**Introductory Note**

1. The purpose of the Taiwan Energy Monthly Statistics is to provide the basic energy statistical data of Taiwan, R.O.C. for reference.
2. This Monthly Statistics covers domestic supply and demand statistics and prices of various energy sources, including Coal, Oil, Natural Gas, Biomass and Waste, Electricity, Solar Thermal, and Heat, as well as related international energy information. Apart from steel production in blast furnaces, coke oven coke is used as a raw material for non-energy purposes. Therefore, in this monthly report, apart from the known amount of Coke Oven Coke used by steelworks, which is categorized according to its use, the rest of the Coke Oven Coke flow is classified as non-energy consumption.
3. The energy balance presented in this monthly report uses two calculation units (original unit and tonne of oil equivalent unit).
4. Additional notes on the content of different energy statistics are given below:
5. Apart from steel production in blast furnaces, coke oven coke is used as a raw material for non-energy purposes. Therefore, in this monthly report, apart from the known amount of Coke Oven Coke used by steelworks, which is categorized according to its use, the rest of the Coke Oven Coke flow is classified as non-energy consumption.
6. The import and export trade data of oil products were based on the ‘Special Trade System’ before December 2013 and the ‘General Trade System’ from January 2014 onwards.
7. Biomass energy and waste have been included in the statistical domain since 2012, with the original data backdated to 1997; UCOME (biomass oil products) has been included in liquid biomass energy since November 2014.
8. The calorific value of electricity adopted the Physical Calorific Value Method (860 kcal/kWh) instead of Partial Substitution Method.
9. The fuel input for CHP is estimated using the "heat-first, power-late" method, i.e. the fuel input for the production of thermal energy (process steam) is estimated first and the remaining fuel input is classified as input for the production of electricity.
10. The presentation of Electricity Plants and Cogeneration Plants in the Energy Balance is based on the national energy statistics purpose and the international practice of distinguishing between the types of energy produced; in order to meet the demand for business statistics of the new version of the Electricity Act, statistics on the types of the electricity enterprises (including the “Electricity Generating Enterprise” and the “Self-Use Power Generation Equipment”) are presented in the spreadsheets.
11. The statistical data on 'solar thermal energy' is based on the installation area (in square meters) of domestic solar water heaters to estimate energy consumption (in tonne of oil equivalent, TOE); therefore, its original data is presented in oil equivalent.
12. Statistics based on the number of subsidized installations of solar hot

water system products prior to 2017.

1. In 2018, the ‘Renewable Energy Heat Utilization Incentive Subsidy Measures’ stopped subsidizing the installation of solar water heating systems, and the number of installations　was instead estimated based on the survey data　until 2021.
2. Solar thermal statistics has been discontinued since 2022 according to the significance principle.
3. Based on the Standard Industrial Classification System of The Republic of China (Rev.11) by the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) of Executive Yuan, the classification of the sales of the energy sector supply industry (since 2018) and the sales and the uses of the autoproducer cogeneration industry have been corrected to improve the consistency of the statistical values of the different industries.

(9) Based on the revision of historical GDP in 2024 by the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) of Executive Yuan (reference year was changed from 2016 to 2021), to retroactively adjust the statistical data of the relevant indicators for the years from 1981 to the present.

(10) The quantity of direct combustion of 'catalyst coke' in refineries has been statistically recorded since January 2014. To ensure consistency in the statistical scope over the years, the coke activity data from the Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory has been utilized to backtrack its combustion quantity from January 2005 to December 2013. This data has been documented under ‘transformed output’ and ‘energy sector own use/petroleum refineries’.

(11) LNG Transformation Data: Part of the LNG consumption reported under ‘Transfer(Output)’ has been clarified as it was used as a feedstock in HDS plants , it has been moved to ‘Transformation Input/ Petroleum Refineries’; the data adjustment period is from October 2004 to date.

1. Notes on Citation

(1) The statistical symbols used in this monthly report are in accordance with the　‘Common Symbols for Statistical Tables’ issued by the　Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) of Executive Yuan.　The ‘-’ represents that there is no value or the value is not counted (the value is absolute 0, theoretically there is no value, or the actual value is not known because it is not counted). The ‘---’ means that the value is meaningless. The ‘...’ means that the value is not yet published. ‘0’ means the value is less than half a unit.　Monthly data with no values for the GDP-related indicator items of the Energy Indicators, as well as the Energy Balance Sheet with no values or values without statistics, are denoted as ‘blank’.

(2) The totals might not be equal to the summations of separate items due to rounding.

(3) The net calorific values of energy products presented in the Monthly Report are for energy statistics only and should be used with caution for other purposes.

(4) Users are advised to consult the latest published monthly report, as historical figures are likely to be revised.