



OIL

ANNUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

2016

AND HISTORICAL REVISIONS

July 2017

Attached is the annual questionnaire for oil which provides for the submission of 2016 data and historical revisions where applicable. Administrations are requested to complete the questionnaire at the latest by **30 September 2017**. Earlier submissions are welcome. The transmission deadline for countries reporting to Eurostat is 30 November 2017 (Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 on energy statistics).

Please send your questionnaire to:

- International Energy Agency (IEA/OECD), Energy Data Centre
(the IEA will forward the data to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe in Geneva).
- European Commission, Eurostat, Energy Statistics
(for EU Member States, European Economic Area countries, EU Candidate Countries and Potential Candidates, Energy Community Contracting Parties)
- United Nations Statistics Division, Energy Statistics Section

Transmission details are provided in the “Data communication procedures” section.

Data Communication Procedures

IEA

31-35, rue de la Fédération, 75739, Paris, Cedex 15, France

Please send the completed questionnaire to the IEA in a CSV or Excel file as an e-mail attachment to: oilq@iea.org

For questions regarding the questionnaire, contact the above email address.

Eurostat

European Commission – Eurostat, Unit E.5: Energy, 2920 Luxembourg
(for EU Member States, European Economic Area countries, EU Candidate Countries and Potential Candidates, Energy Community Contracting Parties)

The completed questionnaire should be transmitted via the **Single Entry Point (SEP)** following the implementing procedures of **EDAMIS** (Electronic Data Files Administration And Management Information System): <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/edamis> selecting the electronic data collection ENERGY_PETRO_A and indicating the year 2016.

Countries reporting to Eurostat are reminded of the [Revision Policy for Energy Statistics](#). If you plan to revise any data in period 1990-2013, please remember to transmit to Eurostat the [Revision pre-announcement form](#) as soon as possible.

E-MAIL ADDRESS estat-energy@ec.europa.eu

NOTE

For questions regarding the questionnaire, contact Ms. Antigone Gikas, +352 4301 34374, ANTIGONE.GIKAS@ec.europa.eu

United Nations

United Nations Statistics Division, Energy Statistics Section
2 UN Plaza, DC2-1414, New York, NY 10017, USA

The completed questionnaire should be transmitted by e-mail to:
Mr. Ralf Becker, Chief, Industrial and Energy Statistics Section, United Nations Statistics Division

E-MAIL ADDRESS energy_stat@un.org

NOTE

Fax: (1-212)-963-0623

REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS

Data should be reported for calendar years. If fiscal year data have to be used, please state this clearly and specify the period covered.

For consistency between administrations and to conform with computer software, the data reported in this questionnaire should be in whole numbers (i.e. no decimals or fractions) in the unit shown for each table.

The definitions and reporting conventions used in this questionnaire are the same as those used in the other annual questionnaires (Coal, Natural gas, Renewables and Electricity and heat). Please ensure that data on fuel used for electricity and heat production reported in this questionnaire are consistent with those reported for the same categories in the Electricity and heat questionnaire.

Where data are not available, estimates should be given and identified as such in the Remarks page. Any data under Not elsewhere specified should be explained in the Remarks page.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

In 2008, the United Nations and the European Commission have published in parallel their revised classification codes.

United Nations:

International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities – ISIC, Rev.4

European Commission:

Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community – NACE, Rev.2

Eurostat and the International Energy Agency jointly produced a correspondence table aimed at providing continuity of time series and have updated the references in the joint questionnaires accordingly.

UNITS AND CONVERSION TO TONNES

Report all figures to the nearest whole number of thousands of tonnes.

(Examples: eighteen thousand four hundred and thirty-six tonnes should be reported as "18"; one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight tonnes should be reported as "2"; eighteen thousand five hundred tonnes should be reported as "18" or "19", as required to ensure that rounded figures add to totals where relevant.) Please report all data using Gross calorific values (GCV) except when specifically mentioned that Net calorific values (NCV) should be used.

Average Net calorific values should be reported in kilojoules per kilogram (kJ/kg).

Conversion from volume to mass:

- ***Barrels to tonnes***

Barrels are to be converted to tonnes by using conversion factors based on actual density. Where conversion from barrels per day is necessary, units should be multiplied by the actual number of days. Please specify on the Remarks page the factor that has been used.

- ***Kilolitres (cubic metres) to tonnes***

Kilolitres should be converted to tonnes by using conversion factors based on actual density. Please specify on the Remarks page the factor that has been used.

DEFINITIONS OF CRUDE OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

Please note: in the definitions, petrochemical feedstocks refer to all oil products which are used as raw material in the petrochemical industry for steamcracking, aromatics plants, e.g. Naphtha, LPG, light and heavy gasoil, reformate, etc.

1. Crude oil

Crude oil is a mineral oil of natural origin comprising a mixture of hydrocarbons and associated impurities, such as sulphur. It exists in the liquid phase under normal surface temperature and pressure and its physical

characteristics (density, viscosity, etc.) are highly variable. This category includes field or lease condensate recovered from associated and non-associated gas where it is commingled with the commercial crude oil stream.

2. Natural gas liquids (NGL)

NGL are liquid or liquefied hydrocarbons recovered from natural gas in separation facilities or gas processing plants. Natural gas liquids include ethane, propane, butane (normal and iso-), (iso) pentane and pentanes plus (sometimes referred to as natural gasoline or plant condensate).

3. Refinery feedstocks

A refinery feedstock is a processed oil destined for further processing (e.g. straight run fuel oil or vacuum gas oil) excluding blending. With further processing, it will be transformed into one or more components and/or finished products. This definition also covers returns from the petrochemical industry to the refining industry (e.g. pyrolysis gasoline, C4 fractions, gasoil and fuel oil fractions).

4. Additives/oxygenates

Additives are non-hydrocarbon compounds added to or blended with a product to modify fuel properties (octane, cetane, cold properties, etc.):

- Oxygenates, such as alcohols (methanol, ethanol), ethers (such as MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether), ETBE (ethyl tertiary butyl ether), TAME (tertiary amyl methyl ether));
- Esters (e.g. rapeseed or dimethylester, etc.);
- Chemical compounds (such as TML, TEL and detergents).

Note: Quantities of Additives/oxygenates (alcohols, ethers, esters and other chemical compounds) reported in this category should relate to the quantities destined for blending with fuels or for fuel use.

Biofuels

Report under this category the following. Please note that the quantities of liquid biofuels reported in this category should relate to the quantities of biofuel and not to the total volume of liquids into which the biofuels are blended.

- **Biogasoline:** This category includes bioethanol (ethanol produced from biomass and/or the biodegradable fraction of waste), biomethanol (methanol produced from biomass and/or the biodegradable fraction of waste), bioETBE (ethyl-tertio-butyl-ether produced on the basis of bioethanol: the percentage by volume of bioETBE that is calculated as biofuel is 47%) and bioMTBE (methyl-tertio-butyl-ether produced on the basis of biomethanol: the percentage by volume of bioMTBE that is calculated as biofuel is 36%).
- **Biodiesels:** This category includes biodiesel (a methyl-ester produced from vegetable or animal oil, of diesel quality), biodimethylether (dimethylether produced from biomass), Fischer Tropsch (Fischer Tropsch produced from biomass), cold pressed biooil (oil produced from oil seed through mechanical processing only) and all other liquid biofuels which are added to, blended with Gas/diesel oil.
- **Bio jet kerosene:** Liquid biofuels derived from biomass and blended with Jet kerosene.

All biofuels which have not been blended with transport fuels (i.e. in their pure form) should be reported in the Renewables questionnaire. The biofuels blended as part of transport fuels should be reported in the appropriate product indicating the biofuel portion.

5. Other hydrocarbons

This category includes synthetic crude oil from tar sands, shale oil, etc., liquids from coal liquefaction, (see the Annual coal questionnaire), output of liquids from natural gas conversion into gasoline (see the Annual natural gas questionnaire), hydrogen and emulsified oils (e.g. Orimulsion).

Note on the reporting of emulsified oils:

All imports of emulsified oils (e.g. Orimulsion) should be reported as imports of Other hydrocarbons (cell F5 in Table 1). As these oils do not need further processing in a refinery, report these quantities as Direct use (cell F7 in Table 1) and Primary product receipts in the Bitumen category of the Supply of oil products

report (Table 2A). Any production of emulsified oils should appear as Indigenous production of Other hydrocarbons (cell F1 in Table 1). Report all quantities in physical weight of the emulsion (i.e. including the water content).

Note on the reporting of shale oil:

Oil shale production and direct use should be reported in the Annual coal questionnaire. The production of shale oil (secondary product) is to be reported as Receipts from other sources in the Other hydrocarbons category.

6. Refinery gas

Refinery gas includes a mixture of non-condensed gases mainly consisting of hydrogen, methane, ethane and olefins obtained during distillation of crude oil or treatment of oil products (e.g. cracking) in refineries. This also includes gases which are returned from the petrochemical industry.

7. Ethane

A naturally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₂H₆) extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

8. Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)

LPG are light paraffinic hydrocarbons derived from the refinery processes, crude oil stabilisation and natural gas processing plants. They consist mainly of propane (C₃H₈) and butane (C₄H₁₀) or a combination of the two. They could also include propylene, butylene, isobutene and isobutylene. LPG are normally liquefied under pressure for transportation and storage.

9. Naphtha

Naphtha is a feedstock destined for either the petrochemical industry (e.g. ethylene manufacture or aromatics production) or for gasoline production by reforming or isomerisation within the refinery. Naphtha comprises material in the 30°C and 210°C distillation range or part of this range.

Naphtha imported for blending is reported as an import of Naphtha, then shown on the Interproduct transfer row, as a negative entry for Naphtha, and a positive entry for the corresponding finished product.

10. Motor gasoline

Motor gasoline consists of a mixture of light hydrocarbons distilling between 35°C and 215°C. It is used as a fuel for land based spark ignition engines. Motor gasoline may include additives, oxygenates and octane enhancers, including lead compounds such as TEL (tetraethyl lead) and TML (tetramethyl lead).

This category includes motor gasoline blending components e.g. alkylates, isomerase, reformate, cracked gasoline destined for use as finished motor gasoline.

Biogasoline

This category includes bioethanol (ethanol produced from biomass and/or the biodegradable fraction of waste), biomethanol (methanol produced from biomass and/or the biodegradable fraction of waste), bioETBE (ethyl-tert-butyl-ether produced on the basis of bioethanol: the percentage by volume of bioETBE that is calculated as biofuel is 47%) and bioMTBE (methyl-tert-butyl-ether produced on the basis of biomethanol: the percentage by volume of bioMTBE that is calculated as biofuel is 36%).

Non-biogasoline

This category covers motor gasoline as defined above excluding Biogasoline.

11. Aviation gasoline

This is motor spirit prepared especially for aviation piston engines, with an octane number suited to the engine, a freezing point of -60°C and a distillation range usually within the limits of 30°C and 180°C.

12. Gasoline type jet fuel (naphtha type jet fuel or JP4)

This includes all light hydrocarbon oils for use in aviation turbine power units, distilling between 100°C and 250°C. They are obtained by blending kerosene and gasoline or naphthas in such a way that the aromatic content does not exceed 25% in volume, and the vapour pressure is between 13.7kPa and 20.6kPa.

13. Kerosene type jet fuel

This is a distillate used for aviation turbine power units. It has the same distillation characteristics between 150°C and 300°C (generally not above 250°C) and flash point as kerosene. In addition, it has particular specifications (such as freezing point) which are established by the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

This category includes kerosene blending components.

Bio jet kerosene

Liquid biofuels derived from biomass and blended with Jet kerosene.

Non-bio jet kerosene

This category covers jet kerosene as defined above excluding Bio jet kerosene.

14. Other kerosene

Kerosene comprises refined petroleum distillate and is used in sectors other than aircraft transport. It distils between 150°C and 300°C.

15. Gas/diesel oil (distillate fuel oil)

Gas/diesel oil is primarily a medium distillate distilling between 180°C and 380°C. Several grades are available depending on uses:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Road diesel: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• On-road diesel oil for diesel compression ignition (cars, trucks, etc.), usually of low sulphur content; |
| Heating and other gasoil: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Light heating oil for industrial and commercial uses;• Marine diesel and diesel used in rail traffic;• Other gas oil including heavy gas oils which distil between 380°C and 540°C and which are used as petrochemical feedstocks. |

This category includes blending components.

Biodiesels

This category includes biodiesel (a methyl-ester produced from vegetable or animal oil, of diesel quality), biodimethylether (dimethylether produced from biomass), Fischer Tropsch (Fischer Tropsch produced from biomass), cold pressed biooil (oil produced from oil seed through mechanical processing only) and all other liquid biofuels which are added to, blended with Gas/diesel oil.

Non-bio gas/diesel oil

This category consists of gas diesel oil as defined above excluding Biodiesel.

16. Fuel oil

This covers all residual (heavy) fuel oils (including those obtained by blending). Kinematic viscosity is above 10 cSt at 80°C. The flash point is always above 50°C and density is always more than 0.90 kg/l.

Low sulphur content: Heavy fuel oil with sulphur content lower than 1%.

High sulphur content: Heavy fuel oil with sulphur content of 1% or higher.

17. White spirit and SBP

White spirit and SBP are defined as refined distillate intermediates with a distillation in the naphtha/kerosene range. They are sub-divided as:

- i. **Industrial spirit (SBP):** Light oils distilling between 30° and 200°C. There are 7 or 8 grades of industrial spirit, depending on the position of the cut in the distillation range. The grades are defined according to the temperature difference between the 5% volume and 90% volume distillation points (which is not more than 60°C).
- ii. **White spirit:** Industrial spirit with a flash point above 30°C. The distillation range of white spirit is 135° to 200°C.

18. Lubricants

Lubricants are hydrocarbons produced from distillate by product; they are mainly used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. This category includes all finished grades of lubricating oil, from spindle oil to cylinder oil, and those used in greases, including motor oils and all grades of lubricating oil base stocks.

19. Bitumen

Bitumen is a solid, semi-solid or viscous hydrocarbon with a colloidal structure, being brown to black in colour, obtained as a residue in the distillation of crude oil, by vacuum distillation of oil residues from atmospheric distillation. Bitumen is often referred to as asphalt and is primarily used for construction of roads and for roofing material. This category includes fluidized and cut back bitumen.

20. Paraffin waxes

These are saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons. These waxes are residues extracted when dewaxing lubricant oils. They have a crystalline structure which is more-or-less fine according to the grade. Their main characteristics are as follows: they are colourless, odourless and translucent, with a melting point above 45°C.

21. Petroleum coke

Petroleum coke is a black solid by-product, obtained mainly by cracking and carbonising petroleum derived feedstock, vacuum bottoms, tar and pitches in processes such as delayed coking or fluid coking. It consists mainly of carbon (90 to 95%) and has low ash content. It is used as a feedstock in coke ovens for the steel industry, for heating purposes, for electrode manufacture and for production of chemicals. The two most important qualities are "green coke" and "calcinated coke". This category also includes "catalyst coke" deposited on the catalyst during refining processes; this coke is not recoverable and is usually burned as refinery fuel.

22. Other oil products

All products not specifically mentioned above, for example: tar and sulphur. This category also includes aromatics (e.g. BTX or benzene, toluene and xylene) and olefins (e.g. propylene) produced within refineries.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Australia excludes the overseas territories;

Denmark excludes the Faroes Islands and Greenland;

France includes Monaco and excludes the following overseas departments and territories: French Guiana, French Polynesia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Réunion, Saint-Pierre and Miquelon, and Wallis and Futuna;

Italy includes San Marino and the Holy See;

Japan includes Okinawa;

Netherlands excludes Aruba, Curaçao, Suriname and the other former Netherland Antilles (Bonaire, Saba, Saint Eustatius and Sint Maarten);

Portugal includes the Azores and Madeira;

Spain includes the Canary Islands

Switzerland includes Liechtenstein;

United Kingdom includes Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man.

United States includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and Guam;

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING INDIVIDUAL TABLES IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

TABLE 1 SUPPLY OF CRUDE OIL, NGL, REFINERY FEEDSTOCKS, ADDITIVES AND OTHER HYDROCARBONS

This table covers all flows of Crude oil, NGL, Refinery feedstocks, Additives (including biofuels for blending), and Other hydrocarbons. For individual definitions see section 2 above.

1. Indigenous production

Report all production within national boundaries including off–shore production. Production should only include marketable production, excluding volumes returned to formation. Such production should include all crude oil, NGL, condensates and oil from shale and tar sands, etc. It should also include the receipts of Additives/oxygenates by refineries and blending plants from outside the refinery sector.

2. Receipts from other sources

Report supplies of Additives (including biofuels) and Other hydrocarbons, the production of which has already been covered in other fuel balances.

Memo items: Receipts from other sources

Solid fuels: e.g. report the liquids produced from coal liquefaction plants, and the liquid output from coke ovens.

Natural gas: e.g. in NZ the manufacture of synthetic gasoline requires natural gas as feedstock. The amount of gas for methanol manufacture is accounted for in the natural gas balance, while the receipts of methanol are reported as Receipts from other sources in the oil balance.

Renewables: e.g. the biofuels which are for blending with transport fuels. Production is reported in the Renewables questionnaire, while amounts for blending are reported in Receipts from other sources.

3. Backflows from the petrochemical industry to refineries (Backflows)

These are finished or semi–finished products which are returned from final consumers to refineries for processing, blending or sale. They are usually by–products of petrochemical manufacturing. For integrated petrochemical industries this flow should be estimated. Transfers from one refinery to another within the country should be excluded. Total Backflows on Table 1 (cell G3) must be equal to Backflows (cell AD5) in Table 2B.

4. Products transferred

These are imported petroleum products which are reclassified as feedstocks for further processing in the refinery, without delivery to final consumers. For example, Naphtha imported for upgrading would be first reported as imports of Naphtha (cell F5 on Table 2A), and then appear also as Products transferred of Naphtha (cell F9 on Table 2A). The sum of the cells for Products transferred (cell AD9, Table 2A) should be reported in cell G4, Table 1.

5. Imports and Exports

Data should reflect amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries, whether customs clearance has taken place or not. Quantities of crude oil and products imported or exported under processing agreements (i.e. refining on account) should be included. Crude oil and NGLs should be reported as coming from the country of ultimate origin; Refinery feedstocks and finished products should be reported as coming from the country of last consignment. Any gas liquids (e.g. LPG) extracted during the regasification process of imported LNG should be reported under inputs “Receipts from other sources” of Other hydrocarbons in the annual oil questionnaire. Petroleum products imported or exported directly by the petrochemical industry should be included.

Note: Imports or exports of ethanol (reported in the Additives/oxygenates column) should relate to the quantities destined for fuel use.

Re–exports of oil imported for processing within bonded areas should be included as an export of product from the processing country to the final destination.

Imports and exports reported in Table 1, 2A should correspond to total imports, line 103 on Table 4 and to total exports, line 95 on Table 5.

6. Direct use

Crude oil, NGL and Other hydrocarbons which are used directly without being processed in petroleum refineries are reported as Direct use. This includes, for example, crude oil burned for electricity generation. Report here all liquid biofuels for blending with oil products whether the blending takes place in the refinery or outside the refinery.

Such quantities will also be reported in the supply of products under Primary product receipts on Table 2A (See notes for Table 2A).

7. Stock changes

Stock changes should reflect the difference between Opening stock level and Closing stock level for stocks held on national territory. A stock build is shown as a negative number, and a stock draw as a positive number. (Please note that the stock change reported in the Monthly Oil Statistics (MOS) questionnaire is closing minus opening stock level.)

8. Refinery intake (Calculated)

This is defined as the total amount of oil calculated to have entered the refinery process. It is defined as:

- + Indigenous production
- + Receipts from other sources
- + Backflows
- + Products transferred
- + Imports (Balance)
- Exports (Balance)
- Direct use
- + Stock changes

9. Statistical difference

This is the difference between calculated and observed Refinery intake. Reasons for any major differences should be stated on the Remarks page.

10. Refinery intake (Observed)

This is defined as the total amount of oil (including Other hydrocarbons and Additives) observed to have entered the refinery process.

11. Memo item – refinery losses

Are the difference between Refinery intake observed and Gross refinery output. Losses may occur during the distillation processes due to evaporation. The reported losses are a positive number in a mass balance. Although there may be volumetric gains in a volume balance, there are no gains in mass.

12. Total stock level on national territory

All stocks on national territory, including stocks held by governments, by major consumers or by stockholding organisations, stocks held on board incoming ocean vessels, stocks held in bonded areas and stocks held for others, whether under bilateral government agreement or not.

13. Net calorific value (NCV)

This is the quantity of heat released by unit quantity of fuel, when it is burned completely with oxygen, and the products of combustion are returned to ambient temperature. (This quantity of heat will *not* include the heat of condensation of the water vapour formed by the combustion of the hydrogen in the fuel, as it cools to ambient conditions.) Heat value is measured in kilojoules per kg. One joule is equivalent to 0.2388 cal. Heat value should be reported for Indigenous production, imported and exported crude oil, NGL, Additives and Other hydrocarbons and for imported and exported Refinery feedstocks. The average of the values of Indigenous production, imports and exports should also be reported.

TABLE 2A
SUPPLY OF OIL PRODUCTS

These tables cover the supply of finished products. Finished products comprise: Refinery gas, Ethane, LPG, Naphtha, Motor gasoline, Aviation gasoline, Gasoline type jet fuel, Kerosene type jet fuel, Other kerosene, Gas/diesel oil, Low and high sulphur fuel oil, White spirit and SBP, Lubricants, Bitumen, Paraffin waxes, Petroleum coke and Other products. In addition, crude oil and NGL used for direct burn should be included in deliveries of finished products. For definitions of individual products, see section 2.

1. Primary product receipts

Quantities of indigenous or imported crude oil (including condensate) and indigenous NGL which are *used directly* without being processed in a petroleum refinery. For example, crude oil used to generate electricity should be placed in Primary product receipts of crude oil (cell A1 on Table 2A). Quantities of indigenous NGL which are not included in Refinery intake should be reported in Primary product receipts of NGL (cell B1), then transferred through the Interproduct transfers line to the allocated product type. Please note that this flow includes the amounts of Backflows from the petrochemical industry which, although not primary fuel, are used directly.

2. Refinery gross output

This is production of finished products at a refinery or blending plant. This category excludes Refinery losses, but includes Refinery fuel. The total (cell AD2 on Table 2A) must be equal to the total Observed refinery intake minus Refinery losses (cells G11 and G12 respectively of Table 1).

3. Recycled products

These are finished products which pass a second time through the marketing network, *after* having been once delivered to final consumers (e.g. used lubricants which are reprocessed). These quantities should be distinguished from petrochemical Backflows (see definitions).

4. Refinery fuel

These are all petroleum products consumed in support of the *operation* of a refinery. This should not include products used by oil companies outside the refining process, e.g. bunkers or oil tankers. Fuels used for the production at the refineries of electricity and heat sold should also be included in this category.

5. Imports and Exports

See definitions under Table 1.

6. International marine bunkers

Report the quantities of oil 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. Exclude consumption by ships engaged in domestic navigation (see domestic navigation). The domestic/international split should be determined on the basis of port of departure and port of arrival, and not by the flag or nationality of the ship. Exclude consumption by fishing vessels (see Fishing – Other sectors) and consumption by military forces (see Not elsewhere specified – Other sectors).

7. Interproduct transfers

Result from reclassification of products either because their specification has changed, or because they are blended into another product. For example, quantities of kerosene may be reclassified as gasoil after blending with the latter in order to meet its winter diesel specification. A negative entry for one product must be compensated by a positive entry (or several entries) for one or several products and vice versa. The total net effect should be zero (cell AD8 on Table 2A).

8. Products transferred

See definitions under Table 1.

9. Stock changes

See definitions under Table 1.

10. Gross inland deliveries (Calculated)

This is defined as:

- + Primary product receipts
- + Refinery gross output
- + Recycled products
- Refinery fuel
- + Imports
- Exports
- International marine bunkers
- + Interproduct transfers
- Products transferred
- + Stock changes

11. Statistical difference

This is the difference between calculated and observed Gross inland deliveries. Reasons for any major differences should be stated on the Remarks page.

12. Gross inland deliveries (observed)

This is the observed delivery of finished petroleum products from primary sources (e.g. refineries, blending plants, etc.) to the inland market. This figure may differ from the calculated figure due, for example, to differences in coverage and/or differences of definition in different reporting systems.

13. Stock level on national territory

See definitions under Table 1.

14. Memo item: Refinery fuel used for

Please indicate here the amounts of Refinery fuel (row 4) used to produce electricity and/or sold heat. Note that these amounts should not be included or reported under the Transformation sector.

Electricity production

Report the amounts (included with Refinery fuel on row 4) which are used to produce electricity in plants at refineries.

CHP production

Report the amounts (included with Refinery fuel on row 4) which are used for CHP production at refineries. For heat, report quantities of fuels that correspond to the quantity of heat sold.

Heat plants

Report the amounts (included with Refinery fuel on row 4) which are used for production of heat sold by refineries.

15. Memo item – stock changes at main activity plants

This row is to be used for reporting changes in stocks which are held by main activity plants and which are not included in the Stock levels and Stock changes reported elsewhere in this questionnaire.

16. Memo item – net calorific value of gross inland deliveries (kJ/kg)

This is the quantity of heat released by unit quantity of fuel, when it is burned completely with oxygen, and the products of combustion are returned to ambient temperature. (This quantity of heat will *not* include the heat of condensation of the water vapour formed by the combustion of the hydrogen in the fuel, as it cools to ambient conditions.) Heat value is measured in kilojoules per kg. One joule is equivalent to 0.2388 cal. Heat value should be reported for Gross inland deliveries.

TABLE 2B
DELIVERIES TO THE PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY

1. Gross inland deliveries (Observed)

See definitions under Table 2A. These data should also be reported on row 1, Gross inland deliveries, of Table 3.

of which: Gross deliveries to the petrochemical industry: Report only those quantities of fuels delivered to the petrochemical industry.

of which: Energy use in the petrochemical industry: Report quantities of oil used as fuel for petrochemical processes such as steam cracking.

of which: Non-energy use in the petrochemical industry: Report quantities of oil used in the petrochemical industry for the purpose of producing ethylene, propylene, butylene, synthesis gas, aromatics, butadiene and other hydrocarbon-based raw materials in processes such as steam cracking, aromatics plants and steam reforming. Exclude amounts of oil used for fuel purposes.

2. Backflows from the petrochemical industry to refineries (Backflows to refineries)

Total product Backflows reported in cell AD5 in Table 2B must equal total Backflows reported in cell G3 in Table 1. (See Backflows from petrochemical industry in Table 1). Those quantities of Backflows returned to refinery should be shown as Backflows on Table 1 and subsequently as a part of Refinery intake, Refinery output and of Gross inland deliveries of the relevant products. Quantities of Backflows that are used directly as finished products should be included in the data reported under Backflows to refineries and subsequently as Direct use on Table 1 and Primary product receipts on Table 2A.

Example: 500 units of Naphtha are input to the petrochemical industry. Of the 500, 300 are used as feedstock for the production of petrochemicals, 200 units are returned directly to refineries for further processing of which 120 are pyrolysis gasoline and 80 are Fuel oil. This should result in an entry of 500 under Gross inland deliveries, 200 under Backflows to refineries (fully included in Backflows from petrochemical industry in Table 1), 120 for Motor gasoline and 80 for Fuel oil. The 200 in Backflows to refineries will be included in Gross refinery output divided between products.

Of which: Backflows of finished products for direct export or sale (Of which: backflows for direct export or sale): Please report the returns from the petrochemical industry of finished oil products which are either exported to foreign destinations or sold to the internal market without having undergone additional transformation in a refinery.

3. Net deliveries to the petrochemical industry

The total product amount of net deliveries to the petrochemical industry should correspond to Total Gross deliveries to the petrochemical industry minus the Backflows to refineries.

4. Total net inland deliveries of total products

This is defined as Gross inland deliveries (observed) of total products minus Backflows to refineries.

TABLE 3
GROSS INLAND DELIVERIES BY SECTOR

TABLE 3A
Gross inland deliveries by sector – Energy Use

The total amount of oil consumed for energy use.

TABLE 3B
Gross inland deliveries by sector – Non energy use

The total amount of oil consumed for non-energy use.

Fuels used for chemical feedstocks and non-energy products.

- Chemical feedstocks are fuels used as raw materials for the manufacture of products which contain the hydrogen and/or carbon taken from the fuel.
- Non-energy products are fuel products used mainly for their physical and chemical properties. Examples are lubricants, paraffin waxes, coal tars and oil as timber preservatives, etc.

I. TRANSFORMATION SECTOR

For a proper appreciation of the reporting of *oil* used in the generation of electricity and heat, respondents are urged to read the notes relating to this sector in Annex 2.

1. Main activity producer electricity plants

Report quantities of fuels used to produce electricity. Fuels used by plants containing at least one CHP unit are to be reported under *Main activity producer combined heat and power plants*.

2. Autoproducer electricity plants

Report quantities of fuels used to produce electricity. Fuels used by plants containing at least one CHP unit are to be reported under *Autoproducer combined heat and power plants*.

3. Main activity producer combined heat and power (CHP) plants

Report quantities of fuels used to producer heat and electricity.

4. Autoproducer combined heat and power (CHP) plants

Report quantities of fuels that correspond to the quantity of electricity and heat sold.

5. Main activity producer heat plants

Report quantities of fuels used to produce heat.

6. Autoproducer heat plants

Report quantities of fuels that correspond to the quantity of heat sold.

7. Gas works (and other conversion to gases)

Report quantities of oil used to produce gas at gas works and gasification plants. Oil used for heating and operation of equipment should not be reported here, but reported as consumption in the Energy sector.

8. Natural gas blending plants

Report quantities of petroleum gas products blended with natural gas.

9. Coke ovens

Report quantities of oil used in coke ovens. Oil used for heating and operation of equipment should not be reported here, but reported as consumption in the Energy sector.

10. Blast furnaces

Report quantities of oil in blast furnaces. Oil used for heating and operation of equipment should not be reported here, but reported as consumption in the Energy sector. To avoid double counting, fuels used in blast furnaces should not be reported in the Iron and steel sector.

11. Petrochemical industry

Report quantities of Backflows returned from the petrochemical industry, whether returned to refineries for further processing/blending or used directly. The product allocation is calculated using the same proportion of product split for Gross deliveries to petrochemical industry.

Example: 500 units (430 of Naphtha and 70 of LPG) are input to the petrochemical industry. Of the 500, 300 are used as feedstock for the production of petrochemicals, 200 units are returned. The total amount of input into the Transformation sector is 200 which is split over Naphtha and LPG (e.g. for LPG Backflows: $(70/500) \times 200 = 28$, for Naphtha Backflows: $(430/500) \times 200 = 172$).

12. Patent fuel plants

Report quantities of oil used as binding material for the production of patent fuel.

13. Not elsewhere specified – Transformation

Data should be reported here only as a last resort. If a final breakdown into the above sectors is not available, administrations should explain on the Remarks page the basis for any estimates.

II. ENERGY SECTOR

Report oil consumed by the Energy sector to support the extraction (mining, oil and gas production) or plant operation of transformation activities. For example: oil used for heating, lighting or operating pumps or compressors. Note that quantities of oil transformed into another energy form should be reported under the Transformation sector. Oil consumed in support of the operation of oil and gas pipelines should be reported in the Transportation sector.

The Energy sector includes ISIC¹ Divisions 05, 06, 19, 35, Group 091, Class 0892 and 0721 (NACE² Divisions 05, 06, 19, 35, Group 09.1, Class 08.92 and 07.21).

The Energy sector includes the manufacture of chemical materials for atomic fission and fusion and the products of these processes.

1. Coal mines

Report oil consumed as a fuel to support the extraction and preparation of coal within the coal mining industry.

2. Oil and gas extraction

Report oil consumed as a fuel in the oil and gas extraction process and in natural gas processing plants. Pipeline losses should be reported as Distribution losses, and fuels used to operate the pipelines should be reported in the Transportation sector.

3. Coke ovens

Report oil consumed as a fuel at coking plants.

4. Blast furnaces

Report oil consumed in blast furnaces operations.

5. Gas works

Report oil consumed as a fuel at gas works and coal gasification plants.

6. Electricity, CHP and heat plants

Report oil consumed as a fuel at electricity plants, combined heat and power plants, and heat plants.

7. Not elsewhere specified – Energy

Data should be reported here only as a last resort. If a final breakdown into the above sectors is not available, administrations should explain on Remarks page the basis for any estimates.

III. DISTRIBUTION LOSSES

Report all losses which occur outside the refinery due to transport and distribution, including pipeline losses.

1. International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activity, Series M, No 4/Rev. 4, United Nations, New York, 2008
2. Statistical classification of the economic activities in the European Community (NACE Rev.2) EC-Eurostat 2008.

IV. TOTAL FINAL CONSUMPTION (Energy consumption 3A and Non-energy consumption 3B)

Final consumption is all oil delivered to final consumers (in the Transport, Industry and Other sectors). It excludes deliveries for transformation and/or own use of the energy producing industries.

IV.1 TRANSPORT SECTOR

ISIC Divisions 49, 50 and 51 (NACE Divisions 49, 50 and 51). Report oil used for all transport activity, regardless of the sector in which the activity occurs (except for military fuel use, see sector Not elsewhere specified – Other sectors).

Oil used for heating and lighting at railway, bus stations, shipping piers and airports should be reported in the Commercial sector and **not** in the Transport sector.

1. International aviation

Report quantities of aviation fuels delivered to aircraft for international aviation bunkers ('also known as International Aviation Bunkers'). The domestic/international split should be determined on the basis of departure and landing locations and not by the nationality of the airline. Exclude fuels used by airlines for their road vehicles (see Not elsewhere specified – Transport sector) and military use of aviation fuels (see Not elsewhere specified – Other sectors).

2. Domestic aviation

Report quantities of aviation fuels delivered to aircraft for Domestic aviation – commercial, private, agricultural, etc. Include fuel used for purposes other than flying, e.g. bench testing of engines. The domestic/international split should be determined on the basis of departure and landing locations¹ and not by the nationality of the airline. Note that this may include journeys of considerable length between two airports in a country (e.g. San Francisco to Honolulu). Exclude fuels used by airlines for their road vehicles (see Not elsewhere specified – Transport sector) and military use of aviation fuels (see Not elsewhere specified – Other sectors).

3. Road

Report oil for use in road vehicles. Include fuel used by agricultural vehicles on highways and lubricants for use in road vehicles. Exclude motor gasoline and diesel used in stationary engines (see Not elsewhere specified – Other sectors), diesel oil for non-highway use in tractors (see Agriculture/forestry – Other sectors), military use (see Not elsewhere specified – Other sectors) and gasoil used in engines at construction sites (see Construction – Industry sector).

4. Rail

Report oil consumed in rail traffic, including industrial railways. It includes oil used in rail transport as part of urban or suburban transport systems.

5. Domestic navigation

Report fuels delivered to vessels of all flags not engaged in international navigation (see international marine bunkers). The domestic/international split should be determined on the basis of port of departure and port of arrival and not by the flag or nationality of the ship. Note that this may include journeys of considerable length between two ports in a country (e.g. San Francisco to Honolulu).

6. Pipeline transport

Report oil used as energy in the support and operation of pipelines transporting gases, liquids, slurries and other commodities, including the energy used for pump stations and maintenance of the pipeline. Oil used as energy for the pipeline distribution of natural or manufactured gas, hot water or steam (ISIC 35) from the distributor to final users is excluded and should be reported in the Energy sector, while the oil used for the final distribution of water (ISIC 36) to household, industrial, commercial and other users should be included in the Commercial/public sector. Losses occurring during this transport between distributor and final users should be reported as Distribution losses.

7. Not elsewhere specified – Transport

Report fuels used for transport activities not included elsewhere. Include fuels used by airlines for their road vehicles. If a final breakdown into the above sectors is not available, administrations should explain on the Remarks page the basis for any estimates.

IV.2 INDUSTRY SECTOR

Report oil consumed by the industrial undertaking in support of its primary activities.

Report quantities of oil consumed in heat plants and CHP plants for the production of heat used by the plant itself. Quantities of oil consumed for the production of heat that is sold, and for the production of electricity, should be reported under the appropriate Transformation sector.

1. Iron and steel

ISIC Group 241 and Class 2431 (NACE Groups 24.1, 24.2, 24.3; and Classes 24.51 and 24.52). To avoid double counting, oil used in Blast furnaces should be reported in the Energy or Transformation sector.

2. Chemical and petrochemical

ISIC Division 20 and 21 (NACE Division 20 and 21).

Note: This heading includes petroleum products used as fuel and as feedstock (non-energy use). However, consumption should be net, after deduction of Backflows. The breakdown of net consumption by product should be calculated applying the same proportion of product split for Gross deliveries.

Example: 500 units (430 of Naphtha and 70 of LPG) are input to the petrochemical industry. Of the 500, 300 are used as feedstock for the production of petrochemicals, 200 units are returned. The total amount reported for the petrochemical industry consumption is 300 (500 – 200) which is split over Naphtha and LPG (e.g. for LPG consumption: $(70/500) \times 300 = 42$, for Naphtha consumption: $(430/500) \times 300 = 258$).

3. Non-ferrous metals

ISIC Group 242 and Class 2432 (NACE Group 24.4 and Classes 24.53, 24.54).

4. Non-metallic minerals

ISIC Division 23 (NACE Division 23). Report glass, ceramic, cement and other building materials industries.

5. Transport equipment

ISIC Divisions 29 and 30 (NACE Divisions 29 and 30).

6. Machinery

ISIC Divisions 25, 26, 27 and 28 (NACE Divisions 25, 26, 27, and 28). Report fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment other than transport equipment.

7. Mining (excluding energy producing industries) and quarrying

ISIC Divisions 07, 08 and Group 099 (NACE Divisions 07, 08 and Group 09.9).

8. Food, beverages and tobacco

ISIC Divisions 10, 11 and 12 (NACE Divisions 10, 11 and 12).

9. Paper, pulp and printing

ISIC Divisions 17 and 18 (NACE Divisions 17 and 18). This category includes reproduction of recorded media.

10. Wood and wood products (other than pulp and paper)

ISIC Division 16 (NACE Division 16).

11. Construction

ISIC Division 41, 42 and 43 (NACE Division 41, 42 and 43).

12. Textile and leather

ISIC Divisions 13, 14 and 15 (NACE Divisions 13, 14 and 15).

13. Not elsewhere specified – Industry

If your country's industrial classification of oil consumption does not correspond to the above ISIC (or NACE) codes, please estimate the breakdown by industry and include in Not elsewhere specified only consumption in sectors which is not covered above. ISIC Division 22, 31 and 32. For NACE, it covers Divisions 22, 31 and 32.

IV.3 OTHER SECTORS**1. Commercial and public services**

ISIC Divisions and NACE Divisions 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 45, 46, 47, 52, 53, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84 (exclude Class 8422), 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96 and 99. Oil consumed by businesses and offices in the public and private sectors. Note that oil use at railway, bus stations, shipping piers and airports should be reported in this category and not shown in the Transport sector.

2. Residential

Report fuels consumed by all households including "households with employed persons (ISIC and NACE Divisions 97 and 98).

3. Agriculture/forestry

ISIC Divisions 01 and 02 (NACE Divisions 01 and 02). Report oil consumption by users classified as agriculture, hunting and forestry.

4. Fishing

Report fuels used for inland, coastal and deep-sea fishing. Fishing should cover fuels delivered to ships of all flags that have refuelled in the country (include international fishing). Also include energy used in the fishing industry as specified in ISIC Division 03 and NACE Division 03.

5. Not elsewhere specified – Other

Report activities not included elsewhere. This category includes military fuel use for all mobile and stationary consumption (e.g. ships, aircraft, road and energy used in living quarters), regardless of whether the fuel delivered is for the military of that country or for the military of another country. Please specify on the Remarks page what is included under this heading.

**TABLES 4 AND 5
IMPORTS BY ORIGIN AND EXPORTS BY DESTINATION**

For geographical coverage of OECD countries, please refer to page 9.

Differences may arise if only imports and exports are available on a total basis (from customs or refinery surveys) while the geographical breakdown is based on a different survey, source or concept. In this case, report the differences in the Not elsewhere specified category.

Import origins or export destinations not listed individually on the trade tables should be reported under the appropriate other category (Other Africa, Other Far East, etc.) as shown in Annex 1. Where no origin or destination can be reported, the category Not elsewhere specified should be used.

ANNEX 1: IMPORT ORIGINS AND EXPORT DESTINATIONS

The following list shows the countries which are not separately identified as import origins or export destinations in Tables 4 and 5. They should be grouped in the category under which they are classified.

OIL IMPORTS

Other Africa

Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cabo Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mayotte
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Réunion
Rwanda
Saint Helena
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
S.Africa/Lesotho/Swaziland
South Sudan
Sudan
Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Other Near/Middle East

Jordan
Lebanon

Other Europe

Albania
Gibraltar

Other Non-OECD Americas

Antigua and Barbuda
Aruba
Barbados
Belize
Bermuda
Bolivia
Cayman Islands
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
El Salvador
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
French Guiana
Grenada
Guadeloupe
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Martinique
Montserrat
Nicaragua
Other former Netherland Antilles
(Bonaire, Saba, Saint Eustatius and
Sint Maarten)
Panama
Paraguay
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Pierre and Miquelon
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Suriname
Turks and Caicos Islands
Uruguay

Other Asia Oceania

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Cambodia
Cook Islands
Democratic People's Republic of
Korea
Fiji
French Polynesia
Kiribati
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Macau, China
Maldives
Mongolia/Myanmar
Nauru
New Caledonia
Nepal
Pakistan
Palau
Philippines
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Sri Lanka
Chinese Taipei
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu

OIL EXPORTS***Other Africa***

Angola/Cabinda
 Benin
 Botswana
 Burkina Faso
 Burundi
 Cameroon
 Cabo Verde
 Central African Republic
 Chad
 Comoros
 Congo
 Côte d'Ivoire
 Dem. Rep. of Congo
 Djibouti
 Equatorial Guinea
 Ethiopia
 Eritrea
 Gabon
 Gambia
 Ghana
 Guinea
 Guinea-Bissau
 Kenya
 Liberia
 Madagascar
 Malawi
 Mali
 Mauritania
 Mauritius
 Morocco
 Mozambique
 Namibia
 Niger
 Réunion
 Rwanda
 Saint Helena
 Sao Tome and Principe
 Senegal
 Seychelles
 Sierra Leone
 Somalia
 South Sudan
 Sudan
 Tanzania
 Togo
 Uganda
 Zambia
 Zimbabwe

Other Near/Middle East

Bahrain
 Jordan
 Oman
 UAE
 Yemen

Other Europe

Albania
 Gibraltar

Other Non-OECD Americas

Antigua and Barbuda
 Aruba
 Bahamas
 Barbados
 Belize
 Bermuda
 Bolivia
 Cayman Islands
 Costa Rica
 Cuba
 Dominica
 Dominican Republic
 Ecuador
 El Salvador
 Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
 French Guiana
 Grenada
 Guatemala
 Guyana
 Haiti
 Honduras
 Jamaica
 Martinique
 Montserrat
 Nicaragua
 Other former Netherland Antilles
 (Bonaire, Saba, Saint Eustatius and
 Sint Maarten)
 Panama
 Paraguay
 Peru
 Saint Kitts and Nevis
 Saint Lucia
 Saint Pierre and Miquelon
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
 Suriname
 Turks and Caicos Islands
 Uruguay

Other Asia Oceania

Afghanistan
 Bangladesh
 Bhutan
 Brunei
 Cambodia
 Cook Islands
 Democratic People's Republic of
 Korea
 East Timor
 Fiji
 French Polynesia
 Kiribati
 Lao People's Democratic Republic
 Macau, China
 Maldives
 Micronesia
 Mongolia
 Myanmar
 Nauru
 New Caledonia
 Nepal
 Palau
 Papua New Guinea
 Samoa
 Solomon Islands
 Sri Lanka
 Tonga
 Tuvalu
 Vanuatu

ANNEX 2: DEFINITIONS FOR ELECTRICITY AND HEAT

The questionnaires seek information on the fuel requirements for, and the generation of electricity and heat according to producer and generating plant types.

Types of producer:

Producers are classified according to the purpose of production:

- **Main activity producer** undertakings generate electricity and/or heat for sale to third parties, *as their primary activity*. They may be privately or publicly owned. Note that the sale need not take place through the public grid.
- **Autoproducer** undertakings generate electricity and/or heat, wholly or partly for their own use as an activity which supports their primary activity. They may be privately or publicly owned.

Types of Plant:

The separation of fuel use and electricity/heat generation statistics according to the type of plant (i.e. electricity, heat or combined electricity and heat) will normally be conducted using statistics collected at the plant level, i.e. generating stations comprising one or more generating sets or units. The definitions given below have been prepared on this assumption. However, when a country has data for the electricity and heat output and fuel inputs for *each of the generating units* within a plant, these data should be used to prepare the report. In this case the definitions set out below will need to be interpreted on the unit basis rather than on the plant basis.

- **Electricity plant** refers to a plant which is designed to produce only electricity. If one or more units of the plant is a CHP unit (*see below*) then the whole plant is designated as a CHP plant.
- **Combined heat and power (CHP) plant** refers to a plant which is designed to produce both heat and electricity. It is sometimes referred to as a co-generation power station. If possible, fuel inputs *and* electricity/heat outputs should be reported 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 should be adopted.
- **Heat plant** refers to a plant which is designed to produce only heat. Note: Heat delivered from CHP or Heat plants may be used for process or space heating purposes in any sector of economic activity including the Residential sector.

It should be noted that:

- **Electricity** production reported for *Autoproducer electricity* or *Autoproducer CHP* should be the total quantity of electricity generated.
- All **heat** production from *Main activity producer - CHP* and *Main activity producer - Heat* plants should be reported. However, heat production reported for *Autoproducer CHP* and *Autoproducer heat* plants should comprise only the heat sold to third parties. Heat consumed by autoproducers should not be included.
- Report in the transformation sector only those quantities of fuels used to generate the amounts of electricity and heat reported in the questionnaire. The quantities of fuel consumed for the production of heat which is not sold will remain in the figures for the final consumption of fuels by the relevant sector of economic activity.

The reporting requirements for *transformation sector* activities can be summarised schematically as follows:

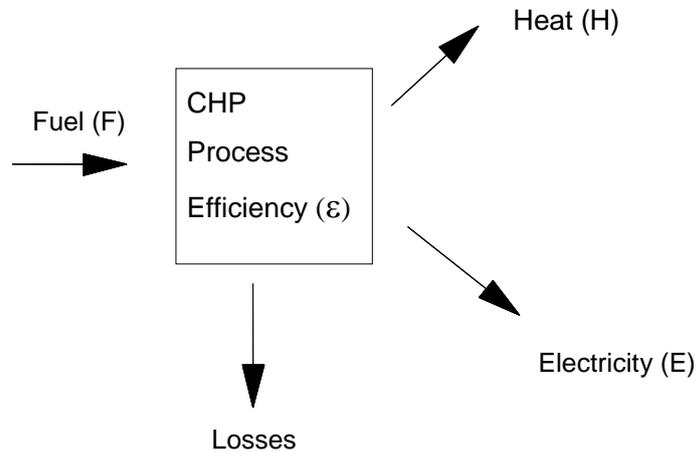
	Electricity plant	CHP plant	Heat plant
Main activity producer	Report all production and all fuel used	Report all electricity and heat produced and all fuel used	Report all heat produced and all fuel used
Autoproducer		Report all electricity produced and only heat sold with corresponding fuel used	Report only heat sold and corresponding fuel used

In this questionnaire the term **Combustible fuels** refers to fuels that are capable of igniting or burning, i.e. reacting with oxygen to produce a significant rise in temperature.

METHODOLOGY FOR APPORTIONING FUEL INPUT IN A CHP PLANT

In cases where national administrations have not adopted a methodology for this purpose, the following approach is proposed where the fuel input is divided between electricity and heat in proportion to their shares of the CHP useful energy output.

In CHP units the relationship between the fuel input and the output electricity and heat, without regard to the type of thermodynamic process, may be modelled simply in the diagram below.



The following relationship defining overall efficiency (ϵ) is:

$$\epsilon = (H + E) / F$$

The definition given proposes that the imputed fuel use for electricity, F_e , and (as a consequence) that for heat, F_h , are:

$$F_e = F - H / \epsilon = F (E / (E + H))$$

$$F_h = F - E / \epsilon = F (H / (E + H))$$

The formula should be used only where national administrations have not already adopted a methodology for the purpose of reporting CHP on a unit basis.

ANNEX 3: LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CHP:	combined heat and power
cSt:	viscosity of oil measured in centistokes
EU:	European Union
GCV:	gross calorific value
HHV:	higher heating value = GCV
IATA:	International Air Transport Association
IEA:	International Energy Agency
ISIC:	International Standard Industrial Classification
kcal:	kilocalorie
kg:	kilogramme
kJ:	kilojoule
kPa:	kilopascals
kt:	kilotonne
LHV:	lower heating value = NCV
LPG:	liquefied petroleum gases
m ³ :	cubic metre
Mt:	million tonnes
NACE:	European standard classification of productive economic activities
NCV:	net calorific value
NGL:	natural gas liquids
OECD:	Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development
SBP:	special boiling point solvents
t:	metric ton = tonne = 1000 kg
TJ:	terajoule
UN:	United Nations

ANNEX 4: TABLE RELATIONS IN THE OIL QUESTIONNAIRE

