



HOW-TO GUIDE

Statistical Review of World Energy

A practical users' guide

- Introduction to the global energy system
- How to read the *Statistical Review's* tables and charts
- Sample analysis problems and answers
- Frequently asked questions

1. How the energy system works

Every year, the *Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy* aims to quantify the ebbs and flows of energy around the globe. Today's energy system is complex and interdependent.

Energy is the ability to do work or provide useful services. Every day we rely on energy to heat our homes, power our devices, move people and goods, and manufacture products.

The energy system begins with primary energy – energy that exists in nature before it has been converted into another form. Examples include crude oil, natural gas, coal, uranium, sunlight, wind, flowing water and biomass. These resources are extracted or captured and then converted into forms that are easier for people and businesses to use.

Many of these resources are transformed into secondary energy or energy carriers. These are forms of energy that have been processed for practical use. For example, crude oil is refined into petrol, diesel or jet fuel; coal and natural gas can be used to generate electricity; and renewable energy sources such as wind, solar and hydropower are converted directly into electricity. Electricity itself is an energy carrier because it delivers energy to homes, businesses and industry rather than existing naturally in the environment.

The final purpose of the energy system is to provide energy services – the things people actually want. We use electricity to light buildings, run computers and power machinery, petrol for transport, and natural gas for heating. In other words, primary energy is converted into useful forms of energy that ultimately provide the services people and economies need.

Converting energy into useful forms

Oil refining is one example of this conversion process. Refineries process crude oil by heating and separating it into different groups of products. These include lighter products such as liquid petroleum gas (LPG) and petrol (gasoline); middle distillates, such as jet fuel, kerosene and diesel; and heavier products, including fuel oil, lubricants and bitumen. The mix produced depends on the type of crude oil and the refinery. Refineries can also process condensate, a light hydrocarbon liquid produced alongside natural gas. Because it has similar properties to very light crude oil, condensate can be processed alongside crude oil or separately in a condensate splitter to produce a range of petroleum products.

Electricity: from capacity to output

Electricity is unique among energy commodities because, unlike oil or coal, it cannot easily be stored at large scale. Supply and demand must therefore be balanced continuously. Every second, electricity system operators adjust power generation to match demand so that the grid remains stable. If demand suddenly increases, additional generation must come online almost immediately. If generation exceeds demand, output must be reduced or excess electricity stored where possible. Maintaining this balance is one of the most important tasks of modern electricity systems.

When comparing different electricity technologies, it is important to distinguish between capacity and output. Capacity is the maximum amount of electricity a power station or wind farm can produce under ideal conditions, usually measured in megawatts (MW) or gigawatts (GW). Output is the amount of electricity actually generated over a period of time, typically measured in terawatt-hours (TWh). A wind farm may have a capacity of 1GW, but because the wind does not blow constantly it will produce less electricity than if it operated at full power every hour of the year.

This relationship is known as the 'load factor' (or 'capacity factor'). Gas-fired power stations, which can operate whenever fuel is available, generally achieve much higher load factors than wind or solar farms, whose output depends on weather conditions. Even so-called 'baseload' sources of electricity such as nuclear power will not achieve 100% load factors because of the need to stop the plant periodically, to refuel and perform maintenance, or in case of unexpected circumstances.

Energy trade and energy security

Very few countries can produce all the energy they need. A very few countries have access to energy reserves far greater than their domestic requirements. As a result, energy is traded extensively around the world. Oil is transported by tanker, pipelines or rail; natural gas moves through pipelines or is shipped as liquefied natural gas (LNG) by being cooled to around -162°C; coal is transported mainly by bulk carrier ships and rail. Electricity can

also be traded between neighbouring countries through interconnectors – high-voltage transmission cables that allow electricity to flow across borders. International trade helps improve energy security, balances regional shortages and allows countries to make use of their most abundant resources. However, it also creates challenges. Countries that rely heavily on imported energy can become exposed to supply disruptions, geopolitical tensions and price volatility. Events such as wars, natural disasters or disruptions to shipping routes and pipelines can quickly affect energy availability and prices around the world. Understanding where energy is produced, traded and consumed is therefore essential for interpreting global energy trends and assessing energy security.

Energy and greenhouse gas emissions

The production and use of energy are closely linked to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate change. Burning fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas releases carbon dioxide (CO₂), while energy production and supply can also result in emissions of methane and other greenhouse gases.

Understanding these emissions alongside energy production and consumption helps show how changes in the global energy system affect its environmental impact. The *Statistical Review of World Energy* provides data on carbon emissions from energy use, alongside the data needed to examine how emissions vary between countries, fuels and over time.



Energy powers life, whether in urban environments such as London or elsewhere.

Credit: Stock.adobe.com/Stewart Marsden

2. How the *Statistical Review* measures the energy system

At first glance, data covering every major fuel, region and country can seem overwhelming. Fortunately, readers do not need to learn a different format for every table. Almost all tables in the *Statistical Review* follow the same layout, meaning that once one table is understood, most of the publication can be navigated confidently.

Nations are distinct entities in a political and economic sense, so they are the fundamental reporting unit of energy measurements in the *Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy*. Most countries manage their own energy system in their own way. In addition, many oil producing countries have national oil companies (NOCs). However, many energy producers and developers are international, including international oil companies such as BP, Shell, TotalEnergies, and renewables developers such as Ørsted and Masdar, as well as exploration and mining companies such as Anglo American or Rio Tinto.

Just because a commodity is produced in a certain country does not mean the country owns or controls that supply chain. Note also that some nations' production may be affected by other international factors, such as production agreements between members of the international trading bloc the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The *Statistical Review of World Energy* follows energy through each stage of the energy system. It records the production of primary energy, secondary and final energy, international trade, electricity generation, energy supply and consumption, and the emissions associated with energy use. Looking at these stages together helps explain how energy moves from natural resources to the services we rely on every day. It also allows users to compare countries, technologies and long-term trends using worldwide data that is compiled using expert analysis and tried and trusted techniques by an unbiased, not-for-profit organisation.

How the *Statistical Review* is organised

Let's look at the 2026 oil production table as an example (pictured, p5). This table contains several pieces of information that appear throughout the *Statistical Review*.

1 – Title tells you exactly what is being measured (for example, oil production).

2 – Units shown in the table indicate how the data are measured (for example barrels/day (b/d), exajoules (EJ), million tonnes (mt), or terawatt-hours (TWh)). Understanding the units is essential to be able to compare values or make calculations.

3 – Countries and regions listed down the left-hand side allow readers to compare national performance and regional totals. Countries are combined into regional subtotals. Note: not every country in the world appears in the tables. However, some countries' data are summarised in the 'other' category at the end of the regional section.

4 – Years, of which each edition of the *Statistical Review* covers 10. The main data columns show annual values, making it easy to track changes over time.

5 – Annual growth summarises how much production changed compared with the previous year, helping the reader identify recent increases or declines. Note: Annual production values (for example in EJ) are adjusted to remove the effect caused by an extra day in leap years (2016, 2020, 2024) before calculating year-over-year growth, ensuring changes reflect underlying production rather than the additional day in leap years.

6 – Ten-year growth, indicated by the years compared, such as '2015–25', provides a longer-term perspective over the entire range shown in the report, showing in this case whether a country's production has expanded or contracted over the past decade.

7 – Share of global total indicates the proportion of the row (whether country or region) relative to the world as a whole, which helps make it easy to identify the largest producers or consumers. Most of the tables in the *Statistical Review* follow this

1



Oil Production in thousands of barrels per day*

6

7

2

4

3

Growth rate per annum

Share

Thousand barrels daily	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2015–25	2025
Canada	4388	4464	4813	5244	5371	5128	5414	5575	5648	5895	6106	4.6%	3.5%
Mexico	2587	2456	2224	2068	1918	1910	1926	1943	2040	1911	1911	-6.9%	-3.7%
US	12776	12362	13144	15322	17139	16511	16736	17937	19442	20276	21060	3.9%	5.1%
Total North America	19750	19281	20181	22635	24428	23549	24076	25455	27130	28082	29009	3.3%	3.9%
Argentina	646	610	590	592	720	721	797	955	1072	1217	1427	17.2%	8.2%
Brazil	2525	2607	2731	2691	2890	3030	2991	3112	3499	3453	3881	12.4%	4.4%
Colombia	1006	886	854	865	886	781	736	754	779	773	749	-3.1%	-2.9%
Ecuador	543	548	531	517	531	479	473	481	475	475	441	-7.3%	-2.1%
Guyana	—	—	—	—	1	74	117	278	391	616	716	16.2%	—
Peru	153	141	136	139	144	125	124	122	117	117	118	0.9%	-2.6%
Trinidad & Tobago	109	97	99	87	82	76	77	74	74	67	71	6.7%	-4.1%
Venezuela	2864	2566	2209	1635	1015	650	643	778	865	975	1104	13.2%	-9.1%
Other S. & Cent. America	146	135	133	128	121	112	114	109	102	96	86	-9.9%	-5.1%
Total S. & Cent. America	7991	7590	7285	6654	6390	6050	6071	6663	7374	7789	8593	10.3%	0.7%
Denmark	158	142	138	116	103	72	66	65	60	60	72	19.8%	-7.5%
Italy	113	78	86	97	89	113	103	94	90	93	80	-13.5%	-3.4%
Norway	1946	1997	1972	1851	1739	2004	2029	1903	2020	2000	2045	2.2%	0.5%
Romania	83	79	76	75	75	72	70	66	63	60	56	-6.7%	-3.9%
United Kingdom	964	1015	1005	1092	1118	1049	874	809	715	653	669	2.5%	-3.6%
Other Europe	329	312	302	307	302	289	290	262	271	295	316	7.2%	-0.4%
Total Europe	3594	3622	3580	3538	3426	3599	3431	3199	3219	3162	3240	2.5%	-1.0%
Azerbaijan	841	828	782	784	763	703	708	669	621	598	572	-4.3%	-3.8%
Kazakhstan	1672	1637	1813	1900	1903	1796	1805	1771	1891	1840	2088	13.5%	2.2%
Russian Federation	11087	11342	11374	11562	11679	10666	11000	11202	11073	10758	10737	-0.2%	-0.3%
Turkmenistan	271	270	269	259	254	219	206	203	191	188	191	1.3%	-3.4%
Uzbekistan	60	57	61	64	62	44	46	45	43	41	39	-6.8%	-4.3%
Other CIS	36	36	37	38	39	39	41	43	44	45	46	1.4%	2.5%
Total CIS	13966	14171	14336	14607	14701	13468	13806	13933	13864	13471	13672	1.5%	-0.2%
Iran	3853	4578	4939	4747	3551	3250	3766	3974	4653	5063	5184	2.4%	3.0%
Iraq	3986	4423	4538	4632	4779	4114	4102	4520	4355	4298	4396	2.3%	1.0%
Kuwait	3069	3150	3009	3050	2976	2721	2707	3023	2902	2757	2820	2.3%	-0.8%
Oman	981	1004	971	978	971	951	971	1064	1049	993	1002	1.0%	0.2%
Qatar	1844	1846	1783	1798	1737	1703	1689	1729	1783	1805	1838	1.8%	†
Saudi Arabia	11998	12406	11892	12261	11832	11039	10954	12140	11261	10856	11408	5.1%	-0.5%
Syria	27	25	25	24	34	43	43	43	40	35	34	-2.1%	2.4%
United Arab Emirates	3876	4020	3880	3894	3984	3702	3699	4120	4017	4006	4207	5.0%	0.8%
Yemen	54	43	71	94	95	88	83	74	59	51	22	-56.8%	-8.5%
Other Middle East	213	214	208	207	214	202	208	209	208	204	205	0.8%	-0.4%
Total Middle East	29901	31709	31316	31685	30173	27812	28223	30896	30328	30067	31116	3.5%	0.4%
Algeria	1558	1577	1540	1511	1487	1332	1353	1443	1466	1472	1517	3.0%	-0.3%
Angola	1796	1745	1671	1519	1416	1319	1182	1189	1159	1187	1098	-7.5%	-4.8%
Chad	111	117	98	116	127	126	116	124	134	128	111	-13.3%	†
Republic of Congo	234	232	270	330	336	307	274	269	278	267	278	4.0%	1.7%
Egypt	726	691	660	674	653	632	608	611	608	581	544	-6.3%	-2.8%
Equatorial Guinea	260	223	195	176	160	158	131	121	88	97	79	-18.9%	-11.3%
Gabon	214	221	210	193	218	207	181	191	223	224	227	1.5%	0.6%
Libya	412	388	892	1135	1196	423	1253	1109	1237	1188	1400	17.8%	13.0%
Nigeria	2199	1898	1966	2000	2093	1894	1678	1445	1540	1641	1760	7.2%	-2.2%
South Sudan	148	137	147	144	172	165	153	141	148	86	133	53.3%	-1.1%
Sudan	109	84	70	74	72	63	64	62	57	38	26	-30.9%	-13.4%
Tunisia	57	54	45	44	40	37	45	38	37	32	29	-10.3%	-6.5%
Other Africa	277	271	319	319	354	338	301	291	292	357	400	12.3%	3.8%
Total Africa	8099	7636	8086	8236	8324	7002	7339	7033	7268	7298	7601	4.2%	-0.6%
Australia	378	353	322	342	458	454	444	412	381	370	340	-8.0%	-1.1%
Brunei	127	121	113	112	121	110	107	92	89	99	107	8.2%	-1.7%
China	4309	3999	3846	3802	3848	3901	3994	4111	4198	4264	4340	1.8%	0.1%
India	904	896	897	892	851	795	770	739	730	728	719	-1.2%	-2.3%
Indonesia	838	873	837	808	781	742	692	647	638	612	614	0.3%	-3.1%
Malaysia	712	743	732	728	688	629	574	566	549	540	540	-0.1%	-2.7%
Thailand	481	489	486	475	475	421	398	328	324	353	384	9.0%	-2.2%
Vietnam	352	317	284	257	236	207	196	194	188	177	178	0.6%	-6.6%
Other Asia Pacific	293	277	269	230	227	204	195	167	158	146	137	-6.2%	-7.4%
Total Asia Pacific	8393	8068	7787	7646	7685	7463	7369	7256	7254	7288	7359	1.0%	-1.3%
Total World	91695	92076	92570	95001	95127	88943	90315	94434	96438	97156	100590	3.5%	0.9%
of which: OECD	24592	24009	24808	27242	29056	28247	28553	29704	31401	32282	33237	3.0%	3.1%
Non-OECD	67103	68068	67762	67760	66071	60696	61762	64731	65037	64873	67352	3.8%	†
OPEC	34522	35680	35541	35564	33628	29798	30741	33132	32886	32844	34379	4.7%	†
Non-OPEC	57173	56396	57029	59437	61499	59145	59575	61303	63552	64312	66210	3.0%	1.5%
European Union	534	468	463	448	414	392	372	344	328	329	324	-1.5%	-4.9%

Source: Includes data from FGE NexantECA.

* Includes crude oil, shale oil, oil sands, condensates (lease condensate or gas condensates that require further refining) and NGLs (natural gas liquids – ethane, LPG and naphtha separated from the production of natural gas).

† Less than 0.05%.

Excludes liquid fuels from other sources such as biofuels and synthetic derivatives of coal and natural gas. This also excludes liquid fuel adjustment factors such as refinery processing gain.

Excludes oil shales/kerogen extracted in solid form.

Note: Annual changes and shares of total are calculated using thousand barrels daily figures.

same structure. Although the subject changes – from supply and demand to carbon emissions and gas to electricity, renewables or emissions – the way the information is presented remains consistent.

The report, which is published as a PDF, is ideal for reading and understanding the published results in any given year. But it is not the only way to access the data. Via the website

<https://www.energyinst.org/statistical-review> users can also download the data in several spreadsheet

formats. That enables the sorting, filtering and analysis of the data. The 'Narrow File' provides a machine-readable dataset suitable for advanced analysis; and the Charting Tool aids users to quickly create visualisations without needing specialist software. In many cases, the spreadsheet workbooks also include historical data extending back to 1965, providing a much longer time series than is shown in the tables published in the PDF report.

Understanding energy units

The *Statistical Review* measures different fuels in different units. This reflects the physical properties of the fuels themselves and how they are produced, transported and traded.

For example, oil is a liquid, so it is usually measured by volume. Natural gas is a gas, so it is also measured by volume. Coal is a solid, making it more practical to measure by weight. Electricity is different again; it is generally not stored in large quantities but generated and consumed continuously, so it is measured by the amount of electricity produced or used over a period of time.

Some of the most common units are defined here:

bcm (billion cubic metres) – measures the volume of natural gas produced, traded or consumed.

kb/d (thousand barrels per day) – measures the daily flow of oil, so is commonly used for oil production, consumption and refining.

mt (million tonnes) – measures the weight of solid

fuels, such as coal, and is also commonly used for commodities such as LNG or petroleum products.

TWh (terawatt-hours) – measures the amount of electricity generated or consumed over time. One terawatt-hour is one billion kilowatt-hours.

EJ (exajoules) – measures the energy contained in any fuel, regardless of whether it is a liquid, gas, solid or electricity. Because every fuel has different physical properties, comparing them directly can be difficult. The *Statistical Review* therefore converts many datasets into exajoules (EJ), a common unit of energy. This allows users to compare how much energy comes from oil, natural gas, coal, nuclear power and renewables using the same scale, making it much easier to understand the overall energy system.

To convert between these and different units, readers are invited to consult the *Statistical Review's* official conversion table at the back of the report (pictured below), which provides the factors needed to convert between commonly used units such as barrels, tonnes, cubic metres and energy units.

Crude oil*		To convert				
From		tonnes (metric)	kilolitres	barrels	US gallons	tonnes per year
		Multiply by				
Tonnes (metric)		1	1.165	7.33	307.86	–
Kilolitres		0.8581	1	6.2898	264.17	–
Barrels		0.1364	0.159	1	42	–
US gallons		0.00325	0.0038	0.0238	1	–
Barrels/day		–	–	–	–	49.8

*Based on worldwide average gravity.

Oil products		To convert					
From		barrels to tonnes	tonnes to barrels	kilolitres to tonnes	tonnes to kilolitres	tonnes to gigajoules	tonnes to barrels oil equivalent
		Multiply by					
Ethane		0.059	16.850	0.373	2.679	49.400	8.073
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)		0.086	11.600	0.541	1.849	46.150	7.542
Gasoline		0.120	8.350	0.753	1.328	44.750	7.313
Kerosene		0.127	7.880	0.798	1.253	43.920	7.177
Gas oil/diesel		0.134	7.460	0.843	1.186	43.380	7.089
Residual fuel oil		0.157	6.350	0.991	1.010	41.570	6.793
Product basket		0.124	8.058	0.781	1.281	43.076	7.039

*Based on worldwide average gravity.

Natural gas (NG) and liquefied natural gas (LNG)

From		To convert						
		billion cubic metres NG	billion cubic feet NG	petajoules NG	million toe	million tonnes LNG	tonnes to gigajoules	tonnes to barrels oil equivalent
		Multiply by						
1 billion m³ NG		1.000	35.315	36.000	0.860	0.735	34.121	5.883
1 billion ft³ NG		0.028	1.000	1.019	0.024	0.021	0.966	0.167
1 petajoule NG		0.028	0.981	1.000	0.024	0.021	0.952	0.164
1 million toe		1.163	41.071	41.868	1.000	0.855	39.683	6.842
1 million tonnes LNG		1.360	48.028	48.747	1.169	1.000	46.405	8.001
1 trillion Btu		0.029	1.035	1.050	0.025	0.022	1.000	0.172
1 million boe		0.170	6.003	6.093	0.146	0.125	5.800	1.000

Units	
1 metric tonne	= 2204.62 lb
	= 1.1023 short tons
1 kilolitre	= 6.2898 barrels
1 kilolitre	= 1 cubic metre
1 kilocalorie (kcal)	= 4.1868 kJ
	= 3.968 Btu
1 kilojoule (kJ)	= 1,000 joules
	= 0.239 kcal
	= 0.948 Btu
1 petajoule (PJ)	= 1 quadrillion joules (1 x 10 ¹⁵)
1 exajoule (EJ)	= 1 quintillion joules (1 x 10 ¹⁸)
1 British thermal unit (Btu)	= 0.252 kcal
	= 1.055 kJ
1 barrel of oil equivalent (boe)	= 5.8 million Btu
	= 6.119 million kJ
1 kilowatt-hour (kWh)	= 860 kcal
	= 3600 kJ
	= 3412 Btu

Calorific equivalents

One exajoule equals approximately:

Heat units	239 trillion kilocalories
	948 trillion Btu
Solid fuels	40 million tonnes of hard coal
	95 million tonnes of lignite and sub-bituminous coal
Gaseous fuels	See Natural gas and LNG table
Electricity	278 terawatt-hours

All fuel energy content is net or lower heating value (i.e., net of heat of vaporisation of water generated from combustion).

1 barrel of ethanol = 0.58 barrels of oil equivalent
 1 barrel of biodiesel = 0.86 barrels of oil equivalent
 1 tonne of ethanol = 0.68 tonne of oil equivalent
 1 tonne of biodiesel = 0.88 tonne of oil equivalent

Other terms

Tonnes: Metric equivalent of tons.

Percentages

Calculated before rounding of actuals.

Rounding differences

Because of rounding, some totals may not agree exactly with the sum of their component parts.

SAVE THE DATE



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23–25 March 2027
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3. Working with the *Statistical Review* data

Once familiar with the layout of the report, readers can begin answering their questions using the tables. Examples below show how to find tabular information and perform some simple analysis. Each example builds on the previous one, introducing a new skill.



Oil Consumption in thousands of barrels per day*

Thousand barrels daily												Growth rate per annum		Share
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025	2015-25	2025
Canada	2434	2426	2388	2454	2462	2156	2202	2288	2316	2358	2393	1.5%	-0.2%	2.3%
Mexico	2022	2032	1979	1904	1746	1561	1693	1835	1804	1797	1789	-0.5%	-1.2%	1.7%
US	18499	18593	18845	19417	19424	17183	18785	18862	19014	19150	19404	1.3%	0.5%	18.8%
Total North America	22955	23050	23212	23774	23631	20900	22680	22984	23135	23305	23586	1.2%	0.3%	22.9%
Argentina	657	655	633	611	569	514	608	674	652	597	596	-0.2%	-1.0%	0.6%
Brazil	2622	2489	2516	2389	2417	2251	2413	2513	2578	2573	2610	1.4%	†	2.5%
Chile	340	359	366	379	378	346	380	411	406	402	400	-0.7%	1.6%	0.4%
Colombia	358	400	390	402	410	347	409	462	451	443	441	-0.7%	2.1%	0.4%
Ecuador	254	240	237	255	249	203	249	271	285	291	290	-0.2%	1.3%	0.3%
Peru	226	241	247	254	262	201	248	258	267	276	297	7.6%	2.7%	0.3%
Trinidad & Tobago	44	45	40	34	35	30	30	32	33	33	34	1.4%	-2.6%	†
Venezuela	711	622	543	435	413	226	248	293	350	311	314	0.8%	-7.9%	0.3%
Central America	424	441	453	449	489	384	442	468	497	522	536	2.7%	2.4%	0.5%
Other Caribbean	643	660	655	664	614	531	538	543	533	539	560	3.8%	-1.4%	0.5%
Other South America	203	213	217	226	231	209	241	245	251	260	260	0.1%	2.5%	0.3%
Total S. & Cent. America	6483	6365	6297	6097	6068	5243	5805	6170	6301	6248	6337	1.4%	-0.2%	6.1%
Austria	247	253	254	259	265	228	244	234	233	229	224	-2.0%	-1.0%	0.2%
Belgium	613	616	622	669	627	541	600	583	568	578	580	0.3%	-0.6%	0.6%
Bulgaria	95	97	102	101	105	95	100	107	106	110	111	0.7%	1.6%	0.1%
Croatia	68	68	73	71	69	59	63	68	76	81	84	4.2%	2.2%	0.1%
Cyprus	46	50	52	51	52	44	45	48	48	49	51	3.5%	0.9%	†
Czech Republic	186	172	205	207	209	181	201	205	203	210	208	-0.8%	1.1%	0.2%
Denmark	155	153	153	155	155	129	133	143	140	142	132	-7.1%	-1.6%	0.1%
Estonia	29	29	30	30	27	27	27	28	27	27	26	-6.1%	-1.2%	†
Finland	200	210	202	201	203	181	175	182	161	167	168	0.7%	-1.8%	0.2%
France	1578	1548	1578	1538	1528	1288	1388	1381	1366	1362	1352	-0.7%	-1.5%	1.3%
Germany	2269	2310	2468	2337	2362	2132	2122	2169	2034	2051	2039	-0.6%	-1.1%	2.0%
Greece	294	293	298	294	304	246	261	297	295	301	305	1.1%	0.4%	0.3%
Hungary	153	150	164	175	176	161	175	172	168	167	165	-1.0%	0.8%	0.2%
Iceland	17	19	21	23	19	13	15	19	20	20	20	1.1%	1.9%	†
Ireland	143	150	149	155	154	130	141	149	147	148	147	-0.8%	0.3%	0.1%
Italy	1264	1231	1238	1261	1243	1018	1138	1242	1220	1244	1197	-3.8%	-0.5%	1.2%
Latvia	36	37	38	34	39	34	36	34	34	32	31	-0.3%	-1.3%	†
Lithuania	56	61	63	67	67	62	63	64	66	65	59	-9.0%	0.5%	0.1%
Luxembourg	54	54	57	60	61	49	53	48	47	45	43	-5.4%	-2.3%	†
Netherlands	915	932	939	917	887	845	846	825	831	842	838	-0.5%	-0.9%	0.8%
North Macedonia	20	23	22	23	23	21	22	24	24	23	25	7.2%	2.2%	†
Norway	216	215	228	227	222	204	208	211	218	203	206	1.0%	-0.5%	0.2%
Poland	528	576	650	667	683	644	674	701	695	702	725	3.3%	3.2%	0.7%
Portugal	236	239	240	231	247	203	209	227	220	214	215	0.5%	-0.9%	0.2%
Romania	184	193	204	205	216	206	222	225	232	243	237	-2.3%	2.5%	0.2%
Slovakia	74	78	86	87	83	83	87	88	86	78	82	5.9%	1.1%	0.1%
Slovenia	49	52	53	55	53	44	47	49	46	48	50	5.6%	0.4%	†
Spain	1202	1233	1243	1262	1265	1016	1123	1247	1197	1261	1268	0.6%	0.5%	1.2%
Sweden	274	286	287	267	281	241	269	244	244	262	265	0.9%	-0.3%	0.3%
Switzerland	227	214	220	211	216	179	180	185	188	187	188	0.1%	-1.9%	0.2%
Türkiye	884	940	1014	1018	1025	970	1033	1072	1143	1170	1216	3.9%	3.2%	1.2%
Ukraine	215	225	225	229	237	255	279	260	281	286	285	-0.6%	2.9%	0.3%
United Kingdom	1533	1568	1590	1564	1514	1200	1215	1291	1312	1338	1340	0.1%	-1.3%	1.3%
Other Europe	303	323	340	337	349	324	340	362	362	372	378	1.5%	2.2%	0.4%
Total Europe	14361	14600	15106	14987	14965	13053	13733	14183	14037	14260	14259	†	-0.1%	13.8%
Azerbaijan	100	99	100	114	115	105	120	126	131	128	129	0.5%	2.5%	0.1%
Belarus	137	147	147	171	174	166	170	163	162	158	158	0.3%	1.4%	0.2%
Kazakhstan	274	279	283	304	307	264	327	323	333	354	390	10.1%	3.6%	0.4%
Russian Federation	3277	3328	3334	3360	3425	3304	3523	3614	3652	3631	3640	0.2%	1.1%	3.5%
Turkmenistan	144	134	141	136	142	135	135	139	141	145	151	4.6%	0.5%	0.1%
Uzbekistan	99	110	111	115	120	123	121	137	146	147	146	-0.4%	3.9%	0.1%
Other CIS	80	88	84	96	89	87	96	101	104	118	125	6.2%	4.5%	0.1%

Example 1: World oil demand in 2025

Locate the table for oil consumption and scan down the page to find the row labelled 'World'. Move across to the column for 2025. The value in this cell is the total global oil demand in 2025: 103,039 kb/d.

This is the simplest way to use the *Statistical Review*: identify the correct table, find the country or region of interest, and read the value for the required year.

Example 2: Calculate year-on-year growth

Staying on the same table, supposing you wanted to know how much world oil demand changed between 2024 and 2025, there are two methods. The quickest is to consult the annual growth column provided in the table (second from far right).

An alternative is to calculate it directly using the values for the two years. The formula for calculating relative growth is (2025 value-2024 value)/(2024 value), or (103039-101719)/(103039) = 0.0128, or 1.3%.

Comparing one year with the previous year helps identify short-term changes, such as the impact of economic growth, policy changes or unexpected events.

Don't forget 'de-leaping': if either year being compared is a leap year, first convert its annual value to a 365-day equivalent (by dividing by 365) before calculating year-on-year growth, so the extra day does not distort the comparison.

Example 3: Calculate decadal growth

Finally, to compare the values for 2015 and 2025 to see how global oil demand has changed over the last decade, scan across the table to the 10-year growth column (labelled 2015–25), which is 1.0%. Longer time periods often reveal structural changes in the energy system that are not obvious from year-to-year comparisons.

Example 4: Finding regional shares

Now let's try combining information from different rows. Locate the wind electricity generation table and compare the value for Europe with the World total. The share of global total column provides this percentage directly, showing Europe's contribution to global wind power generation.

This type of comparison is common when analysing the energy system, as it helps to identify the regions/countries that are leading renewable deployment. As the *Statistical Review* starts to become more familiar, it becomes clear that the same approach can be applied to almost every table. Whether researching oil, natural gas, electricity, renewables or carbon emissions, the process is the same: identify the table, locate the relevant country or region, choose the year, and then use the growth and share columns to add context to the numbers.



Renewable energy Wind – Installed wind turbine capacity*

Megawatts												Growth rate per annum		Share
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025	2015–25	2025
Canada	11214	11973	12250	12816	13220	13532	13878	15237	16137	17397	17745	2.0%	4.7%	1.4%
Mexico	3271	4051	4180	4180	6541	6995	7469	7634	7318	7512	7512	+	8.7%	0.6%
US	72573	81286	87598	94517	103670	118478	132852	141501	147520	152653	158826	4.0%	8.1%	12.3%
Total North America	87058	97310	104028	111513	123431	139005	154199	164372	170975	177562	184083	3.7%	7.8%	14.3%
Argentina	188	188	228	751	1609	2624	3292	3310	3706	4320	4497	4.1%	37.3%	0.3%
Brazil	7682	10322	12451	14514	15457	17217	21002	24196	29113	32920	34866	5.9%	16.3%	2.7%
Chile	910	1039	1302	1692	1999	2293	3140	3824	4533	4717	5884	24.7%	20.5%	0.5%
Honduras	156	179	229	229	239	239	239	239	239	239	242	1.3%	4.5%	+
The Dominican Republic	86	135	135	183	370	370	370	417	417	433	482	11.4%	18.9%	+
Other S. & Cent. America	2197	2742	3120	3330	3356	3406	3530	3747	4298	4357	4693	7.7%	7.9%	0.4%
Total S. & Cent. America	11219	14606	17464	20700	23030	26148	31574	35733	42306	46986	50664	7.8%	16.3%	3.9%
Austria	2489	2730	2887	3133	3224	3226	3422	3622	3896	4092	4292	4.9%	5.6%	0.3%
Belgium	2181	2334	2779	3305	3864	4673	4948	5303	5454	5644	5851	3.7%	10.4%	0.5%
Bulgaria	699	699	698	699	703	703	704	704	704	706	706	+	0.1%	0.1%
Czech Republic	281	282	308	316	339	339	339	339	343	363	369	1.6%	2.8%	+
Denmark	5077	5245	5489	6123	6111	6259	7004	7105	7291	7512	7547	0.5%	4.0%	0.6%
France	10298	11567	13499	14900	16444	17455	18442	20915	23096	24241	25655	5.8%	9.6%	2.0%
Germany	44580	49435	55580	58721	60742	62201	63711	66202	69438	72745	77808	7.0%	5.7%	6.0%
Greece	2091	2370	2624	2877	3589	4119	4649	4702	5232	5366	5706	6.3%	10.6%	0.4%
Hungary	329	329	329	329	323	323	324	324	325	325	325	+	-0.1%	+
Italy	9137	9384	9737	10230	10679	10871	11254	11821	12307	12960	13568	4.7%	4.0%	1.1%
Lithuania	436	509	518	533	534	540	671	946	1284	1832	2510	37.0%	19.1%	0.2%
Netherlands	3391	4257	4202	4393	4484	6648	7646	8700	10802	11703	11783	0.7%	13.3%	0.9%
Poland	4886	5747	5759	5766	5838	6298	6967	8150	9343	10152	10602	4.4%	8.1%	0.8%
Portugal	4937	5124	5124	5172	5223	5122	5427	5538	5538	5600	5605	0.1%	1.3%	0.4%
Romania	3130	3025	3030	3032	3038	3013	3015	3015	3027	3095	3283	6.1%	0.5%	0.3%
Slovakia	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	+	2.9%	+
Slovenia	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	22.9%	3.4%	+
Spain	22943	22990	23124	23405	25590	26819	27908	30114	30868	32184	33301	3.5%	3.8%	2.6%
Sweden	5819	6435	6611	7300	8681	9976	12116	14279	16224	16819	17381	3.3%	11.6%	1.3%
Switzerland	60	75	75	75	75	87	88	88	88	102	111	8.8%	6.4%	+
Türkiye	4503	5751	6516	7005	7591	8832	10607	11396	11806	12871	14781	14.8%	12.6%	1.1%
Ukraine	514	526	553	621	1258	1402	1761	1761	1761	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	14305	16126	19585	21606	23887	24458	25748	28761	30163	32146	33396	3.9%	8.8%	2.6%
Other Europe	5403	6488	8023	9139	11368	13145	15086	17810	19734	22202	23782	7.1%	16.0%	1.8%
Total Europe	147494	161434	177059	188689	203592	216517	231846	251604	268732	282668	298369	5.6%	7.3%	23.1%
Russian Federation	103	106	141	196	197	1041	2050	2280	2532	2567	2880	12.2%	39.5%	0.2%
Kazakhstan	72	98	112	121	284	486	684	1108	1395	1520	1909	25.6%	38.8%	0.1%
Other CIS	34	82	113	195	217	223	248	303	333	850	2087	145.4%	51.1%	0.2%
Total CIS	209	286	366	512	698	1749	2982	3691	4260	4937	6876	39.3%	41.8%	0.5%
Israel	6	27	27	27	27	27	27	136	343	347	347	+	50.0%	+
Jordan	118	184	198	295	384	529	632	632	631	631	631	+	18.2%	+
Saudi Arabia	—	—	3	3	3	3	3	400	400	400	400	+	—	+
United Arab Emirates	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	110	110	+	51.7%	+
Other Middle East	160	197	265	298	371	374	379	413	438	449	451	0.4%	11.0%	+
Total Middle East	286	409	494	623	785	933	1041	1581	1911	1937	1939	0.1%	21.1%	0.2%
Algeria	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+	-0.2%	+
Egypt	755	755	755	1130	1132	1380	1640	1643	1890	2199	3028	37.7%	14.9%	0.2%
Morocco	797	902	1022	1225	1225	1435	1471	1558	2076	2395	2452	2.4%	11.9%	0.2%
South Africa	1079	1473	2094	2094	2094	2516	2495	3163	3442	3442	4326	25.7%	14.9%	0.3%
Tunisia	240	240	240	245	245	245	245	245	245	245	245	+	0.2%	+
Other Africa	439	451	458	768	823	929	1049	1127	1203	1295	1408	8.7%	12.4%	0.1%
Total Africa	3320	3831	4579	5472	5529	6515	6910	7746	8866	9586	11469	19.6%	13.2%	0.9%
Australia	4318	4683	5407	6409	7881	10207	10555	11966	12908	15563	16348	5.0%	14.2%	1.3%
China	131048	148517	164374	184665	209582	281993	328973	365964	441895	521266	640626	22.9%	17.2%	49.6%
India	25088	28700	32848	35288	37505	38559	40067	41930	44736	48163	54511	13.2%	8.1%	4.2%
Japan	2809	3205	3483	3498	3951	4119	4262	4483	5369	5858	6238	6.5%	8.3%	0.5%

Exploring the *Statistical Review* workbook

The report is the best place to explore the data and understand the results. But for greater analytical flexibility and capability, the Energy Institute makes available the data in spreadsheet form, via <https://www.energyinst.org/statistical-review>

The spreadsheet file contains the same data as the *Statistical Review* report, but in a format that allows users greater ability to search and process the data. In many cases, the spreadsheet file also includes historical data extending back to 1965, providing up to 50 years' more data than the report.

For example, the spreadsheet software's 'filter' feature can restrict the data shown to display only the countries, regions or fuels of interest. The 'sort' feature can organise tables to identify the largest producers, the fastest-growing markets or the biggest changes over time.

Pro tip: the Statistical Review spreadsheet file can display data by country, by region, by total world, by membership in the oil cartel OPEC and by membership in the OECD.

Pro tip: In the spreadsheet file, names of sheets and commodities are abbreviated for on-screen visibility. Use the definitions file – also available for download on the website – to check unfamiliar names.

For users who want even greater flexibility, the *Statistical Review* also provides the data in a spreadsheet with special formatting for advanced processing: the Narrow File. In the standard workbook, each row typically represents a country and each column a year. But this spreadsheet is organised into separate rows for variables such as country, year, fuel and value. This format is widely used in data analysis and programming software such as R or Python, and is particularly useful for creating dashboards, combining datasets and performing large-scale statistical analysis.

Users are free to copy data directly into their own work, or to create their own charts using the spreadsheet software. All data in the *Statistical Review of World Energy* is free to use and replicate. We simply ask that those using our data cite '*Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy*' and the year of publication.

Renewables: Generation- Solar												
Terawatt-hours	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Growth rate per annum		Share	
									2025	2025	2015-25	2025
Canada	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.1	5.1	5.7	7.1	7.9	9.0	14.3%	12.1%	0.3%
Mexico	1.2	3.2	10.0	15.8	20.2	20.3	23.3	26.3	27.1	3.5%	63.2%	1.0%
US	78.1	94.3	108.0	132.0	166.1	207.1	241.4	306.8	392.7	28.4%	25.8%	14.0%
Total North America	82.6	101.0	121.7	151.9	191.4	233.2	271.8	341.0	428.9	26.1%	26.0%	15.3%
Argentina	^	0.1	0.8	1.3	2.2	2.9	3.3	4.0	5.2	29.9%	79.7%	0.2%
Brazil	0.8	3.5	6.7	10.7	16.8	30.1	50.6	70.7	88.0	24.9%	107.7%	3.1%
Chile	3.9	5.1	6.3	7.6	10.8	15.7	18.4	18.9	20.9	10.5%	31.4%	0.7%
Colombia	^	^	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.2	3.3	4.5	35.8%	-	0.2%
Ecuador	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	2.9%	0.3%	^
Peru	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.5	2.6	70.2%	27.2%	0.1%
Trinidad & Tobago	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	0.1	1990.0%	37.1%	^
Venezuela	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	9.3%	20.2%	^
Central America	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.8	22.6%	22.8%	0.2%
Other Caribbean	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.4	3.0	3.8	5.8	54.5%	29.7%	0.2%
Other South America	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	8.7%	24.3%	^
Total S. & Cent. America	7.7	12.8	19.0	25.8	36.9	56.7	82.2	107.1	133.0	24.4%	46.7%	4.7%
Austria	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.8	3.8	6.9	8.1	10.4	28.7%	27.3%	0.4%
Belgium	3.3	3.9	4.3	5.1	5.6	6.9	7.8	8.6	10.5	22.8%	13.1%	0.4%
Bulgaria	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.1	3.5	5.5	6.8	24.7%	17.3%	0.2%
Croatia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.3	60.6%	36.8%	^
Cyprus												
Czech Rep												
Denmark												
Estonia												

Country	Year	ISO3166_alpha	ISO3166_numel	Region	SubRegion	OP	OE	C	Var	Value
Algeria	2025	DZA	12	Africa	Northern Africa	1	0	0	solar_twh	0.645623989
Argentina	2025	ARG	32	S. & Cent. America	South America	0	0	0	solar_twh	5.155387143
Australia	2025	AUS	36	Asia Pacific	Asia Pacific	0	0	1	solar_twh	58.3808002
Austria	2025	AUT	40	Europe	Europe	0	1	1	solar_twh	10.44844734
Azerbaijan	2025	AZE	31	CIS	CIS	0	0	0	solar_twh	0.5999
Bangladesh	2025	BGD	50	Asia Pacific	Asia Pacific	0	0	0	solar_twh	1.614385506
Belarus	2025	BLR	112	CIS	CIS	0	0	0	solar_twh	0.17885
Belgium	2025	BEL	56	Europe	Europe	0	1	1	solar_twh	10.48945032
Brazil	2025	BRA	76	S. & Cent. America	South America	0	0	0	solar_twh	88.01615681

(Main) A screenshot of the *Statistical Review 2026 renewables: solar generation table* in the spreadsheet file. Note that the data is set out in the same format as the report, but in many cases goes back much farther than 10 years. (Inset) A screenshot of solar generation for only 2025 data in the Narrow File, where each value exists in its own row.

A woman with long brown hair, wearing a dark blazer, is seated at a table in a bright, modern office or conference room. She is looking off-camera with a thoughtful expression, holding a blue pen in her right hand. In the background, other people are blurred, suggesting a professional environment.

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4. Thinking like an analyst

Finding the right number is only the first step. The real value of the *Statistical Review* comes from understanding what the data are telling you. Competent analysts do more than report figures; they ask questions, compare different measures and check whether the results make sense.

A good place to start is by considering whether absolute change or percentage change tells the more useful story. A country that increases its wind generation by 20TWh over a particular period of time has added more electricity than one that increases by 5TWh; that is absolute change. However, if the second country started from a much smaller base, its percentage growth could be much higher than the larger country's. For example, in 2025, Argentina had 18.6TWh of wind generation and Croatia had 3.0TWh. Between 2024 and 2025, Argentina added 2.4TWh, and Croatia added 0.4TWh. But because Croatia had such a small number to begin with, its growth in percentage terms was greater: 18.6%, compared to 15.6% for Argentina. Absolute values show the scale of change, while percentages show the rate of change. Both provide useful insights and analysts often use them together.

Context also matters. Large countries generally produce and consume more energy simply because they have larger populations and economies. Comparing total energy use between China and Poland, for example, tells you relatively little about how energy is used in each country. In many cases, it is more informative to compare data on a per person basis or alongside measures such as gross domestic product (GDP) to understand differences in energy intensity and economic development.

Pro tip: the Statistical Review spreadsheet file includes extra variables, such as population and GDP (gross domestic product, a measure of a country's economic output). Neither are related to energy, but both can help provide valuable context.

It is also important to distinguish between production and consumption. One country may produce large quantities of oil or natural gas but export much of it, while another may consume far more energy than it produces and therefore rely heavily on imports. Looking at production alone does not provide a complete picture of a country's energy system. Analysts routinely compare production, consumption and trade data to understand where energy is produced, where it is used and how it moves around the world.

Pro tip: the Statistical Review can help track different stages of the oil supply chain, including crude oil production, refining, international trade and consumption.

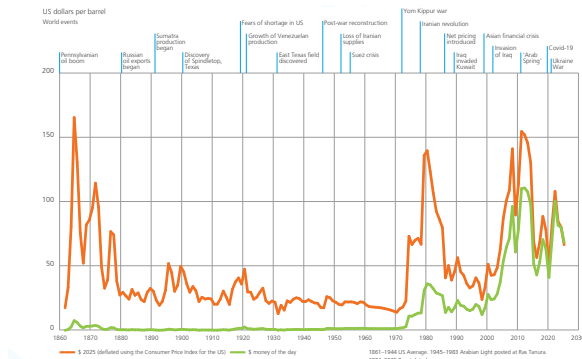
Before drawing conclusions, it is good practice to check the methodology and verify one's results. At the back of the *Statistical Review* report are methodology notes explaining how each dataset has been compiled and defining the terms used in the tables. Reading these notes can help explain why figures differ from other publications or why some countries or years are treated differently.

Analysts often try to triangulate their findings by comparing multiple datasets. For example, if electricity generation from wind increases sharply, installed wind capacity should have also increased to provide this power. If oil production falls, exports or refinery throughput may have also changed. Verifying calculations by using other numbers, and looking for evidence across several tables, helps to confirm that a conclusion is robust.

Finally, readers should keep in mind that data can change over time. Governments and statistical agencies regularly revise their data as improved information becomes available or methodologies are updated. As a result, values published in one edition of the *Statistical Review* may differ slightly from those in later editions. These revisions are a normal part of producing high-quality statistics and usually improve the accuracy and consistency of the data rather than indicating that earlier figures were incorrect. The Energy Institute recommends using historical figures from only the latest version of the *Statistical Review*.

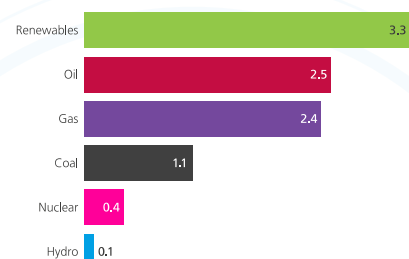
Reading between the lines: how to understand the *Statistical Review* charts

The *Statistical Review* uses charts throughout the publication to help highlight important patterns in the data. But as each chart type has its own strengths and weaknesses, so they have been chosen specially to show different features of data to their best advantage. Being familiar with different types of charts will help the reader interpret the data more effectively.



Line charts show how something changes over time. They are ideal for identifying long-term trends, such as the growth of renewable electricity generation or changes in global oil demand. Rather than focusing on individual values, look for the overall direction of the line and where it rises, falls or levels off.

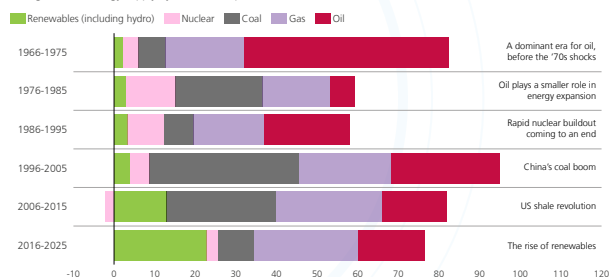
Renewables were the largest source of energy supply growth for the first time outside of a recession
Change in total global energy supply by source, 2025 (EJ)



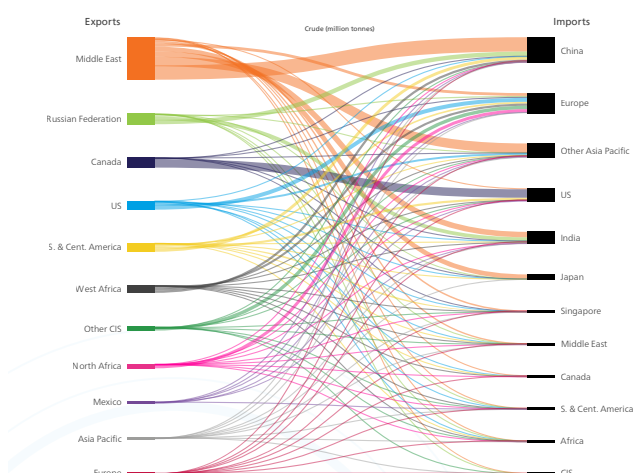
Renewables includes solar, wind, geothermal and biofuels. It excludes hydro and nuclear power. Absolute changes are adjusted for leap years.

Bar charts are used to compare values between countries, regions or fuels at a single point in time. They make it easy to see which countries are the largest producers, which regions consume the most energy or how different fuels compare. When reading a bar chart, pay attention to the scale of the axis (if provided) as well as the relative size of the bars.

The way the world meets global energy demand growth is shifting
Change in total energy supply by decade and per fuel source (EJ)



Stacked bar charts show both the total amount and how that total is made up from its multiple component parts. For example, one stacked bar chart in the 2026 edition (pictured left) showed electricity generation by fuel averaged over decades, allowing the reader to compare both the overall output of the electricity system and the contribution of coal, natural gas, nuclear, hydro and renewables within them. Stacked bar charts are particularly useful for understanding changes in the energy mix over time.



Sankey charts trace the flow of a commodity from seller to buyer. As with the tables, it is important to read the chart carefully before drawing conclusions. Check the title, the units, the time period and the countries or regions included. Make sure you understand what the axes represent and whether the chart shows absolute values, percentages or shares of a total.

5. Sample analysis problems and answers

Readers who have reached this point should now be able to navigate the *Statistical Review*, understand its tables and charts, perform simple analysis and interpret the results. Test your skills with the following exercises. They become progressively more challenging and combine many of the techniques introduced throughout this guide.

Getting started

1. Find global oil consumption in 2025.

- What unit is it reported in?
- How does it compare with 2024?
- Calculate the percentage change between those two years.

Check your answer: *Statistical Review 2026*, pp. 36–37.

2. Which country produced the most coal in 2025?

- How much did it produce?
- What share of global coal production did this represent?
- Was it also the world's largest coal consumer?

Check your answer: *Statistical Review 2026*, pp57–58.

3. Which energy source recorded the highest percentage growth in 2025?

- How much did it increase in percentage terms?
- How much did it increase in absolute terms?
- Was the fastest-growing source also responsible for the largest absolute increase?

Check your answer: *Statistical Review 2026*, p23.

Developing your skills

4. Check Europe's share of global wind generation.

- Using the electricity generation data, find wind generation in Europe and globally in 2025.
- Calculate Europe's share of global wind generation.
- What does the result tell you about Europe's contribution to global wind generation?

Check your answer: *Statistical Review 2026*, p74.

5. Find global solar electricity generation in 2015 and 2025.

- Calculate the absolute increase in TWh.
- Calculate the percentage increase over the period.
- What different information do the absolute and percentage increases give you?

Check your answer: *Statistical Review 2026* (spreadsheet), Renewables: Generation–Solar.

6. Verify one of the published annual growth rates by calculating it yourself.

- Choose one fuel, technology or country and find its values for 2024 and 2025.
- Calculate the annual percentage growth yourself.
- Compare your result with the annual growth rate published in the *Statistical Review*. If your answer is slightly different, what might explain the difference?

Check your answer: *Statistical Review 2026*.

Hint: Check the methodology and footnotes too – selecting unit for the analysis, rounding or methodological adjustments, including leap-year adjustments, may affect the published growth rate.

Thinking like an analyst

7. Recreate one of the charts in the *Statistical Review*.

- Choose one chart from the *Statistical Review* and recreate it using the spreadsheet workbook or narrow format.
- Consider which dataset and variables you need, the units used, and whether the chart presents absolute values, shares or growth rates.

Check your answer: Compare your chart with the original in the *Statistical Review 2026*.

8. Choose a country and use the relevant datasets to estimate its total energy supply (TES) in 2025.

- Which energy sources need to be included?
- Are they expressed in comparable units?
- Which source contributes the largest share?
- How does your estimate compare with the published total?

Check your answer: Compare your results with the *Statistical Review 2026*.

Final word

The best way to gain confidence working with the data in the *Statistical Review* is by using it. Choose a country, fuel or technology, think of a question and try answering it yourself using the techniques introduced in this guide. Happy hunting.

6. Frequently asked questions

Answers to our most commonly-received queries might help you too.

Where does the data come from?

Statistics published in the *Statistical Review* are taken from government sources and published data. No use is made of confidential information obtained by the Energy Institute or its partners.

Why does the 2026 *Statistical Review* not have any 2026 data?

The *Statistical Review* reports on the previous full year of data, so it will always be a year behind. The *Statistical Review* comes out in the middle of the following year covered. This is because it takes about six months for countries to collect and publish the data and for our team to process the numbers.

Can I use your data?

All data in the *Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy* is free to use and replicate. We simply ask that you cite '*Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy* (and add year of publication)' where our data is used.

How do you calculate your growth rates?

In the *Statistical Review of World Energy*, we adjust our growth rates for leap years. This means across the 2025 *Statistical Review* we have adjusted for 2024 being a leap year (that is, having 366 days) to avoid artificial year-on-year growth rates. In mathematical terms this means all our growth rate figures and absolute deltas, for non-daily units, have a factor of 365/366 applied to the 2024 value.

This is particularly important for commodities like oil where units such as thousand barrels daily exist. In daily units, an adjustment for leap year is not made due to a daily figure not being affected by the number of the days there are in a year. However, when we convert to a unit like million tonnes which totals across the year, there would be an artificial growth rate due to 2024 having 366 days; this is removed by the adjustment.

What this looks like:

- Your growth rate calculation is $(2025 \text{ value} / (2024 \text{ value} \times 365/366) - 1) \times 100$.
- We only apply it to the year-on-year growth rate, not the 10-year growth rate, as the effect is negligible over 10 years.

- It doesn't apply to any daily or monthly units, for example kb/d (thousand barrels daily) because these figures are unaffected by a leap year.

What is the difference between supply, consumption and demand?

Within the *Statistical Review*, 'supply' and 'consumption' are currently used interchangeably under the heading of total energy supply (TES). TES is a measure of the total amount of energy that a country needs to supply to meet its final end-use demand. It reflects the energy that is either produced domestically or imported, minus what is exported or stored. Some energy sources are consumed directly while others may be converted into fuels or electricity for final consumption with transmission, distribution, and efficiency losses occurring throughout the system.

In 2025, in line with the International Energy Agency, US Energy Information Administration, BP, and Eurostat, the Energy Institute moved to using the physical energy content method to calculate total energy supply. The report had previously used a fossil-fuel equivalent method to calculate primary energy consumption.

We use standard capacity factors to calculate TES. So, while we have moved away from the 'primary energy consumption' methodology our supply data still represents the total amount of energy needed to meet the total demand of the world. Long term, if we were to get to place where we could reasonably measure true 'useful' consumption following the removal of wasted energy, that would then be different to our 'supply' data, hence the shift in name to supply. But currently within the *Statistical Review*, the words 'supply', 'consumption' and 'demand' are interchangeable.

Can I get access to more granular data, such as further breakdown of countries?

Unfortunately, we do not make that data available to the public and so we cannot provide you with a further breakdown than what is already available.

Where can I get a printed copy of the PDF report?

Hard copies are available via:

<https://mixam.co.uk/print-on-demand/6a4634d6d3b71a3acf41b771>

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Inspire and guide the next
generation of energy professionals.

Become a mentor



