CHAPTER VII

ENERGY
Chapter VII: Energy

This chapter deals with the energy sector in ESCWA member countries between 2008 and 2011, 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 40 per cent of global oil reserves and 24 per cent of natural gas reserves, according to 2011 statistics.

Table VII-3 provides data on total energy production in the ESCWA region, indicating that this region accounted for 28 per cent of total world crude oil production and 13 per cent of global natural gas production in 2011.

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.

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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 3.6 per cent of the total installed capacity of electric power stations in the region in 2011. The remaining 96.4 per cent of the installed capacity consisted of thermal electricity.

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 2011, oil consumption accounted for approximately 55.3 per cent of primary energy consumption in the region; natural gas consumption for some 43.5 per cent and hydroelectricity consumption for less than 1.1 per cent, while coal consumption was insignificant.

Table VII-9 deals with oil consumption and table VII-10 examines natural gas consumption in the ESCWA region. Compared with 2010, oil consumption increased by more than 4.1 per cent in 2011.

Based on table VII-9, oil consumption and the data in table VII-10, it can be observed that in 2011, oil consumption increased by more than 4.1 per cent compared to 2010. Natural gas consumption also increased, but by a smaller margin.

Table VII-11 illustrates electricity consumption by type in the ESCWA region. It shows that hydroelectricity accounted for 3.6 per cent of the total installed capacity of electric power stations in the region in 2011. The remaining 96.4 per cent consisted of thermal electricity.

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 2011, oil consumption accounted for approximately 55.3 per cent of primary energy consumption in the region; natural gas consumption for some 43.5 per cent and hydroelectricity consumption for less than 1.1 per cent, while coal consumption was insignificant.
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