Energy supply and demand analysis/ Some terms

1. Energy demand :

The term "energy demand" normally refers to any type of energy required to fulfil individual or sectoral energy needs. Individual energy demand relates to the individual energy requirements for fulfillment of different purposes: cooking, heating, cooling, etc. Sectoral energy demand relates to the energy requirements of different sectors such as industrial, residential, and transportation. Energy demand can correspond to: (1) primary energy demand- this is the amount of energy required by a country, or (2) final energy demand- this is the amount of energy supplied to consumers. Energy demand narrates the relationship between the price and quantity of energy in the form of electricity or fuel. It normally demonstrates what amount of energy will be bought at a given cost and how price changes will influence that amount. The whole energy system of a country is derived according to energy demand. The overall worldwide energy demand depends on not only total energy use but also location, available energy resources, resource types and properties, characteristics of end-use technology, etc.

2. Energy supply:

Supply is the quantity of something that producers have available for sale. Energy supply is the quantity of energy that suppliers/resources have available to provide to end users. The wide range of energy sources and carriers that provide energy services must

- Offer long-term security of supply;
- Be affordable;
- Have minimal impact on the environment;
- Provide security of energy supply issues;
- Add perceived future benefits, and
- Lower carbon-emitting technologies.

3. Other terms:

Potential, energy factor, price, energy policy, energy efficiency, pollution ...etc.