

本年度修訂項目

為精進我國能源統計數據品質，本(109)年度能源平衡表修訂內涵說明如下：

- (一) **石油焦產出與使用資料**：煉油廠內直接燃燒「觸媒焦」數量已自 103 年進行統計，考量歷年統計範疇一致性，另引用溫室氣體排放清冊焦炭活動數據，回推 94 年至 102 年燃燒量，並計入「轉變產出」及「能源部門自用/煉油廠」。
- (二) **石油產品與天然氣供需資料依油品供應業行業別校正結果調整**：
 1. 油品供應業配合行政院主計總處「中華民國行業標準分類(第 10 次修訂)」，進行客戶行業別與能源別歸類清查作業，追溯調整 107 年迄今油品及天然氣供需統計數據。
 2. 農業部門消費增幅較大，主因運輸部門國內水運部分銷售量調整歸類至漁業用油所致。
 3. 其他石油產品供需異動較大，主因涵蓋之多項油品歸類與轉換係數校正，資料調整期間為 71 年迄今。
- (三) **液化天然氣轉換資料**：經釐清部分記錄於「產品間轉換(轉出)」液化天然氣用量，係投入加氫脫硫工場作為原料，故移至「轉變投入/煉油廠」，資料調整期間為 93 年迄今。
- (四) **電力相關統計**：配合發電業、售電業及輸配電業年度統計資料，校正電力供需與線損統計數值，資料調整期間為 107 年迄今。

Data Correction in the 2019 Edition

To improve data quality, the Bureau of Energy made amendments as following.

1. The catalyst coke directly burned in refineries has been recorded since 2014. To improve the consistency of historical data, the amount of catalyst coke consumption from 2005 to 2013 was estimated according to activity data of the GHG inventory report of refinery. The data is recorded in “Transformation output” and “Energy Sector Own Use/Petroleum Refineries.”
2. Industrial classification and energy types of petroleum products and natural gas have been reclassified and recalculated in line with the 10th edition of Standard Industrial Classification of the R.O.C. since 2018.
 - (1) Agricultural sector consumption increases due to the reclassification of “Transport Sector/Internal Navigation” to “Agriculture Sector/Fishing and Aquaculture.”
 - (2) The supply and demand of other petroleum products changes due to the reclassification of product scope and the correction of conversion factors since 1982.
3. The quantity of LNG used in hydro-desulfurization unit, which was originally recorded in blending, has been moved from “Transfers (Input)” to “Transformation Input/Petroleum Refineries” since 2004.
4. The statistical data of electricity have been revised since 2018 to be consistent with the annual reports of electricity generating enterprise, electricity retailing enterprise, and electricity transmission and distribution enterprise.