

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 Air 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.