

Table 4
**1989 TPES¹, Fuel Shares of TPES and Fossil Fuel
and Non-Commercial Fuel Dependency**

	Coal (% of TPES)	Oil ² (% of TPES)	Gas (% of TPES)	Nuclear ³ (% of TPES)	Hydro ⁴ (% of TPES)	Other (% of TPES)	TPES Fossil Fuel Dependency	TPES (Mtoe)	Non-Commercial Fuels (Mtoe) ⁵
Brazil	11.2	64.3	2.7	0.5	19.3	2.0	78.29	97.0	45.7
China	79.0	17.5	1.9	-	1.6	-	98.4	649.6	43.4
CSFR	56.8	21.0	12.6	8.8	0.5	0.3	90.4	72.6	1.1
India	56.7	33.7	5.2	1.1	3.2	-	95.6	170.7	63.2
Korea	30.7	50.1	3.3	15.4	0.5	-	84.1	79.9	1.0
Mexico	3.3	69.2	22.0	0.1	5.3	0.2	94.5	114.9	10.0
Poland	78.4	13.6	7.7	-	0.3	0.1	99.7	118.9	1.6
Romania	29.7	23.3	44.5	-	1.5	0.9	97.5	72.6	1.1
Saudi Arabia	-	63.1	36.9	-	-	-	100.0	67.6	0
South Africa	82.2	14.5	-	3.0	0.3	-0.1	96.7	96.8	3.0
USSR	22.1	31.8	40.7	4.1	1.5	-	94.6	1 362.2	24.8

Source: IEA (1991), Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries, 1988-1989.

1. This TPES includes non-energy use and feedstocks.
2. This includes alcohol fuels for Brazil.
3. Electricity generated by nuclear power is converted to oil equivalent based on the average thermal efficiency of a modern nuclear power plant, i.e. 33% efficiency.
4. Electricity generated by hydropower or other non-thermal sources (e.g. wind, tide, wave, photovoltaics) are converted to oil equivalent based on the energy content of the electricity generated (the equivalent of assuming a 100% efficiency).
5. A wide variety of fuels burnt at very low efficiencies are included in this category. Their consumption, expressed in heat value (Mtoe), does not take account of the efficiency of their final use.