# Chapter - 7 Energy Balance and Sankey Diagram Energy In **Energy Out** 310 412412 1835 11300 1 35 $\frac{1}{12}\overline{3}^{2}$

### CHAPTER 7

# Energy Balance and Sankey Diagram

### **Commodity Balance**

The purpose of commodity balance is to show the sources of supply and various uses of particular energy product with reference to national territory of the compiling country. The balance is compiled for any energy commodity provided that the commodity remains homogeneous at each point in the balance.

International Recommendations on Energy Statistics (IRES) recommends that the format of energy balance and all applicable concepts are consistently used in the compilation of a commodity balance to ensure data consistency. The major sources for commercial energy in India are coal, oil products, natural gas and electricity. Non-energy producing sectors derive energy from the resources available in primary form such as coal, crude oil, natural gas, hydro-power and nuclear power. Some of the energy resources are converted into other (final) energy products that are used for purposes other than energy generation.

Coal is also used as a final product or intermediate for power generation. Similarly, natural gas is also used directly or as an intermediate in power generation. Many petroleum products, such as HSDO, Naphtha etc. are used as a final product by the non-energy producing sectors and also used for power generation. This indicates that the same energy source can be used in various forms at various stages of consumption. This creates a possibility of over-estimation or under-estimation of energy consumption in totality as well as for different sources.

# **Energy Balance**

An energy balance is a framework to complete data on all energy products entering, existing and used within a given country during a reference period (e.g. a year). It expresses all data in common energy units, which makes it possible to define a "total" product.

The purpose of compiling an energy balance starting from the various commodity balances are numerous; they are to:

- Provide a comprehensive overview of the energy profile of a country, to monitor energy security, energy markets, relevant policy goals and to formulate adequate energy policies;
- Provide the basis for aggregate socio-economic indicators, as well as for estimates of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions;
- Compare data of different reference periods and different countries;
- Provide a tool to ensure completeness, consistency and comparability of basic statistics;

• Calculate efficiencies of transformation processes, as well as relative shares of different sectors or products in the country's total supply or consumption

An energy balance generally takes the form of a matrix of products and flows, with varying levels of disaggregation, although graphical formats also exist (e.g. sankey diagram).

Two major components of the energy balance statistics are Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES) and Total Final Consumption (TFC) of energy commodity. Within a balance, the total final consumption is disaggregated into sectors, like industry, transport, residential, services and others. However, the level of disaggregation of such energy data is not enough to monitor energy efficiency, as no information is available, for example on the residential or services end uses, nor on the transport vehicle types or segments. The energy balance will therefore be useful to assess the largest consuming sectors within a country where the energy saving potential will have more impact, before starting more detailed collection programmes on data for energy efficiency indicators.

### A note on Methodology used for Energy Balance

Energy (in KToe) = Quantity of Commodity \* Conversion factor

where 1 Toe = 41868 MJ

Therefore, Conversion factor =  $\frac{\text{Net Calorific Value (NCV)}}{\text{Mega joules per ton of oil equivalent}}$ 

where Net Calorific Value (NCV) is in kj per kg and

Net Calorific Value (NCV) = Gross calorific value (GCV) - (% Moisture Content)

The difference between net and gross calorific values are typically about 5% to 6% of the gross value of solid and liquid fuels and about 10% for Natural gas.

Net Calorific Values are, as recommended by IEA for all commodities.

# Sankey Diagram

The concept of data visualization in the digital age has revived interest in a style of chart called a Sankey diagram. This style of diagram makes it easy to see the dominant flows within a system and highlights where losses occur. The Sankey diagram is very useful tool to represent an entire input and output energy flow in energy system after carrying out energy balance calculation. The thicker the line, the greater the amount of energy involved.

The data of Energy Balance (Table 7.2) is used to construct the Sankey diagram, in which flows of energy are traced from energy sources to end-use consumption. The resulting diagram provides a convenient and clear snapshot of existing energy transformations in India which can usefully be compared with a similar global analysis. It gives a basis for examining and communicating future energy scenarios.

## **Highlights**

- In this 30<sup>th</sup> edition of Energy Statistics, attempt has been made to generate the Energy Balance table of India using the domestic conversion factors (especially for Coal). Since Coal has always having the dominant share of Energy resources in India, thus a shift of conversion factors from IEA to Domestic, results in a significant reduction of Energy supplied and consumed in India. Attempt has also been made to generate the final version of Energy Balance table of India from 2012-13 onwards, based on the audited final database, received from all the source Ministries and using the domestic conversion factors.
- In 2021-22 (P), Primary Energy Supply added up to 7,39,386 Kilo Tonne of Oil equivalent (ktoe) (Table 7.2).
- Two major contributors to the total energy supply in the country were Coal which accounted for 56.13% of the total and Crude Oil which accounted for 33.40%.
- In 2021-22 (P), final Energy Consumption (End Use) was 5,25,708 ktoe. The industrial sector was the largest consumer of energy in the country with this sector itself using more than half, i.e., 50.59% of the total final energy consumption.
- Within the industry sector, the most energy intensive industries were iron and steel, which accounted for 15.29% of the industrial energy use followed by Chemicals and petrochemicals 5.36 % and construction 2.09%.
- The consumption of the residential, agriculture, commercial & public sectors, No-specified(others) and non-energy purpose represented 38.53% of the total final consumption in the country, whereas, transport sector accounted for 10.88% of Total Final Consumption.
- The Energy Balance table of India, based on the final audited figures as available from different Ministries and on Domestic conversion factors have been computed from the FY: 2012-13 to FY: 2019-20. The same can be found in *Annexure V*.

	,	Table 7	7.1 : E	nergy	Commo	dity B	alance	for the y	year 202	20-21(Fina	<b>l</b> )		
Supply	Coal	Lignite	LPG	Naphtha	Kerosene	Diesel (HSD+ LDO)	Fuel Oil	Lubricants	Bitumin	Petrol/Motor Spirit	Other Petroleum Products*	Natural Gas	Electricity
	(000 tonnes)											MMSCM	(GWh)
Production	716083	37895	12072	19403	2393	101170		1069	5245	35779	49140	28673	1373187
From Other Sources													224827
Imports	215251	19	16476			648	6454	2693			12369	33031	9548
Exports Stock changes	-2945 27628	-187 -514	-452	-6509	-15	-30576	-1177	-15	-7	-11606	-6412	0	-9574
Stock changes  Domestic Supply	956017	37212	28096	14093	2381	71242	12519	3747	7293	25524	55097	61704	1597988
Transfer	750017	31212	20070	14073	2301	/1272	1231)	3141	1273	23324	33071	01704	1377700
Statistical difference	-49685	1280	-538	8	-583	2325	-6932	350	231	2445	-23003	210	-14939
Transformation	581233					456		0	0		0	10836	0
Electricity plants	581233		0			456	237					10836	
Energy industry own use Oil and Gas extraction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>18210</b> 5730	80472
Petroleum refineries												7911	
Own use in electricity, CHP												,,11	00.450
and heat plants													80472
Other energy sector												4569	
Distribution losses												67	272369
Final Consumption	325099		27558	14030		73112	5350	4097	7524	27969	32094	32801	1230208
Industry Sector	325099	5555	2102	14030	0	3314	2162				28396	555	508776
Iron and steel Chemical and petroleum	69738 1527	24		0 11405		204 162	826 532						
Non-ferrous metals	1341			11403		21	349						
Machinery						125	21						
Mining & Quarrying			2			1650	92						
Paper, pulp and print	1045	566											
Construction	6779	1239				1080	148						
Textile and leather Non-specified	80 245930	290 3436	2101	2625		20 53					28396	555	508776
Transport Sector	0				0	3262		0	0	27969	3698		14668
Road			119			1375				27969		9230	
Domestic Aviation						2							
Rail						1223	0						14668
Pipeline transport							202				2500	439	
Domestic navigation						662	890				3698		
Non-specified Other Sectors			25337	0	1798	66536	2165	4097	7524			1077	706764
Residential						00550	2103	7071	1324			10//	700704
													330800
Comm. And public services			25128		1587 69								
					1587	586	87					177	330809 86950 221303
Comm. And public services			25128		1587	586 65950		4097	7524			177 900	86950 221303

Statistical Difference is defined as final consumption + use for transformation processes and consumption by energy industry own use + losses - domestic supply

Final consumption = Total Consumption in Transport + Total Industrial Consumption+Consumption by Other sectors+Non energy Use
\* Incluse ATF, Pet Coke, Paraffin waxes, petroleum jelly, LSWR, MTBE and reformate, BGO, Benzene, MTO, CBFS and Sulfur etc.

Table 7.2: Energy Balance of India for 2020-21 (Final)  All figures in KTo.												
	Coal	Crude Oil	Oil Products	Natural Gas	Nuclear	Hydro	Solar, Wind, Others	<b>Electricity</b>	Total			
Production	2,97,775	31,165	0	26,522	11,214	12,955	13,279	0	3,92,90			
Imports	1,15,541	2,00,783	42,915	30,554	0	0	0	821	3,90,61			
Exports	-2,026	0	-59,090	0	0	0	0	-823	-61,93			
Stock changes	11,521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,52			
Total primary energy supply	4,22,811	2,31,947		-	11,214	12,955	13,279	-2	7,33,10			
Statistical differences	-6,473	18,012		,	0	0	0	-1,285	-12,68			
Main activity producer electricity plants	-2,43,521	0			-11,214	-12,926	-12,663	1,18,094	-1,73,02			
Autoproducer electricity plants	0	_				-29	-616		18,69			
Oil refineries	0					0	0	,				
Energy industry own use	0				0	0	0	-6,921	-23,76			
Losses	0	_			_	0	0		-46,79			
Final consumption	1,72,818	0		-	0	0	0	1,05,798	5,06,70			
Industry	1,72,818	0	, ,	513	0	0	0	43,755	2,64,13			
Iron and steel	36,805	0				0	0	,				
Chemical and petrochemical	806	0		-		0	0	0				
Non-ferrous metals	0	_				0	0	0	34			
Machinery	0	_				0	0		14			
Mining and quarrying	0	0				0	0	0	1,79			
Paper, pulp and print	680	0				0	0					
Construction	3,860	0		-		0	0		5,11			
Textile and leather	108	0				0	0	-	16			
Non-specified (industry)	1,30,558	0				0	0		2,04,36			
Transport	0	0		8,944	0	0	0	1,261	48,53			
Road	0	0		,		0	0	,	40,14			
Domestic aviation	0	_		0,550		0	0					
Rail	0	0	- 7-			0	0	1,261	2,52			
Pipeline transport	0	0				0	0	0	40			
Domestic navigation	0	_				0		0				
Non-specified (transport)	0	_		0		0	0		1,01			
Other	0	0				0	0	60,782	1,74,14			
Residential	0					0	0	,	58,41			
Commercial and public services	0	_				0	0	7,478	7,54			
Agriculture/forestry	0	0			0	0	0	19,032	19,91			
Non-specified (other)	0	_			0	0	0		88,26			
Non-energy use	0	0			0	0	0	0	19,88			
Non-energy use industry/transformation/energy	0			·	0	0	0	0	19,88			
Non-energy use in transport	0	_				0	0	0	27,30			
Non-energy use in other	0	_	_			0	0	0				
Elect. output in GWh	0	0				1,50,639	1,54,405	0	3,48,07			
Elec output-main activity producer ele plants	0						1,47,248					
Elec output-autoproducer electricity plants	0						7,158					
* Final consumption refers to End Use Consumptio		· · · · · ·				33)	7,130	u o	7,10			

	Tab	le 7.3 :	Ener	gy Co	mmodity	Balaı	nce for	the yea	r 2021-	22(Provisi	onal)		
Supply	Coal	Lignite	LPG	Naphtha	Kerosene	Diesel (HSD+ LDO)	Fuel Oil	Lubricants	Bitumin	Petrol/Motor Spirit	Other Petroleum Products*	Natural Gas	Electricit
	(000 tonnes)											MMSCM	(GWh)
Production	778190	47490	12238	19994	1916	107980	8327	1173	5111	40238	57328	34024	14844
From Other Sources													2350
mports	208934		17120	1268	0	75	9024	3106	2638	671	8160		75
Exports Stock changes	-1169 -40171	-18 -1592	-513	-6861	-14	-32407	-1716	-10	-6	-13482	-7703	0	-92
Domestic Supply	945784		28845	14401	1902	75648	15636	4269	7743	27426	57785	64800	17178
Fransfer	740704	45740	20042	14401	1702	75040	15050	4207	7740	27420	37703	04000	1/1/0
Statistical difference	82339	3125	-515	-124	-409	2060	-9381	301	131	3423	-24906	2529	-462
Transformation	709860				0	502	341	0	0	0	0		838
Electricity plants	709860	38756	0	6		502	341					10157	
Energy industry own use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20298	838
Oil and Gas extraction	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	V	U	U	U	5758	030
Petroleum refineries												5312	
Own use in electricity, CHP													83
and heat plants													050
Other energy sector												9229	2014
Distribution losses	210272	10215	20220	1.4051	1404	55005	F01.4	4550	F0F4	20040	22050	80	2914
Final Consumption	318263		28329	14271	1494	77205	5914	4570	7874	30849	32879	14716	12963
Industry Sector Iron and steel	<b>318263</b> 74053		2422	14271 0	0	3138	<b>2410</b> 913				27871	829	5335
Chemical and petroleum	1463			11904		228 136	581						
Non-ferrous metals	1405			11704		27	390						
Machinery						140	19						
Mining & Quarrying			3			1551	127						
Paper, pulp and print	1250												
Construction	7312					977	184						
Textile and leather  Non-specified	82 234103			2367		19 60	33 162				27871	829	5335
Fransport Sector	0				0	4095	1159	0	0	30849	5008	12661	198
Road	V	V	123		V	1696	172	· ·	v	30849		12175	170
Domestic Aviation						3				2001			
Rail						1749	0						198
Pipeline transport												486	
Domestic navigation						648					5008		
Non-specified					4.0	<b></b>	0						
Other Sectors			25784	0		69973	2345	4570	7874			1226	7430
Residential			25502		1292								3340
Comm. And public services Agriculture/forestry			30		64	548	71					156	107: 229
Non-specified			253		138	69424		4570	7874			1070	
Non-Energy Use			233		130	U)-12-T	2213	4570	70/4			22077	12
D): Provisional												22011	

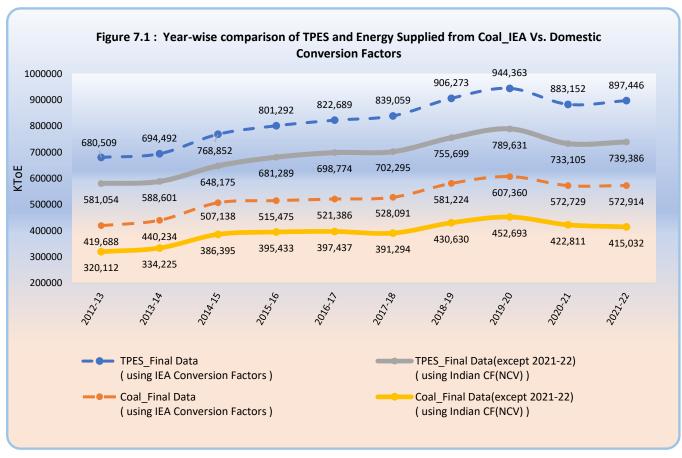
(P): Provisional

Statistical Difference is defined as final consumption + use for transformation processes and consumption by energy industry own use + losses - domestic supply

Final consumption = Total Consumption in Transport + Total Industrial Consumption + Consumption by Other sectors + Non energy Use

\* Incluse ATF, Pet Coke, Paraffin waxes, petroleum jelly, LSWR, MTBE and reformate, BGO, Benzene, MTO, CBFS and Sulfur etc.

	All figures in KT													
	Coal	Crude Oil	Oil Products	Natural Gas	Nuclear	Hydro	Solar, Wind, Others	<b>Hectricity</b>	Total					
Production	3,23,501	30,344	0	31,471	12,278	13,070	15,429	0	4,26,09					
Imports	1,15,985	2,16,643	42,216	28,468	0	0	0	653	4,03,9					
Exports	-791	0	-65,425	0	0	0	0	-794	-67,0					
Stock changes	-23,662	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-23,6					
Total primary energy supply	4,15,032	2,46,987	-23,209	59,939	12,278	13,070	15,429	-141	7,39,38					
Statistical differences	51,533	24,910	,	2,339	0	0	,	-3,977	48,3					
Main activity producer electricity plants	-2,94,450	0	-845		-12,278	-13,040	-14,698		-2,17,0					
Autoproducer electricity plants	0	0	0	0	0	-30	-731	20,210	19,4					
Oil refineries	0	-2,47,020	2,58,615	0	0	0			11,5					
Energy industry own use	0	0			0	0	0	-7,212	-25,9					
Losses	0	-24,876			0	0			-50,0					
Final consumption	1,72,115	0		34,033	0	0	0		5,25,7					
Industry	1,72,115	0		767	0	0	0	, ,	2,65,9					
Iron and steel	39,561	0	,	0	0	0	0	,	40,6					
Chemical and petrochemical	780	0			0	0		_	14,2					
Non-ferrous metals	0	0			0	0			3					
Machinery	0	0			0	0								
Mining and quarrying	0	0		-	0	0			1,7					
Paper, pulp and print	845	0			0	0			1,7					
Construction	4,377	0		0	0	0		_	5,5					
Textile and leather	4,577 818	0		0	0	0		_	3,3					
				-	-			-						
Non-specified (industry)	1,25,733 <b>0</b>	0	-, -	767 <b>11,712</b>	<b>0</b>	<u>0</u>	0	45,881 <b>1,703</b>	2,01,4 <b>57,2</b>					
Transport  Road	0	0		,	0	0		,	46,3					
Domestic aviation	0	0	- ,		0	0		-	5,3					
Rail	0	0	,		0	0		-,,,,,	3,5					
Pipeline transport	0		_		0	0		_	4					
Domestic navigation	0	0	,		0	0			1,5					
Non-specified (transport)	0	0		0	0	0		-	4004					
Other	0	0	, ,	1,134	0	0			1,82,1					
Residential	0	0		0	0	0		-7.	58,8					
Commercial and public services	0	0		-	0	0		-, -	9,3					
Agriculture/forestry	0	0		144	0	0	0	- ,	20,5					
Non-specified (other)	0	0			0	0		0,200	93,4					
Non-energy use	0	0	0	,	0	0	0	-	20,4					
Non-energy use industry/transformation/energy	0	0	0	20,421	0	0	0	0	20,4					
Non-energy use in transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Non-energy use in other	0	0	0	0	0	0		0						
Elect. output in GWh	0	0	0	0	47,112	1,51,977	1,79,412	0	3,78,5					
Elec output-main activity producer ele plants	0	0	0	0	47,112	1,51,627	1,70,912	0	3,69,6					
	0	0	0	0	0	350	8,500	0	8,8					



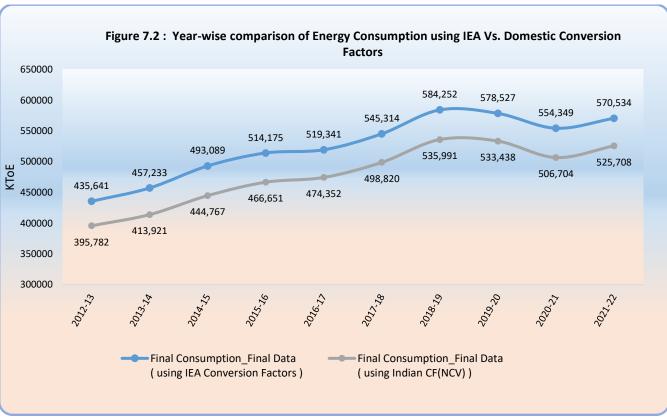


Fig. 7.3: Sankey Diagram on Overall Energy Flow in India during FY: 2020-21(Final) (in KToe)

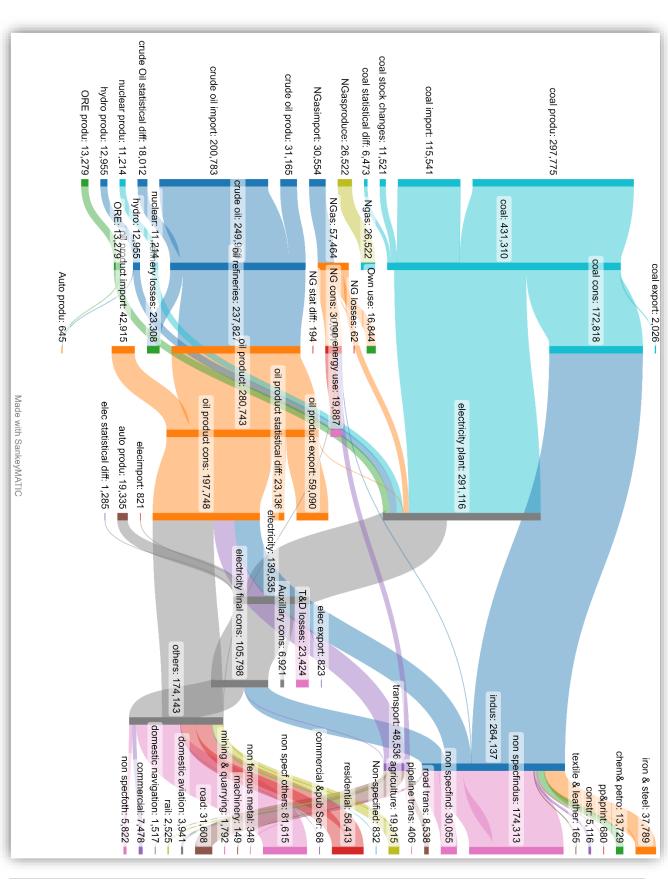


Fig. 7.4: Sankey Diagram on Final Consumption by sectors in India during FY: 2020-21(Final) (in KToe)

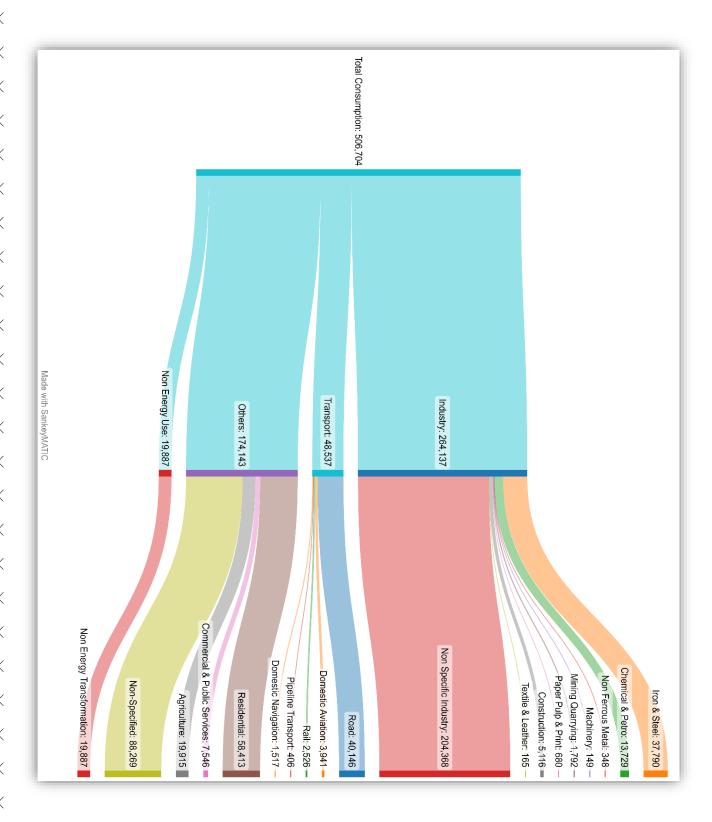


Fig. 7.5: Sankey Diagram on Overall Energy Flow in India during FY: 2021-22(P) (in KToe)

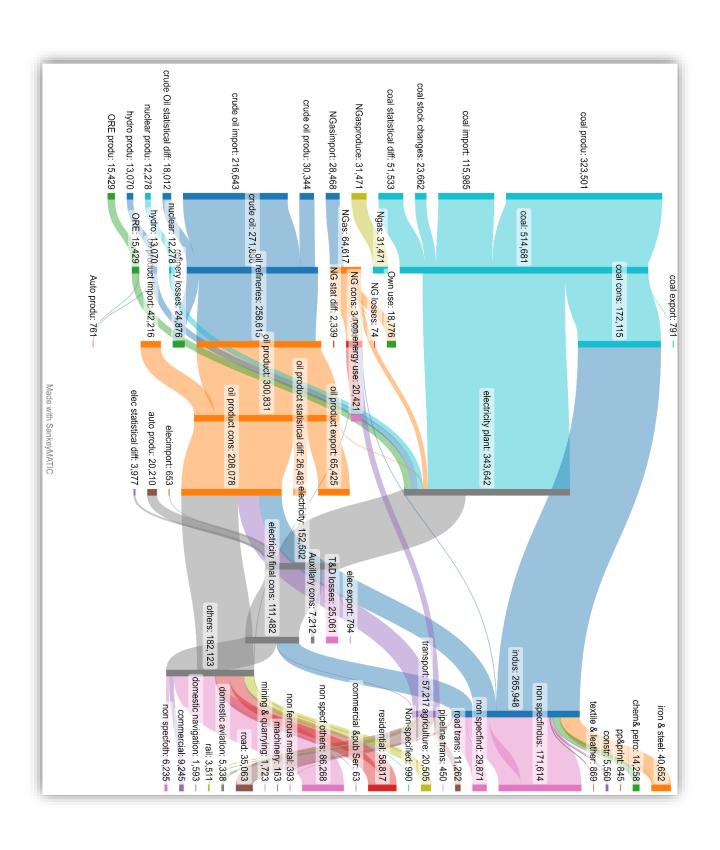


Fig. 7.6: Sankey Diagram on Final Consumption by sectors in India during FY: 2021-22 (P) (in KToe)

