

Electricity generation: Defined as the total amount of electricity generated by power only or combined heat and power plants including generation required for own use. This is also referred to as gross generation.

Energy sector CO₂ emissions: Carbon dioxide emissions from fuel combustion (excluding non-renewable waste). Note that this does not include fugitive emissions from fuels, CO₂ from transport, storage emissions or industrial process emissions.

Energy sector GHG emissions: CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion plus fugitive and vented methane, and nitrous dioxide (N₂O) emissions from the energy and industry sectors.

Energy services: See useful energy.

Ethanol: Refers to bio-ethanol only. Ethanol is produced from fermenting any biomass high in carbohydrates. Today, ethanol is made from starches and sugars, but second-generation technologies will allow it to be made from cellulose and hemicellulose, the fibrous material that makes up the bulk of most plant matter.

Fischer-Tropsch synthesis: Catalytic production process for the production of synthetic fuels. Natural gas, coal and biomass feedstocks can be used.

Gases: Includes natural gas, biogases, synthetic methane and hydrogen.

Geothermal: Geothermal energy is heat derived from the sub-surface of the earth. Water and/or steam carry the geothermal energy to the surface. Depending on its characteristics, geothermal energy can be used for heating and cooling purposes or be harnessed to generate clean electricity if the temperature is adequate.

Heat (end-use): Can be obtained from the combustion of fossil or renewable fuels, direct geothermal or solar heat systems, exothermic chemical processes and electricity (through resistance heating or heat pumps which can extract it from ambient air and liquids). This category refers to the wide range of end-uses, including space and water heating, and cooking in buildings, desalination and process applications in industry. It does not include cooling applications.

Heat (supply): Obtained from the combustion of fuels, nuclear reactors, geothermal resources and the capture of sunlight. It may be used for heating or cooling, or converted into mechanical energy for transport or electricity generation. Commercial heat sold is reported under total final consumption with the fuel inputs allocated under electricity and heat sectors.

Hydrogen: Hydrogen is used in the energy system to refine hydrocarbon fuels and as an energy carrier in its own right. It is also produced from other energy products for use in chemicals production. As an energy carrier it can be produced from hydrocarbon fuels or from the electrolysis of water with electricity, and can be burned or used in fuel cells for electricity and heat in a wide variety of applications. To be low-carbon hydrogen, either the emissions associated with fossil-based hydrogen production must be prevented (for example by carbon capture, utilisation and storage) or the electricity input to hydrogen produced from water must be low-carbon electricity. In this report, final consumption of hydrogen

includes demand for pure hydrogen and excludes hydrogen produced and consumed onsite by the same entity. Demand for hydrogen-based fuels such as ammonia or synthetic hydrocarbons are considered separately.

Hydrogen-based fuels: Include ammonia and synthetic hydrocarbons (gases and liquids). Hydrogen-based is used in figures to refer to hydrogen and hydrogen-based fuels.

Hydropower: The energy content of the electricity produced in hydropower plants, assuming 100% efficiency. It excludes output from pumped storage and marine (tide and wave) plants.

Industry: The sector includes fuel used within the manufacturing and construction industries. Key industry branches include iron and steel, chemicals and petrochemicals, cement, and pulp and paper. Use by industries for the transformation of energy into another form or for the production of fuels is excluded and reported separately under other energy sector. Consumption of fuels for the transport of goods is reported as part of the transport sector, while consumption by off-road vehicles is reported under industry.

International aviation bunkers: Includes the deliveries of aviation fuels to aircraft for international aviation. Fuels used by airlines for their road vehicles are excluded. The domestic/international split is determined on the basis of departure and landing locations and not by the nationality of the airline. For many countries this incorrectly excludes fuels used by domestically owned carriers for their international departures.

International marine bunkers: Covers fuels 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 excluded and included in residential, services and agriculture.

Investment: All investment data and projections reflect spending across the lifecycle of a project, i.e. the capital spent is assigned to the year when it is incurred. Investments for oil, gas and coal include production, transformation and transportation; those for the power sector include refurbishments, uprates, new builds and replacements for all fuels and technologies for on-grid, mini-grid and off-grid generation, as well as investment in transmission and distribution, and battery storage. Investment data are presented in real terms in year-2019 US dollars unless otherwise stated.

Light-duty vehicles (LDV): include passenger cars and light commercial vehicles (gross vehicle weight <3.5 tonnes).

Liquid biofuels: Liquid fuels derived from biomass or waste feedstocks and include ethanol and biodiesel. They can be classified as conventional and advanced liquid biofuels according to the bioenergy feedstocks and technologies used to produce them and their respective maturity. Unless otherwise stated, liquid biofuels are expressed in energy-equivalent volumes of gasoline and diesel.

Liquids: Includes oil, liquid biofuels (expressed in energy-equivalent volumes of gasoline and diesel), synthetic oil and ammonia.

Low-carbon electricity: Includes renewable energy technologies, hydrogen-based generation, nuclear power and fossil fuel power plants equipped with carbon capture, utilisation and storage.

Low-emissions fuels: Include liquid biofuels, biogas and biomethane, hydrogen, and hydrogen-based fuels that do not emit any CO₂ from fossil fuels directly when used and also emit very little when being produced.

Marine: Represents the mechanical energy derived from tidal movement, wave motion or ocean current and exploited for electricity generation.

Merchant hydrogen: Hydrogen produced by one company to sell to others; equivalent to hydrogen reported in total final consumption.

Mini-grids: Small grid systems linking a number of households or other consumers.

Modern bioenergy: Includes modern solid biomass, liquid biofuels and biogases harvested from sustainable sources. It excludes the traditional use of biomass.

Modern energy access: Includes household access to a minimum level of electricity; household access to safer and more sustainable cooking and heating fuels, and stoves; access that enables productive economic activity; and access for public services.

Modern renewables: Includes all uses of renewable energy with the exception of traditional use of solid biomass.

Modern solid biomass: Refers to the use of solid biomass in improved cookstoves and modern technologies using processed biomass such as pellets.

Natural gas: Comprises gases occurring in deposits, whether liquefied or gaseous, consisting mainly of methane. It includes both “non-associated” gas originating from fields producing hydrocarbons only in gaseous form, and “associated” gas produced in association with crude oil as well as methane recovered from coal mines (colliery gas). Natural gas liquids (NGLs), manufactured gas (produced from municipal or industrial waste, or sewage) and quantities vented or flared are not included. Gas data in cubic metres are expressed on a gross calorific value basis and are measured at 15 °C and at 760 mm Hg (“Standard Conditions”). Gas data expressed in tonnes of oil equivalent, mainly for comparison reasons with other fuels, are on a net calorific basis. The difference between the net and the gross calorific value is the latent heat of vapourisation of the water vapour produced during combustion of the fuel (for gas the net calorific value is 10% lower than the gross calorific value).

Natural gas liquids (NGLs): Liquid or liquefied hydrocarbons produced in the manufacture, purification and stabilisation of natural gas. These are those portions of natural gas which are recovered as liquids in separators, field facilities or gas processing plants. NGLs include but are not limited to ethane (when it is removed from the natural gas stream), propane, butane, pentane, natural gasoline and condensates.

Network gases: Includes natural gas, biomethane, synthetic methane and hydrogen blended in a gas network.

Non-energy use: Fuels used for chemical feedstocks and non-energy products. Examples of non-energy products include lubricants, paraffin waxes, asphalt, bitumen, coal tars and oils as timber preservatives.

Nuclear: Refers to the primary energy equivalent of the electricity produced by a nuclear plant, assuming an average conversion efficiency of 33%.

Off-grid systems: Stand-alone systems for individual households or groups of consumers.

Offshore wind: Refers to electricity produced by wind turbines that are installed in open water, usually in the ocean.

Oil: Oil production includes both conventional and unconventional oil. Petroleum products include refinery gas, ethane, liquid petroleum gas, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, jet fuels, kerosene, gas/diesel oil, heavy fuel oil, naphtha, white spirit, lubricants, bitumen, paraffin, waxes and petroleum coke.

Other energy sector: Covers the use of energy by transformation industries and the energy losses in converting primary energy into a form that can be used in the final consuming sectors. It includes losses by gas works, petroleum refineries, blast furnaces, coke ovens, coal and gas transformation and liquefaction, biofuels production and the production of hydrogen and hydrogen-based fuels. It also includes energy own use in coal mines, in oil and gas extraction, in direct air capture, in biofuels production and in electricity and heat production. Transfers and statistical differences are also included in this category.

Power generation: Refers to fuel use in electricity plants, heat plants and combined heat and power (CHP) plants. Both main activity producer plants and small plants that produce fuel for their own use (auto-producers) are included.

Productive uses: Energy used towards an economic purpose: agriculture, industry, services and non-energy use. Some energy demand from the transport sector, e.g. freight, could also be considered as productive, but is treated separately.

Renewables: Includes bioenergy, geothermal, hydropower, solar photovoltaics (PV), concentrating solar power (CSP), wind and marine (tide and wave) energy for electricity and heat generation.

Residential: Energy used by households including space heating and cooling, water heating, lighting, appliances, electronic devices and cooking equipment.

Services: Energy used in commercial facilities, e.g. hotels, offices, catering, shops, and institutional buildings, e.g. schools, hospitals, offices. Energy use in services includes space heating and cooling, water heating, lighting, equipment, appliances and cooking equipment.

Shale gas: Natural gas contained within a commonly occurring rock classified as shale. Shale formations are characterised by low permeability, with more limited ability of gas to flow through the rock than is the case with a conventional reservoir. Shale gas is generally produced using hydraulic fracturing.

Shipping/navigation: This transport sub-sector includes both domestic and international navigation and their use of marine fuels. Domestic navigation covers the transport of goods or persons on inland waterways and for national sea voyages (starts and ends in the same country without any intermediate foreign port). International navigation includes quantities of fuels delivered to merchant ships (including passenger ships) of any nationality for consumption during international voyages transporting goods or passengers.

Solar photovoltaic (PV): Electricity produced from solar photovoltaic cells.

Solid biomass: Includes charcoal, fuelwood, dung, agricultural residues, wood waste and other solid wastes.

Steam coal: Type of coal that is mainly used for heat production or steam-raising in power plants and, to a lesser extent, in industry. Typically, steam coal is not of sufficient quality for steel making. Coal of this quality is also commonly known as thermal coal.

Synthetic methane: Low-carbon synthetic methane is produced through the methanation of low-carbon hydrogen and carbon dioxide from a biogenic or atmospheric source.

Synthetic oil: Low-carbon synthetic oil produced through Fischer Tropsch conversion or methanol synthesis from syngas, a mixture of hydrogen (H₂) and carbon monoxide (CO).

Total energy supply (TES): Represents domestic demand only and is broken down into electricity and heat generation, other energy sector and total final consumption.

Total final consumption (TFC): Is the sum of consumption by the various end-use sectors. TFC is broken down into energy demand in the following sectors: industry (including manufacturing and mining), transport, buildings (including residential and services) and other (including agriculture and non-energy use). It excludes international marine and aviation bunkers, except at world level where it is included in the transport sector.

Total final energy consumption (TFEC): Is a variable defined primarily for tracking progress towards target 7.2 of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. It incorporates total final consumption (TFC) by end-use sectors but excludes non-energy use. It excludes international marine and aviation bunkers, except at world level. Typically this is used in the context of calculating the renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (Indicator 7.2.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals), where TFEC is the denominator.

Total primary energy demand (TPED): See total energy supply

Traditional use of solid biomass: Refers to the use of solid biomass with basic technologies, such as a three-stone fire, often with no or poorly operating chimneys.

Transport: Fuels and electricity used in the transport of goods or people within the national territory irrespective of the economic sector within which the activity occurs. This includes fuel and electricity delivered to vehicles using public roads or for use in rail vehicles; fuel delivered to vessels for domestic navigation; fuel delivered to aircraft for domestic aviation; and energy consumed in the delivery of fuels through pipelines. Fuel delivered to international marine and aviation bunkers is presented only at the world level and is excluded from the transport sector at a domestic level.

Trucks: Includes medium trucks (gross vehicle weight 3.5-15 tonnes) and heavy trucks (>15 tonnes).

Useful energy: Refers to the energy that is available to end-users to satisfy their needs. This is also referred to as energy services demand. As result of transformation losses at the point of use, the amount of useful energy is lower than the corresponding final energy demand for most technologies. Equipment using electricity often has higher conversion efficiency than equipment using other fuels, meaning that for a unit of energy consumed electricity can provide more energy services.

Wind: electricity produced by wind turbines from the kinetic energy of wind.

Woody energy crops: Short-rotation plantings of woody biomass for bioenergy production, such as coppiced willow and miscanthus.

Variable renewable energy (VRE): Refers to technologies whose maximum output at any time depends on the availability of fluctuating renewable energy resources. VRE includes a broad array of technologies such as wind power, solar PV, run-of-river hydro, concentrating solar power (where no thermal storage is included) and marine (tidal and wave).

Zero-carbon-ready buildings: A zero-carbon-ready building is highly energy efficient and either uses renewable energy directly, or an energy supply that can be fully decarbonised, such as electricity or district heat.

Zero-emissions vehicles (ZEVs): Vehicles which are capable of operating without tailpipe CO₂ emissions (battery electric vehicles and fuel cell vehicles).

Regional and country groupings

Advanced economies: OECD regional grouping and Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus^{1,2}, Malta and Romania.

Africa: North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa regional groupings.

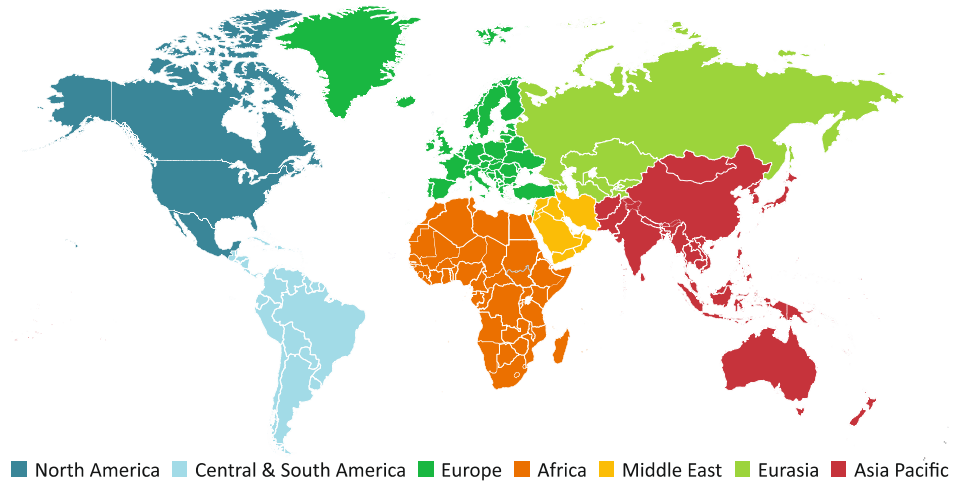
Asia Pacific: Southeast Asia regional grouping and Australia, Bangladesh, China, India, Japan, Korea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Chinese Taipei, and other Asia Pacific countries and territories.³

Caspian: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Central and South America: Argentina, Plurinational State of Bolivia (Bolivia), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (Venezuela), and other Central and South American countries and territories.⁴

China: Includes the (People's Republic of) China and Hong Kong, China.

Figure C.1 ▶ Main country groupings



Note: This map 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.

Developing Asia: Asia Pacific regional grouping excluding Australia, Japan, Korea and New Zealand.

Emerging market and developing economies: All other countries not included in the advanced economies regional grouping.

Eurasia: Caspian regional grouping and the Russian Federation (Russia).

Europe: European Union regional grouping and Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Gibraltar, Iceland, Israel⁵, Kosovo, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland, Republic of Moldova, Turkey, Ukraine and United Kingdom.

European Union: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus^{1,2}, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.

IEA (International Energy Agency): OECD regional grouping excluding Chile, Colombia, Iceland, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia.

Latin America: Central and South America regional grouping and Mexico.

Middle East: Bahrain, Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic (Syria), United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

Non-OECD: All other countries not included in the OECD regional grouping.

Non-OPEC: All other countries not included in the OPEC regional grouping.

North Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia.

North America: Canada, Mexico and United States.

OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development): Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

OPEC (Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries): Algeria, Angola, Republic of the Congo (Congo), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, the Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran), Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (Venezuela).

Southeast Asia: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. These countries are all members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Sub-Saharan Africa: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Republic of the Congo (Congo), Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania), Togo, Zambia, Zimbabwe and other African countries and territories.⁶

Country notes

¹ 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 the United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue".

² 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 Individual data are not available and are estimated in aggregate for: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Macau (China), Maldives, New Caledonia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste and Tonga and Vanuatu.

⁴ Individual data are not available and are estimated in aggregate for: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bonaire, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guyana, Martinique, Montserrat, Saba, Saint Eustatius, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Saint Vincent and Grenadines, Saint Maarten, Turks and Caicos Islands.

⁵ The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD and/or the IEA is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

⁶ Individual data are not available and are estimated in aggregate for: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Kingdom of Eswatini, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Réunion, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Uganda.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFOLU	agriculture forestry and other land use
APC	Announced Pledges Case
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BECCS	bioenergy equipped with CCUS
BEV	battery electric vehicles
CCUS	carbon capture, utilisation and storage
CDR	carbon dioxide removal
CFL	compact fluorescent lamp
CH₄	methane
CHP	combined heat and power; the term co-generation is sometimes used
CNG	compressed natural gas
CO	carbon monoxide
CO₂	carbon dioxide
CO₂-eq	carbon-dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of Parties (UNFCCC)
CSP	concentrating solar power
DAC	direct air capture
DACCS	direct air capture with carbon capture and storage
DER	distributed energy resources
DSI	demand-side integration
DSO	distribution system operator
DSR	demand-side response
EAF	electric arc furnaces
EHOB	extra-heavy oil and bitumen
ETP	Energy Technology Perspectives
EU	European Union
EV	electric vehicle
FCEV	fuel cell electric vehicle
GDP	gross domestic product
GHG	greenhouse gases
GTL	gas-to-liquids
HEFA	hydrogenated esters and fatty acids
ICE	internal combustion engine
IEA	International Energy Agency
IIASA	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOC	international oil company
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LCC	Low CCUS Case
LDVs	light-duty vehicles
LCV	light-commercial vehicle
LED	light-emitting diode

LNG	liquefied natural gas
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
MEPS	minimum energy performance standards
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NEA	Nuclear Energy Agency (an agency within the OECD)
NGLs	natural gas liquids
NGV	natural gas vehicle
NOC	national oil company
NO_x	nitrogen oxides
N₂O	nitrous dioxide
NZE	Net-Zero Emissions Scenario
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
PHEV	plug-in hybrid electric vehicles
PLDV	passenger light-duty vehicle
PM	particulate matter
PM_{2.5}	fine particulate matter
PPP	purchasing power parity
PV	photovoltaics
R&D	research and development
RD&D	research, development and demonstration
SAF	sustainable aviation fuel
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations)
SO₂	sulphur dioxide
SR1.5	IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels
STEPS	Stated Policies Scenario
T&D	transmission and distribution
TES	total energy supply
TFC	total final consumption
TFEC	total final energy consumption
TPED	total primary energy demand
UEC	unit energy consumption
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States
VRE	variable renewable energy
WEO	<i>World Energy Outlook</i>
WHO	World Health Organization
ZEV	Zero-emissions vehicle

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