# Snapshot of energy in 2016

## Energy Supply
**0.0%**
unchanged from 2015 levels

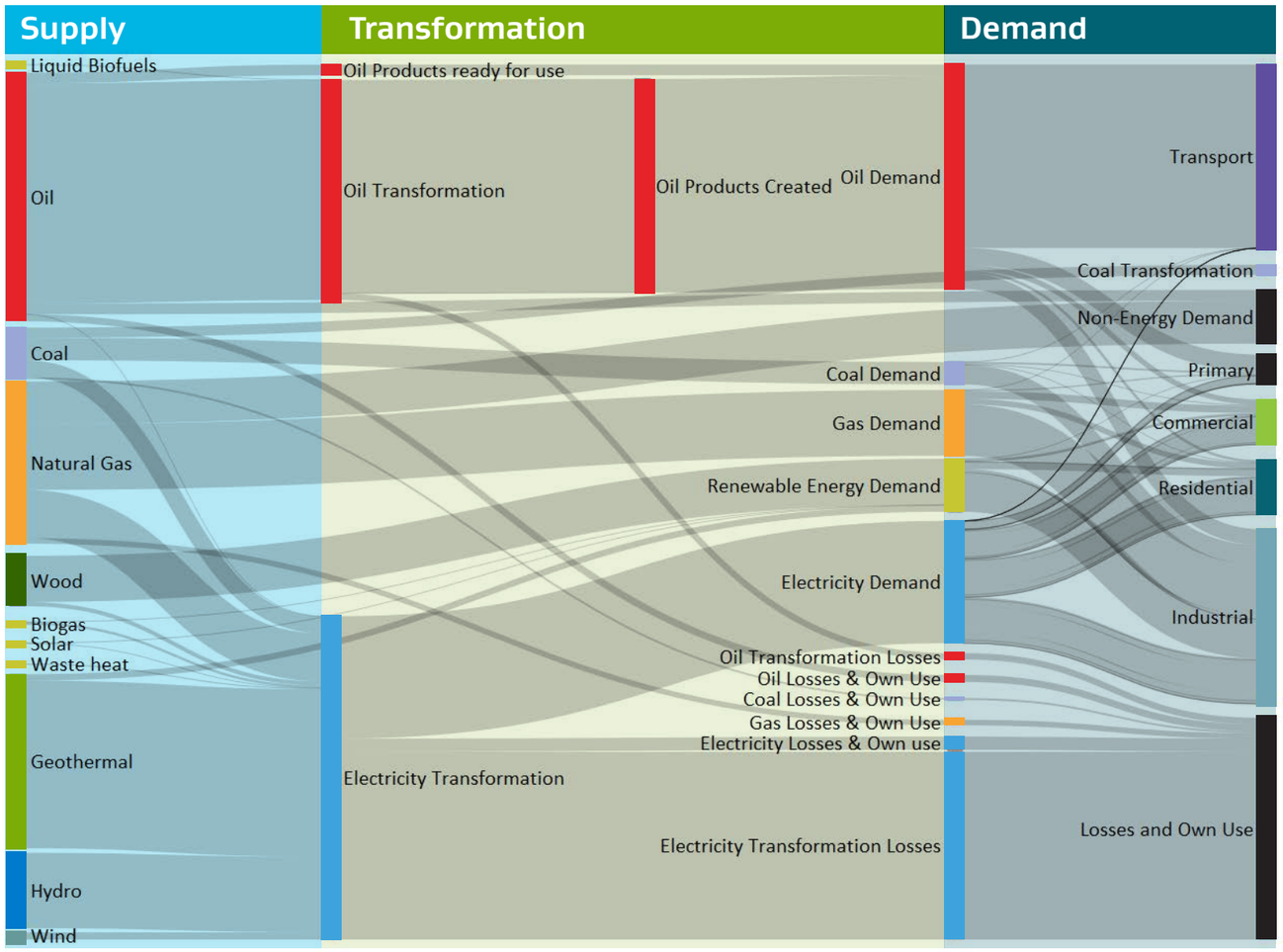
**Exports ▼ 19%** in an environment of low international commodity prices

**Coal exports ▼ 12%**, falling for the 4th year in a row
**Oil exports ▼ 22%**

**Production ▼ 2.4%** from 2015 levels because of lower oil and coal production

**Imports ▲ 5.4%** from 2015 levels mostly due to higher levels of diesel entering the country

**NZ's energy self-sufficiency fell to 78%** because of lower production and higher imports




The statistical difference between calculated energy demand and observed energy demand has been apportioned proportional based on the observed demand in each sector.

## Energy Demand
**1.0%**
from 2015 levels

**Transport demand ▲ 1.9%** reaching a new high in 2016

The largest contributor was diesel use for land transport

**Industrial demand ▲ 2.7%** after Methanex returned to 90% capacity

**Energy Intensity (MJ/$GDP) [1] continues to improve,** it has improved by 1.2% on average since 1990

Improvements in Energy intensity have been driven by sustained economic growth in the Commercial Sector

On average the Commercial sector use about 8% the amount of energy the industrial sector [2] uses to produce $1 of GDP

1. Energy use per dollar of GDP
2. Excludes Chemical and Metals industries that have a small number of very heavy energy users

## Renewable energy was 40% of energy supply in 2016

**Hydro supply ▲ 5.6%,** while geothermal and other renewable supply fell

**New Zealand has the 4th highest renewable share in the OECD**

## Energy Transformation

**NZ Refinery intake was 252 PJ in 2016 ▼ 2.1%** from 2015 levels

**This produced**
70 PJ of petrol
84 PJ of diesel
27 PJ of fuel oil
53 PJ of Aviation Fuel

**149 PJ of electricity was generated in 2016 ▼ 0.5%** from 2015 levels

**85% of the electricity generated was renewable,** a 35 year high
This was due to high hydro generation

MINISTRY OF BUSINESS, INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT
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