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2024

KENYA MONETARY ENERGY ACCOUNTS









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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

BETA	Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda
CIF	Cost, Insurance, and Freight
EPRA	Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority
FOB	Free on Board
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICBT	Informal Cross Border Trade
IEA	International Energy Agency
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
KENMOD	Kenya Macroeconomic and Fiscal Model
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
KSEEA	Kenya Strategy for Environmental-Economic Accounting
KSh	Kenyan shillings
LPG	Liquified Petroleum Gas
NP-AEEA	National Plan for Advancing Environmental-Economic Accounting
PEFA	Physical Energy Flow of Account
SEEA	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
SNA	System of National Accounts
TJ	Terajoules
VAT	Value Added Tax

Foreword



The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) is pleased to release the Monetary Energy Accounts report. This publication is the result of a collaborative effort between the Bureau, the State Department for Energy, the Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority, and our dedicated development partners.

This report marks a significant step forward in Kenya's commitment to integrating energy sustainability into our national economic planning and decision-making processes. Energy resources are a fundamental component of our natural capital, serving as the engine for industrial growth, agricultural productivity, and the livelihoods of millions of Kenyans. Historically, however, the full economic value of our energy assets and the costs associated with their extraction and use have not been fully reflected in our national economic accounts.

By applying the internationally recognized System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Energy (SEEA-Energy) framework—adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission—we have ensured that these accounts are scientifically robust, accurate, and comparable with global standards.

The development of these Energy Accounts builds upon Kenya's pioneering work in Environmental-Economic Accounting, which began with a pilot study in 2017. Since then, the Bureau has steadily expanded this framework to cover water, land, ecosystems, and forests. The formal adoption of the National Plan for Advancing Environmental-Economic Accounting (NP-AEEA) 2025–2028 in July 2025 has provided us with a clear national roadmap to institutionalize this accounting across our six priority sectors.

The findings presented here are directly linked to Kenya's national development priorities. The Monetary Energy Accounts provide vital data to support the realization of Vision 2030 and the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA). Furthermore, this data supports our international commitments, including the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Crucially, this report bridges the gap between energy use and broader economic outcomes. By integrating these accounts into the enhanced Kenya Macroeconomic and Fiscal Model (KENMOD), we can now better analyze the economic impacts of energy price fluctuations and supply shocks. This capability allows policy makers to assess the benefits and trade-offs of fiscal measures related

to energy, providing a stronger evidence base for aligning fiscal policy with our national energy and climate objectives.

As we continue to implement the NP-AEEA, these energy accounts will be produced on a regular basis. This will allow us to track progress, ensure accountability in energy resource governance, and provide a platform for continuous improvement in data quality and technical capacity.

We believe this report will serve as an essential resource for policy makers, researchers, and stakeholders as we work together toward achieving a secure, sustainable, and inclusive energy future for all Kenyans.



Dr. Daniel Mwirigi M'Amanja

Chairperson, Board of Directors
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics



Acknowledgments

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), together with the State Department for Energy and the Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA), with support from the World Bank's Global Program on Sustainability, developed the inaugural Kenya's Natural Capital Accounts for Energy. This report presents an overview of the development and compilation of the Monetary Energy Accounts in Kenya, which aim to integrate environmental and economic information to provide a comprehensive picture of the contribution of the energy sector to the economy and its role in supporting sustainable development.

The State Department for Economic Planning, under the leadership of Principal Secretary Dr. Bonface Makokha, has been instrumental in championing the institutionalization of natural capital accounting in Kenya and ensuring alignment with national development priorities. The formation of the National Steering Committee has ensured high-level coordination across government agencies.

The Bureau expresses its sincere gratitude to all data providers across the National Statistical System (NSS) who are the primary sources of data in compiling this report. The Bureau especially appreciates the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA), the Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA), the Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC), and the State Department for Energy for their invaluable contributions to the development of this report.

I must reiterate the Bureau's appreciation to the World Bank's Global Program on Sustainability (GPS) for their dedication to building technical capacity for officers who were working to develop this report, their invaluable editorial comments, and the World Bank's financial support towards finalizing the report. The generous financial support of the donors to the Global Program on Sustainability (GPS) is gratefully acknowledged, including the UK's Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA); Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ); and Switzerland's State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO).

Special recognition goes to the KNBS staff for leadership and technical support throughout the development of this report. We wish to acknowledge the KNBS Directors, notably Mr. Benjamin Muchiri and Mr. Robert Nderitu, for their dedicated leadership in constituting the technical working group, validation of the findings of the study, as well as for their technical guidance throughout the report preparation process. We also acknowledge the Technical Working Committee

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- James Abuga _ Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
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- Lee Okombe_ Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority.
- Dorothy Wobenjo_ Kenya Revenue Authority
- Amina Nguyo_ Kenya Power and Lighting Company Plc.
- Priscillah Shiroko _ State Department of Energy

Your collective inputs have strengthened the quality and credibility of this first edition.



Macdonald George Obudho, PhD, EBS, MBS

Director General

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics



Executive summary

This report presents Kenya's energy monetary accounts as part of the wider system of energy accounts, describing the flow of energy products across the economy in monetary terms and showing how expenditure is distributed between industries, households, government, and the rest of the world.

A. Background

The energy sector plays a key enabling role in Kenya's socioeconomic development. It is therefore important to accurately measure and collate various forms of energy statistics within the economy. In response to this need, Kenya has initiated a strategic pilot program to integrate natural capital into national accounting, beginning with the development of Energy Accounts. These accounts are structured in line with international best practice under the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) framework and are fully consistent with the System of National Accounts (SNA). They comprise Physical Energy Accounts, Monetary Energy Accounts, and Energy Asset Accounts, collectively providing a comprehensive view of energy flows, economic value, and resource stocks. This report provides a full overview of the Energy Monetary Accounts.

B. Objective

The objectives of this report are twofold:

i. Present reliable, evidence-based accounts of the energy value chain to inform future policy direction, investment decisions, and tracking of national, regional, and global commitments; and

i. Strengthen transparency and accountability in energy sector resource management by tracking energy production, energy use, and environmental sustainability.

C. Methodology

The monetary accounts methodology adopted a structured framework for assessing the economic dimensions of Kenya's energy sector and its linkages with the wider economy. By expressing energy production, consumption, and related transactions in monetary terms, the methodology supports evidence-based policy making, fiscal analysis, and strategic planning. The methodology was aligned with internationally recognized standards, notably the SNA and the SEEA. This ensured methodological consistency, international comparability, and integration with Kenya's macroeconomic statistics. Authoritative data were sourced from various data providers, notably the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, the Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA), the Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC), and the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA).

D. Key Findings

Total energy supplied to the economy in 2024 was 1.67 million terajoules (TJ), valued at 2.99 trillion Kenyan shillings (KSh). Traditional biomass underpins household energy use, while petroleum and electricity dominate monetary value and industrial activity. Households consume most energy physically, but industries and imports drive most of the monetary value, highlighting distributional and transition challenges.

Energy Supply

Energy supplied to the Kenyan economy during the period under review was drawn from petroleum products, electricity, coal, coke, and biomass products. Energy drawn from petroleum products, coal, and coke had an estimated value of KSh 1.32 trillion in 2024. Supply of energy from electricity was valued at an estimated KSh 0.24



trillion, while supply from biomass products was valued at KSh 0.89 trillion during the reference year.

Households supplied energy worth KSh 0.36 trillion to the economy in 2024, all of which was sourced from charcoal and wood. Industries supplied energy valued at KSh 0.10 trillion to the economy during the same period, while flows from the environment were valued at KSh 0.46 trillion. Trade and transport margins for energy products in 2024 were estimated at KSh 1.14 trillion.

Imports of coal, coke, electricity, and petroleum products were valued at KSh 0.61 trillion in the year 2024. While all petroleum products supplied to the economy in 2024 were imported, almost all the energy from electricity supplied to the economy was domestically generated.

Energy Use

In 2024, households and all industries spent almost the same amount of money on energy products, estimated at KSh 1.45 trillion. Households spent KSh 0.88 trillion on energy drawn from biomass, accounting for 61 per cent of total expenditure on energy by households during the year under review. In the same year. industries spent 81 per cent of their energy expenditure on petroleum products, coal, and coke. The energy accounts reveal that industries rely heavily on imported energy while households mostly use biomass.

1.67
million terajoules (TJ)

Total energy supplied to the economy in 2024 was 1.67 million terajoules (TJ), valued at 2.99 trillion Kenyan shillings (KSh).

Ksh 1.32
trillion

Energy drawn from petroleum products, coal, and coke had an estimated value of KSh 1.32 trillion in 2024.

Ksh 0.24
trillion

Supply of energy from electricity was valued at an estimated KSh 0.24 trillion.

Ksh 0.36
trillion

Households supplied energy worth KSh 0.36 trillion to the economy in 2024, all of which was sourced from charcoal and wood.

01 Introduction



1.1 Overview

Kenya's energy sector plays a key enabling role in national development, driving socioeconomic transformation. In view of the growing energy demand, evolving global energy transitions, and increased emphasis on climate action and environmental sustainability, the sector remains focal to the realization of Kenya Vision 2030, the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), as well as regional and global commitments. The Ministry of Energy and Petroleum

Strategic Plan 2023–2027 provides a clear policy direction anchored in sustainable resource exploitation, universal access to modern energy services, environmental sustainability, and energy efficiency and conservation.

Within this strategic context, the development of Kenya's National Energy Accounts represents a significant milestone in strengthening evidence-based planning, policy formulation, and decision-making in the energy sector by factoring in key aspects of the environment. Energy Accounts operationalize the integration of natural capital into the national accounting framework through the System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA), thereby addressing longstanding gaps in the visibility of energy resources within traditional economic statistics.

Natural Capital Accounting is a tool that is used to measure a country's natural resource stock and its contribution to the country's economy (e.g., GDP). It encompasses accounting for natural resources, including their extraction, use, and processing into products for final and intermediate consumption; and also the impact of the economy on ecosystems.

For decades, Kenya's economic growth has been closely linked to the exploitation and use of natural resources, particularly energy resources that support productive sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, transport, and tourism, among other services. However, traditional economic indicators have not adequately captured the full contribution of energy resources, nor the environmental and economic impact of their depletion, degradation, and efficiency in use. This limitation has constrained long-term planning and assessing the trade-offs necessary for sustainable development.

In response, Kenya initiated a strategic pilot program to integrate natural capital into national accounting, beginning with the development of Energy Accounts. These accounts are structured in line with international best practice under the SEEA framework and are fully consistent with the System of National Accounts (SNA). They comprise Physical Energy Accounts, Monetary Energy Accounts, and Energy Asset Accounts, collectively providing a comprehensive view of energy flows, economic value, and resource stocks.

Through the Kenya Strategy for Environmental-Economic Accounting (KSEEA) 2022–2026, and the leadership of the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with national and international partners, these accounts are increasingly informing climate policy, green growth strategies, and long-term development planning.

Kenya's National Energy Accounts will provide a critical evidence-based foundation for energy sector planning, regulatory oversight, market transparency, and the transition to a low-carbon and resource-efficient economy. In the future, Kenya's commitment to sustainable development, inclusive growth, and responsible management of energy resources will position the country as a regional leader in sustainable energy governance.

1.2 Scope

The development of Kenya's Energy Accounts represents a significant advancement in understanding the interaction between the energy sector, the environment, and the economy. The accounts are structured into Physical Energy Accounts, Monetary Energy Accounts, and Energy Asset Accounts, providing a comprehensive framework for tracking energy production, transformation, consumption, trade, and resource stocks.

The scope of this report is the Monetary Accounts of Kenya's energy sector with reference to the published physical accounts. The Monetary Accounts entail the valuation of energy supply and use quantified in monetary use tables with 2024 as the reference year.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of this report are twofold:

- Present reliable, evidence-based accounts of the energy value chain to inform future policy direction, investment decisions, and tracking of national, regional, and global commitments; and
- Strengthen transparency and accountability in energy sector resource management by tracking energy production, energy use, and environmental sustainability.

02 Methodology



2.1 Monetary Accounts Methodology

The Monetary Accounts methodology provides a structured framework for assessing the economic dimensions of Kenya's energy sector and its linkages with the wider economy. By expressing energy production, consumption, and related transactions in monetary terms, the methodology supports evidence-based policy making, fiscal analysis, and strategic planning.

The framework is aligned with internationally recognized standards, notably the SNA and the SEEA. This ensures methodological consistency, international comparability, and integration with Kenya's macroeconomic statistics.

The Monetary Energy Accounts show the energy supply and use in the economy. The monetary energy Supply Table values energy products at purchasers' prices, including domestic production values, import values at CIF (Cost, Insurance, and Freight), taxes and subsidies on products, trade and transport margins, and total supply valuation. The monetary energy Use Table records expenditures on energy by industries (intermediate consumption), households (final consumption), government and public administration, accumulation (stock changes) and losses, and exports at FOB (rest of the world). All monetary values are current prices.

Monetary estimates for both Supply and Use tables are derived by applying actual local average market prices to the corresponding physical quantities. Retail prices were derived from consumer price index, published prices by EPRA, ICBT survey data, and KRA import and export prices. Where price data are unavailable or distorted, assumptions have been used (See Section 2.3). All the prices were for 2024. Presenting both physical and monetary estimates highlights the interactions between the economy and the environment.

This methodology emphasizes indicators that are expected to inform strategic decision-making, including:

- Energy expenditures as a share of GDP and sectoral output
- Fiscal revenues and expenditures related to energy taxation and subsidies; and
- Economic exposure to energy price fluctuations and import dependency

These indicators support analytical applications beyond descriptive accounting, such as trend analysis, cross-sectoral comparisons, and scenario-based assessments. They contribute to evaluating energy policies, pricing reforms, and transition pathways within a coherent macroeconomic framework.

2.2 Methodological Limitations

While monetary energy accounts provide valuable insights into the economic role of energy, several limitations must be acknowledged while interpreting results:

- **Market distortions:** The methodology reflects observed market transactions and policy-determined prices, which may not fully represent underlying economic costs or benefits, particularly in the presence of price regulation, subsidies, or market distortions.
- **Externalities**: Monetary accounts may not comprehensively capture environmental externalities, social impacts, or long-term resource considerations unless complemented by additional valuation methods or satellite accounts.
- **Data constraints:** Coverage, timeliness, and accuracy may be affected by data gaps, particularly in informal energy markets (e.g., charcoal, firewood).
- **Comparability:** Differences in data availability and accounting practices can limit comparability across sectors.

These limitations underscore the importance of transparent assumptions, regular methodological review, and integration with complementary frameworks to strengthen the accounts' robustness.

2.3 Methodological Assumptions

The preparation of the monetary accounts entailed the application of statistical assumptions from previous national sample surveys, censuses, and administrative data. These assumptions are categorized as follows:

i. Allocation Assumptions

The compilation of energy supply and use tables requires allocating flows across industries and final consumption categories. In cases of missing details, allocation relies on assumptions drawn from historical patterns and ratios from earlier surveys. While necessary, these assumptions introduce uncertainty.

ii. Conversion Factor Limitations

Standard conversion factors are used to convert physical quantities into terajoules (TJ). However, energy content can vary significantly depending on fuel quality, moisture content (in biomass), or refinery source. Uniform factors may therefore overstate or understate actual energy values.

iii. General Assumptions

Other general assumptions applied in compiling the monetary energy accounts include:

- Coke and coal have been combined and presented as one product, using the calorific value of coal and its import price. This was based on coal and coke having almost similar calorific values and coal being 99.7 per cent of the combined imports.
- Annual average prices were used to estimate the unit price of energy products.
- Where retail prices were unavailable, export prices plus applicable taxes were used to estimate the model.
- Household consumption for Motor Spirit Premium and Light Diesel Oil was assumed to be 20 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively, of transport and storage according to the KIHBS estimates.
- During the development of the 2024 Monetary Accounts, data on consumption of biomass products by households and growth in projected number of households was used to estimate quantities consumed.

2.4 Data Sources

The compilation of Kenya's Monetary Energy Accounts relies on diverse and authoritative data sources to ensure consistency, accuracy, and policy relevance. These sources include:

i. Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics is the government's principal agency for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of statistical data, serving as the custodian of official statistical information in Kenya. KNBS fulfils its mandate through surveys and the publication of reports. Some of the data used in monetary accounts were sourced from:

a) Economic surveys and price statistics

b) National accounts and sectoral GDP data

c) ICBT survey data

ii. Ministry of Energy and Petroleum

The Ministry of Energy and Petroleum is the government entity mandated to develop and implement enabling policies for the energy and petroleum sectors. The ministry is organized into two state departments; these are Energy and Petroleum, each with distinct mandates. The ministry provided the following:

- Energy production, consumption, and infrastructure data
- Policy documentation

iii. Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA)

The Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority is Kenya's regulatory agency for the energy and petroleum sectors. It is responsible for the economic and technical regulation of electricity, renewable energy, petroleum, and coal. The EPRA is mandated to collect and maintain energy and petroleum data, as well as to set electricity tar-



iffs and petroleum prices. EPRA provided data on electricity and petroleum pricing.

iv. Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC)

The Kenya Power and Lighting Company is the primary electricity distribution and retail entity in Kenya. Its role includes purchasing power from electricity generators and selling it to end consumers. In executing its mandate, KPLC collects and maintains monetary data on electricity supply and consumption. KPLC provided data on:

- Electricity supply and distribution
- Primary and retail prices

v. Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA)

The Kenya Revenue Authority is mandated to assess, collect, and account for all revenues in accordance with taxation laws and their provisions. KRA collects and maintains both physical and monetary data on the supply and use of energy products. The KRA provided:

- Taxation data on energy products
- Import/export data for energy products

The development of Kenya's first Monetary Energy Accounts represents a significant milestone in advancing integrated environmental–economic statistics. However, several data and methodological limitations continue to affect the completeness, precision, and reliability of the results. These data gaps and limitations reflect long-standing challenges in the national energy data ecosystem as well as constraints inherent in applying the SEEA energy framework within a complex and evolving energy landscape. Recognizing and addressing these gaps and limitations is essential for strengthening institutional capacity, improving data quality, and enhancing the policy relevance of the accounts.

2.5 Data Gaps

Several data gaps were noted during the development of the accounts. These were:

i. Informal Sector and Unrecorded Energy Flows

A substantial portion of Kenya's energy supply, such as biomass, charcoal trading, small-scale fuel retailing, and informal electricity access, is outside formal administrative reporting systems. These flows are not consistently captured in regulatory databases or utility reports, leading to underestimation of both physical volumes and economic values.

ii. Biomass Data Limitations

Biomass remains a major source of household energy, yet data on firewood and charcoal consumption are fragmented and infrequently updated. Surveys such as the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) and ICBT provide useful insights but are conducted intermittently, making it difficult to reflect year-to-year changes.

iii. Price Data Limitations

There are instances where the prices of non-regulated energy products, such as lubricating grease, were unavailable. To mitigate this challenge, the price of a similar product—in this case, lubricating oil—was used.

iv. Fuel Data Limitations

There are instances where the physical supply quantities for some products in some sectors, such as fuel oil used in manufacturing, were not available. This challenge was addressed by assuming the quantity exported to be the supply.

2.6 Limitations

i. Limited Price Differentiation

Energy products are consumed across diverse sectors, each subject to different pricing structures. Average or median prices have been used in compiling monetary energy accounts. The absence of standardized price determination methods can obscure true expenditure patterns in the monetary use table.

ii. Subsidy Disaggregation

A major limitation in valuing monetary energy flows is the difficulty of identifying and separating subsidy components within fuel prices. Subsidies are embedded within regulatory pricing structures through mechanisms such as price stabilization, delayed adjustments to international price changes, or supplier margin adjustments. They do not appear as clear, standalone records. This complicates allocation across sectors under the SEEA framework and reduces the accuracy of monetary supply and use of tables, potentially leading to underestimation or misclassification of fiscal support.

iii. Use of Proxy Prices

Where direct price data are lacking, proxy market prices or national averages are applied. This has been applied in non-regulated fuel markets. Proxy prices introduce uncertainty and may not reflect local or seasonal variations.

iv. Valuation of Informal Energy Flows

Valuing energy products with informal flows, such as biomass, remains a challenge. A significant proportion of household firewood use is not monetized, resulting in uncertainty. Similarly, electricity valuation was based on grid-supplied power, while captive electricity was excluded due to data and valuation challenges.

v. Price Volatility

Electricity and petroleum prices fluctuate significantly throughout the year. Reliance on average unit prices may mask the impact of extreme price variability. This limitation was partially mitigated by applying alternative measures of central tendency, such as median values.

vi. Data Sources

Reliance on industry surveys, administrative records, and published energy statistics introduces inconsistencies arising from differing reporting thresholds, reference periods, and definitional frameworks. For example, in some cases price data were drawn from industry annual reports prepared on a financial year basis, while in others the available statistics reflected calendar-year reporting. These discrepancies complicate comparability and may affect the accuracy of valuations within the monetary energy accounts.



03

Monetary Energy Accounts



Monetary accounts complement physical accounts by attaching economic value to energy stocks and flows. Using the National Capital Accounting tools, value of energy resources, value at production, transformation, and use level as well as value of losses and waste are computed and recorded in monetary terms. This enables the integration of energy-related

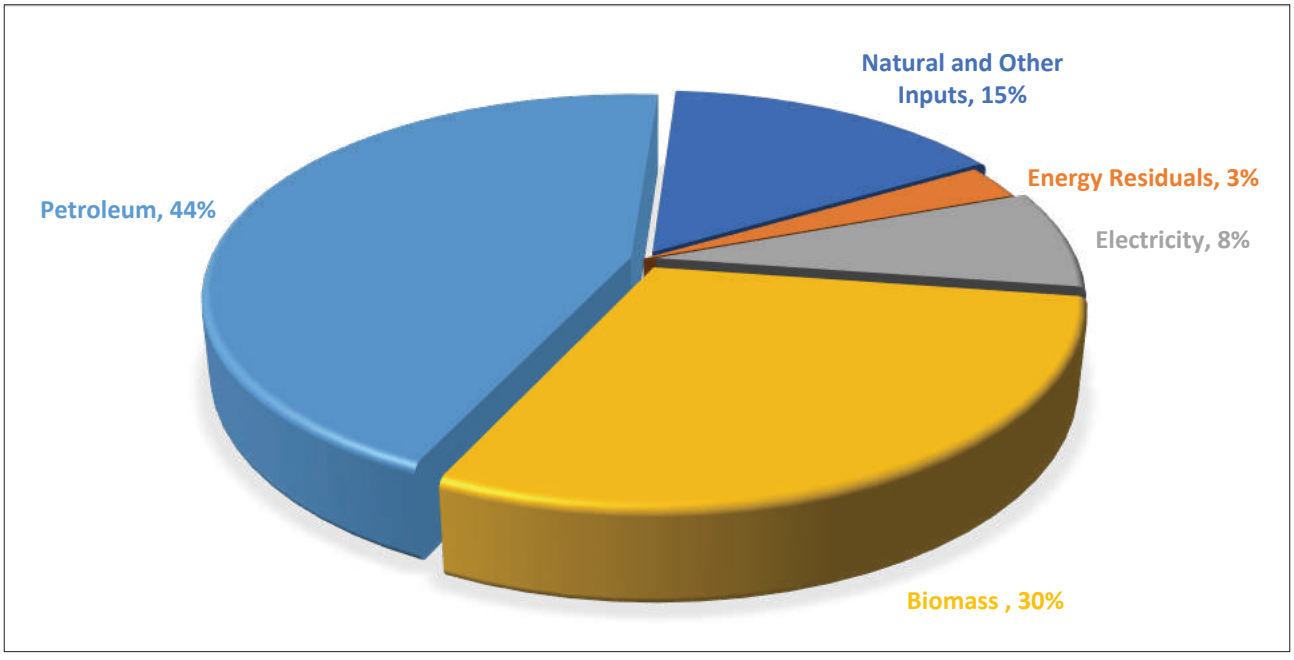
revenues, costs, taxes, subsidies, imports, and export value into economic statistics while monitoring their implications on policies. This supports evidence-based planning and fiscal sustainability while promoting environmental conservation. These energy-related transactions are aligned with SNA through monetary supply and use tables.

The monetary supply table tracks the value of energy products from domestic production and imports at Purchasers' price. It also presents the sum of taxes, less subsidies, and trade and transport margins. The monetary use tables track the value of energy products consumed locally or exported at current market price. It also includes intermediate consumption by industries and other uses including household consumption, exports and accumulation.

The monetary accounts are based on the amended 2024 physical accounts published in the 2026 Economic Survey. The physical supply and use table are presented as Table A and B in this report.

Figure 1 presents the proportions of energy supplied to the economy by different energy products. Petroleum products accounted for the largest value of energy supplied, at 44 per cent.

Figure 1. Monetary Energy Supply by Energy Products



Source: KNBS

Table 1 and **Table 2** present the Monetary Supply Table and Monetary Use Table for energy respectively for 2024. In the period under review, the country's total energy supply and use was valued at KSh 2.99 trillion. Supply and use from natural resources and input accounted for KSh 0.46 trillion (15.4 per cent). Petroleum, coal and coke accounted for KSh 1.32 trillion (44.1 per cent); electricity for KSh 0.24 trillion (8 per cent); biomass for KSh 0.89 trillion (29.7 per cent) and residuals for KSh 0.08 trillion (2.8 per cent) of the total energy use. Energy residuals comprise energy losses and waste. In this report, energy losses cover losses during electricity transmission and distribution while the reported waste is from biomass use.

Flows from the environment accounted for energy supply valued at KSh 0.46 trillion (15.4 per cent), supply from households valued at KSh 0.36 trillion (12 per cent). Industries valued at KSh 0.10 trillion (3.5 per cent). Imports accounted for KSh 0.61 trillion.

Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply accounted for the largest energy supply from industries, supplying electricity valued at KSh 0.10 trillion, followed by the agriculture, forestry, and fishery industries that supplied biomass valued at KSh 0.004 trillion.

Industries and households used almost the same amount of energy, valued at KSh 1.45 trillion (48.3 per cent) and KSh 1.44 trillion (48.5 per cent) respectively. The transport and storage industry accounted for the largest energy use from industries, using petroleum products valued at KSh 0. 55 trillion. Other commercial sectors used petroleum products valued at KSh 0.38 trillion, and exports were valued at KSh 0.24 trillion. The manufacturing industry energy use for 2024 was valued at KSh 0.14 trillion. The electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning sector accounted for energy use valued at KSh 0.11 trillion. Flows back to the environment (primarily losses) were valued at KSh 0.08 trillion.



Table 1. Monetary Supply Table for Energy (KSh, millions)

	Industries (by ISIC)											Final consumption and other				Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins	TOTAL
	Agriculture Forestry & Fishery	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	Construction	Transportation & Storage	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	Other Commercial Sectors	Public Administration and Defense	Undefined	Total Industry	Households	Accumulation/ Stock	Rest of the world	Flows from/ to the environment (and other economic sectors)			
NATURAL AND OTHER INPUTS:																		-
Solar															7,460.09			7,460.09
Wind															26,151.42			26,151.42
Hydro															12,279.42			12,279.42
Geo-Thermal															55,179.98			55,179.98
Biofuel: Bagasse(-Co-generation)	0.26										0.26				-			0.26
Biofuel: Biomass Wood											-				360,711.93			360,711.93
Subtotal (All Inputs)	**0.26**										**0.26**				**461,782.83**			**461,783.09**
ENERGY PRODUCTS											**-**							**-**
Coal and Coke											-			19,756.69		3,814.78	73,247.34	96,818.80
Motor Spirit Premium											-			185,508.53		143,091.55	23,784.38	352,384.45
Aviation gasoline											-			353.38		129.10	158.58	641.06
Jet fuel											-			94,330.06		2,560.97	81,197.38	178,088.41
Illuminating Kerosene											-			269.57		116.67	30.63	416.86
White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits											-			436.19		128.10	508.57	1,072.86

Table 1. Monetary Supply Table for Energy (KSh, millions) *continued*

	Industries (by ISIC)											Final consumption and other				Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins	TOTAL
	Agriculture Forestry & Fishery	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	Construction	Transportation & Storage	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	Other Commercial Sectors	Public Administration and Defense	Undefined	Total Industry	Households	Accumulation/ Stock	Rest of the world	Flows from/ to the environment (and other economic sectors)			
Oil shale / oil sands											-			-				
Fuel oils n.e.c.			13.05								13.05			25,168.42		5,031.30	11,565.45	41,778.23
Lubricating Oils											-			1,638.23		920.64	30,616.49	33,175.36
Lubricating Greases											-			635.15		345.70	0.19	981.04
Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG)											-			40,511.08		195.41	70,370.22	111,076.71
Oil: Light Diesel Oil											-			227,091.75		150,890.96	125,134.65	503,117.36
Oil: Heavy Diesel Oil											-			8.08		1.83	8.41	18.32
Subtotal (All petroleum, coal and coke)											**-**			**595,707.13**		**307,226.99**	**416,622.29**	**1,319,569.46**
Electricity				-							-			18,207.41		2,634.75		20,842.16
Electricity plants (Kengen)				68,141.97							68,141.97							68,141.97
Electricity plants (Independent Power Producers)				31,539.61							31,539.61							31,539.61
Electricity plants (REREC)				660.26							660.26							660.26
Electricity plants (Off-grid)				728.51							728.51							728.51

Table 1. Monetary Supply Table for Energy (KSh, millions) *continued*

	Industries (by ISIC)											Final consumption and other						
	Agriculture Forestry & Fishery	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	Construction	Transportation & Storage	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	Other Commercial Sectors	Public Administration and Defense	Undefined	Total Industry	Households	Accumulation/ Stock	Rest of the world	Flows from/ to the environment (and other economic sectors)	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins	TOTAL
Subtotal (All Electricity)				**101,070.35**							**101,070.35**			**18,207.41**		**2,634.75**	**117,433.75**	**239,346.27**
BIOMASS PRODUCTS:				-							-			-				-
Charcoal	566.71			-							566.71	39,930.10					122,899.58	163,396.39
Firewood	3,479.37			-							3,479.37	317,931.29					404,346.39	725,757.05
Subtotal (All Biomass)	4,046.08			-							4,046.08	357,861.39					527,245.97	**889,153.44**
Residuals				-														
Other				-								179.71					82,811.86	82,991.56
Total supply:	**4,046.34**		**13.05**	**101,070.35**							**105,116.69**	**358,041.10**		**613,914.54**	**461,782.83**	**309,861.75**	**1,144,113.87**	**2,992,843.83**

Source: KNBS

Table 2. Monetary Use Table for Energy (KSh, millions)

	Industries (by ISIC)											Final consumption and other				Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins	TOTAL
	Agriculture Forestry & Fishery	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	Construction	Transportation & Storage	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	Other Commercial Sectors	Public Administration and Defense	Undefined	Total Industry	Households	Accumulation/Stock	Rest of the world	Flows from/to the environment (and other economic sectors)			
Use of energy products																		
Intermediate consumption and final use																		
NATURAL AND OTHER INPUTS:																		
Solar				7,460.09							7,460.09							7,460.09
Wind				26,151.42							26,151.42							26,151.42
Hydro				12,279.42							12,279.42							12,279.42
Geo-Thermal				55,179.98							55,179.98							55,179.98
Co-Generation(Bagasse)				0.26							0.26							0.26
Biomass Wood			3,868.14								3,868.14	356,843.79						360,711.93
Sub-Total (All Inputs)			**3,868.14**	**101,071.16**							**104,939.30**	**356,843.79**						**461,783.09**
Petroleum:																		
Coal and Coke			60,163.43							36,558.94	96,722.37			96.43				96,818.80
Motor Spirit Premium	347.96	3,118.94	5,315.50	64.89	2,591.59	191,239.28	24.81	124,014.68	776.71		327,494.35	69,776.02	(45,112.38)	226.46				352,384.45
Aviation gasoline						1,062.68		-	53.01		1,115.69		(505.45)	30.82				641.06
Jet fuel						172,420.55		-	1,176.79		173,597.34		(212,118.73)	216,609.81				178,088.41
Illuminating Kerosene	0.51	76.21	3,921.57		74.68	5.63		2,749.75			6,828.34	1,032.69	(7,444.17)	-				416.86

Table 2. Monetary Use Table for Energy (KSh, millions) *continued*

	Industries (by ISIC)											Final consumption and other				Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins	TOTAL
	Agriculture Forestry & Fishery	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	Construction	Transportation & Storage	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	Other Commercial Sectors	Public Administration and Defense	Undefined	Total Industry	Households	Accumulation/Stock	Rest of the world	Flows from/to the environment (and other economic sectors)			
White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits								-					1,055.81	17.05				1,072.86
Oil shale / oil sands								-										
Fuel oils n.e.c.	59.44	1,348.87	2,517.48	8,100.27	150.70	27,622.84		1,766.57			41,566.16		(2,420.12)	2,632.19				41,778.23
Lubricating Oils	62.86	36.26	604.42	62.05	71.52	16,117.77		402.94	26.80	2,762.59	20,147.21			13,028.14				33,175.36
Lubricating Greases								-		940.73	940.73			40.30				981.04
Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G)		318.86	12,480.84	-	53.93	332.35	892.12	60,986.89			75,064.98	26,676.75	9,014.36	320.62				111,076.71
Oil: Light Diesel Oil	4,281.23	15,366.44	44,586.88	2,661.40	28,398.68	141,864.30	93.27	189,850.67	2,629.64		429,732.50	36,089.98	33,472.93	3,821.95				503,117.36
Oil: Heavy Diesel Oil											-	-	16.91	1.41				18.32
Sub-Total (All Petroleum, coal and coke)	**4,752.00**	**20,265.59**	**129,590.10**	**10,888.60**	**31,341.09**	**550,665.40**	**1,010.19**	**379,771.50**	**4,662.94**	**40,262.26**	**1,173,209.68**	**133,575.43**	**(224,040.85)**	**236,825.20**				**1,319,569.46**
Electricity																		
Domestic and Small Commercial										39,597.50	39,597.50	71,746.23						111,343.73
Large and Medium										119,844.39	119,844.39							119,844.39
Street Lighting										1,160.90	1,160.90							1,160.90
E-mobility										54.66	54.66							54.66

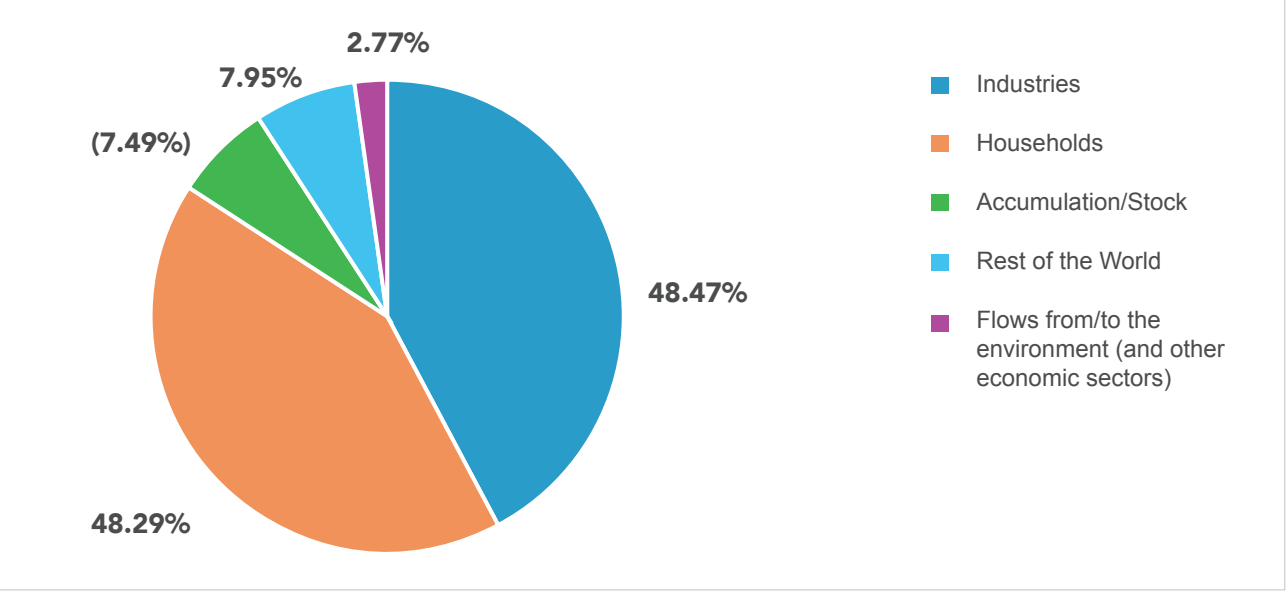
Table 2. Monetary Use Table for Energy (KSh, millions) *continued*

	Industries (by ISIC)											Final consumption and other				Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins	TOTAL
	Agriculture Forestry & Fishery	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	Construction	Transportation & Storage	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	Other Commercial Sectors	Public Administration and Defense	Undefined	Total Industry	Households	Accumulation/Stock	Rest of the world	Flows from/to the environment (and other economic sectors)			
Rural electrification										1,807.45	1,807.45	4,157.11						5,964.56
Other														978.03				978.03
Sub-Total (All electricity)										**162,464.89**	**162,464.89**	**75,903.35**		**978.03**				**239,346.27**
Biomass:																		
Charcoal			2,286.56								2,286.56	161,109.83						163,396.39
Firewood			7,856.55								7,856.55	717,900.51						725,757.05
Sub-Total (all Biomass)			**10,143.10**								**10,143.10**	**879,010.34**						**889,153.44**
Residuals:																		
Extraction															405.78			405.78
Transformation																		
Losses															82,585.78			82,585.78
Other																		
Sub-Total (All Residuals)															**82,991.56**			**82,991.56**
Total Use	**4,752.00**	**20,265.59**	**143,601.35**	**111,959.76**	**31,341.09**	**550,665.40**	**1,010.19**	**379,771.50**	**4,662.94**	**202,727.15**	**1,450,756.98**	**1,445,332.90**	**(224,040.85)**	**237,803.23**	**82,991.56**			**2,992,843.83**

Source: KNBS

Figure 2 presents monetary use of energy by economic sectors. Households accounted for almost half of energy consumed (48.3%). Amongst sectors in Industry transportation and storage sector consumed the highest proportion of energy in 2024 (18.4%).

Figure 2. Monetary use Economic Sector (% of Total Use)



Source: KNBS

04

Conclusion and Reccomendation



4.1 Conclusions

The analysis shows that total monetary use of energy products is estimated at KSh 2.99 trillion. A number of other salient points emerge from the analysis. Households and industry used the same amount of energy. Household energy expenditure remains heavily shaped by biomass fuels and petroleum products. Kenya's

energy supply and use is still of a dualistic nature: industries mainly rely on electricity and petroleum for energy, while households still spend a considerable amount of money on firewood and charcoal.

Trade and transport margins accounted for a significant proportion of the value of total energy supplied to the economy in 2024, at 38.2 per cent. During the reference year, Kenya entirely depended on imports for the supply of petroleum products, valued at KSh 0.58 trillion. Almost all firewood and charcoal supplied to the economy was used by households.

The Monetary Energy Accounts further highlight the structural imbalances within Kenya's energy system, particularly the heavy reliance on imported petroleum products alongside widespread dependence on traditional biomass for household consumption. This duality underscores both energy security risks and sustainability concerns, as external shocks in global energy markets can significantly affect domestic economic stability, while continued biomass use raises environmental and health implications. The findings therefore emphasize the need for a balanced transition strategy that simultaneously addresses affordability, accessibility, and sustainability of energy sources.

The integration of Monetary Energy Accounts within the broader System of Environmental-Economic Accounting framework demonstrates the value of linking environmental resources with economic performance metrics. By quantifying energy flows in monetary terms, the accounts provide a clearer understanding of sectoral energy intensity, fiscal exposure to energy imports, and the distributional impacts of energy expenditure across households and industries. This enhances the analytical capacity of policy makers to evaluate trade-offs between economic growth, energy pricing, and environmental sustainability.

Despite the progress made, the analysis also reveals that data limitations—particularly in informal energy markets and price estimation—remain a key constraint to the robustness of the accounts. Addressing these challenges will be critical to improving the precision, consistency, and policy relevance of future energy accounts. Strengthening institutional coordination and investing in regular data collection systems will be essential in ensuring that the accounts evolve into a reliable tool for long-term planning, monitoring energy transitions, and supporting Kenya's commitments to sustainable development and climate action.

4.2 Recommendations

The development of National Monetary Accounts relies heavily on energy consumption data from household surveys. Due to the data gaps observed and stated in this report, it is recommended that the National Statistical System prioritize the planning and implementation of a National Energy Use survey. While the administrative data used in the developments of the monetary accounts was properly classified using the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev 4), there is a need to update the sector classification for electricity and petroleum consumption annually.

There is also a need to strengthen administrative data systems across key institutions such as the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, EPRA, KPLC, and KRA to ensure timely, harmonized, and comprehensive reporting of both physical and monetary energy data. Establishing standardized data-sharing protocols and aligning reporting frameworks with SEEA requirements will significantly enhance data consistency and reduce reliance on proxy assumptions. This institutional coordination should be supported by clear mandates and capacity-building initiatives within the National Statistical System.

To improve the valuation of energy flows, it is recommended that more granular and sector-specific price data be developed and maintained, particularly for non-regulated energy products and

informal markets such as biomass. This could be achieved through integrating energy price modules into existing surveys such as KIHBS and expanding price monitoring systems beyond regulated fuels. Improved price data will enhance the accuracy of monetary supply and use tables and provide better insights into energy affordability and expenditure patterns.

Finally, it is recommended that Kenya institutionalize the regular compilation and publication of energy accounts as part of the national statistical production cycle. This should include periodic updates of both physical and monetary accounts, integration with national accounts and climate statistics, and the development of analytical indicators such as energy intensity, import dependency ratios, and energy expenditure shares. Embedding energy accounts within policy processes will ensure that they are actively used to inform energy planning, fiscal policy, and the transition to a low-carbon economy.



05 Appendixes

Table A. Physical Energy Supply Table 2024

TJ

INDUSTRIES	Industries	Households	Rest of the World	Flows from the environment	Total
NATURAL INPUTS					
Solar				1,657.59	1,657.6
Wind				6,471.62	6,471.6
Hydro				13,070.48	13,070.5
Geo-Thermal				19,983.63	19,983.6
Bagasse				0.06	0.1
Biomass Wood				772,446.7	772,446.7
Subtotal					813,630.1
ENERGY PRODUCTS					
Electricity			5,517.46		5,517.46
Coal and Coke			7,409.66		7,409.66
Motor Spirit Premium			5,539.51		5,539.5
Aviation gasoline			5.20		5.2
Jet fuel			3,156.84		3,156.8
Illuminating Kerosene			8.15		8.2
White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits			13.84		13.8
Light Diesel Oil			9,979.55		9,979.55
Heavy Diesel Oil			0.1		0.1
Fuel oils n.e.c.			1,300.24		1,300.2
Lubricating Oils	378.13		22.15		400.3
Lubricating Greases			10.71		10.7
Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG)			1,895.03		1,895.0
Electricity plants (Kengen)	30,507.2				30,507.2
Electricity plants (Independent Power Producers)	14,120.3				14,120.3
Electricity plants (REREC)	295.6				295.6
Electricity plants (Off-grid))	326.4				326.4
Charcoal	832.54	58,660.43			59,493.0
Firewood	7,450.90	680,834.06			688,285.0
Subtotal	**53,532.95**	**739,494.49**			**828,263.88**
RESIDUALS:					
Other		24,668.75			24,668.7
TOTAL SUPPLY	**53,533.0**	**764,163.2**	**34,858.6**	**1,382,705.7**	**1,666,562.7**

1 Terajoule (TJ)=1012 Joules
1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ
1 GWh=3.6 TJ

Source: Kenya Economic Survey 2026

Table B. Physical Energy Use Table, 2024

INDUSTRIES	SIEC	Agriculture	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	Construction	Transport and Storage	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	Other Commercial Sectors	Public Administration and Defense	Undefined	Households	Accumulation/Stock	Rest of the World	Flows to the environment	Total
NATURAL INPUTS:				**8,283.44**	**41,183.4**							**764,163.2**				**813,630.1**
Solar	**7000**				1,657.59											**1,657.6**
Wind	**7000**				6,471.62											**6,471.6**
Hydro	**7000**				13,070.48											**13,070.5**
GeoThermal	**7000**				19,983.63											**19,983.6**
CoGeneration	**7000**				0.06											**0.1**
Biomass Wood				8,283.44								764,163.2				**772,446.7**
ENERGY PRODUCTS CONSUMPTION:																
Petroleum:		**93.0**	**403.2**	**5,947.6**	**306.7**	**612.0**	**9,945.2**	**17.5**	**6,869.4**	**86.0**	**2,841.5**	**2,288.1**	**3862.72**	**4171.94**		**29,719.0**
Motor Spirit Premium	**4651**	5.47	49.03	83.56	1.02	40.74	3,006.30	0.39	1,949.52	12.21		1,097	709.17	3.56		5,539.5
Aviation gasoline	**4652**						8.62			0.43			4.10	0.25		5.2
Jet fuel	**4653**						3,056.37			20.86			3760.07	3,839.68		3,156.8
Illuminating Kerosene	**4669**	0.01	1.49	76.67		1.46	0.11		53.76			20.19	145.54			8.2
White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits	**4691**												13.62	0.22		13.8
Light Diesel Oil	**4671**	84.92	304.80	884.40	52.79	563.30	2,813.94	1.85	3,765.77	52.16		716	663.95	75.81		9,979.55
Heavy Diesel Oil	**4672**												0.12	0.01		0.1
Fuel oils n.e.c.	**4680**	1.85	41.98	78.35	252.10	4.69	859.69		54.98				75.32	81.92		1,300.2
Lubricating Oils	**4692**	0.76	0.44	7.29	0.75	0.86	194.48		4.86	0.32	33.3			157.20		400.3
Lubricating Greases	**4692**										10.3			0.44		10.7
Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G)	**4630**		5.44	212.93		0.92	5.67	15.22	1,040.47			455.12	153.79	5.47		1,895.0
Coal and Coke				4,604.38							2,797.90			7.38		7,409.66
Electricity	**7000**										**26,644**	**12,062**		**154**		**38,706.2**

Table B. Physical Energy Use Table, 2024 *continued*

INDUSTRIES	SIEC	Agriculture	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	Construction	Transport and Storage	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	Other Commercial Sectors	Public Administration and Defense	Undefined	Households	Accumulation/Stock	Rest of the World	Flows to the environment	Total
Domestic and Small Commercial											5,708.89	10,343.87				16,052.76
Large and Medium											19,854.57					19,854.57
Street Lighting											323.47					323.47
Emobility											10.17					10.17
Rural electrification											747.05	1,718.21				2,465.26
Other														154.09		154.09
Biomass:				**8,283.4**								**739,494.5**				**747,777.9**
Firewood				7,450.90								680,834.06				688,285.0
Charcoal				832.54								58,660.43				59,493.0
Wood/Process Waste	**5119**															
Farm residue/Animal crop residue	**5130**															
RESIDUALS:															36,575.4	**36,729.5**
Extraction															24,668.75	24,668.7
Transformation																
Losses															11,906.64	11,906.64
Other																154.08
TOTAL USE		**93.0**	**403.2**	**22,514.4**	**41,490.1**	**612.0**	**9,945.2**	**17.5**	**6,869.4**	**86.0**	**29,485.5**	**1,518,007.8**	**3862.72**	**4,172.0**	**54,749.3**	**1,666,562.7**

[1] Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules

1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ

[1] GWh=3.6 TJ

5.1 Glossary

Average unit price

Average unit price is defined as the simple mean of the import prices or annual mean of the published retail prices of energy products.

Aviation gasoline

Universally abbreviated as Avgas, it is a specialized lead, high-octane fuel used primarily in piston-engine aircrafts' internal combustion engines. It is distinctly different from the jet fuel used in turbine-engine aircraft.

Bagasse

The fibrous residue that remains after the sugarcane is crushed. It is used as fuel to produce steam and electricity.

Biofuels

Produced from renewable organic sources or feedstocks. They include biogas, ethanol, and biodiesel, commonly used as fuels in transportation and for heat and electricity generation.

Biomass

Any organic material that comes from plants or animals and is used as a source of energy or raw material. Biomass can be subcategorized into wood and forestry products, agricultural residues, and byproducts and animal manure

Coal and coke

Coal is a naturally occurring sedimentary rock formed over millions of years from the remains of ancient plants under high heat and pressure. It is a fossil fuel mined directly from the earth. Coal in Kenya is mainly imported for cement manufacturing, other industrial heating, and steelmaking.

Coke is a synthetic, porous, carbon-rich material produced by heating specific types of coal in the absence of air. This drives off volatile components. Coke is a manufactured product, not a natural resource.

Flow accounts

The general term used for a framework that presents information on the physical flows of resources throughout the economy. Flow accounts published for energy include supply and use tables.

Illuminating kerosene

Kerosene is a refined product made from crude oil and is used to power jet aircraft engines as well as for lighting and heating. It was previously aggregated into other refined products. Illuminating kerosene is a specific, higher-grade subset of kerosene that has been specially refined and treated to burn cleanly, safely, and brightly in lamps, lanterns, and wick-based appliances.

ISIC

ISIC stands for the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. It is a United Nations system for classifying economic data according to the type of economic activity.

Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)

It consists of propane and butane gases and is derived by processing the natural gas produced from either gas or oil reservoirs through a low-pressure gas separation plant.

Kerosene-type jet fuel

Kerosene-type jet fuel is a refined petroleum product used specifically for powering aircraft turbine engines. It is defined by strict performance specifications rather than a single chemical formula.

National Accounts

Systematic summary of national economic activity. At a detailed level it shows a statistical picture of the performance and structure of the economy.

Natural and other inputs

Those forms of energy obtained directly from nature. They include both non-renewable and renewable energy. Primary energy sources include firewood, coal, crude oil, natural gas, liquefied



natural petroleum gases, uranium, bagasse, hydro, wind and solar energy.

Residuals

Energy residuals include flows of energy lost by businesses and households. Examples of energy losses include losses during transformation in the production of primary energy products from natural inputs and in the production of secondary energy products.

Energy losses during distribution may arise from the evaporation and leakages of liquid fuels, loss of heat during transportation of steam, and losses during gas distribution, electricity transmission, and pipeline transport.

Secondary energy source

A product that has been derived from a primary energy source. Secondary energy resources include refined petroleum products, coal by-products, coke, and electricity.

Supply-use framework

An accounting framework with the basic principle that the total supply of a product is equal to its total use.

System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA)

The SEEA is a framework used to develop environmental accounts by integrating environmental information into an accounting framework. The SEEA manual provides the conceptual basis for developing a framework to describe the relationship between the natural environment and the economy.

System of National Accounts (SNA)

The SNA is an international framework which can be used to develop a comprehensive, consistent, and flexible set of macroeconomic accounts.

5.2 Conversion Factors

Energy Products Conversion Factors				
Electricity	1	GWh	3.6	TJ
Automotive Gas Oil(AGO) or Light Diesel Oil	1	litre	0.00003591	TJ
Jet fuel(kerosene type jet fuel)	1	litre	0.0000344	TJ
Illuminating kerosene	1	Litre	0.0000348	TJ
Liquefied Petroleum Gas(LPG)	1	kg	0.0000461	TJ
White spirit	1	Litre	0.000034	TJ
Motor Spirit Premium	1	Litre	0.000032035	TJ
coal	1	kg	0.000027	TJ
coke	1	Kg	0.00002831	TJ
Aviation spirit(Aviation gasoline)	1	Litre	0.000032	TJ
Charcoal	1	kg	0.00003	TJ
Firewood	1	MT	0.0156	TJ
Fuel oil	1	litre	0.00003888	TJ
Heavy Diesel Oil	1	litre	0.0000401	TJ

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