

# 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。

**一次能源供应量** 等于“产量+进口-出口-国际运输燃料-库存变化”。

**清洁能源** 是指在发电时不产生二氧化碳的非碳能源。它包括水电、核电、地热和太阳能等。

**易燃的可再生能源和废弃物** 包括固态和液态的生物遗体、沼气、工业垃圾和城市垃圾。

## 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 Primary Energy Supply** refers to Production + imports - Exports - Bunkers - Changes in stocks.

**Clean energy** refer to noncarbohydrate energy that does not produce carbon dioxide when generated. It includes hydropower and nuclear, geothermal, and solar power, among others.

**Combustible renewables and waste** comprise solid biomass, liquid biomass, biogas, industrial waste, and municipal waste.