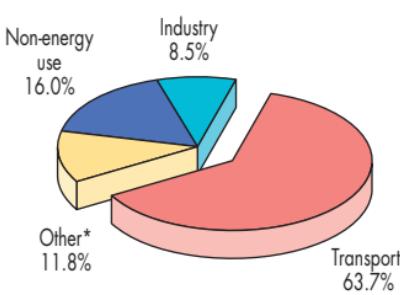


1973 and 2012 shares of world oil consumption

1973



2012



2 251 Mtoe

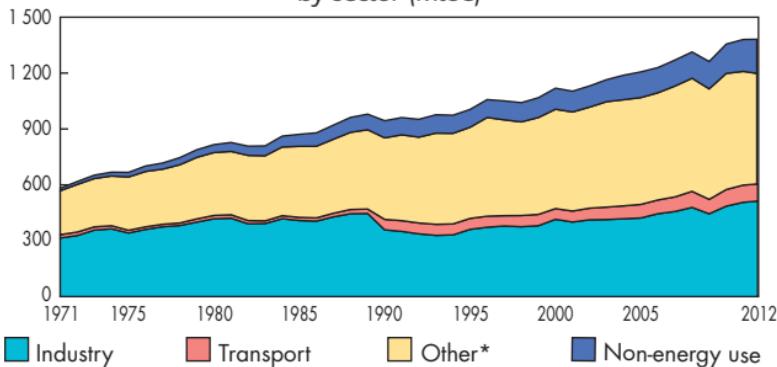
3 652 Mtoe

*Includes agriculture, commercial and public services, residential, and non-specified other.

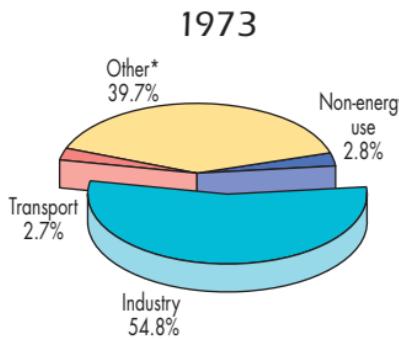
TOTAL FINAL CONSUMPTION

Natural gas

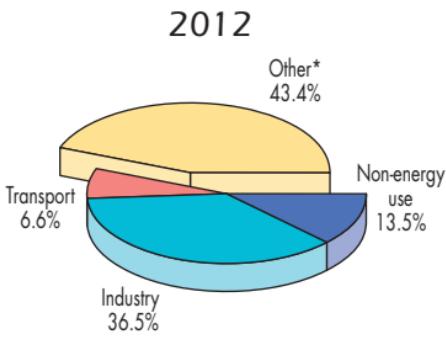
Total final consumption from 1971 to 2012
by sector (Mtoe)



1973 and 2012 shares of world natural gas consumption



652 Mtoe



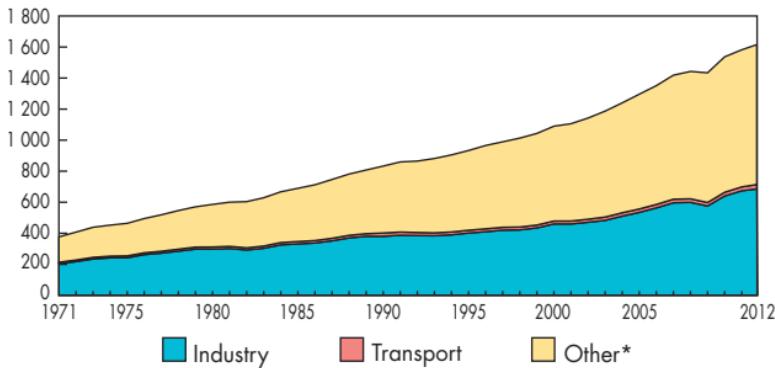
1 366 Mtoe

*Includes agriculture, commercial and public services, residential, and non-specified other.

BY SECTOR

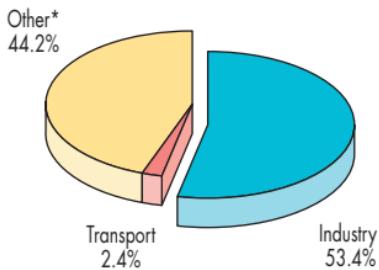
Electricity

Total final consumption from 1971 to 2012
by sector (Mtoe)



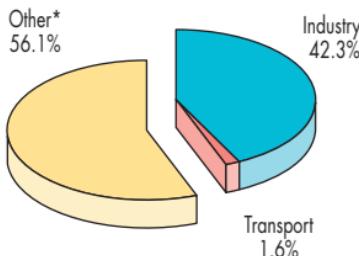
1973 and 2012 shares of world electricity consumption

1973



440 Mtoe

2012



1 626 Mtoe

*Includes agriculture, commercial and public services, residential, and non-specified other.

SIMPLIFIED ENERGY

World

1973

(Mtoe)

| SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION | Coal ^[a] | Crude oil | Oil products | Natural gas | Nuclear | Hydro | Biofuels and waste ^[b] | Other ^[c] | Total |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Production | 1 478.93 | 2 938.38 | - | 993.05 | 53.05 | 110.31 | 640.06 | 6.13 | 6 219.91 |
| Imports | 140.06 | 1 561.94 | 408.57 | 73.40 | - | - | 0.13 | 8.15 | 2 192.24 |
| Exports | -130.40 | -1 612.99 | -442.94 | -72.56 | - | - | -0.19 | -8.31 | -2 267.39 |
| Stock changes | 12.32 | -19.81 | -16.37 | -15.09 | - | - | 0.06 | - | -38.90 |
| TPES | 1 500.91 | 2 867.51 | -50.75 | 978.81 | 53.05 | 110.31 | 640.06 | 5.96 | 6 105.86 |
| Transfers | - | -46.76 | 48.78 | - | - | - | - | - | 2.02 |
| Statistical difference | 7.48 | 12.13 | -6.66 | 4.78 | - | - | -0.17 | -0.03 | 17.52 |
| Electricity plants | -556.97 | -22.91 | -318.13 | -160.52 | -52.95 | -110.31 | -2.40 | 503.60 | -720.60 |
| CHP plants | -86.40 | - | -28.62 | -50.84 | -0.10 | - | -0.91 | 100.94 | -65.93 |
| Heat plants | -7.81 | - | -0.90 | -0.68 | - | - | -0.80 | 7.11 | -3.08 |
| Blast furnaces | -81.53 | - | -2.72 | - | - | - | -0.06 | - | -84.31 |
| Gas works | 9.85 | -0.60 | -9.07 | -6.18 | - | - | - | - | -6.01 |
| Coke ovens ^[d] | -100.69 | - | -0.68 | -0.19 | - | - | -0.02 | - | -101.58 |
| Oil refineries | - | -2 782.89 | 2 762.10 | - | - | - | - | - | -20.79 |
| Petchem. plants | - | 5.09 | -5.37 | - | - | - | - | - | -0.28 |
| Liquefaction plants | -0.73 | 0.23 | - | - | - | - | - | - | -0.50 |
| Other transformation | - | - | -0.12 | -0.03 | - | - | -23.70 | - | -23.85 |
| Energy ind. own use | -35.06 | -2.59 | -158.81 | -106.78 | - | - | -0.20 | -57.68 | -361.11 |
| Losses | -9.06 | -7.07 | -0.27 | -6.03 | - | - | -0.25 | -43.15 | -65.83 |
| TFC | 639.99 | 22.14 | 2 228.78 | 652.32 | - | - | 611.55 | 516.76 | 4 671.54 |
| Industry | 362.12 | 16.41 | 432.35 | 356.95 | - | - | 86.71 | 286.90 | 1 541.44 |
| Transport ^[e] | 33.00 | - | 1 019.57 | 17.72 | - | - | 0.24 | 10.60 | 1 081.12 |
| Other | 238.86 | 0.00 | 520.41 | 259.28 | - | - | 524.60 | 219.26 | 1 762.42 |
| Non-energy use | 6.01 | 5.73 | 256.44 | 18.37 | - | - | - | - | 286.55 |

(a) In this table, peat and oil shale are aggregated with coal.

(b) Data for biofuels and waste final consumption have been estimated for a number of countries.

(c) Includes geothermal, solar, wind, heat, etc.

(d) Also includes patent fuel, BKB and peat briquette plants.

(e) Includes international aviation and international marine bunkers.

BALANCE TABLE

World

2012

(Mtoe)

| SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION | Coal ^[a] | Crude oil | Oil products | Natural gas | Nuclear | Hydro | Biofuels and waste ^[b] | Other ^[c] | Total |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Production | 3 966.59 | 4 205.11 | - | 2 847.95 | 642.12 | 315.81 | 1 340.71 | 142.85 | 13 461.14 |
| Imports | 778.91 | 2 291.55 | 1 137.40 | 863.52 | - | - | 15.56 | 58.58 | 5 145.53 |
| Exports | -805.81 | -2 219.62 | -1 213.37 | -871.26 | - | - | -12.74 | -58.23 | -5 181.03 |
| Stock changes | -61.18 | 1.83 | 1.65 | 3.35 | - | - | -0.26 | - | -54.62 |
| TPES | 3 878.51 | 4 278.88 | -74.32 | 2 843.56 | 642.12 | 315.81 | 1 343.27 | 143.19 | 13 371.03 |
| Transfers | -0.39 | -171.52 | 207.77 | -0.00 | - | - | - | - | 35.85 |
| Statistical difference | -199.73 | -3.97 | -9.01 | 7.47 | - | - | -0.23 | -0.21 | -205.67 |
| Electricity plants | -2 094.52 | -42.69 | -219.22 | -748.20 | -638.54 | -315.81 | -81.63 | 1 654.43 | -2 486.17 |
| CHP plants | -177.35 | -0.01 | -25.19 | -324.77 | -3.59 | - | -52.43 | 335.70 | -247.65 |
| Heat plants | -127.52 | -0.80 | -11.69 | -94.38 | - | - | -11.31 | 194.92 | -50.77 |
| Blast furnaces | -186.42 | - | -0.44 | -0.05 | - | - | -0.02 | - | -186.93 |
| Gas works | -7.08 | - | -3.76 | 3.84 | - | - | -0.05 | - | -7.06 |
| Coke ovens ^[d] | -67.85 | - | -2.61 | -0.00 | - | - | -0.01 | - | -70.47 |
| Oil refineries | - | -4 068.39 | 3 995.56 | -0.90 | - | - | - | - | -73.73 |
| Petchem. plants | - | 32.88 | -32.89 | - | - | - | - | - | -0.02 |
| Liquefaction plants | -18.93 | 11.62 | - | -15.36 | - | - | - | - | -22.67 |
| Other transformation | -0.06 | 2.46 | -0.60 | -4.10 | - | - | -74.95 | -0.64 | -77.88 |
| Energy ind. own use | -85.91 | -10.37 | -190.82 | -282.62 | - | - | -11.91 | -207.82 | -789.45 |
| Losses | -3.35 | -8.02 | -0.70 | -18.62 | - | - | -0.17 | -178.69 | -209.55 |
| TFC | 909.39 | 20.06 | 3 632.08 | 1 365.87 | - | - | 1 110.56 | 1 940.89 | 8 978.86 |
| Industry | 727.74 | 9.68 | 299.57 | 498.64 | - | - | 186.62 | 818.52 | 2 540.77 |
| Transport ^[e] | 3.28 | - | 2 327.70 | 90.37 | - | - | 59.97 | 25.65 | 2 506.97 |
| Other | 139.30 | 0.14 | 430.05 | 592.33 | - | - | 863.97 | 1 096.71 | 3 122.51 |
| Non-energy use | 39.07 | 10.24 | 574.76 | 184.53 | - | - | - | - | 808.60 |

(a) In this table, peat and oil shale are aggregated with coal.

(b) Data for biofuels and waste final consumption have been estimated for a number of countries.

(c) Includes geothermal, solar, wind, heat, etc.

(d) Also includes patent fuel, BKB and peat briquette plants.

(e) Includes international aviation and international marine bunkers.

4

SIMPLIFIED ENERGY

OECD

1973

(Mtoe)

| SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION | Coal ^[a] | Crude oil | Oil products | Natural gas | Nuclear | Hydro | Biofuels and waste ^[b] | Other ^[c] | Total |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Production | 819.10 | 710.51 | - | 706.22 | 49.22 | 78.94 | 87.29 | 6.13 | 2 457.40 |
| Imports | 121.92 | 1 277.47 | 336.20 | 62.55 | - | - | 0.03 | 7.55 | 1 805.73 |
| Exports | -111.10 | -63.58 | -172.72 | -50.38 | - | - | -0.01 | -7.01 | -404.80 |
| Intl. marine bunkers | - | - | -73.65 | - | - | - | - | - | -73.65 |
| Intl. aviation bunkers | - | - | -24.64 | - | - | - | - | - | -24.64 |
| Stock changes | 14.54 | -10.78 | -11.36 | -12.07 | - | - | 0.06 | - | -19.62 |
| TPES | 844.46 | 1 913.62 | 53.83 | 706.32 | 49.22 | 78.94 | 87.36 | 6.66 | 3 740.42 |
| Transfers | - | -41.28 | 42.49 | - | - | - | - | - | 1.22 |
| Statistical difference | 14.80 | 11.29 | 2.56 | -5.61 | - | - | -0.00 | 0.00 | 23.04 |
| Electricity plants | -387.59 | -20.61 | -228.38 | -108.33 | -49.12 | -78.94 | -1.43 | 364.70 | -509.71 |
| CHP plants | -52.07 | - | -7.89 | -11.64 | -0.10 | - | -0.75 | 30.94 | -41.51 |
| Heat plants | -7.81 | - | -0.90 | -0.68 | - | - | -0.80 | 7.11 | -3.08 |
| Blast furnaces | -65.52 | - | -2.72 | - | - | - | - | - | -68.24 |
| Gas works | 11.02 | -0.60 | -8.72 | -6.37 | - | - | - | - | -4.68 |
| Coke ovens ^[d] | -25.70 | - | -0.68 | -0.19 | - | - | -0.02 | - | -26.59 |
| Oil refineries | - | -1 865.94 | 1 868.42 | - | - | - | - | - | 2.48 |
| Petrochem. plants | - | 4.88 | -5.16 | - | - | - | - | - | -0.28 |
| Liquefaction plants | - | 0.02 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.02 |
| Other transformation | - | - | -0.12 | -0.03 | - | - | - | - | -0.15 |
| Energy ind. own use | -24.53 | -0.99 | -128.88 | -72.36 | - | - | -0.07 | -33.38 | -260.20 |
| Losses | -3.80 | - | -0.23 | -2.63 | - | - | - | -30.54 | -37.20 |
| TFC | 303.27 | 0.39 | 1 583.63 | 498.48 | - | - | 84.30 | 345.49 | 2 815.56 |
| Industry | 182.79 | 0.39 | 312.91 | 250.44 | - | - | 42.26 | 169.41 | 958.18 |
| Transport | 7.34 | - | 665.68 | 17.00 | - | - | 0.00 | 5.30 | 695.32 |
| Other | 110.05 | - | 393.09 | 225.47 | - | - | 42.04 | 170.78 | 941.43 |
| Non-energy use | 3.10 | - | 211.95 | 5.58 | - | - | - | - | 220.63 |

(a) In this table, peat and oil shale are aggregated with coal.

(b) Data for biofuels and waste final consumption have been estimated for a number of countries.

(c) Includes geothermal, solar, wind, heat, etc.

(d) Also includes patent fuel, BKB and peat briquette plants.

BALANCE TABLE

OECD

2012

(Mtoe)

| SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION | Coal ^[a] | Crude oil | Oil products | Natural gas | Nuclear | Hydro | Biofuels and waste ^[b] | Other ^[c] | Total |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Production | 952.55 | 933.13 | - | 1 006.80 | 508.71 | 119.47 | 267.86 | 80.68 | 3 869.21 |
| Imports | 387.11 | 1 483.56 | 565.42 | 650.40 | - | - | 13.95 | 38.25 | 3 138.70 |
| Exports | -319.42 | -348.40 | -566.58 | -316.50 | - | - | -5.80 | -39.48 | -1 596.18 |
| Intl. marine bunkers | - | - | -75.68 | - | - | - | -0.05 | - | -75.73 |
| Intl. aviation bunkers | - | - | -87.09 | - | - | - | - | - | -87.09 |
| Stock changes | -0.38 | -5.56 | 2.38 | 4.32 | - | - | 0.04 | - | 0.80 |
| TPES | 1 019.87 | 2 062.72 | -161.55 | 1 345.02 | 508.71 | 119.47 | 276.01 | 79.45 | 5 249.70 |
| Transfers | - | -57.72 | 82.09 | - | - | - | - | - | 24.38 |
| Statistical difference | -9.95 | 2.16 | -8.68 | 4.81 | - | - | 0.09 | 0.33 | -11.24 |
| Electricity plants | -727.20 | -11.67 | -61.68 | -383.80 | -505.67 | -119.47 | -43.96 | 764.39 | -1 089.06 |
| CHP plants | -77.81 | - | -13.10 | -114.46 | -3.04 | - | -43.36 | 149.98 | -101.80 |
| Heat plants | -5.07 | - | -1.19 | -8.22 | - | - | -6.31 | 16.25 | -4.53 |
| Blast furnaces | -53.16 | - | -0.44 | -0.05 | - | - | - | - | -53.65 |
| Gas works | -2.17 | - | -3.45 | 3.78 | - | - | -0.04 | - | -1.88 |
| Coke ovens ^[d] | -7.45 | - | -1.07 | -0.00 | - | - | -0.01 | - | -8.54 |
| Oil refineries | - | -2 019.35 | 1 995.20 | -0.90 | - | - | - | - | -25.05 |
| Petrochem. plants | - | 28.90 | -29.41 | - | - | - | - | - | -0.51 |
| Liquefaction plants | -0.90 | 1.37 | - | -2.31 | - | - | - | - | -1.85 |
| Other transformation | 0.00 | 0.73 | - | -0.79 | - | - | -0.45 | -0.64 | -1.16 |
| Energy ind. own use | -14.63 | -0.07 | -99.28 | -130.96 | - | - | -1.17 | -76.78 | -322.89 |
| Losses | -0.86 | - | -0.01 | -2.96 | - | - | -0.03 | -65.57 | -69.44 |
| TFC | 120.66 | 7.07 | 1 697.43 | 709.15 | - | - | 180.77 | 867.41 | 3 582.49 |
| Industry | 95.51 | 2.33 | 96.69 | 250.92 | - | - | 66.98 | 280.49 | 792.92 |
| Transport | 0.16 | - | 1 107.94 | 24.56 | - | - | 42.85 | 8.97 | 1 184.48 |
| Other | 22.69 | - | 201.35 | 400.36 | - | - | 70.94 | 577.94 | 1 273.29 |
| Non-energy use | 2.30 | 4.74 | 291.45 | 33.31 | - | - | - | - | 331.80 |

(a) In this table, peat and oil shale are aggregated with coal.

(b) Data for biofuels and waste final consumption have been estimated for a number of countries.

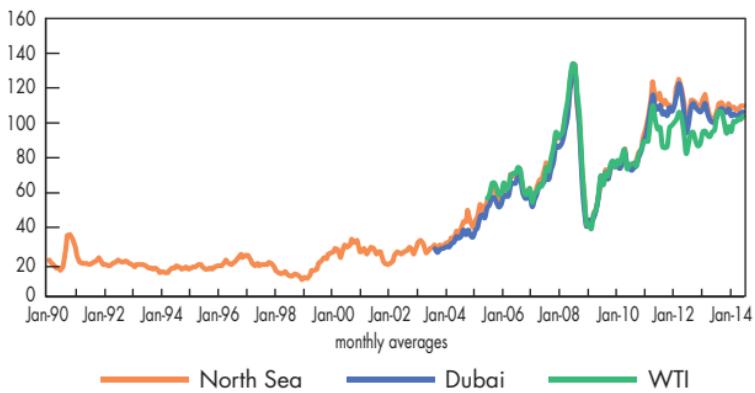
(c) Includes geothermal, solar, wind, heat, etc.

(d) Also includes patent fuel, BKB and peat briquette plants.

4

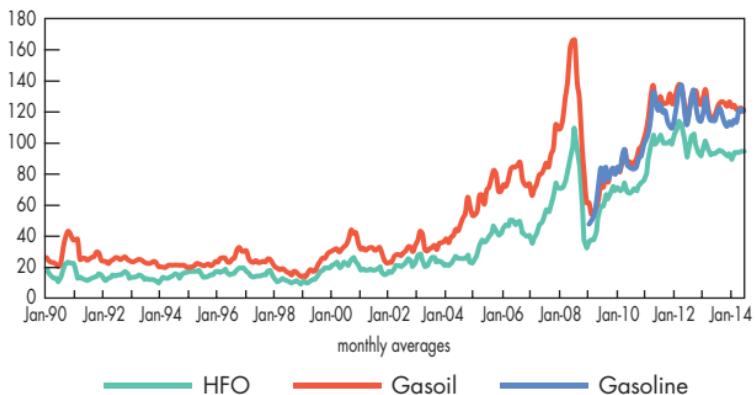
Crude Oil

Key crude oil spot prices
in USD/barrel



Oil Products

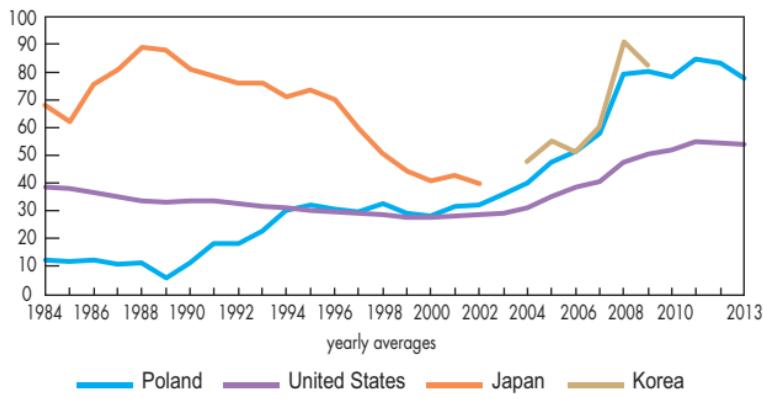
Rotterdam oil product spot prices
in USD/barrel



Source for all prices: Based on Argus. Copyright
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Coal

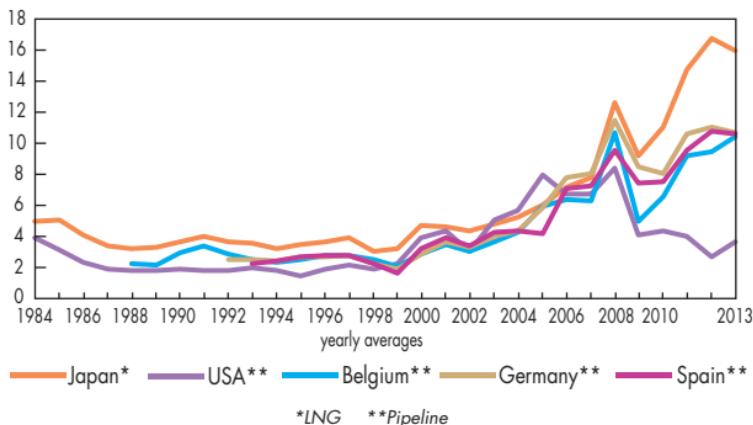
Steam Coal for Electricity Generation in USD/tonne



5

Natural Gas

Natural gas import prices in USD/MBtu



RETAIL PRICES^(a) IN SELECTED

| | Heavy fuel oil for industry ^(b) (tonne) | Light fuel oil for households (1 000 litres) | Automotive diesel oil ^(c) (litre) | Unleaded premium ^(d) (litre) |
|-----------------|--|--|--|---|
| Australia | .. | .. | .. | 1.474 |
| Austria | 778.15 | 1 258.00 | 1.539 | 1.841 |
| Belgium | 701.97 | 1 119.36 | 1.637 | 2.197 |
| Canada | 695.48 | 1 181.23 | 1.290 | 1.296 |
| Chile | .. | 1 268.99 | .. | 1.529 |
| Czech Republic | 519.52 | 1 208.00 | 1.508 | 1.801 |
| Denmark | 949.59 | 2 085.14 | 1.624 | 2.257 |
| Estonia | .. | 1 339.30 | 1.512 | 1.765 |
| Finland | .. | 1 428.44 | 1.679 | 2.209 |
| France | 742.14 | 1 228.86 | 1.512 | 2.061 |
| Germany | 658.17 | 1 089.76 | 1.633 | 2.097 |
| Greece | 796.68 | 1 719.62 | 1.510 | 2.246 |
| Hungary | 676.29 | x | 1.487 | 1.821 |
| Ireland | 1 124.71 | 1 426.52 | 1.647 | 2.097 |
| Israel | c | 2 056.61 | c | 2.079 |
| Italy | 776.85 | 1 928.14 | 1.841 | 2.353 |
| Japan | 913.89 | 1 011.60 | 1.213 | 1.540 |
| Korea | 904.89 | 1 261.81 | .. | 2.058 |
| Luxembourg | .. | 1 028.04 | 1.421 | 1.777 |
| Mexico | 509.78 | x | 0.831 | 0.975 |
| Netherlands | 665.34 | .. | 1.616 | 2.316 |
| New Zealand | 710.87 | .. | 0.931 | 1.860 |
| Norway | .. | 1 834.71 | 1.756 | 2.432 |
| Poland | 811.50 | 1 264.97 | 1.420 | 1.738 |
| Portugal | 1 081.15 | 1 753.62 | 1.673 | 2.114 |
| Slovak Republic | 683.53 | .. | 1.561 | 1.984 |
| Slovenia | x | 1 383.58 | 1.513 | 1.983 |
| Spain | 754.40 | 1 221.25 | 1.514 | 1.913 |
| Sweden | 1 450.56 | 2 062.81 | 1.793 | 2.183 |
| Switzerland | 809.34 | 1 153.54 | 1.721 | 1.918 |
| Turkey | 1 186.07 | 1 795.43 | 2.248 | 2.472 |
| United Kingdom | c | 1 093.03 | 1.889 | 2.140 |
| United States | 705.22 | 1 101.07 | 1.046 | 0.944 |

(a) Prices are for 1st quarter 2014 or latest available quarter for oil products, and annual 2013 for other products.

(b) Low sulphur fuel oil; high sulphur fuel oil for Canada, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Turkey and the United States.

(c) For commercial purposes.

OECD COUNTRIES in USD/unit

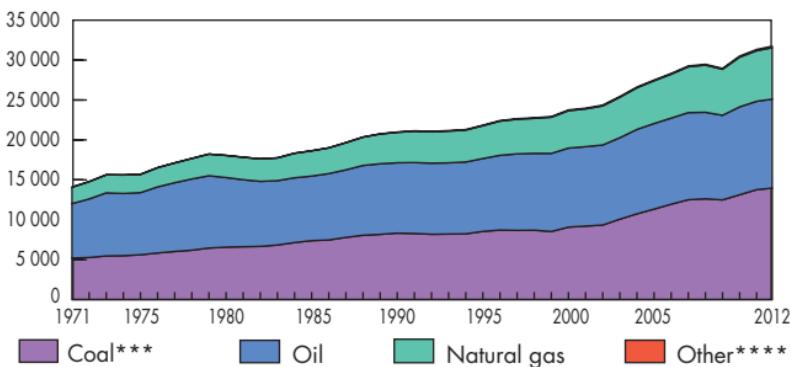
5

| Nat. gas for industry (MWh GCV ^(e)) | Nat. gas for households (MWh GCV ^(e)) | Steam coal for industry ^(f) (tonne) | Electricity for industry (MWh) | Electricity for households (MWh) | |
|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Australia |
| 48.84 | 92.88 | 257.32 | 141.16 | 271.90 | Austria |
| 39.89 | 88.08 | .. | 128.24 | 263.77 | Belgium |
| 13.72 | 33.81 | .. | .. | .. | Canada |
| .. | 111.94 | .. | 118.02 | 172.34 | Chile |
| 47.33 | 83.95 | c | 148.84 | 205.57 | Czech Republic |
| .. | 129.98 | .. | 119.62 | 393.93 | Denmark |
| 47.15 | 66.33 | .. | 124.85 | 174.76 | Estonia |
| 47.50 | 65.34 | 271.09 | 106.61 | 202.27 | Finland |
| 51.83 | 89.64 | .. | 126.02 | 193.36 | France |
| 49.89 | 94.61 | .. | 169.32 | 387.63 | Germany |
| 60.99 | 151.50 | .. | 141.91 | 216.38 | Greece |
| 45.62 | 57.51 | .. | 132.71 | 182.01 | Hungary |
| 51.74 | 96.98 | .. | 173.32 | 292.66 | Ireland |
| c | x | x | 114.34 | 151.62 | Israel |
| .. | .. | .. | 321.70 | 305.56 | Italy |
| .. | .. | 126.21 | 174.23 | 242.14 | Japan |
| 78.68 | 75.80 | .. | .. | 101.42 | Korea |
| 53.53 | 78.88 | x | 106.60 | 206.82 | Luxembourg |
| .. | 34.24 | x | 121.53 | 90.85 | Mexico |
| 41.48 | 103.68 | .. | 112.84 | 257.20 | Netherlands |
| 24.01 | 116.72 | c | .. | .. | New Zealand |
| x | x | .. | 68.71 | 148.51 | Norway |
| 42.27 | 68.05 | 100.40 | 109.48 | 196.30 | Poland |
| 55.71 | 117.47 | 215.09 | 152.06 | 279.57 | Portugal |
| 49.34 | 70.64 | .. | 179.07 | 238.05 | Slovak Republic |
| 57.89 | 91.38 | c | 125.73 | 212.76 | Slovenia |
| 45.12 | 108.22 | .. | .. | .. | Spain |
| 63.80 | 162.77 | .. | 90.43 | 233.66 | Sweden |
| 72.24 | 108.36 | 123.52 | 132.55 | 203.69 | Switzerland |
| 43.73 | 52.54 | 105.19 | 146.68 | 189.96 | Turkey |
| 41.89 | 76.67 | 155.47 | 139.78 | 228.86 | United Kingdom |
| 15.39 | 34.05 | 79.39 | 68.20 | 121.16 | United States |

(d) Unleaded premium gasoline (95 RON); unleaded regular for Japan. (e) Gross calorific value. (f) Brown coal for Turkey.
.. not available x not applicable c confidential

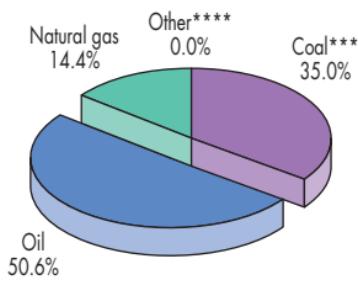
CO₂ Emissions by Fuel

World* CO₂ emissions** from 1971 to 2012
by fuel (Mt of CO₂)

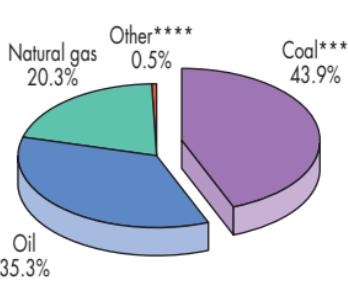


1973 and 2012 fuel shares of CO₂ emissions**

1973



2012



15 633 Mt of CO₂

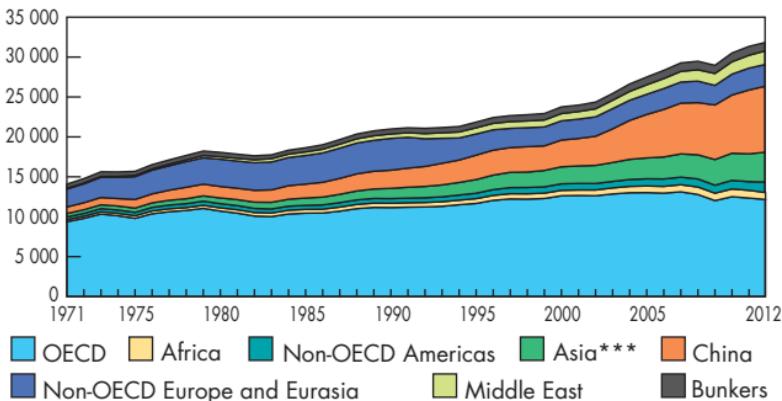
31 734 Mt of CO₂

*World includes international aviation and international marine bunkers.

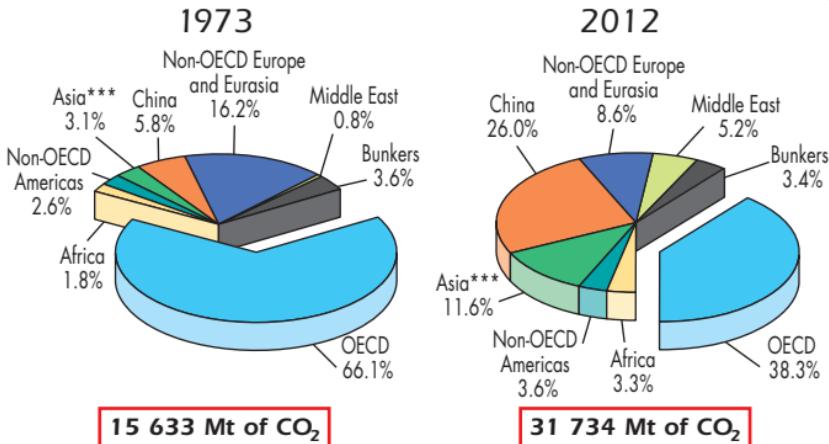
**Calculated using the IEA's energy balances and the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines.
CO₂ emissions are from fuel combustion only. ***In these graphs, peat and oil shale are aggregated with coal. ****Includes industrial waste and non-renewable municipal waste.

CO₂ Emissions by Region

World* CO₂ emissions** from 1971 to 2012
by region (Mt of CO₂)



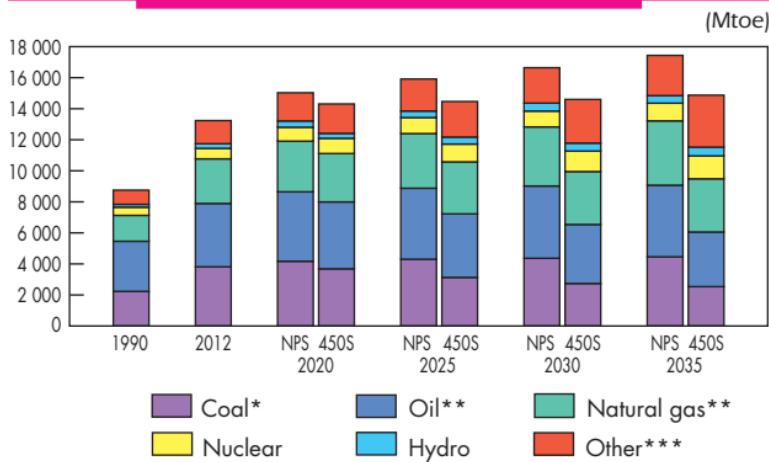
1973 and 2012 regional shares of CO₂ emissions**



*World includes international aviation and international marine bunkers, which are shown together as Bunkers. **Calculated using the IEA's energy balances and the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines. CO₂ emissions are from fuel combustion only. ***Asia excludes China.

OUTLOOK FOR WORLD TPES

TPES Outlook by Fuel

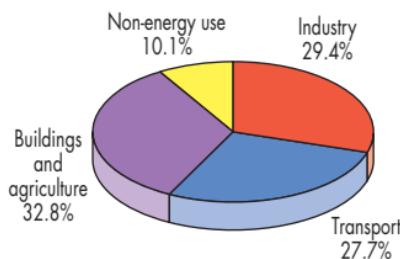


NPS: New Policies Scenario
(based on policies under consideration)

450S: 450 Scenario****
(based on policies needed to limit global average temperature increase to 2 °C)

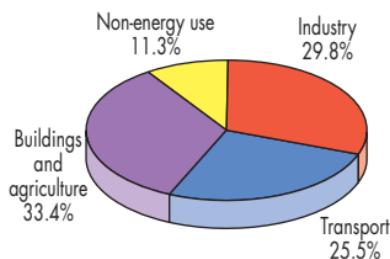
Total Final Consumption by Sector in 2035

New Policies Scenario



12 001 Mtoe

450 Scenario



10 442 Mtoe

*In these graphs, peat and oil shale are aggregated with coal.

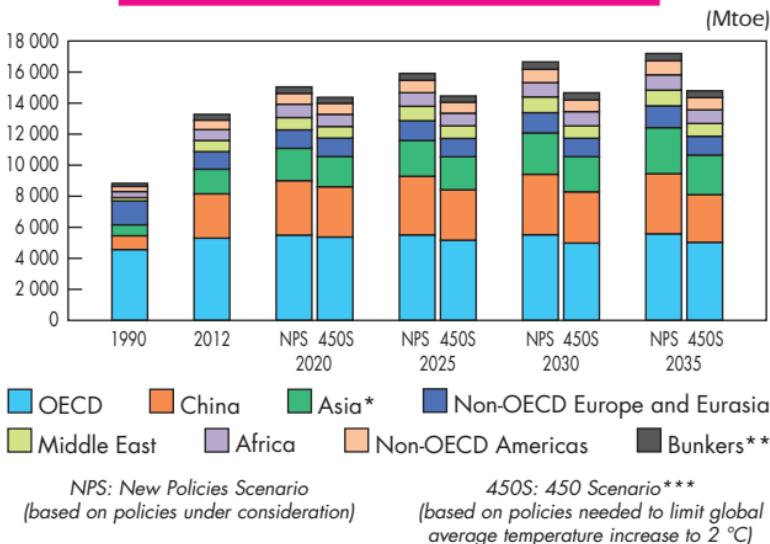
**Includes international aviation and international marine bunkers.

***Includes biofuels and waste, geothermal, solar, wind, tide, etc.

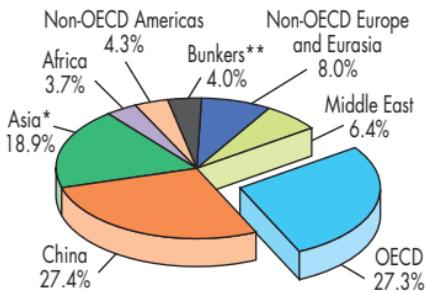
****Based on a plausible post-2013 climate-policy framework to stabilise the long-term concentration of global greenhouse gases at 450 ppm CO₂-equivalent.

TO 2035

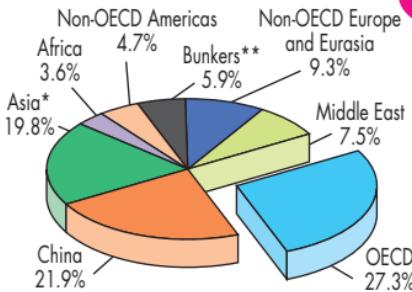
TPES Outlook by Region

CO₂ Emissions by Region in 2035

New Policies Scenario



450 Scenario



7

*Asia excludes China.

**Includes international aviation and international marine bunkers.

***Based on a plausible post-2013 climate-policy framework to stabilise the long-term concentration of global greenhouse gases at 450 ppm CO₂-equivalent.CO₂ emissions are from fossil fuel combustion only.

Selected Indicators for 2012

| Region/ Country/ Economy | Popu- lation (million) | GDP (billion 2005 USD) | GDP (PPP) (billion 2005 USD) | Energy prod. (Mtoe) | Net imports (Mtoe) | TPES (Mtoe) | Elec. cons. ^[a] (TWh) | CO ₂ emissions ^[b] (Mt of CO ₂) |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| World | 7 037 | 54 588 | 82 901 | 13 461 | - | 13 371 ^[c] | 20 915 | 31 734 ^[d] |
| OECD | 1 254 | 39 490 | 39 202 | 3 869 | 1 543 | 5 250 | 10 145 | 12 146 |
| Middle East | 213 | 1 430 | 4 184 | 1 796 | -1 091 | 681 | 790 | 1 647 |
| Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia | 341 | 1 644 | 4 065 | 1 842 | -627 | 1 194 | 1 552 | 2 732 |
| China | 1 358 | 4 756 | 13 289 | 2 525 | 496 | 2 909 | 4 737 | 8 251 |
| Asia | 2 320 | 3 568 | 12 643 | 1 464 | 235 | 1 644 | 2 071 | 3 698 |
| Non-OECD Americas | 467 | 2 369 | 5 340 | 802 | -172 | 611 | 979 | 1 148 |
| Africa | 1 083 | 1 331 | 4 177 | 1 162 | -418 | 733 | 641 | 1 032 |
| Albania | 3.16 | 11.22 | 25.69 | 1.67 | 0.39 | 2.07 | 6.14 | 3.83 |
| Algeria | 38.48 | 123.61 | 438.34 | 143.76 | -97.21 | 46.33 | 46.28 | 114.35 |
| Angola | 20.82 | 55.92 | 136.33 | 97.15 | -82.45 | 14.28 | 4.98 | 16.46 |
| Argentina | 41.09 | 287.91 | 658.58 | 75.17 | 7.06 | 80.24 | 124.38 | 188.51 |
| Armenia | 2.97 | 6.64 | 19.30 | 0.81 | 2.21 | 2.97 | 5.46 | 5.42 |
| Australia | 23.13 | 924.97 | 872.42 | 317.39 | -186.80 | 128.27 | 236.33 | 386.27 |
| Austria | 8.43 | 337.69 | 306.34 | 12.80 | 21.57 | 33.11 | 71.72 | 64.73 |
| Azerbaijan | 9.30 | 28.95 | 131.65 | 58.73 | -44.27 | 13.69 | 19.08 | 29.27 |
| Bahrain | 1.32 | 22.09 | 47.76 | 19.77 | -6.64 | 12.60 | 23.20 | 28.81 |
| Bangladesh | 154.70 | 92.36 | 325.96 | 27.19 | 5.49 | 33.17 | 43.25 | 59.55 |
| Belarus | 9.46 | 45.98 | 142.31 | 4.12 | 26.60 | 30.50 | 34.99 | 71.12 |
| Belgium | 11.05 | 406.82 | 363.64 | 15.89 | 46.89 | 55.95 | 88.88 | 104.56 |
| Benin | 10.05 | 5.71 | 15.11 | 2.17 | 1.92 | 3.92 | 0.92 | 4.95 |
| Bolivia | 10.50 | 13.22 | 52.87 | 20.08 | -11.51 | 8.51 | 6.78 | 16.32 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3.83 | 12.88 | 28.20 | 4.52 | 2.21 | 6.67 | 12.54 | 21.22 |
| Botswana | 2.00 | 13.39 | 25.80 | 1.32 | 1.29 | 2.16 | 3.23 | 4.47 |
| Brazil | 198.66 | 1 136.56 | 2 532.37 | 251.90 | 33.64 | 281.72 | 498.36 | 440.24 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 0.41 | 10.28 | 26.12 | 18.52 | -14.48 | 3.86 | 3.69 | 8.40 |

(a) Gross production + imports – exports – losses.

(b) CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion only. Emissions are calculated using the IEA's energy balances and the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines.

| TPES/ pop. (toe/capita) | TPES/ GDP (toe/000 2005 USD) | TPES/ GDP (PPP) (toe/000 2005 USD) | Elec. cons./pop. (kWh/ capita) | CO ₂ / TPES (t CO ₂ / toe) | CO ₂ / pop. (t CO ₂ / capita) | CO ₂ / GDP (kg CO ₂ / 2005 USD) | CO ₂ / GDP (PPP) (kg CO ₂ / 2005 USD) | Region/ Country/ Economy |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| 1.90 | 0.24 | 0.16 | 2 972 | 2.37 | 4.51 | 0.58 | 0.38 | World |
| 4.19 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 8 089 | 2.31 | 9.68 | 0.31 | 0.31 | OECD |
| 3.19 | 0.48 | 0.16 | 3 704 | 2.42 | 7.72 | 1.15 | 0.39 | Middle East |
| 3.50 | 0.73 | 0.29 | 4 551 | 2.29 | 8.01 | 1.66 | 0.67 | Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia |
| 2.14 | 0.61 | 0.22 | 3 488 | 2.84 | 6.08 | 1.73 | 0.62 | China |
| 0.71 | 0.46 | 0.13 | 893 | 2.25 | 1.59 | 1.04 | 0.29 | Asia |
| 1.31 | 0.26 | 0.11 | 2 094 | 1.88 | 2.46 | 0.48 | 0.21 | Non-OECD Americas |
| 0.68 | 0.55 | 0.18 | 592 | 1.41 | 0.95 | 0.78 | 0.25 | Africa |
| 0.66 | 0.18 | 0.08 | 1 943 | 1.84 | 1.21 | 0.34 | 0.15 | Albania |
| 1.20 | 0.37 | 0.11 | 1 203 | 2.47 | 2.97 | 0.93 | 0.26 | Algeria |
| 0.69 | 0.26 | 0.10 | 239 | 1.15 | 0.79 | 0.29 | 0.12 | Angola |
| 1.95 | 0.28 | 0.12 | 3 027 | 2.35 | 4.59 | 0.65 | 0.29 | Argentina |
| 1.00 | 0.45 | 0.15 | 1 838 | 1.83 | 1.83 | 0.82 | 0.28 | Armenia |
| 5.55 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 10 218 | 3.01 | 16.70 | 0.42 | 0.44 | Australia |
| 3.93 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 8 511 | 1.96 | 7.68 | 0.19 | 0.21 | Austria |
| 1.47 | 0.47 | 0.10 | 2 053 | 2.14 | 3.15 | 1.01 | 0.22 | Azerbaijan |
| 9.56 | 0.57 | 0.26 | 17 601 | 2.29 | 21.86 | 1.30 | 0.60 | Bahrain |
| 0.21 | 0.36 | 0.10 | 280 | 1.80 | 0.38 | 0.64 | 0.18 | Bangladesh |
| 3.22 | 0.66 | 0.21 | 3 698 | 2.33 | 7.51 | 1.55 | 0.50 | Belarus |
| 5.06 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 8 040 | 1.87 | 9.46 | 0.26 | 0.29 | Belgium |
| 0.39 | 0.69 | 0.26 | 92 | 1.26 | 0.49 | 0.87 | 0.33 | Benin |
| 0.81 | 0.64 | 0.16 | 646 | 1.92 | 1.55 | 1.23 | 0.31 | Bolivia |
| 1.74 | 0.52 | 0.24 | 3 271 | 3.18 | 5.54 | 1.65 | 0.75 | Bosnia and Herzegovina |
| 1.08 | 0.16 | 0.08 | 1 611 | 2.07 | 2.23 | 0.33 | 0.17 | Botswana |
| 1.42 | 0.25 | 0.11 | 2 509 | 1.56 | 2.22 | 0.39 | 0.17 | Brazil |
| 9.38 | 0.38 | 0.15 | 8 949 | 2.17 | 20.38 | 0.82 | 0.32 | Brunei Darussalam |

(c) TPES for world includes international aviation and international marine bunkers as well as electricity and heat trade.

(d) CO₂ emissions for world include emissions from international aviation and international marine bunkers.

| Region/ Country/ Economy | Popula- tion (million) | GDP (billion 2005 USD) | GDP (PPP) (billion 2005 USD) | Energy prod. (Mtoe) | Net imports (Mtoe) | TPES (Mtoe) | Elec. cons. ^[a] (TWh) | CO ₂ emissions ^[b] (Mt of CO ₂) |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--|--|
| Bulgaria | 7.31 | 33.85 | 88.95 | 11.78 | 6.83 | 18.35 | 34.79 | 44.30 |
| Cambodia | 14.87 | 9.98 | 36.96 | 3.94 | 1.58 | 5.48 | 3.06 | 4.17 |
| Cameroon | 21.70 | 20.91 | 49.34 | 7.85 | -0.74 | 6.99 | 5.68 | 5.42 |
| Canada | 34.88 | 1 293.15 | 1 291.14 | 419.66 | -168.71 | 251.12 | 542.68 | 533.74 |
| Chile | 17.40 | 165.22 | 276.67 | 13.05 | 24.96 | 37.21 | 66.25 | 77.77 |
| People's Rep. of China | 1 350.70 | 4 522.14 | 12 968.57 | 2 525.28 | 467.59 | 2 894.28 | 4 693.68 | 8 205.86 |
| Colombia | 47.70 | 203.27 | 496.98 | 124.53 | -90.81 | 31.59 | 53.91 | 67.35 |
| Congo | 4.34 | 8.43 | 21.77 | 15.73 | -13.87 | 1.71 | 0.78 | 2.18 |
| Dem. Rep. of Congo | 65.71 | 10.81 | 26.42 | 20.94 | -0.22 | 20.56 | 7.37 | 2.42 |
| Costa Rica | 4.81 | 27.47 | 56.08 | 2.46 | 2.37 | 4.73 | 9.11 | 6.75 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 19.84 | 19.00 | 48.58 | 12.49 | 0.15 | 12.61 | 5.06 | 7.83 |
| Croatia | 4.27 | 44.95 | 68.29 | 3.45 | 4.39 | 7.92 | 16.30 | 17.19 |
| Cuba | 11.27 | 56.93 | 64.52 | 5.52 | 6.15 | 11.38 | 15.51 | 28.82 |
| Cyprus* | 0.86 | 18.82 | 20.48 | 0.11 | 2.61 | 2.23 | 4.58 | 6.46 |
| Czech Republic | 10.51 | 149.64 | 250.41 | 32.64 | 10.81 | 42.65 | 66.27 | 107.77 |
| Denmark | 5.59 | 258.64 | 180.56 | 18.96 | -0.66 | 17.34 | 33.77 | 37.13 |
| Dominican Republic | 10.28 | 51.94 | 100.91 | 0.80 | 7.22 | 7.55 | 14.95 | 19.81 |
| Ecuador | 15.49 | 55.28 | 136.72 | 28.64 | -14.68 | 14.42 | 19.76 | 33.10 |
| Egypt | 80.72 | 125.90 | 768.85 | 82.05 | -3.58 | 78.21 | 145.66 | 196.85 |
| El Salvador | 6.30 | 19.11 | 41.79 | 2.30 | 2.07 | 4.37 | 5.35 | 6.15 |
| Eritrea | 6.13 | 1.23 | 6.45 | 0.62 | 0.18 | 0.80 | 0.31 | 0.54 |
| Estonia | 1.34 | 15.82 | 25.35 | 5.09 | 1.16 | 5.52 | 8.85 | 16.35 |
| Ethiopia | 91.73 | 24.66 | 99.62 | 43.04 | 2.75 | 45.49 | 5.30 | 7.93 |
| Finland | 5.41 | 207.81 | 170.99 | 17.24 | 15.54 | 33.30 | 84.93 | 49.41 |
| FYR of Macedonia | 2.11 | 7.32 | 19.63 | 1.52 | 1.44 | 2.97 | 7.64 | 8.69 |
| France | 65.43 | 2 249.44 | 1 959.01 | 134.47 | 124.13 | 252.33 | 482.05 | 333.89 |
| Gabon | 1.63 | 10.95 | 26.19 | 14.08 | -11.58 | 2.21 | 1.77 | 2.47 |
| Georgia | 4.49 | 9.34 | 26.78 | 1.10 | 2.65 | 3.71 | 8.69 | 6.81 |
| Germany | 81.92 | 3 073.86 | 2 851.34 | 123.38 | 199.56 | 312.53 | 584.71 | 755.27 |
| Ghana | 25.37 | 18.37 | 82.27 | 9.97 | 0.40 | 10.13 | 8.84 | 12.81 |

(a) Gross production + imports – exports – losses.

(b) CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion only. Emissions are calculated using the IEA's energy balances and the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines.

| TPES/ pop. (toe/capita) | TPES/ GDP (toe/000 2005 USD) | TPES/ GDP (PPP) (toe/000 2005 USD) | Elec. cons./pop. (kWh/ capita) | CO ₂ / TPES (t CO ₂ / toe) | CO ₂ / pop. (t CO ₂ / capita) | CO ₂ / GDP (kg CO ₂ / 2005 USD) | CO ₂ / GDP (PPP) (kg CO ₂ / 2005 USD) | Region/ Country/ Economy |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| 2.51 | 0.54 | 0.21 | 4 762 | 2.41 | 6.06 | 1.31 | 0.50 | Bulgaria |
| 0.37 | 0.55 | 0.15 | 206 | 0.76 | 0.28 | 0.42 | 0.11 | Cambodia |
| 0.32 | 0.33 | 0.14 | 262 | 0.78 | 0.25 | 0.26 | 0.11 | Cameroon |
| 7.20 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 15 558 | 2.13 | 15.30 | 0.41 | 0.41 | Canada |
| 2.14 | 0.23 | 0.13 | 3 807 | 2.09 | 4.47 | 0.47 | 0.28 | Chile |
| 2.14 | 0.64 | 0.22 | 3 475 | 2.84 | 6.08 | 1.81 | 0.63 | People's Rep. of China |
| 0.66 | 0.16 | 0.06 | 1 130 | 2.13 | 1.41 | 0.33 | 0.14 | Colombia |
| 0.40 | 0.20 | 0.08 | 180 | 1.27 | 0.50 | 0.26 | 0.10 | Congo |
| 0.31 | 1.90 | 0.78 | 112 | 0.12 | 0.04 | 0.22 | 0.09 | Dem. Rep. of Congo |
| 0.98 | 0.17 | 0.08 | 1 896 | 1.43 | 1.41 | 0.25 | 0.12 | Costa Rica |
| 0.64 | 0.66 | 0.26 | 255 | 0.62 | 0.39 | 0.41 | 0.16 | Côte d'Ivoire |
| 1.85 | 0.18 | 0.12 | 3 819 | 2.17 | 4.03 | 0.38 | 0.25 | Croatia |
| 1.01 | 0.20 | 0.18 | 1 376 | 2.53 | 2.56 | 0.51 | 0.45 | Cuba |
| 2.58 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 5 313 | 2.90 | 7.50 | 0.34 | 0.32 | Cyprus* |
| 4.06 | 0.29 | 0.17 | 6 306 | 2.53 | 10.25 | 0.72 | 0.43 | Czech Republic |
| 3.10 | 0.07 | 0.10 | 6 040 | 2.14 | 6.64 | 0.14 | 0.21 | Denmark |
| 0.73 | 0.15 | 0.07 | 1 455 | 2.62 | 1.93 | 0.38 | 0.20 | Dominican Republic |
| 0.93 | 0.26 | 0.11 | 1 276 | 2.30 | 2.14 | 0.60 | 0.24 | Ecuador |
| 0.97 | 0.62 | 0.10 | 1 804 | 2.52 | 2.44 | 1.56 | 0.26 | Egypt |
| 0.69 | 0.23 | 0.10 | 850 | 1.41 | 0.98 | 0.32 | 0.15 | El Salvador |
| 0.13 | 0.65 | 0.12 | 50 | 0.68 | 0.09 | 0.44 | 0.08 | Eritrea |
| 4.12 | 0.35 | 0.22 | 6 603 | 2.96 | 12.20 | 1.03 | 0.64 | Estonia |
| 0.50 | 1.84 | 0.46 | 58 | 0.17 | 0.09 | 0.32 | 0.08 | Ethiopia |
| 6.15 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 15 687 | 1.48 | 9.13 | 0.24 | 0.29 | Finland |
| 1.41 | 0.41 | 0.15 | 3 625 | 2.93 | 4.13 | 1.19 | 0.44 | FYR of Macedonia |
| 3.86 | 0.11 | 0.13 | 7 367 | 1.32 | 5.10 | 0.15 | 0.17 | France |
| 1.35 | 0.20 | 0.08 | 1 081 | 1.12 | 1.51 | 0.23 | 0.09 | Gabon |
| 0.83 | 0.40 | 0.14 | 1 935 | 1.84 | 1.52 | 0.73 | 0.25 | Georgia |
| 3.82 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 7 138 | 2.42 | 9.22 | 0.25 | 0.26 | Germany |
| 0.40 | 0.55 | 0.12 | 348 | 1.26 | 0.50 | 0.70 | 0.16 | Ghana |

*Please refer to geographical coverage section for more details.

| Region/ Country/ Economy | Popu- lation (million) | GDP (billion 2005 USD) | GDP (PPP) (billion 2005 USD) | Energy prod. (Mtoe) | Net imports (Mtoe) | TPES (Mtoe) | Elec. cons. ^[a] (TWh) | CO ₂ emissions ^[b] (Mt of CO ₂) |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--|--|
| Gibraltar | 0.03 | 1.09 | 0.93 | 0.00 | 2.79 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.53 |
| Greece | 11.09 | 208.22 | 234.49 | 10.43 | 19.44 | 26.55 | 61.13 | 77.51 |
| Guatemala | 15.08 | 34.94 | 93.97 | 8.24 | 3.28 | 11.07 | 8.13 | 10.49 |
| Haiti | 10.17 | 4.68 | 14.28 | 3.33 | 0.79 | 4.07 | 0.51 | 2.07 |
| Honduras | 7.94 | 12.45 | 31.29 | 2.45 | 2.68 | 5.08 | 5.40 | 8.16 |
| Hong Kong, China | 7.16 | 234.25 | 320.74 | 0.11 | 28.41 | 14.63 | 43.12 | 44.99 |
| Hungary | 9.92 | 108.94 | 169.08 | 10.58 | 12.43 | 23.47 | 38.87 | 43.55 |
| Iceland | 0.32 | 17.07 | 10.85 | 5.11 | 0.79 | 5.69 | 17.06 | 1.84 |
| India | 1 236.69 | 1 389.05 | 5 567.13 | 544.55 | 243.22 | 788.13 | 939.78 | 1 954.02 |
| Indonesia | 246.86 | 427.48 | 1 948.84 | 440.25 | -226.23 | 213.59 | 181.04 | 435.48 |
| Islamic Rep. of Iran | 76.42 | 245.23 | 1 053.29 | 302.90 | -82.66 | 219.59 | 210.35 | 532.15 |
| Iraq | 32.58 | 80.54 | 421.88 | 155.12 | -109.66 | 45.04 | 48.31 | 118.98 |
| Ireland | 4.59 | 208.04 | 165.60 | 1.29 | 11.84 | 13.25 | 25.98 | 35.55 |
| Israel | 7.91 | 190.02 | 229.42 | 3.26 | 22.43 | 24.28 | 56.87 | 73.27 |
| Italy | 60.91 | 1 729.86 | 1 605.06 | 31.86 | 132.60 | 158.80 | 321.38 | 374.77 |
| Jamaica | 2.71 | 11.34 | 19.07 | 0.50 | 2.57 | 2.81 | 3.24 | 7.09 |
| Japan | 127.55 | 4 694.39 | 3 993.81 | 28.32 | 435.27 | 452.28 | 988.92 | 1 223.30 |
| Jordan | 6.32 | 17.93 | 63.87 | 0.27 | 7.89 | 7.62 | 14.89 | 21.70 |
| Kazakhstan | 16.79 | 87.19 | 321.89 | 164.64 | -88.02 | 74.85 | 85.38 | 225.78 |
| Kenya | 43.18 | 25.67 | 81.17 | 16.89 | 4.38 | 20.54 | 6.79 | 10.64 |
| Korea | 50.00 | 1 078.21 | 1 399.65 | 46.22 | 228.61 | 263.44 | 517.33 | 592.92 |
| DPR of Korea | 24.76 | 27.38 | 102.78 | 20.26 | -6.18 | 14.08 | 16.20 | 45.42 |
| Kosovo | 1.81 | 5.26 | 13.20 | 1.75 | 0.65 | 2.37 | 5.17 | 8.00 |
| Kuwait | 3.25 | 96.63 | 243.93 | 173.25 | -136.84 | 34.61 | 53.76 | 91.26 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 5.61 | 3.21 | 14.23 | 1.75 | 2.52 | 4.13 | 10.14 | 9.51 |
| Latvia | 2.03 | 17.14 | 32.05 | 2.34 | 2.69 | 4.42 | 7.30 | 7.01 |
| Lebanon | 4.43 | 31.32 | 65.12 | 0.23 | 7.20 | 7.18 | 13.78 | 21.03 |
| Libya | 6.16 | 36.87 | 67.77 | 86.78 | -69.07 | 17.15 | 29.58 | 44.20 |
| Lithuania | 2.99 | 30.06 | 56.13 | 1.56 | 5.91 | 7.38 | 10.78 | 13.33 |
| Luxembourg | 0.53 | 41.40 | 34.94 | 0.13 | 4.35 | 4.09 | 7.80 | 10.22 |

(a) Gross production + imports – exports – losses.

(b) CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion only. Emissions are calculated using the IEA's energy balances and the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines.

| TPES/ pop. (toe/capita) | TPES/ GDP (toe/000 2005 USD) | TPES/ GDP (PPP) (toe/000 2005 USD) | Elec. cons./pop. (kWh/ capita) | CO ₂ / TPES (t CO ₂ / toe) | CO ₂ / pop. (t CO ₂ / capita) | CO ₂ / GDP (kg CO ₂ / 2005 USD) | CO ₂ / GDP (PPP) (kg CO ₂ / 2005 USD) | Region/ Country/ Economy |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| 5.40 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 5 344 | 3.06 | 16.52 | 0.48 | 0.57 | Gibraltar |
| 2.39 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 5 511 | 2.92 | 6.99 | 0.37 | 0.33 | Greece |
| 0.73 | 0.32 | 0.12 | 539 | 0.95 | 0.70 | 0.30 | 0.11 | Guatemala |
| 0.40 | 0.87 | 0.29 | 50 | 0.51 | 0.20 | 0.44 | 0.15 | Haiti |
| 0.64 | 0.41 | 0.16 | 680 | 1.61 | 1.03 | 0.66 | 0.26 | Honduras |
| 2.05 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 6 026 | 3.07 | 6.29 | 0.19 | 0.14 | Hong Kong, China |
| 2.37 | 0.22 | 0.14 | 3 919 | 1.86 | 4.39 | 0.40 | 0.26 | Hungary |
| 17.74 | 0.33 | 0.52 | 53 156 | 0.32 | 5.73 | 0.11 | 0.17 | Iceland |
| 0.64 | 0.57 | 0.14 | 760 | 2.48 | 1.58 | 1.41 | 0.35 | India |
| 0.87 | 0.50 | 0.11 | 733 | 2.04 | 1.76 | 1.02 | 0.22 | Indonesia |
| 2.87 | 0.90 | 0.21 | 2 752 | 2.42 | 6.96 | 2.17 | 0.51 | Islamic Rep. of Iran |
| 1.38 | 0.56 | 0.11 | 1 483 | 2.64 | 3.65 | 1.48 | 0.28 | Iraq |
| 2.89 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 5 661 | 2.68 | 7.74 | 0.17 | 0.21 | Ireland |
| 3.07 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 7 193 | 3.02 | 9.27 | 0.39 | 0.32 | Israel |
| 2.61 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 5 277 | 2.36 | 6.15 | 0.22 | 0.23 | Italy |
| 1.04 | 0.25 | 0.15 | 1 198 | 2.53 | 2.62 | 0.63 | 0.37 | Jamaica |
| 3.55 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 7 753 | 2.70 | 9.59 | 0.26 | 0.31 | Japan |
| 1.21 | 0.43 | 0.12 | 2 357 | 2.85 | 3.43 | 1.21 | 0.34 | Jordan |
| 4.46 | 0.86 | 0.23 | 5 085 | 3.02 | 13.45 | 2.59 | 0.70 | Kazakhstan |
| 0.48 | 0.80 | 0.25 | 157 | 0.52 | 0.25 | 0.41 | 0.13 | Kenya |
| 5.27 | 0.24 | 0.19 | 10 346 | 2.25 | 11.86 | 0.55 | 0.42 | Korea |
| 0.57 | 0.51 | 0.14 | 654 | 3.23 | 1.83 | 1.66 | 0.44 | DPR of Korea |
| 1.31 | 0.45 | 0.18 | 2 860 | 3.38 | 4.43 | 1.52 | 0.61 | Kosovo |
| 10.65 | 0.36 | 0.14 | 16 542 | 2.64 | 28.08 | 0.94 | 0.37 | Kuwait |
| 0.74 | 1.29 | 0.29 | 1 809 | 2.30 | 1.70 | 2.96 | 0.67 | Kyrgyzstan |
| 2.17 | 0.26 | 0.14 | 3 589 | 1.59 | 3.45 | 0.41 | 0.22 | Latvia |
| 1.62 | 0.23 | 0.11 | 3 113 | 2.93 | 4.75 | 0.67 | 0.32 | Lebanon |
| 2.79 | 0.46 | 0.25 | 4 805 | 2.58 | 7.18 | 1.20 | 0.65 | Libya |
| 2.47 | 0.25 | 0.13 | 3 607 | 1.81 | 4.46 | 0.44 | 0.24 | Lithuania |
| 7.69 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 14 667 | 2.50 | 19.21 | 0.25 | 0.29 | Luxembourg |

| Region/ Country/ Economy | Popula- tion (million) | GDP (billion 2005 USD) | GDP (PPP) (billion 2005 USD) | Energy prod. (Mtoe) | Net imports (Mtoe) | TPES (Mtoe) | Elec. cons. ^[a] (TWh) | CO ₂ emissions ^[b] (Mt of CO ₂) |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--|--|
| Malaysia | 29.24 | 198.43 | 570.74 | 88.80 | -6.17 | 81.23 | 126.11 | 195.89 |
| Malta | 0.42 | 6.84 | 9.71 | 0.01 | 2.04 | 0.67 | 2.00 | 2.52 |
| Mauritius | 1.29 | 8.39 | 18.64 | 0.23 | 1.62 | 1.34 | 2.61 | 3.69 |
| Mexico | 117.05 | 1 027.51 | 1 571.20 | 218.98 | -22.89 | 188.39 | 245.57 | 435.79 |
| Republic of Moldova | 3.56 | 3.70 | 13.16 | 0.12 | 3.16 | 3.28 | 5.39 | 7.62 |
| Mongolia | 2.80 | 4.56 | 20.66 | 18.33 | -15.82 | 3.94 | 4.49 | 14.22 |
| Montenegro | 0.62 | 2.88 | 6.59 | 0.71 | 0.37 | 1.06 | 3.36 | 2.30 |
| Morocco | 32.52 | 83.22 | 202.76 | 1.66 | 18.07 | 18.80 | 28.87 | 51.84 |
| Mozambique | 25.20 | 10.52 | 21.82 | 15.80 | -4.38 | 10.44 | 11.44 | 2.60 |
| Myanmar | 52.80 | 22.85 | 93.78 | 22.51 | -7.26 | 15.27 | 8.02 | 11.65 |
| Namibia | 2.26 | 9.88 | 18.40 | 0.35 | 1.32 | 1.62 | 3.65 | 3.18 |
| Nepal | 27.47 | 10.96 | 52.18 | 8.51 | 1.69 | 10.10 | 3.28 | 4.89 |
| Netherlands | 16.75 | 680.92 | 610.99 | 64.72 | 30.04 | 78.58 | 115.13 | 173.77 |
| Netherlands Antilles* | 0.23 | 2.70 | 2.42 | 0.00 | 4.43 | 2.06 | 1.12 | 4.77 |
| New Zealand | 4.44 | 125.76 | 116.36 | 16.04 | 3.79 | 18.96 | 41.32 | 32.14 |
| Nicaragua | 5.99 | 8.09 | 22.72 | 1.86 | 1.47 | 3.31 | 3.41 | 4.30 |
| Nigeria | 168.83 | 177.64 | 818.65 | 271.71 | -139.76 | 133.74 | 26.22 | 64.56 |
| Norway | 5.02 | 329.30 | 238.47 | 198.89 | -168.75 | 29.19 | 118.73 | 36.19 |
| Oman | 3.31 | 46.01 | 131.45 | 75.77 | -50.63 | 26.32 | 21.61 | 67.63 |
| Pakistan | 179.16 | 138.47 | 696.36 | 65.99 | 20.12 | 85.76 | 80.13 | 137.44 |
| Panama | 3.80 | 28.37 | 56.45 | 0.90 | 6.76 | 4.15 | 7.39 | 9.88 |
| Paraguay | 6.69 | 11.49 | 43.01 | 7.53 | -2.55 | 5.00 | 8.73 | 5.06 |
| Peru | 29.99 | 127.56 | 310.15 | 23.35 | -2.14 | 21.70 | 36.53 | 45.82 |
| Philippines | 96.71 | 145.16 | 517.64 | 24.43 | 19.79 | 42.55 | 64.56 | 79.46 |
| Poland | 38.54 | 407.64 | 705.63 | 71.43 | 30.92 | 97.85 | 148.42 | 293.77 |
| Portugal | 10.58 | 188.41 | 221.39 | 4.60 | 18.25 | 21.39 | 49.80 | 45.89 |
| Qatar | 2.05 | 123.54 | 247.21 | 220.38 | -180.85 | 37.92 | 32.62 | 75.78 |
| Romania | 20.08 | 117.14 | 239.84 | 27.19 | 7.93 | 34.92 | 52.24 | 78.97 |
| Russian Federation | 143.53 | 980.91 | 2 178.44 | 1 331.61 | -564.94 | 756.59 | 947.59 | 1 659.03 |
| Saudi Arabia | 28.29 | 497.62 | 1 280.72 | 625.00 | -425.53 | 200.26 | 247.90 | 458.80 |
| Senegal | 13.73 | 10.95 | 26.59 | 2.32 | 2.06 | 4.13 | 2.89 | 5.64 |

(a) Gross production + imports – exports – losses.

(b) CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion only. Emissions are calculated using the IEA's energy balances and the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines.

| TPES/ pop. (toe/capita) | TPES/ GDP (toe/000 2005 USD) | TPES/ GDP (PPP) (toe/000 2005 USD) | Elec. cons./pop. (kWh/ capita) | CO ₂ / TPES (t CO ₂ / toe) | CO ₂ / pop. (t CO ₂ / capita) | CO ₂ / GDP (kg CO ₂ / 2005 USD) | CO ₂ / GDP (PPP) (kg CO ₂ / 2005 USD) | Region/ Country/ Economy |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| 2.78 | 0.41 | 0.14 | 4 313 | 2.41 | 6.70 | 0.99 | 0.34 | Malaysia |
| 1.60 | 0.10 | 0.07 | 4 766 | 3.76 | 6.02 | 0.37 | 0.26 | Malta |
| 1.04 | 0.16 | 0.07 | 2 019 | 2.75 | 2.86 | 0.44 | 0.20 | Mauritius |
| 1.61 | 0.18 | 0.12 | 2 098 | 2.31 | 3.72 | 0.42 | 0.28 | Mexico |
| 0.92 | 0.89 | 0.25 | 1 514 | 2.33 | 2.14 | 2.06 | 0.58 | Republic of Moldova |
| 1.41 | 0.87 | 0.19 | 1 604 | 3.61 | 5.08 | 3.12 | 0.69 | Mongolia |
| 1.71 | 0.37 | 0.16 | 5 412 | 2.16 | 3.70 | 0.80 | 0.35 | Montenegro |
| 0.58 | 0.23 | 0.09 | 888 | 2.76 | 1.59 | 0.62 | 0.26 | Morocco |
| 0.41 | 0.99 | 0.48 | 454 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.12 | Mozambique |
| 0.29 | 0.67 | 0.16 | 152 | 0.76 | 0.22 | 0.51 | 0.12 | Myanmar |
| 0.72 | 0.16 | 0.09 | 1 614 | 1.97 | 1.41 | 0.32 | 0.17 | Namibia |
| 0.37 | 0.92 | 0.19 | 119 | 0.48 | 0.18 | 0.45 | 0.09 | Nepal |
| 4.69 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 6 872 | 2.21 | 10.37 | 0.26 | 0.28 | Netherlands |
| 9.01 | 0.77 | 0.85 | 4 891 | 2.31 | 20.85 | 1.77 | 1.97 | Netherlands Antilles* |
| 4.27 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 9 298 | 1.70 | 7.23 | 0.26 | 0.28 | New Zealand |
| 0.55 | 0.41 | 0.15 | 568 | 1.30 | 0.72 | 0.53 | 0.19 | Nicaragua |
| 0.79 | 0.75 | 0.16 | 155 | 0.48 | 0.38 | 0.36 | 0.08 | Nigeria |
| 5.82 | 0.09 | 0.12 | 23 656 | 1.24 | 7.21 | 0.11 | 0.15 | Norway |
| 7.94 | 0.57 | 0.20 | 6 520 | 2.57 | 20.41 | 1.47 | 0.51 | Oman |
| 0.48 | 0.62 | 0.12 | 447 | 1.60 | 0.77 | 0.99 | 0.20 | Pakistan |
| 1.09 | 0.15 | 0.07 | 1 943 | 2.38 | 2.60 | 0.35 | 0.18 | Panama |
| 0.75 | 0.43 | 0.12 | 1 305 | 1.01 | 0.76 | 0.44 | 0.12 | Paraguay |
| 0.72 | 0.17 | 0.07 | 1 218 | 2.11 | 1.53 | 0.36 | 0.15 | Peru |
| 0.44 | 0.29 | 0.08 | 668 | 1.87 | 0.82 | 0.55 | 0.15 | Philippines |
| 2.54 | 0.24 | 0.14 | 3 851 | 3.00 | 7.62 | 0.72 | 0.42 | Poland |
| 2.02 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 4 708 | 2.15 | 4.34 | 0.24 | 0.21 | Portugal |
| 18.49 | 0.31 | 0.15 | 15 904 | 2.00 | 36.95 | 0.61 | 0.31 | Qatar |
| 1.74 | 0.30 | 0.15 | 2 602 | 2.26 | 3.93 | 0.67 | 0.33 | Romania |
| 5.27 | 0.77 | 0.35 | 6 602 | 2.19 | 11.56 | 1.69 | 0.76 | Russian Federation |
| 7.08 | 0.40 | 0.16 | 8 763 | 2.29 | 16.22 | 0.92 | 0.36 | Saudi Arabia |
| 0.30 | 0.38 | 0.16 | 210 | 1.37 | 0.41 | 0.51 | 0.21 | Senegal |

*Please refer to geographical coverage section for more details.

| Region/ Country/ Economy | Popula- tion (million) | GDP (billion 2005 USD) | GDP (PPP) (billion 2005 USD) | Energy prod. (Mtoe) | Net imports (Mtoe) | TPES (Mtoe) | Elec. cons. ^[a] (TWh) | CO ₂ emissions ^[b] (Mt of CO ₂) |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--|--|
| Serbia | 7.22 | 27.85 | 69.95 | 10.78 | 3.98 | 14.46 | 31.58 | 44.09 |
| Singapore | 5.31 | 183.37 | 338.47 | 0.60 | 70.74 | 25.05 | 46.16 | 49.75 |
| Slovak Republic | 5.41 | 63.11 | 114.81 | 6.45 | 10.12 | 16.65 | 27.78 | 31.88 |
| Slovenia | 2.06 | 38.25 | 50.29 | 3.56 | 3.64 | 7.00 | 13.94 | 14.63 |
| South Africa | 52.28 | 307.31 | 558.65 | 166.08 | -21.70 | 140.00 | 230.54 | 376.12 |
| Spain | 46.16 | 1 160.46 | 1 219.94 | 33.34 | 100.45 | 124.97 | 260.69 | 266.58 |
| Sri Lanka | 20.33 | 38.30 | 160.59 | 5.93 | 5.92 | 11.27 | 10.71 | 15.86 |
| Sudan* | 48.03 | 31.14 | 111.74 | 17.12 | -0.21 | 16.66 | 7.64 | 14.46 |
| Sweden | 9.52 | 417.24 | 332.48 | 36.18 | 15.36 | 50.16 | 136.03 | 40.42 |
| Switzerland | 7.93 | 439.80 | 314.23 | 12.73 | 14.59 | 25.61 | 63.06 | 41.26 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 22.40 | 28.71 | 76.00 | 13.47 | 2.08 | 15.02 | 26.18 | 40.05 |
| Chinese Taipei | 23.43 | 481.13 | 800.17 | 13.31 | 94.88 | 104.68 | 240.98 | 256.61 |
| Tajikistan | 8.01 | 3.67 | 16.57 | 1.67 | 0.63 | 2.27 | 13.87 | 2.74 |
| United Rep. of Tanzania | 47.78 | 22.43 | 68.43 | 19.94 | 2.40 | 22.16 | 4.81 | 8.89 |
| Thailand | 66.79 | 223.90 | 808.81 | 75.73 | 56.10 | 126.56 | 165.54 | 256.65 |
| Togo | 6.64 | 2.74 | 7.61 | 2.50 | 0.67 | 3.12 | 0.98 | 1.62 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1.34 | 18.97 | 34.68 | 39.80 | -19.95 | 19.23 | 8.89 | 37.09 |
| Tunisia | 10.78 | 40.78 | 101.95 | 7.26 | 2.99 | 9.89 | 15.21 | 23.04 |
| Turkey | 74.90 | 627.75 | 1015.40 | 30.56 | 88.97 | 116.90 | 206.71 | 302.38 |
| Turkmenistan | 5.17 | 16.91 | 57.45 | 68.03 | -42.03 | 25.57 | 12.81 | 63.82 |
| Ukraine | 45.59 | 95.48 | 338.64 | 85.42 | 38.51 | 122.66 | 165.99 | 281.07 |
| United Arab Emirates | 9.21 | 221.65 | 468.10 | 194.35 | -107.61 | 67.47 | 93.67 | 170.97 |
| United Kingdom | 63.71 | 2 393.03 | 2 068.88 | 117.48 | 86.93 | 192.23 | 347.30 | 457.45 |
| United States | 314.28 | 14 231.58 | 14 231.58 | 1 806.48 | 374.88 | 2 140.62 | 4 069.06 | 5 074.14 |
| Uruguay | 3.40 | 25.46 | 54.37 | 1.85 | 3.36 | 4.63 | 9.96 | 8.39 |
| Uzbekistan | 29.78 | 25.18 | 124.86 | 56.75 | -8.46 | 48.28 | 47.80 | 111.14 |
| Venezuela | 29.96 | 192.07 | 471.08 | 199.29 | -120.77 | 76.38 | 101.88 | 178.28 |
| Viet Nam | 88.77 | 87.53 | 388.72 | 69.33 | -6.44 | 64.85 | 112.97 | 142.85 |
| Yemen | 23.85 | 18.57 | 84.97 | 15.11 | -8.05 | 6.92 | 4.23 | 19.97 |
| Zambia | 14.08 | 11.23 | 37.52 | 8.24 | 0.89 | 9.08 | 8.45 | 2.76 |
| Zimbabwe | 13.72 | 5.83 | 3.94 | 8.92 | 0.66 | 9.58 | 8.18 | 9.98 |

(a) Gross production + imports – exports – losses.

(b) CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion only. Emissions are calculated using the IEA's energy balances and the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines.

| TPES/ pop. (toe/capita) | TPES/ GDP (toe/000 2005 USD) | TPES/ GDP (PPP) (toe/000 2005 USD) | Elec. cons./pop. (kWh/ capita) | CO ₂ / TPES (t CO ₂ / toe) | CO ₂ / pop. (t CO ₂ / capita) | CO ₂ / GDP (kg CO ₂ / 2005 USD) | CO ₂ / GDP (PPP) (kg CO ₂ / 2005 USD) | Region/ Country/ Economy |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| 2.00 | 0.52 | 0.21 | 4 371 | 3.05 | 6.10 | 1.58 | 0.63 | Serbia |
| 4.72 | 0.14 | 0.07 | 8 690 | 1.99 | 9.36 | 0.27 | 0.15 | Singapore |
| 3.08 | 0.26 | 0.15 | 5 139 | 1.91 | 5.90 | 0.51 | 0.28 | Slovak Republic |
| 3.40 | 0.18 | 0.14 | 6 778 | 2.09 | 7.11 | 0.38 | 0.29 | Slovenia |
| 2.68 | 0.46 | 0.25 | 4 410 | 2.69 | 7.20 | 1.22 | 0.67 | South Africa |
| 2.71 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 5 647 | 2.13 | 5.77 | 0.23 | 0.22 | Spain |
| 0.55 | 0.29 | 0.07 | 527 | 1.41 | 0.78 | 0.41 | 0.10 | Sri Lanka |
| 0.35 | 0.53 | 0.15 | 159 | 0.87 | 0.30 | 0.46 | 0.13 | Sudan* |
| 5.27 | 0.12 | 0.15 | 14 289 | 0.81 | 4.25 | 0.10 | 0.12 | Sweden |
| 3.23 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 7 953 | 1.61 | 5.20 | 0.09 | 0.13 | Switzerland |
| 0.67 | 0.52 | 0.20 | 1 169 | 2.67 | 1.79 | 1.40 | 0.53 | Syrian Arab Republic |
| 4.47 | 0.22 | 0.13 | 10 283 | 2.45 | 10.95 | 0.53 | 0.32 | Chinese Taipei |
| 0.28 | 0.62 | 0.14 | 1 732 | 1.21 | 0.34 | 0.75 | 0.17 | Tajikistan |
| 0.46 | 0.99 | 0.32 | 101 | 0.40 | 0.19 | 0.40 | 0.13 | United Rep. of Tanzania |
| 1.89 | 0.57 | 0.16 | 2 479 | 2.03 | 3.84 | 1.15 | 0.32 | Thailand |
| 0.47 | 1.14 | 0.41 | 147 | 0.52 | 0.24 | 0.59 | 0.21 | Togo |
| 14.38 | 1.01 | 0.55 | 6 651 | 1.93 | 27.74 | 1.96 | 1.07 | Trinidad and Tobago |
| 0.92 | 0.24 | 0.10 | 1 411 | 2.33 | 2.14 | 0.57 | 0.23 | Tunisia |
| 1.56 | 0.19 | 0.12 | 2 760 | 2.59 | 4.04 | 0.48 | 0.30 | Turkey |
| 4.94 | 1.51 | 0.45 | 2 476 | 2.50 | 12.34 | 3.77 | 1.11 | Turkmenistan |
| 2.69 | 1.28 | 0.36 | 3 641 | 2.29 | 6.16 | 2.94 | 0.83 | Ukraine |
| 7.33 | 0.30 | 0.14 | 10 175 | 2.53 | 18.57 | 0.77 | 0.37 | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.02 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 5 452 | 2.38 | 7.18 | 0.19 | 0.22 | United Kingdom |
| 6.81 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 12 947 | 2.37 | 16.15 | 0.36 | 0.36 | United States |
| 1.36 | 0.18 | 0.09 | 2 933 | 1.81 | 2.47 | 0.33 | 0.15 | Uruguay |
| 1.62 | 1.92 | 0.39 | 1 605 | 2.30 | 3.73 | 4.41 | 0.89 | Uzbekistan |
| 2.55 | 0.40 | 0.16 | 3 401 | 2.33 | 5.95 | 0.93 | 0.38 | Venezuela |
| 0.73 | 0.74 | 0.17 | 1 273 | 2.20 | 1.61 | 1.63 | 0.37 | Viet Nam |
| 0.29 | 0.37 | 0.08 | 177 | 2.88 | 0.84 | 1.08 | 0.24 | Yemen |
| 0.65 | 0.81 | 0.24 | 600 | 0.30 | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.07 | Zambia |
| 0.70 | 1.64 | 2.43 | 596 | 1.04 | 0.73 | 1.71 | 2.53 | Zimbabwe |

Sources: Energy data: IEA. Population: OECD/World Bank.

GDP and GDP(PPP) (in 2005 USD): OECD/World Bank/CEPII, Bureau van Dijk (Paris).

*Please refer to geographical coverage section for more details.

General conversion factors for energy

| To: | TJ | Gcal | Mtoe | MBtu | GWh |
|-------|-------------------------|--------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| From: | multiply by: | | | | |
| TJ | 1 | 238.8 | 2.388×10^{-5} | 947.8 | 0.2778 |
| Gcal | 4.1868×10^{-3} | 1 | 10^{-7} | 3.968 | 1.163×10^{-3} |
| Mtoe | 4.1868×10^4 | 10^7 | 1 | 3.968×10^7 | 11630 |
| MBtu | 1.0551×10^{-3} | 0.252 | 2.52×10^{-8} | 1 | 2.931×10^{-4} |
| GWh | 3.6 | 860 | 8.6×10^{-5} | 3412 | 1 |

Conversion factors for mass

| To: | kg | t | lt | st | lb |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------|
| From: | multiply by: | | | | |
| kilogramme (kg) | 1 | 0.001 | 9.84×10^{-4} | 1.102×10^{-3} | 2.2046 |
| tonne (t) | 1 000 | 1 | 0.984 | 1.1023 | 2 204.6 |
| long ton (lt) | 1 016 | 1.016 | 1 | 1.120 | 2 240.0 |
| short ton (st) | 907.2 | 0.9072 | 0.893 | 1 | 2 000.0 |
| pound (lb) | 0.454 | 4.54×10^{-4} | 4.46×10^{-4} | 5.0×10^{-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) | 1 | 0.8327 | 0.02381 | 0.1337 | 3.785 | 0.0038 |
| U.K. gallon (gal) | 1.201 | 1 | 0.02859 | 0.1605 | 4.546 | 0.0045 |
| barrel (bbl) | 42.0 | 34.97 | 1 | 5.615 | 159.0 | 0.159 |
| cubic foot (ft ³) | 7.48 | 6.229 | 0.1781 | 1 | 28.3 | 0.0283 |
| litre (l) | 0.2642 | 0.220 | 0.0063 | 0.0353 | 1 | 0.001 |
| cubic metre (m ³) | 264.2 | 220.0 | 6.289 | 35.3147 | 1000.0 | 1 |

Selected country-specific net calorific values

Steam Coal

| Top-ten producers in 2013 | toe/tonne |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| People's Rep. of China | 0.516 |
| United States | 0.534 |
| India | 0.437 |
| Indonesia | 0.575 |
| South Africa | 0.564 |
| Australia | 0.597 |
| Russian Federation | 0.601 |
| Kazakhstan | 0.444 |
| Colombia | 0.650 |
| Poland | 0.540 |

Crude oil*

| Top-ten producers in 2013 | toe/tonne |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Russian Federation | 1.005 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1.016 |
| United States | 1.033 |
| People's Rep. of China | 1.000 |
| Kuwait | 1.016 |
| Iraq | 1.023 |
| Venezuela | 1.069 |
| United Arab Emirates | 1.018 |
| Islamic Rep. of Iran | 1.019 |
| Mexico | 1.070 |

*Excludes NGL, feedstocks, additives and other hydrocarbons.

Default net calorific values

Oil products

| | OECD Europe* | OECD Americas | OECD Asia Oceania | Non-OECD |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|----------|
| toe/tonne | | | | |
| Refinery gas | 1.182 | 1.149 | 1.149 | 1.149 |
| Ethane | 1.182 | 1.180 | 1.180 | 1.180 |
| Liquefied petroleum gases | 1.099 | 1.130 | 1.139 | 1.130 |
| Motor gasoline excl. biofuels | 1.051 | 1.070 | 1.065 | 1.070 |
| Aviation gasoline | 1.051 | 1.070 | 1.065 | 1.070 |
| Gasoline type jet fuel | 1.027 | 1.070 | 1.065 | 1.070 |
| Kerosene type jet fuel | 1.027 | 1.065 | 1.063 | 1.065 |
| Kerosene | 1.027 | 1.046 | 1.025 | 1.046 |
| Gas/diesel oil excl. biofuels | 1.017 | 1.017 | 1.017 | 1.034 |
| Fuel oil | 0.955 | 0.960 | 1.017 | 0.960 |
| Naphtha | 1.051 | 1.075 | 1.032 | 1.075 |
| White spirit | 1.041 | 1.027 | 1.027 | 1.027 |
| Lubricants | 1.003 | 1.003 | 1.025 | 1.003 |
| Bitumen | 0.931 | 0.955 | 0.927 | 0.931 |
| Paraffin waxes | 0.955 | 0.955 | 0.955 | 0.955 |
| Petroleum coke | 0.764 | 0.764 | 0.807 | 0.764 |
| Non-specified oil products | 0.955 | 0.955 | 0.955 | 0.955 |

*Defaults for OECD Europe were also applied to non-OECD Europe and Eurasia countries.

Selected country-specific gross calorific values

Natural gas

| Top-ten producers in 2013 | kJ/m ³ |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| United States | 38 155 |
| Russian Federation | 38 230 |
| Qatar | 41 400 |
| Islamic Rep. of Iran | 39 356 |
| Canada | 38 740 |
| People's Rep. of China | 38 931 |
| Norway | 39 400 |
| Netherlands | 33 339 |
| Saudi Arabia | 38 000 |
| Algeria | 39 565 |

Note: to calculate the net calorific value, the gross calorific value is multiplied by 0.9.

Conventions for electricity

Figures for electricity production, trade, and final consumption are calculated using the energy content of the electricity (i.e. at a rate of 1 TWh = 0.086 Mtoe). Hydro-electricity production (excluding pumped storage) and electricity produced by other non-thermal means (wind, tide/wave/ocean, photovoltaic, etc.) are accounted for similarly using 1 TWh = 0.086 Mtoe. However, the primary energy equivalent of nuclear electricity is calculated from the gross generation by assuming a 33% conversion efficiency, i.e. 1 TWh = (0.086 ÷ 0.33) Mtoe. For geothermal and solar thermal, if no country-specific information is reported, the primary energy equivalent is calculated as follows:

- 10% for geothermal electricity;
- 50% for geothermal heat;
- 33% for solar thermal electricity;
- 100% for solar thermal heat.

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Coal | <p><i>Coal</i> includes all coal, both primary (including coking coal, steam coal and lignite) and derived fuels (including patent fuel, coke oven coke, gas coke, BKB, gas works gas, coke oven gas, blast furnace gas and other recovered gases). For presentational purposes, peat (including peat products) and oil shale are also included in this category where applicable.</p> |
| Hard coal | <p><i>Hard coal</i> comprises anthracite, coking coal and other bituminous coal.</p> |
| Steam coal | <p><i>Steam coal</i> comprises anthracite, other bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal.</p> |
| Crude oil | <p><i>Crude oil</i> comprises crude oil, natural gas liquids, refinery feedstocks and additives as well as other hydrocarbons.</p> |
| Oil products | <p><i>Oil products</i> comprises refinery gas, ethane, LPG, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, jet fuels, kerosene, gas/diesel oil, fuel oil, naphtha, white spirit, lubricants, bitumen, paraffin waxes, petroleum coke and other oil products.</p> |
| Natural gas | <p><i>Natural gas</i> includes both "associated" and "non-associated" gas.</p> |
| Nuclear | <p><i>Nuclear</i> shows the primary heat equivalent of the electricity produced by a nuclear power plant with an average thermal efficiency of 33%.</p> |
| Hydro | <p><i>Hydro</i> shows the energy content of the electricity produced in hydro power plants. Hydro output excludes output from pumped storage plants.</p> |
| Biofuels and waste | <p><i>Biofuels and waste</i> comprises solid biofuels, liquid biofuels, biogases, industrial waste and municipal waste. Biofuels are defined as any plant matter used directly as fuel or converted into fuels (e.g. charcoal) or electricity and/or heat. Included here are wood, vegetal waste (including wood waste and crops used for energy production), ethanol, animal materials/wastes and sulphite lyes. Municipal waste comprises wastes produced by residential, commercial and public services, that are collected by local authorities for disposal in a central location for the production of heat and/or power.</p> |
| Other | <p><i>Other</i> includes geothermal, solar, wind, tide/wave/ocean energy, electricity and heat. Unless the actual efficiency of geothermal and solar thermal is known, the quantity of geothermal and solar energy entering electricity generation is inferred from the electricity/heat production at geothermal and solar plants assuming an average thermal efficiency of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 10% for geothermal electricity;■ 50% for geothermal heat;■ 33% for solar thermal electricity;■ 100% for solar thermal heat. |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Other (ctd.) | For solar PV, wind and tide/wave/ocean energy, the quantities entering electricity generation are equal to the electrical energy generated. Direct use of geothermal and solar heat is also included here. Electricity is accounted for at the same heat value as electricity in final consumption (i.e. 1 GWh = 0.000086 Mtoe). Heat includes heat that is produced for sale and is accounted for in the transformation sector. |
| Production | <i>Production</i> is the production of primary energy, i.e. coking coal, steam coal, lignite, peat, oil shale, 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. Production is calculated after removal of impurities (e.g. sulphur from natural gas). |
| Imports and exports | <i>Imports and exports</i> comprise amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries of the country, whether or not customs clearance has taken place. |
| | a) Oil and natural gas Quantities of crude oil and oil products imported or exported 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. Re-exports of oil imported for processing within bonded areas are shown as exports of product from the processing country to the final destination. |
| | b) Coal <i>Imports and exports</i> comprise the amount of fuels obtained from or supplied to other countries, whether or not there is an economic or customs union between the relevant countries. Coal in transit is not included. |
| | c) Electricity Amounts are considered as imported or exported when they have crossed the national territorial boundaries of the country. |
| International marine bunkers | <i>International marine bunkers</i> 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. |
| International aviation bunkers | <i>International aviation bunkers</i> covers 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. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock changes | <i>Stock changes</i> 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 primary energy supply (TPES) | <i>Total primary energy supply (TPES)</i> is made up of production + imports – exports – international marine bunkers – international aviation bunkers ± stock changes. For the world total, international marine bunkers and international aviation bunkers are not subtracted from TPES. |
| Transfers | <i>Transfers</i> includes both interproduct transfers, products transferred and recycled products. |
| Statistical differences | <i>Statistical differences</i> 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. |
| Electricity plants | <i>Electricity plants</i> 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 can not be distinguished on a unit basis) then the whole plant is designated as a CHP plant. Both main activity producers and autoproducer plants are included here. |
| Combined heat and power plants | <i>Combined heat and power plants</i> refers to plants which are designed to produce both heat and electricity, sometimes referred 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 is adopted. Both main activity producers and autoproducer plants are included here. |
| Heat plants | <i>Heat plants</i> refers to plants (including heat pumps and electric boilers) designed to produce heat only, which is sold to a third party under the provisions of a contract. Both main activity producers and autoproducer plants are included here. |
| Blast furnaces | <i>Blast furnaces</i> contains inputs to and outputs of fuels from blast furnaces. |
| Gas works | <i>Gas works</i> is treated similarly to electricity generation, with the quantity produced appearing as a positive figure in the coal column or the natural gas column after blending with natural gas, inputs as negative entries in the coal and oil products columns, and conversion losses appearing in the total column. |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Coke ovens | <i>Coke ovens</i> contains losses in transformation of coal from primary to secondary fuels and from secondary to tertiary fuels (hard coal to coke and patent fuel, lignite to BKB, etc.). |
| Oil refineries | <i>Oil refineries</i> shows the use of primary energy for the manufacture of finished oil products and the corresponding output. Thus, the total reflects transformation losses. In certain cases the data in the total column are positive numbers. This can be due to either problems in the primary refinery balance or to the fact that the IEA uses regional net calorific values for oil products. |
| Petrochemical plants | <i>Petrochemical plants</i> 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. |
| Liquefaction plants | <i>Liquefaction plants</i> includes diverse liquefaction processes, such as coal liquefaction plants and gas-to-liquid plants. |
| Other transformation | <i>Other transformation</i> covers non-specified transformation not shown elsewhere, such as the transformation of primary solid biofuels into charcoal. |
| Energy industry own use | <i>Energy industry own use</i> contains the primary and secondary energy consumed by transformation industries for heating, pumping, traction and lighting purposes [ISIC 05, 06, 19 and 35, Group 091 and Classes 0892 and 0721]. |
| Losses | <i>Losses</i> includes losses in energy distribution, transmission and transport. |
| Total final consumption (TFC) | <i>Total final consumption (TFC)</i> is the sum of consumption by the different end-use sectors. Backflows from the petrochemical industry are not included in final consumption. |
| Industry | <i>Industry</i> consumption is specified in the following subsectors (energy used for transport by industry is not included here but reported under transport): <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ <i>Iron and steel industry</i> [ISIC Group 241 and Class 2431];■ <i>Chemical and petrochemical industry</i> [ISIC Divisions 20 and 21] excluding petrochemical feedstocks;■ <i>Non-ferrous metals</i> basic industries [ISIC Group 242 and Class 2432];■ <i>Non-metallic minerals</i> such as glass, ceramic, cement, etc. [ISIC Division 23];■ <i>Transport equipment</i> [ISIC Divisions 29 and 30];■ <i>Machinery</i> comprises fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment other than transport equipment [ISIC Divisions 25 to 28]; |

- Industry (ctd.)**
- *Mining (excluding fuels) and quarrying* [ISIC Divisions 07 and 08 and Group 099];
 - *Food and tobacco* [ISIC Divisions 10 to 12];
 - *Paper, pulp and printing* [ISIC Divisions 17 and 18];
 - *Wood and wood products (other than pulp and paper)* [ISIC Division 16];
 - *Construction* [ISIC Divisions 41 to 43];
 - *Textile and leather* [ISIC Divisions 13 to 15];
 - *Non-specified* (any manufacturing industry not included above) [ISIC Divisions 22, 31 and 32].

Transport *Transport* includes all fuels used for transport [ISIC Divisions 49 to 51]. It includes transport in industry and covers domestic aviation, road, rail, pipeline transport, domestic navigation and non-specified transport. Fuel used for ocean, coastal and inland fishing (included under fishing) and military consumption (included in other non-specified) are excluded from transport. Please note that international marine and international aviation bunkers are also included here for world total.

Other *Other* covers residential, commercial and public services [ISIC Divisions 33, 36-39, 45-47, 52, 53, 55, 56, 58-66, 68-75, 77-82, 84 (excluding Class 8422), 85-88, 90-99], agriculture/forestry [ISIC Divisions 01 and 02], fishing [ISIC Division 03] and non-specified consumption.

Non-energy use *Non-energy use* 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 also includes petrochemical feedstocks. Non-energy use is shown separately in final consumption under the heading *non-energy use*.

Unit abbreviations

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| bcm | billion cubic metres | MBtu | million British thermal units |
| Gcal | gigacalorie | Mt | million tonnes |
| GCV | gross calorific value | Mtoe | million tonnes of oil equivalent |
| GW | gigawatt | MWh | megawatt hour |
| GWh | gigawatt hour | PPP | purchasing power parity |
| kb/cd | thousand barrels per calendar day | t | metric ton = tonne = 1 000 kg |
| kcal | kilocalorie | TJ | terajoule |
| kg | kilogramme | toe | tonne of oil equivalent = 10^7 kcal |
| kJ | kilojoule | TWh | terawatt hour |
| kWh | kilowatt hour | USD | United States dollar |

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| OECD¹ | Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. |
| Middle East | 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 | Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus ² , the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, Gibraltar, Kazakhstan, Kosovo ³ , Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro ³ , Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia ³ , Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. |
| China | People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China. |
| Asia | Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Viet Nam and Other Asia. |
| Non-OECD Americas | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Netherlands Antilles ⁴ , Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela and Other Non-OECD Americas. |
| Africa | Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Libya, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan ⁵ , United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Other Africa. |

1. OECD includes Estonia and Slovenia starting in 1990. Prior to 1990, data for these two countries are included in Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia.

2. **Note by Turkey:**

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. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of United Nations, Turkey 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 Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

3. Serbia includes Kosovo from 1990 to 1999 and Montenegro from 1990 to 2004.

4. The Netherlands Antilles was dissolved on 10 October 2010, resulting in two new constituent countries, Curaçao and Saint Maarten, with the other islands joining the Netherlands. However, due to a lack of detailed data, the IEA secretariat's data and estimates under the Netherlands Antilles cover the whole territory of the former Netherlands Antilles.

5. South Sudan became an independent state on 9 July 2011. However, due to a lack of detailed data, the IEA Secretariat's data and estimates under Sudan cover the whole territory of Sudan as it was on 1 January 2011.

Note: The countries listed above are those for which the IEA secretariat has direct statistics contacts. 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 or territory, as the case may be.

Ten Annual Publications

Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, 2014 Edition

No other publication offers such in-depth statistical coverage. It is intended for anyone involved in analytical or policy work related to energy issues. It contains data on energy supply and consumption in original units for coal, oil, natural gas, biofuels/waste and products derived from these primary fuels, as well as for electricity and heat. Complete data are available for 2011 and 2012 and supply estimates are available for the most recent year (i.e. 2013). Historical tables summarise data on production, trade and final consumption. Each issue includes definitions of products and flows and explanatory notes on the individual country data.

Published July 2014 - Price €120

Energy Balances of OECD Countries, 2014 Edition

A companion volume to Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, this publication presents standardised energy balances expressed in million tonnes of oil equivalent. Energy supply and consumption data are divided by main fuel: coal, oil, natural gas, nuclear, hydro, geothermal/solar, biofuels/waste, electricity and heat. This allows for easy comparison of the contributions each fuel makes to the economy and their interrelationships through the conversion of one fuel to another. All of this is essential for estimating total energy supply, forecasting, energy conservation, and analysing the potential for interfuel substitution. Complete data are available for 2011 and 2012 and supply estimates are available for the most recent year (i.e. 2013). Historical tables summarise key energy and economic indicators as well as data on production, trade and final consumption. Each issue includes definitions of products and flows and explanatory notes on the individual country data as well as conversion factors from original units to tonnes of oil equivalent.

Published July 2014 - Price €120

Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries, 2014 Edition

This publication offers the same in-depth statistical coverage as the homonymous publication covering OECD countries. It includes data in original units for more than 100 individual countries and nine main regions. The consistency of OECD and non-OECD countries' detailed statistics provides an accurate picture of the global energy situation for 2011 and 2012. For a description of the content, please see Energy Statistics of OECD Countries above.

Published August 2014 - Price €120

Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries, 2014 Edition

A companion volume to the publication Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries, this publication presents energy balances in thousand tonnes of oil equivalent and key economic and energy indicators for more than 100 individual countries and nine main regions. It offers the same statistical coverage as the homonymous publication covering OECD countries, and thus provides an accurate picture of the global energy situation for 2011 and 2012. For a description of the content, please see Energy Balances of OECD Countries above.

Published August 2014 - Price €120

Electricity Information 2014

This reference document provides essential statistics on electricity and heat for each OECD member country by bringing together information on production, installed capacity, input energy mix to electricity and heat production, input fuel prices, consumption, end-user electricity prices and electricity trades.

Published August 2014 - Price €150

Coal Information 2014

This well-established publication provides detailed information on past and current evolution of the world coal market. It presents country-specific statistics for OECD member countries and selected non-OECD countries on coal production, demand, trade and prices. This publication represents a key reference tool for all those involved in the coal supply or consumption stream, as well as institutions and governments involved in market and policy analysis of the world coal market.

Published August 2014 - Price €165

Natural Gas Information 2014

A detailed reference work on gas supply and demand, covering not only OECD countries but also the rest of the world. Contains essential information on LNG and pipeline trade, gas reserves, storage capacity and prices. The main part of the book, however, concentrates on OECD countries, showing a detailed gas supply and demand balance for each individual country and for the three OECD regions, as well as a breakdown of gas consumption by end-user. Import and export data are reported by source and destination.

Published August 2014 - Price €165

Oil Information 2014

A comprehensive reference book on current developments in oil supply and demand. The first part of this publication contains key data on world production, trade, prices and consumption of major oil product groups, with time series back to the early 1970s. The second part gives a more detailed and comprehensive picture of oil supply, demand, trade, production and consumption by end-user for each OECD country individually and for OECD regions. Trade data are reported extensively by origin and destination.

Published August 2014 - Price €165

Renewables Information 2014

This reference document brings together in one volume essential statistics on renewables and waste energy sources. It presents a detailed and comprehensive picture of developments for renewable and waste energy sources for each of the OECD member countries, encompassing energy indicators, generating capacity, electricity and heat production from renewable and waste sources, as well as production and consumption of renewable and waste products.

Published August 2014 - Price €110

CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion, 2014 Edition

In order for nations to tackle the problem of climate change, they need accurate greenhouse gas emissions data. This publication provides a basis for comparative analysis of CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion, a major source of anthropogenic emissions. The data in this book are designed to assist in understanding the evolution of the emissions of CO₂ from 1971 to 2012 for more than 140 countries and regions by sector and by fuel. Emissions were calculated using IEA energy databases and the default methods and emissions factors from the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*.

Published November 2014 - Price €165

Two Quarterlies

Oil, Gas, Coal and Electricity, Quarterly Statistics

This publication provides up-to-date, detailed quarterly statistics on oil, coal, natural gas and electricity for OECD countries. Oil statistics cover production, trade, refinery intake and output, stock changes and consumption for crude oil, NGL and nine selected oil product groups. Statistics for electricity, natural gas and coal show supply and trade. Import and export data are reported by origin and destination. The gas trade data from 1st quarter 2011 onwards corresponds to physical flows (entries/exports). Moreover, oil as well as hard coal and brown coal production are reported on a worldwide basis.

Published Quarterly - Price €120, annual subscription €380

Energy Prices and Taxes

This publication responds to the needs of the energy industry and OECD governments for up-to-date information on prices and taxes in national and international energy markets. It contains crude oil import prices by crude stream, industry prices and consumer prices. The end-user prices for OECD member countries cover main petroleum products, gas, coal and electricity. Every issue includes full notes on sources and methods and a description of price mechanisms in each country. Time series availability varies with each data series.

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- Energy Balances of OECD Countries, 1960-2013 Price: €550
- Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries, 1971-2012 Price: €550
- Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries, 1971-2012 Price: €550
- *Combined subscription of the above four series* Price: €1 400

- Electricity Information 2014 Price: €550
- Coal Information 2014 Price: €550
- Natural Gas Information 2014 Price: €550
- Oil Information 2014 Price: €550
- Renewables Information 2014 Price: €400
- CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion 2014 Price: €550

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The Monthly Oil Data Service

The IEA Monthly Oil Data Service provides the detailed databases of historical and projected information which is used in preparing the IEA monthly *Oil Market Report* (OMR). The IEA Monthly Oil Data Service comprises three packages available separately or combined as a subscriber service on the Internet. The data are available at the same time as the official release of the *Oil Market Report*.

The packages include:

- Supply, Demand, Balances and Stocks Price: €6 000
- Trade Price: €2 000
- Field-by-Field Supply Price: €3 000
- Complete Service Price: €9 000

A description of this service is available on our website:

www.iea.org/statistics/mods

The Monthly Gas Data Service

The Monthly Gas Data Service provides monthly natural gas data for OECD countries:

- Supply balances in terajoules and cubic metres;
- Production, trade, stock changes and levels where available, gross inland deliveries, own use and losses;
- Highly detailed trade data with about 50 import origins and export destinations;
- LNG trade detail available from January 2002;
- From 2011 onwards, transit volumes are included and trade data corresponds to entries/exits.

The databases cover the time period January 1984 to current month with a time lag of two months for the most recent data.

- Monthly Gas Data Service: Natural Gas Balances & Trade *Historical plus 12 monthly updates* Price: €800

A description of this service is available on our website:

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Moreover, the IEA statistics website contains a wealth of free statistics covering oil, natural gas, coal, electricity, renewables, energy-related CO₂ emissions and more for over 140 countries and historic data for the last 20 years. It also contains Sankey flows to enable users to explore visually how a country's energy balance shifts over up to 40 years, starting with production and continuing through transformation to see important changes in supply mix or share of consumption. The website also includes selected databases for demonstration.

The IEA statistics site can be accessed at:

www.iea.org/statistics/

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For more information, please feel free to contact the Energy Data Centre of the IEA by

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