

Monthly Electricity Statistics Questionnaire

Reporting instructions and Explanatory notes

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1. Introduction

The monthly electricity questionnaire is a joint data collection instrument with Eurostat. The new format of the questionnaire will be introduced as of reference month April 2023; the IEA strongly recommends using this new format from that month on. The questionnaire should be sent to the IEA within 2 months after the reference month.

2. Sending

Once the data has been prepared, the user can export it for submission to either IEA or Eurostat's data platform. To do so, the user should first select the format of the file to be imported and tick either 'CSV (E-VO)' or 'SDMX (CSV)', and then click on 'export data file'. This will export the working data (including all changes made) to a csv file, using either the IEA codes or the SDMX codes (a mapping table is included in the file).

Data should be submitted to the IEA via the Energy Validation Outlet (E-VO) platform. Instructions on how to use E-VO can be found in the video tutorial at this [link](#). For any clarification you can contact the IEA at CES@iea.org.

For countries reporting also to Eurostat, the completed questionnaire should be transmitted via the Single Entry Point (SEP) following the implementing procedures of eDAMIS1 (dataset ENERGY_ELEC3_M): <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/edamis>.

3. Structure of the Excel questionnaire

The questionnaire uses a new template introduced in 2023. When opening this questionnaire, a Cover page (Menu) and an Instructions page are visible. **Technical instructions on how to use the new questionnaire are included in the Instructions sheet of the questionnaire.**

The tables specific to the Monthly electricity questionnaire are the following:

- **TS1&2:** this table shows the time series sheet of the chosen year with all products and all flows.

You can enter the amounts (expressed in GWh) with 3 decimals (if needed). The following built-in calculations are included in Table 1 (cells with grey background):

- Total net production:
= Nuclear + Conventional thermal + Hydro + Wind + Solar + Geothermal + Other renewable sources + Not specified
- Conventional thermal:
= Coal + Oil + Natural gas + Combustible renewables + Other combustible fuels (non-renewable)
- Hydro:
= Pure hydro + Mixed hydro + Pure pumped storage
- Wind:
= Onshore + Offshore
- Solar:
= Solar photovoltaic + Solar thermal

The following built-in calculations are included in Table 2 (cells with grey background):

- Total net production:
= Nuclear + Conventional thermal + Hydro + Wind + Solar + Geothermal + Other renewable sources + Not specified
- Total consumption (calculated):
= Total net production + Imports – Exports – Used for pumped storage – Transmission and distribution losses

All empty cells are interpreted as non-confidential value zero with observation status normal value.

4. 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>
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)

5. Related procedures

Confidentiality:

Confidential data should remain very exceptional and are ruled by a severe legislation on applicable cases and associated disclosure control. Any declaration of confidential data should have been preceded

by an information exchange with the IEA/Eurostat and a subsequent agreement explaining the reasons for confidentiality and the way how to avoid disclosure. The national authority declaring confidential data should send in a second encrypted file the "original" data values meaning the confidential data and the data as they were before disclosure measures were applied.

