

Monthly Electricity Statistics Questionnaire

Explanatory notes

Instructions:

1. Sheet setup

- a) Select country first, then the year.
- b) There is an event macro to safeguard against the deletion of any data when you change the year. If you choose to save your data under a different filename and restart the questionnaire on your own, you can use the "Clear Questionnaire" button.
- c) Please change the attribute "Updated?" to "Y" for the months for which you enter or revise data (reference months, previous months). The cell names for the updated months become "green highlighted".
- d) Reporting countries can edit cells highlighted in yellow, other cells are locked.
- e) Some cells have conditional formatting and turn red if basic relationships are not respected. Please try to correct those before data transmission to Eurostat and the IEA.
- f) All values shall be entered on sheet "VAL_MONTHLY_ELECTRICITY". Please do not modify other sheets.

2. Numerical data entry

- a) Enter values up to three decimal places in the column "GWh" for tables 1 and 2.
- b) The fields for "Total Net Production" and "Total consumption (calculated)" contain formulas that can't be directly edited.
- c) There is not an automatic formula for totals of "Conventional thermal", "Hydro", "Wind", or "Solar" so please enter all of the sub-categories available as well as the totals for these categories.

NOTE: The sum of the sub-categories must be less than or equal to the totals. When this condition is not met, the totals will turn red. Do not submit the questionnaire with red values. In many cases, the totals will be equal to the sum of the sub-categories. When sub-category data is not available on a monthly basis (for confidentiality or other reasons), please select the appropriate flags and leave the unavailable categories blank. Often the total will be known when the breakdown is unavailable, and this is why we allow the value for the total to be larger than the sum of the sub-categories.

- d) In Table 2, note that reporting rows 2.C and 2.E is mandatory for countries reporting to Eurostat.
- e) In Table 2, note that reporting row 2.G is mandatory for countries reporting to the IEA.

3. Observation status (Flag) and confidentiality status (Conf)

- a) Data observation status ("Flag" column in questionnaire) and data confidentiality status ("Conf" column in questionnaire) could be assigned to reported values.
- b) The default settings are null (empty) which mean "normal value" and "not confidential".
- c) If there is a form of electricity generation that does not exist in your country, the default entries (0 GWh, "normal value" and "not confidential") are appropriate.
This means value 0 shall be entered and no selection shall be made for observation status and confidentiality status.
- d) If some data are not available on a monthly basis, please select "O" for "missing value".
- e) For very small values that are not known but are actually known to exist, report value zero and select "N" for "not significant".
- f) If a value is not filled in because of confidentiality please enter the confidentiality status "C".
- g) For estimated values, please select "E" for "estimated". You can use this flag also for provisional data.
- h) For estimated values where a solid reporting methodology is not yet implemented, please select "U" indicating "low reliability of reported values".
- i) If the collected don't comply with the definitions (difference in definition for a category or a difference in groupings of categories), please select "D" for "definition differs" and please inform Eurostat and the IEA.
- j) All empty cells are interpreted by Eurostat and the IEA as non-confidential value zero with observation status normal value.

4. Submittal

- a) Countries reporting to Eurostat please transmit as dataset ENERGY_ELEC3_M via EDAMIS within 3 months after the end of the reference month.
Countries reporting to Eurostat are reminded about the agreement on data revision policy and the need to send revision announcement form if appropriate.
- b) Countries reporting to the IEA please transmit by email to CES@iea.org by _____
- c) The IEA requests the full-year time series, even when there are no revisions.

Definitions:

Table 1: NET ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION

Total Net Production	<p>The gross electricity production less the electrical energy absorbed by the generating auxiliaries and the losses in the main generator transformers.</p> <p>This is calculated as the sum of the electricity production by energy source (Nuclear + Conventional thermal + Hydro + Wind + Solar + Geothermal + Other Renewable Sources + Not Specified).</p>
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Nuclear	Energy released by nuclear fission or nuclear fusion.
Conventional thermal	Electricity production by combusting fuels capable of igniting or burning, i.e. reacting with oxygen to produce a significant rise in temperature.
Coal	Production from primary coal, coal products, peat and peat products, oil shale and oil sands, and manufactured gas (such as coke-oven gas, blast-furnace gas and gas works gas).
Oil	Production from crude oil, natural gas liquids, refinery feedstocks, and petroleum products (such as refinery gases and fuel oil).
Natural Gas	Production from natural gas (including gas distributed via the grid that may contain very little amounts of blended other gases).
Combustible Renewables	Production from combustible renewables (such as solid biofuels, biogases, liquid biofuels, municipal renewable waste).
Other Combustible Fuels (non-renewables)	Production from all other combustible fuels (such as non-renewable industrial and municipal solid waste).
Hydro	Electricity generated from the potential and kinetic energy of water converted into electricity in hydroelectric plants. Pumped storage should be included.
Pure Hydro Plants	Production of pure hydro plants (hydro plants that only use direct natural water inflow and have no capacity for hydro pump storage).
Mixed Hydro Plants	Production of mixed hydro plants (hydro plants with natural water inflow into an upper reservoir where part or all equipment can be used for pumping water uphill; the electricity generated is a consequence of both natural water inflow and water previously pumped into the upper reservoir).
Pure Pumped Storage Hydro Plants	Production of pure pumped storage hydro plants (hydro plants with no natural water inflow into the upper reservoir; the vast majority of water that generates electricity was previously pumped uphill; abstracting from the rainfall and snowfall).
Wind	Electricity generated in wind turbines using kinetic energy of wind.
Onshore	Production of electricity by wind in locations onshore (inland, including lakes and other bodies of water located inland).
Offshore	Production of electricity by wind in locations offshore (e.g. sea, ocean and artificial islands). In relation to offshore wind production outside of the territorial waters of the concerned territory, all installations located in the exclusive economic zone of a country shall be taken into account.
Solar	Electricity generated using solar radiation.
Solar Photovoltaic	Production from sunlight using solar cells - usually made of semi-conducting material - which exposed to light, will generate electricity.
Solar Thermal	Production of solar thermal-electric plants.
Geothermal	Electricity generated using heat emitted from within the earth's

	crust, usually in the form of hot water or steam.
Other Renewable Sources	Electricity generated from tide, wave, ocean and other non-combustible sources.
Not Specified	Not elsewhere reported electricity generation.

Table 2: SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY/CONSUMPTION (CALCULATED)

Electricity Imports / Exports	Amounts of electricity that have crossed political boundaries of the country, whether customs clearance has taken place or not. If electricity is transited through a country, the amount should be reported as both an import and an export.
out of which from EU	Electricity imported from countries of the EU (only required by Eurostat).
out of which to EU	Electricity exported to countries in the EU (only required by Eurostat).
Used for pumped storage	Electricity consumed by pumping water into a reservoir in mixed and pure pumped storage hydro plants.
Transmission and distribution losses	All losses due to transport and distribution of electrical energy. Losses in transformers which are not considered as integral parts of the power plants are also included (only required by the IEA).
Total consumption (calculated)	Electricity available (calculated as: Indigenous production + Imports - Exports - used for pumped storage - Transmission and distribution losses)