

主要统计指标解释

探明储量 是在现有和预期的本地经济条件和现有可用技术下，已探明的可开采的吨数。

能源最终消费量 指各不同经济部门终端能源消费量。

能源生产量 指一定时期内一次能源生产量的总和。

国际运输燃料 指供给国际运输的飞机或轮船的燃料，空运燃料包括航空汽油和喷气发动机燃料，海运燃料，包括硬煤、柴油等。

能源供应量 等于“产量+进口-出口-国际运输燃料±库存变化”。

一次能源强度水平 是以购买力平价衡量的能源供应与国内生产总值之间的比率，指生产一个单位经济产出所用能源。

能源损耗 指能源存量价值与剩余储量寿命（上限为25年）的比率，包括煤炭、原油和天然气。

燃料燃烧产生的二氧化碳 包括气候变化专门委员会1A类燃料燃烧产生的二氧化碳排放，以及根据2006年气专委指南可能被排除在部门方法之外的2类工业过程和产品使用的二氧化碳排放。

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Proved Reserves are the tonnage of the proved amount in place that can be recovered under present and expected local economic conditions with existing available technology.

Total Final Consumption refers to the sum of consumption by the different end-use sectors.

Energy Production is the production of primary energy.

Bunkers Airs bunkers refer to bunkers of aviation gasoline and jet fuel. Sea bunkers refer to bunkers of hard coal, gas-diesel oil and residual fuel oil.

Total Energy Supply refers to Production + Imports - Exports - Bunkers ± Stock Changes.

Energy Intensity Level of Primary Energy The ratio

between energy supply and gross domestic product measured at purchasing power parity. Energy intensity is an indication of how much energy is used to produce one unit of economic output.

Energy Depletion is the ratio of the value of the stock of energy resources to the remaining reserve lifetime (capped at 25 years). It covers coal, crude oil, and natural gas.

CO₂ Fuel Combustion Includes CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion in IPCC Category 1 A Fuel Combustion Activities and those which may be excluded from the Sectoral Approach and reallocated to IPCC Category 2 Industrial Processes and Product Use under the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.