

G-4: Renewable energy supply

Glossary, abbreviations, legends and units of measurement

Glossary:

Biofuels:	Liquid or gaseous fuel produced from biomass.
Biomass:	Biodegradable fraction of products, waste and residues from biological origin from agriculture (including vegetal and animal substances), forestry and related industries including fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste.
Geothermal energy:	Energy stored in the form of heat beneath the surface of solid earth.
Hydropower:	Power derived from the energy of falling water and running water.
Other renewables:	Energy from waste incineration, landfill gas, gas from sewage treatment plants, biogas, hydrothermal energy or tidal energy.
Renewable energy:	Energy obtained from renewable (i.e. non-fossil) sources. Major forms include wind, solar, geothermal, wave, tidal, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogas energy.
Solar power:	Conversion of sunlight into heat or electricity.
Wind power:	Conversion of wind energy into a useful form of energy.

Abbreviations:

EEA:	European Environment Agency
EU:	European Union
Eurostat:	European Union Statistical Office
GHG:	Greenhouse gas
IEA:	International Energy Agency
IRES:	International Recommendations for Energy Statistics
OECD:	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
UNSD:	United Nations Statistics Division

Legends:

CO₂: carbon dioxide

Units of measurement:

toe: (tonne of oil equivalent): Amount of energy released by burning one tonne of crude oil

ktoe: 1,000 tons of oil equivalent