

International Energy

Note 1. World Primary Energy Production. World primary energy production includes production of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas plant liquids, dry natural gas, and coal; and net electricity generation from nuclear electric power, hydroelectric power, wood, waste, geothermal, solar, and wind. Data for the United States also include other renewable energy. Crude oil production is measured at the wellhead and includes lease condensate. Natural gas plant liquids are products obtained from processing natural gas at natural gas processing plants, including natural gas plants, cycling plants, and fractionators. Dry natural gas production is that amount of natural gas produced that is available to be marketed and consumed as a gas. Coal (anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite) production is the sum of sales, mine consumption, issues to miners, and issues to coking, briquetting, and other ancillary plants at mines. Coal production data include quantities extracted from surface and underground mines and normally exclude wastes removed at mines or associated preparation plants. The data on generation of electricity from nuclear electric power, hydroelectric power, wood, waste, geothermal, solar, and wind include data reported on a net basis, thus excluding electricity that is generally used by the electric power plant for its own operating

purposes or electricity losses in the transformers that are considered integral parts of the station.

Note 2. World Carbon Dioxide Emissions. In Table 11.19, data for carbon dioxide emissions include anthropogenic (human-caused) emissions from the consumption of petroleum, natural gas, and coal, and also from natural gas venting and flaring. They do not include carbon dioxide emissions from geothermal power generation, cement production and other industrial processes, and municipal solid waste combustion. Fossil-fuel consumption and natural gas flaring statistics for each country have been reduced to account for the fraction of fuels not combusted and, in the case of petroleum, for the fraction of sequestration of non-fuel uses. Carbon dioxide emissions have been determined by applying carbon emission coefficients to the adjusted consumption and flaring data. Carbon emission coefficients for petroleum and natural gas consumption and natural gas flaring are from Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Documentation for Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States 2003* (May 2005), Table 6.1. Carbon emission coefficients for coal consumption are from EIA, *Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States 1985-1990* (October 1993), Table 11.