Item 3: Presentation of the scope of work of the Group of Experts on Fossil Fuels

Ms. Radia Sedaoui
Chief Energy Section
Sustainable Development Policies Division
Oil production and proved reserves by region

**Oil Production by Region, 2017**

- **Arab Region:** 32%
- **Non-OECD, (excluding Arab region):** 42%
- **OECD:** 26%

**Export:** 69%

**Domestic Consumption:** 31%

**Oil Proved Reserves, end of 2017**

- **Non-OECD (excluding MENA):** 44%
- **Arab Region:** 42%
- **OECD:** 14%

**Total:** 1,697 Billion barrels

*Data Source: BP2018, OAPEC*
Natural gas production and proved reserves by region

Natural Gas Production - 2017

- Non-OECD (excluding Arab region) 48%
- Arab region 16%
- OECD 36%
- Export 27%
- Domestic consumption, 73%

Source: Cedigaz, BP

PROVEN NATURAL GAS RESERVES, 2017

- Arab region, 28%
- Non-OECD (excluding Arab region) 63%
- OECD, 9%
Energy Mix in the World and Arab Region

- **Arab Region 1990**
  - Oil: 66%
  - Natural Gas: 30%
  - Coal: 2%
  - Hydro-electric, Nuclear, RE: 2%

- **World 1990**
  - Oil: 37%
  - Natural Gas: 19%
  - Coal: 25%
  - Hydro-electric, Nuclear, RE: 19%

- **Arab Region 2017**
  - Oil: 52%
  - Natural Gas: 46%
  - Coal: 23%
  - Hydro-electric, Nuclear, RE: 15%

- **World 2017**
  - Oil: 34%
  - Natural Gas: 28%
  - Coal: 23%
  - Hydro-electric, Nuclear, RE: 23%
Historically low rate of energy use and carbon emissions: Arab region constitutes 5% of the world’s population, emits just under 5% of global carbon emissions.
Sustainable Energy in the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030

SDGs will stimulate actions over the next 15 years in 5 areas of importance

1. NO POVERTY
2. ZERO HUNGER
3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4. QUALITY EDUCATION
5. GENDER EQUALITY
6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12. RESPECTIVE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13. CLIMATE ACTION
14. LIFE BELOW WATER
15. LIFE ON LAND
16. PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17. PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

17 SDGs, 169 Targets, 240 Indicators
How inclusive is progress in sustainable energy development in the Arab region?

1. **Universal access to modern energy**
   - Significant progress in modern energy access, with important remaining sub-regional gaps in the Arab LDCs.

2. **Energy efficiency**
   - The Arab region is the only world region where energy intensity has been increasing, not declining since 1990.

3. **Renewable energy**
   - The Arab region’s potential for renewable energy remains largely under-exploited.

Policymakers are key to accelerating progress in sustainable energy over the coming years.
Energy and Development in the Arab Region: Key Regional Challenges

- Natural resources unequally distributed
- High vulnerability to climate change
- Water scarcity
- Land degradation
- Food Security
- Growing rate of urbanization
- Urban-rural divide
- High dependency on fossil fuel
- Increasing vulnerability to international energy price fluctuations
- Very low, subsidized prices for energy, electricity and water
- Wide spread energy inefficiencies across all economic sectors
- Access to finance and technology
- War, regional instability and mass migration

Sustainable energy systems is a crucial priority, especially to meet the expectations of the overwhelmingly young populations for economic opportunities and improving living standards.
Recommendation of the ESCWA Committee on Energy (11th Session) to establish ESCWA Group of Experts on Fossil Fuels

To accelerate collective efforts towards these goals and help member States to formulate sustainable energy policies and strategies.

Improving energy efficiency and increasing the share of renewable energy in the energy mix would be insufficient to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

There is a crucial need to move towards advanced clean energy technologies and develop a more rational use of the region’s fossil fuel resources by boosting their productivity and optimizing their inputs into the energy mix.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and international agreements, particularly the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change

ESCWA Group of Experts on Fossil Fuels: Scope of work and mandate

Recommendation of the ESCWA Committee on Energy (11th Session) to establish ESCWA Group of Experts on Fossil Fuels
ESCWA Group of Experts on Fossil Fuels: Objectives and Activities

- Promote policy dialogues for policy integration, interregional cooperation and collaboration, involving multi-stakeholder partnerships;

- Develop best policy practices and regional guidelines, taking into account the local conditions for use by economic sectors, regulators, and policy-setters at the national and regional levels of the Arab region or ESCWA member States;

- Support research and enhance collaboration and sharing of best practices, between the member states, in the development and the commercial introduction of new technology to support energy transitions and the integrated management of natural resources;

- Promote knowledge sharing and exchange of data and information, including identifying and collecting national, regional and international best practices on issues related to fossil fuels;

- Identify capacity building areas at the national and regional levels and coordinate related efforts and combine resources at regional and international level;
Thank YOU