

## Background

The code "**All products**" covers all energy products. These consist of hard coal and derivatives, lignite and derivatives, peat and derivatives, crude oil and petroleum products (such as LPG, refinery gas, motor spirit, kerosene, gas/diesel oil, residual fuel oil), natural gas, manufactured gases, derived heat, renewable energies (such as hydro power, wind energy, biomass, wastes, geothermal energy), electrical energy and nuclear energy.

**Gas** covers natural gas and derived gases.

**Greenhouse gases** (GHG) make up less than 0.1 % of the total atmosphere, which consists mostly of nitrogen and oxygen. Carbon dioxide is by far the most common greenhouse gas. The main greenhouse gases include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), as well as ozone depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) - these latter two groups of gases are not covered by the Kyoto Protocol. Greenhousegases are measured in **CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents**.

**Gross Domestic Product** (GDP) measures the total final market value of all goods and services produced within a country during a given period. GDP is the most frequently used indicator of economic activity and is most often measured on an annual or quarterly basis to gauge the growth of a country's economy between one period and another. GDP is also a measure of total consumer, investment and government spending plus the value of exports minus imports.

**Gross inland energy consumption** represents the quantity of energy necessary to satisfy the inland consumption of the geographical entity under consideration, including energy consumed in the form of electricity, heating and transport. ). Because different fuels have different energy contents and are measured in various units, it is necessary to convert all fuels to a single meaningful unit (e.g. **oil equivalents**).

**Nuclear energy** is recorded as the heat generated in nuclear power plants as a result of fission of the nuclear fuel inside of the reactor.

**Real expenditures:** National expenditures that have been converted to a common currency and valued at a uniform price level with PPPs (Purchasing power parities).

**Renewable** energies cover hydro power, wind energy, solar energy, biomass and wastes and geothermal energy.

**Solid fuels** cover solid fossil fuels such as hard coal, coal patent fuels, coke, lignite, brown-coal briquettes, peat, peat briquettes, tar and benzol.

All **petroleum products** cover LPG, refinery gas, motor spirit, kerosenes, gasoline type jet fuels, kerosene type jet fuels, naphtha, gas/diesel oil, residual fuel oil, white spirit, lubricants, bitumen, petroleum coke and other petroleum products.

**Purchasing Power Parity** (PPP) is a currency conversion rate that converts economic indicators expressed in a national currency to an artificial common currency that equalises the purchasing power of different national currencies. In other words, PPP is both a price deflator and a currency converter; it eliminates the differences in price levels between countries in the process of conversion to an artificial common currency, called **Purchasing Power Standard** (PPS).