CHAPTER VII

ENERGY
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Energy

This chapter deals with the energy sector in ESCWA member countries between 2007 and 2010, primarily crude oil and natural gas reserves and production; refining capacity and output; domestic consumption; electricity generation; generation plant composite power; peak load; installed capacity of power stations; electricity generated by different types of energy generation systems; and total and per capita electricity consumption trends.

Data were collected from the following sources: (a) primary sources, such as statistical abstracts and bulletins produced by competent authorities in member countries; (b) specialized sources, primarily specialized organizations such as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), and the Arab Union of Producers, Transporters and Distributors of Electricity; (c) international authoritative sources, such as the Oil and Gas Journal and BP Statistical Review of World Energy; and (d) specialized studies published primarily by the United Nations, including ESCWA, and also by other international organizations.

Tables VII-1 and VII-2 provide data on oil and natural gas reserves in ESCWA member countries. They illustrate the importance of the ESCWA region in the global provision of energy, underlining that it accounted for some 45 per cent of global oil reserves and 26 per cent of natural gas reserves, according to 2010 statistics.

Table VII-3 provides data on total energy production in the ESCWA region, indicating that this region accounted for 26 per cent of total world crude oil production and 11 per cent of global natural gas production in 2010.

Table VII-4 details oil production in the ESCWA region, table VII-5 deals with marketed natural gas production, and table VII-6 presents data on the production of oil derivatives in the refineries of the region.

The tables below:

Table VII-1 provides data on oil and natural gas reserves in ESCWA member countries. They illustrate the importance of the ESCWA region in the global provision of energy, underlining that it accounted for 45 per cent of global oil reserves and 26 per cent of natural gas reserves, according to 2010 statistics.

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Table VII-4 details oil production in the ESCWA region, table VII-5 deals with marketed natural gas production, and table VII-6 presents data on the production of oil derivatives in the refineries of the region.
Table VII-7 illustrates electricity generation by type in the ESCWA region, while table VII-8 examines the composite power, peak load and outcome of electricity generation. According to table VII-7, hydroelectricity represented 3.8 per cent of the total installed capacity of electric power stations in the region in 2010. The remaining 87.2 per cent of the installed capacity consisted of thermal electricity.

Table VII-9 deals with oil consumption and table VII-10 examines natural gas consumption in the ESCWA region. Compared with 2009, oil consumption increased by more than 5.8 per cent in 2010.

Electricity consumption by economic sector is detailed in table VII-11. Table VII-12 deals with total primary energy consumption and table VII-13 illustrates per capita energy consumption in ESCWA member countries. In 2010, oil consumption accounted for approximately 60.5 per cent of primary energy consumption in the region; natural gas consumption for some 38.2 per cent and hydroelectricity consumption for less than 1.3 per cent, while coal consumption was insignificant.

The table VII-7 documents different types of electricity generation in the ESCWA region, while table VII-8 examines the composite power, peak load and outcome of electricity generation. According to table VII-7, hydroelectricity represented 3.8 per cent of the total installed capacity of electric power stations in the region in 2010. The remaining 87.2 per cent of the installed capacity consisted of thermal electricity.

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