



الاسكوا
ESCWA



Statistics Division

40
YEARS



Regional development of energy data within integrated economic statistics

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

**Training Workshops on
Energy Statistics:
17th Regional JODI Training Workshop
11-14 December 2018, Beirut, Lebanon**

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In Arab Countries, Multiple Factors Affecting Energy

Demographic

Population Growth rates among highest 2-3%; 68% of the population are young

Poor urban planning, unsustainable transport, (30% of energy use globally by transport in Palestine 50%)

Climate and Natural Environment

Hot and dry
World Records
High Temperatures

scarce water
resources
Most coastal

Reserves: 50% of Oil, 28% of Natural Gas
Production: 30% of oil 16% of natural gas
41% of World oil exports
7% of World oil consumption (2016)

Economic and Social

50% decrease in oil prices Exporting Countries exhausting government revenues and reserves cutting expenditures risks of slowing economy;
Prices still high for importing countries, many removed subsidies on transport, heating, social implications to the poor.

Fiscal Policies

Subsidies among highest (8 out of 13 top are Arab countries) average rates of domestic fuel (50 to 80%)

Underinvestment in the energy sector

Lack of energy efficiency and Env. Mgmt Stds in Industries

environmental taxes, incentives for efficiency

Wars and Conflicts

disrupt production, and delivery of energy services
damage infrastructure and instigate illegal trade

Better data needed by the region, for oil exporting and oil importing to work on sustainable energy and address the impacts of Climate change: Enforcing Efficiency, Pricing, Investing in Renewables and Efficiency, Changing Behavior of consumption and designing sustainable cities and integrated services (transportation, building, Industrial Production, waste management)

Importance of data on energy in Arab countries

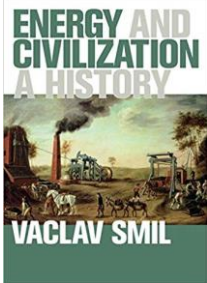
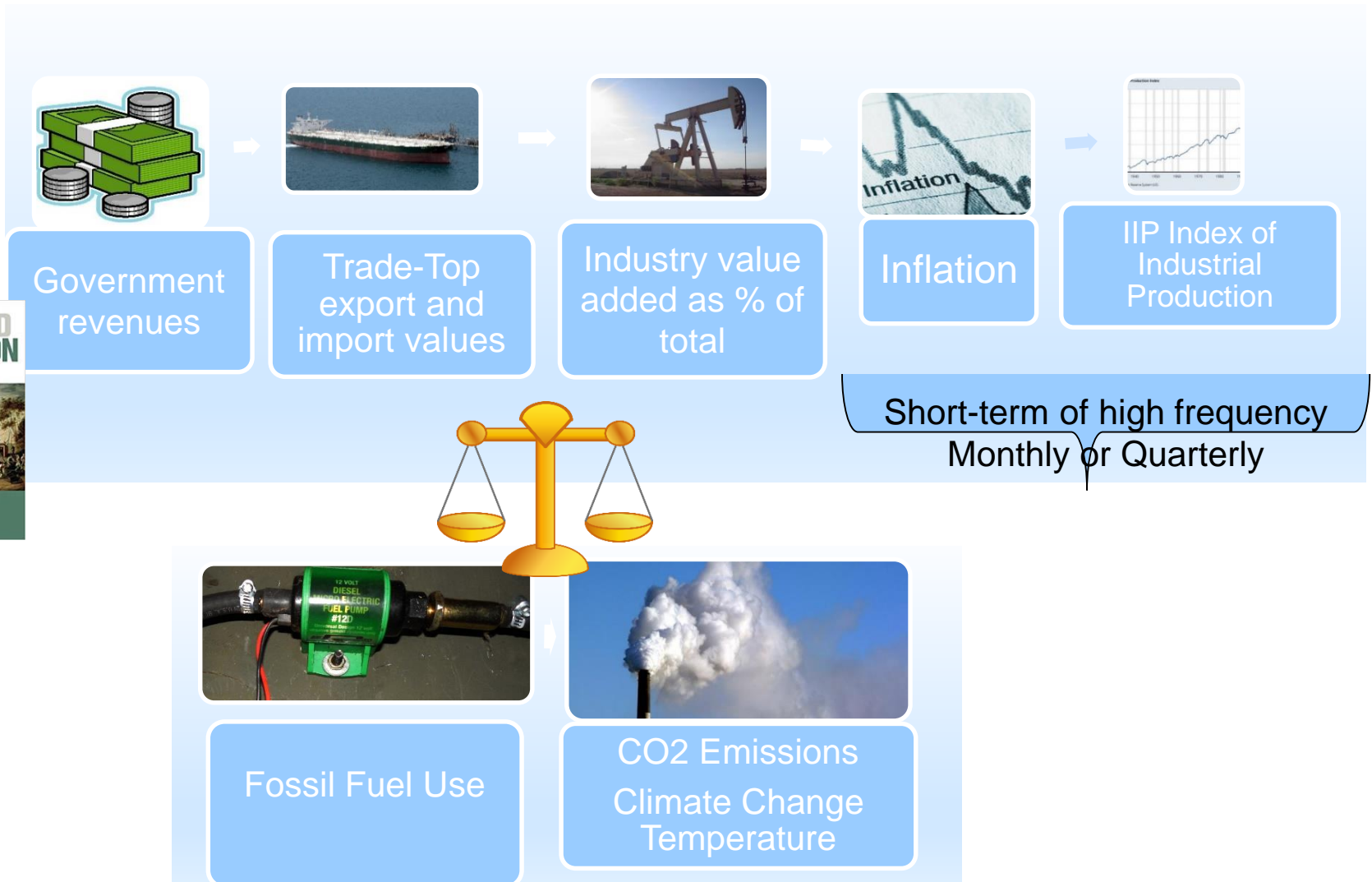
- To measure the contribution of the sector to economic growth, employment, services, while taking into account environmental conditions and natural resources use,
- Need for transparent, more reliable, timely and disaggregated data to inform on energy access, renewable energy, energy intensity, energy subsidies and actions for mitigation of pollution and climate change
- To monitor progress on the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda mainly on SDG 7 and linkages with other goals & targets
- **National Annual Energy Balance**
- **Energy systems analysis: models for** understanding the interaction between energy technologies energy sectors the role of the energy system in the society and economy
- **Monthly data on supply and demand**



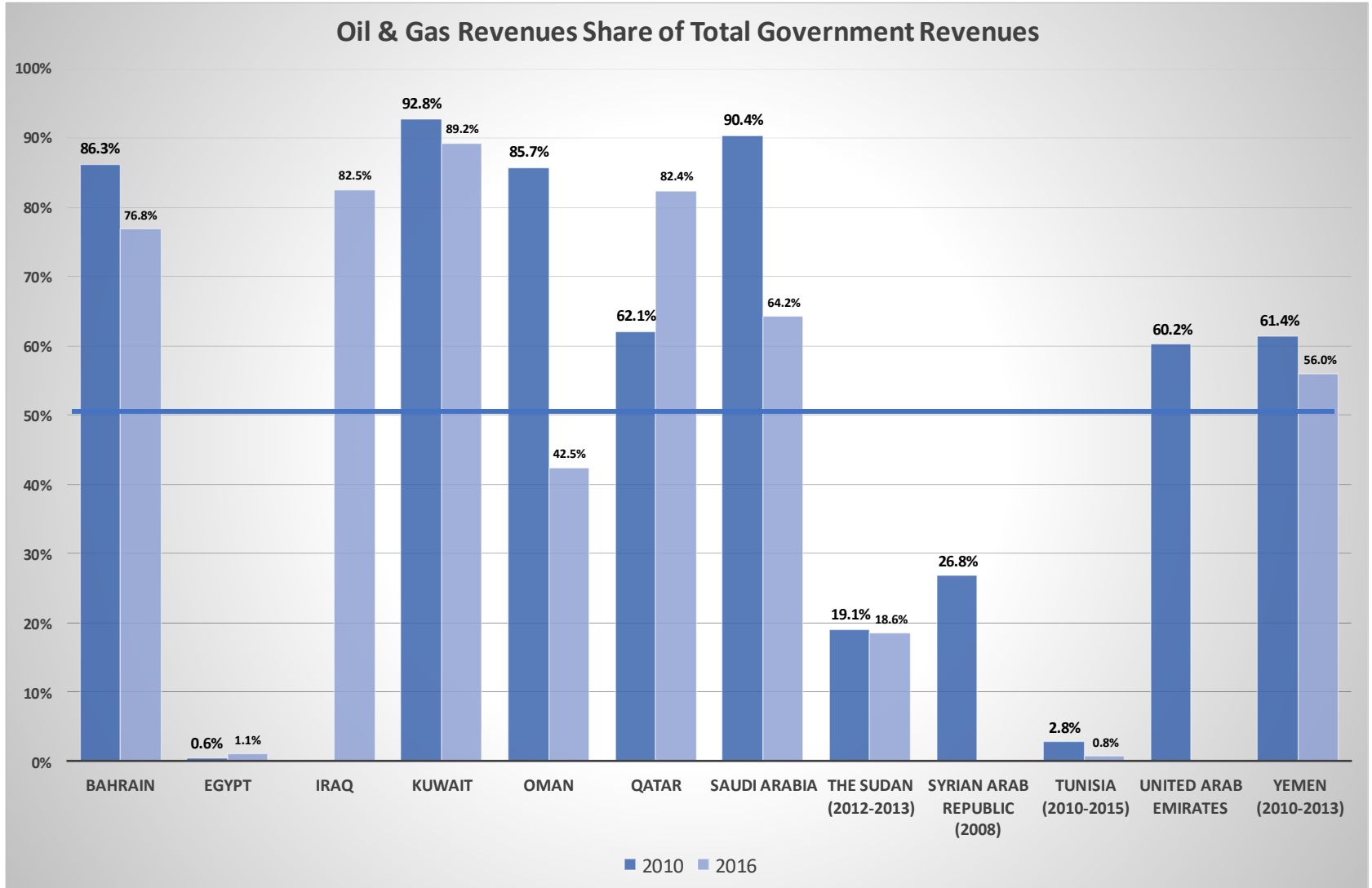
طاقة نظيفة
وبأسعار معقولة



Importance of data on energy in Economic Statistics in Arab countries



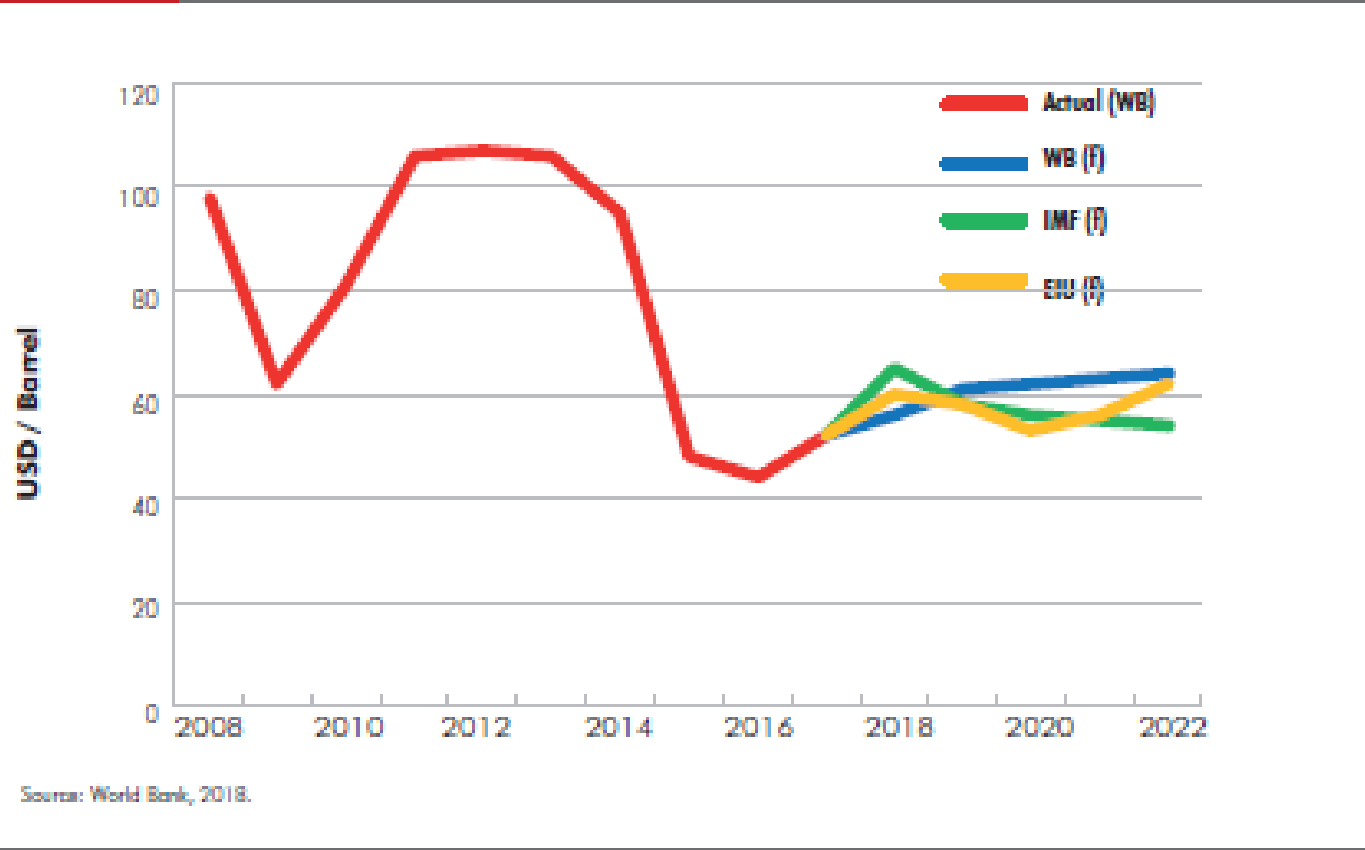
Smil 2017

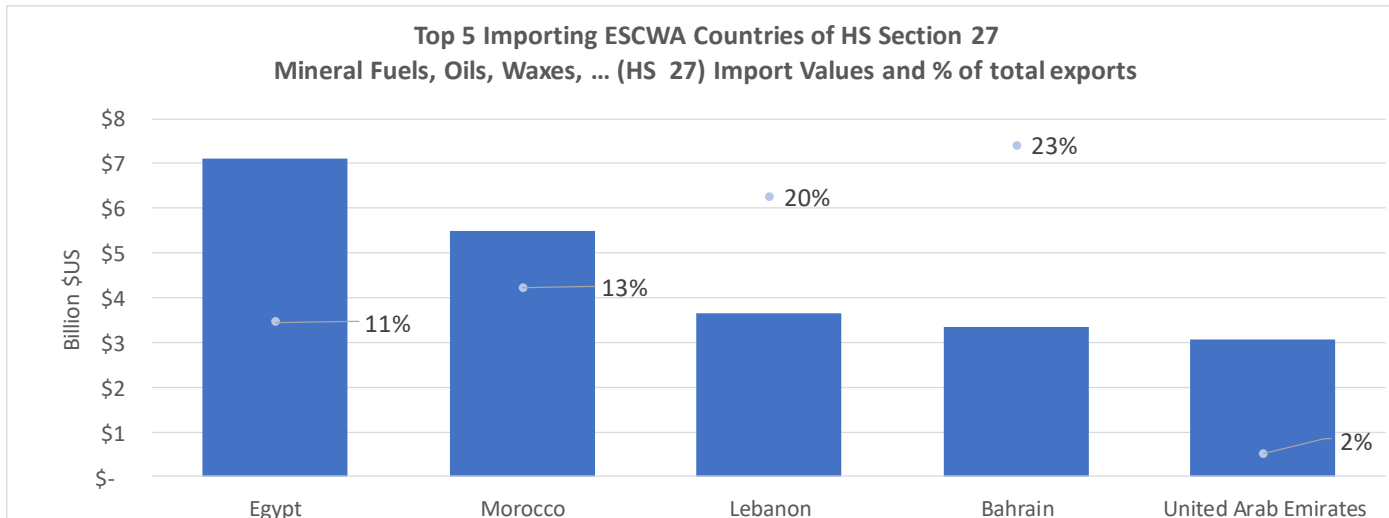
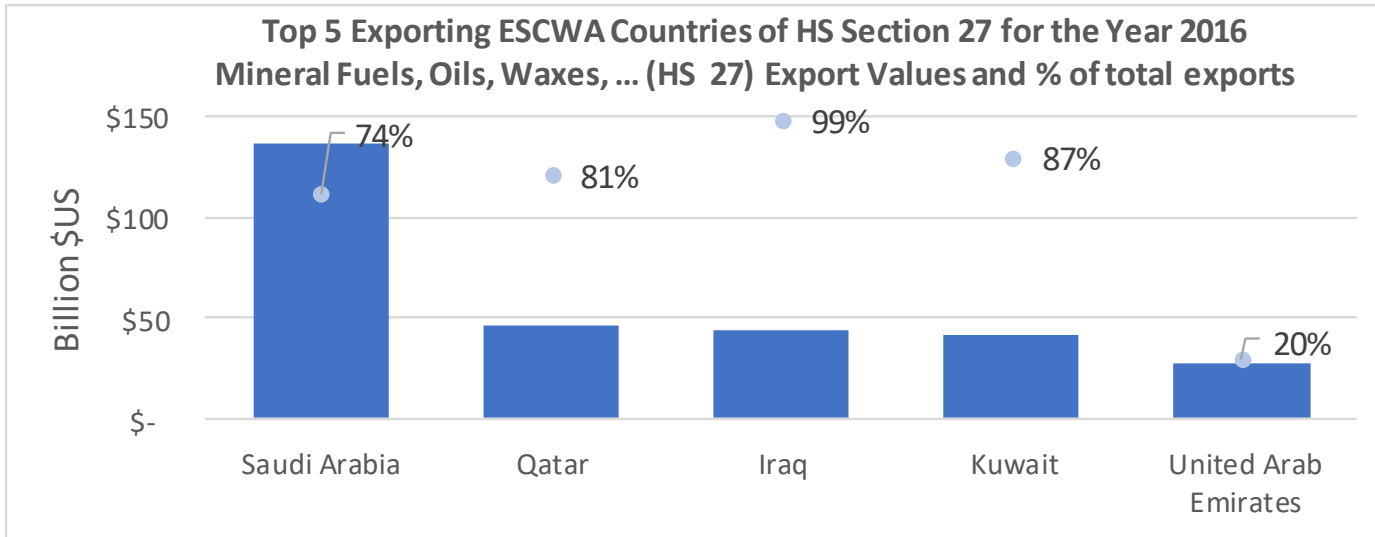


Source: ESCWA compilation from Official Sources
 Most countries don't publish oil and non-oil revenues

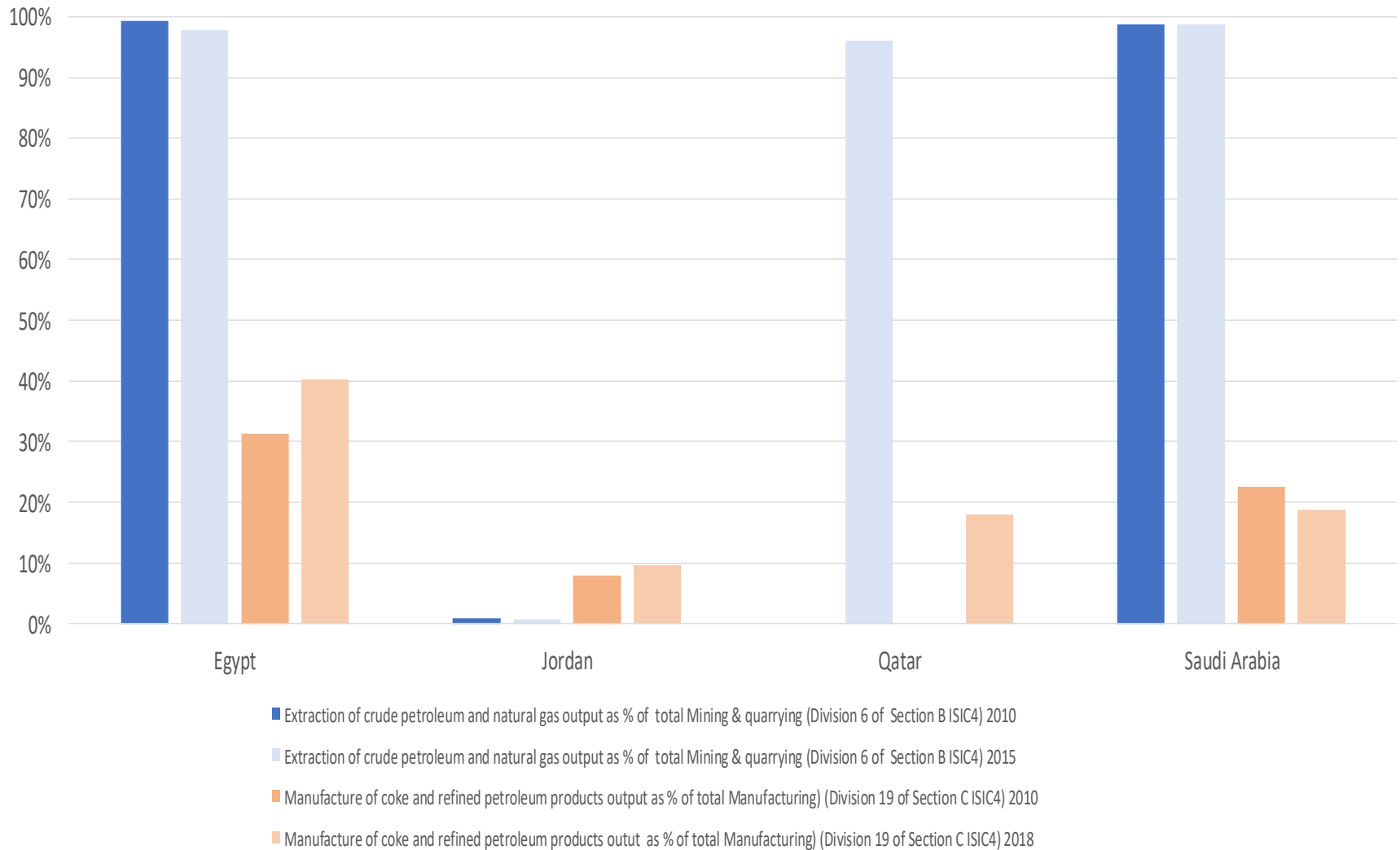
FIGURE 2

PROJECTED OIL REVENUES ARE LOW, WHICH IS A SERIOUS CONCERN FOR RAISING REVENUES FOR THE OIL-RICH COUNTRIES





Extraction and Manufacturing of Oil and Gas output as % of Total



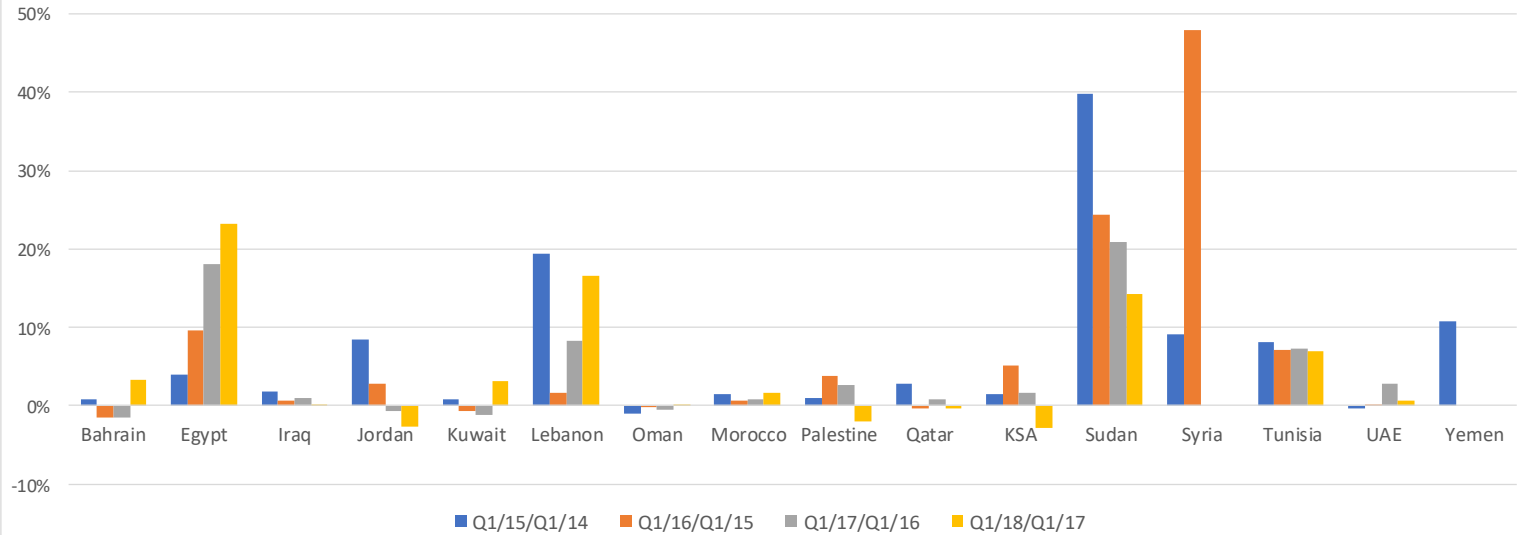
Year on Year inflation rate for Q1 for Housing and utilities and for Transport

Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)

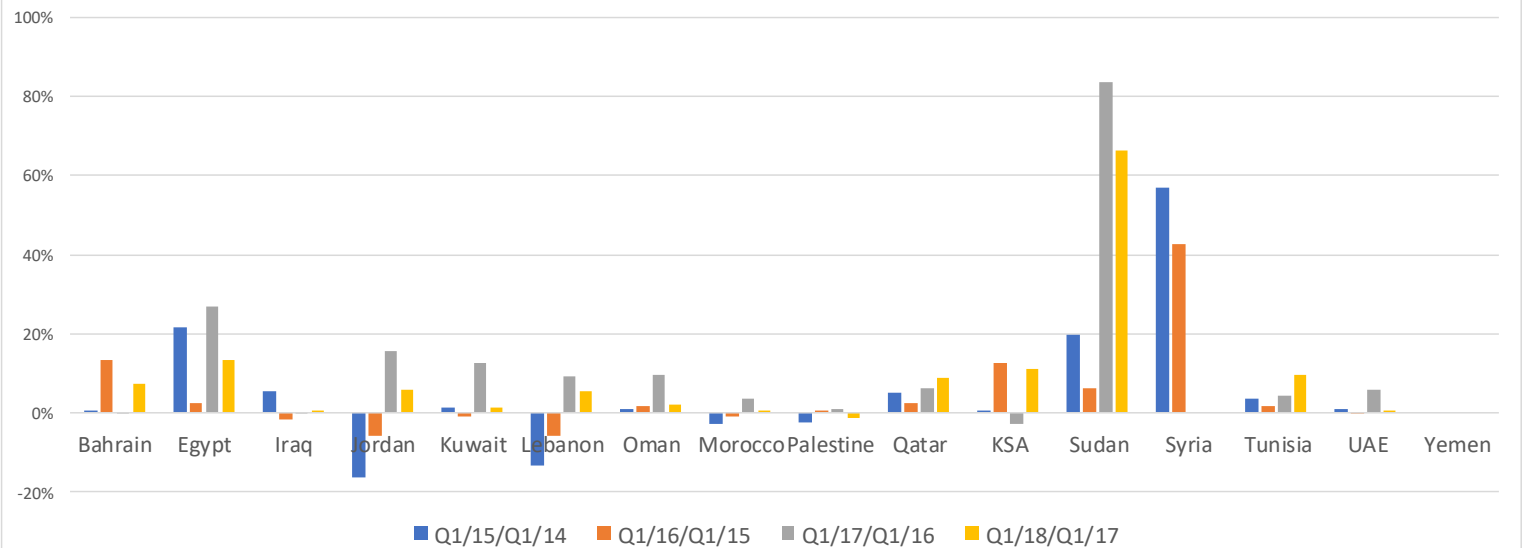
04 - HOUSING, WATER, GAS, ELECTRICITY AND OTHER FUELS

04.5 - Electricity, gas and other fuels

'Housing and Utilities' Year On Year Inflation Rate – Q1

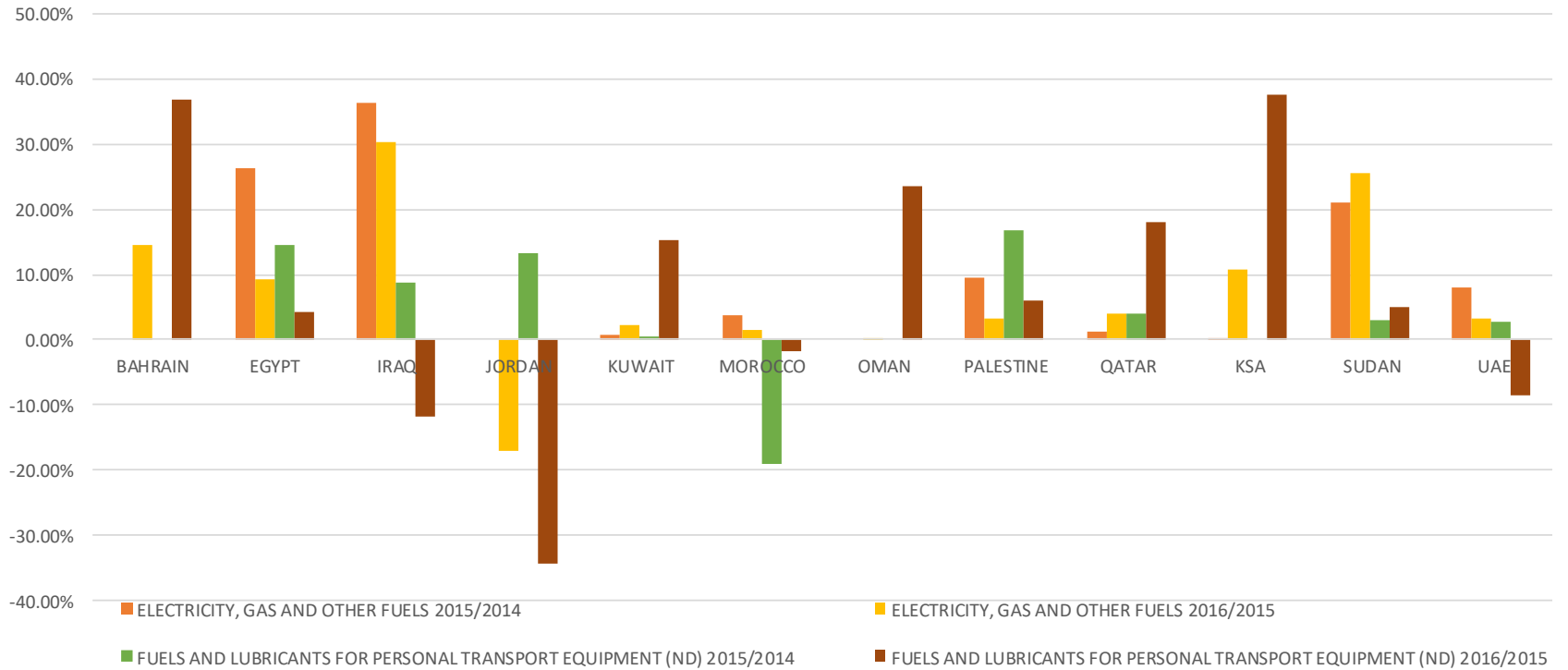


'Transport' Year On Year Inflation Rate – Q1



07 – TRANSPORT
07.2 - Operation of personal transport equipment

Detailed inflation rates for each of: Electricity, gas and other fuels - Fuels and lubricants for personal transport

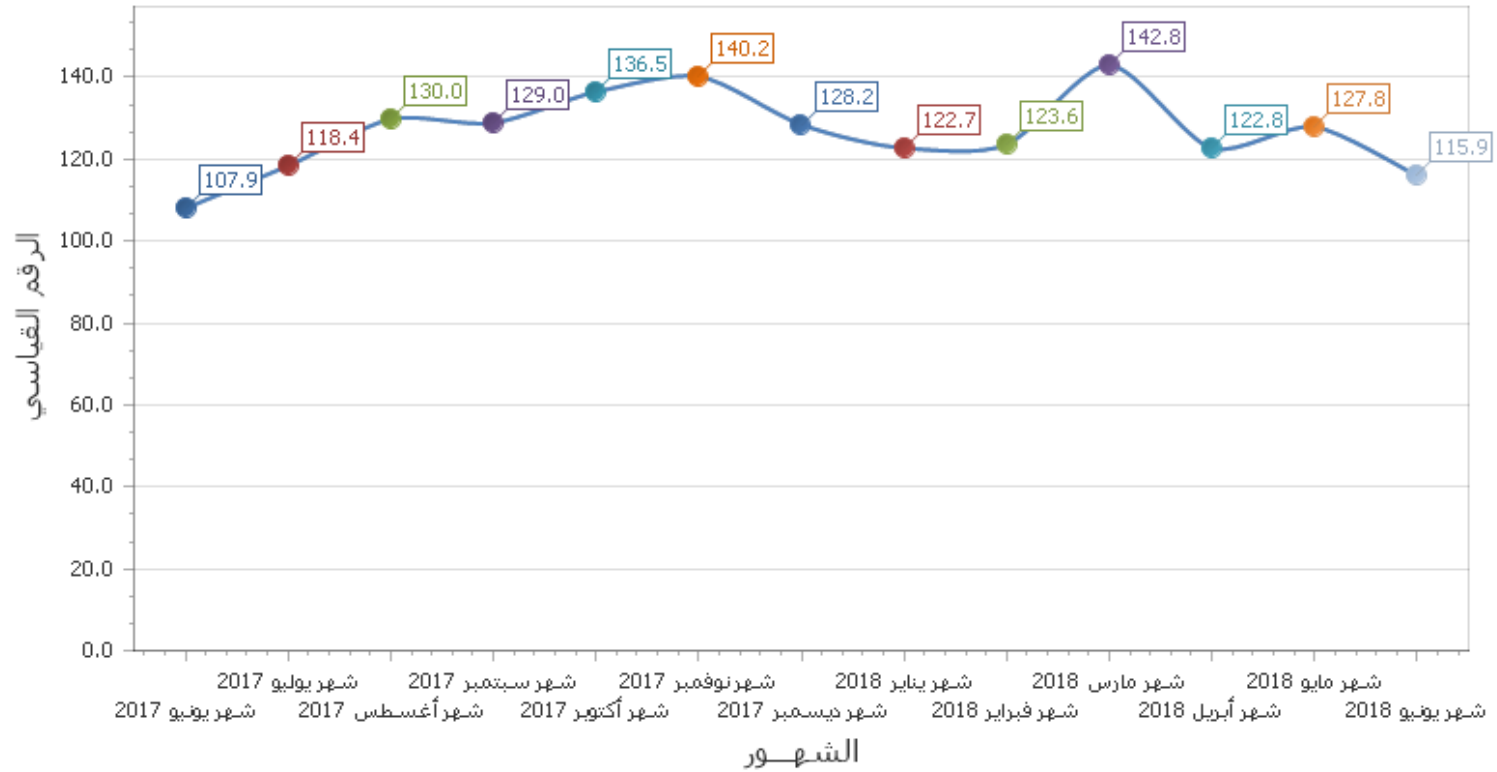


ISIC Rev.4 الرقم القياسي للصناعات التحويلية والاستخراجية

وصف المؤشر :

هو مؤشر يظهر التغيرات في قيمة الانتاج عبر الزمن ويركز عدة حقائق في أرقام بسيطة والغرض منه في التحليل الاقتصادي هو تلخيص تطورات الماضي والتنبؤ باتجاهات المستقبل والمساعدة علي اتخاذ القرار

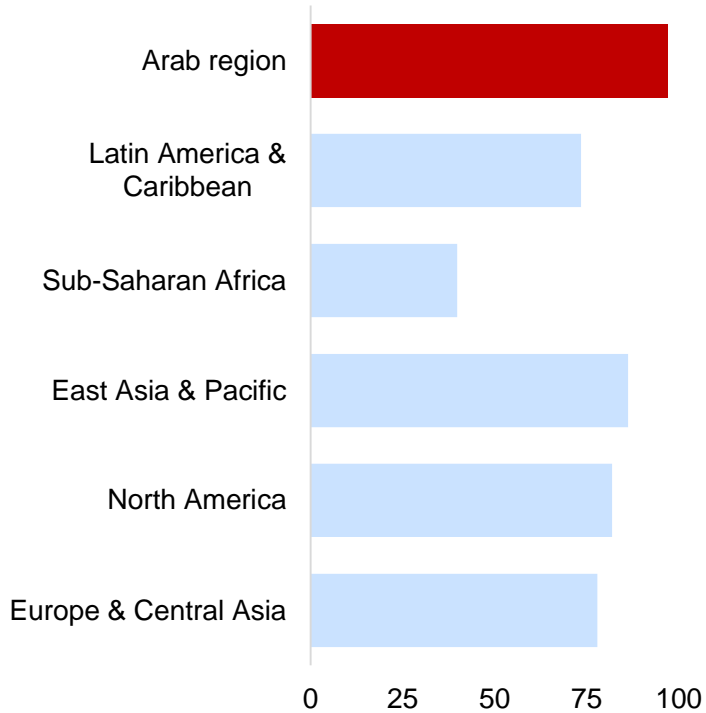
ISIC Rev.4 الرقم القياسي للصناعات التحويلية والاستخراجية



حقوق الملكية للجهاز المركزي للتعينة العامة والأحصاء
المصدر الأساسي للأحصاءات الرسمية لجمهورية مصر العربية

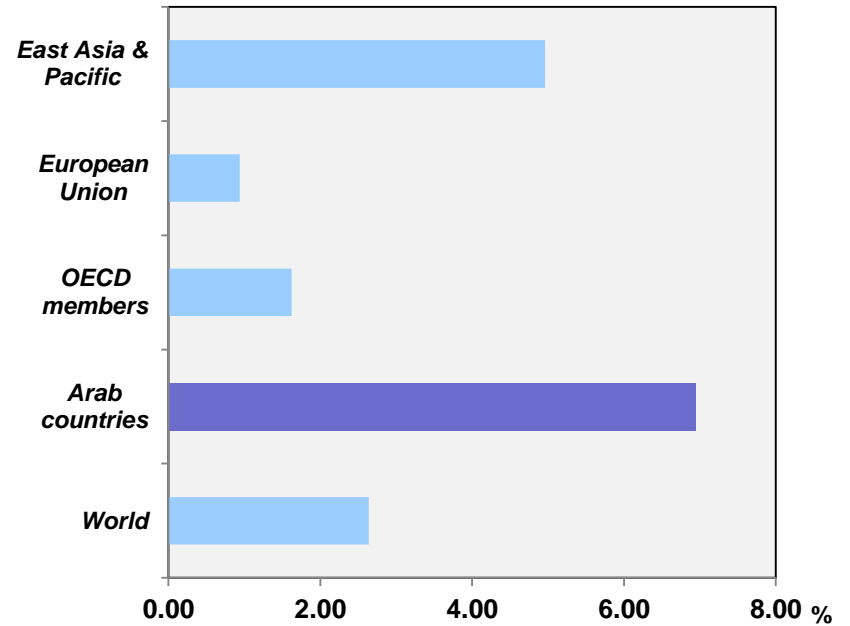
Not Sustainable Growth

a. Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)



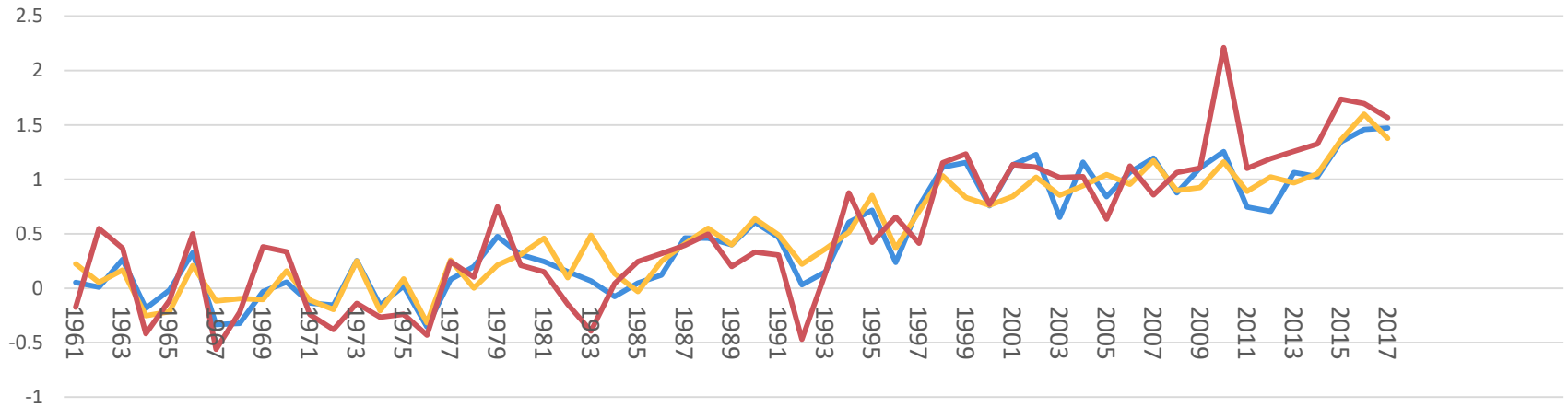
Source: ESCWA's elaboration based on the World Development Indicators, accessed 25 April 2018.
Climate change vulnerability: Selected comparative indicator by regions

Average annual carbon dioxide growth rate, 1960-2010
 المعدل السنوي لنمو انبعاثات ثاني أكسيد الكربون 2010-1960
 Average annual growth rate of CO2
 1960-2010



Source: ESCWA calculations based on data from the World Development

Temperature Changes with respect to the Baseline Period* from 1961 - 2017 for the World, Asia & ESCWA Countries



Unit: Degrees Celsius

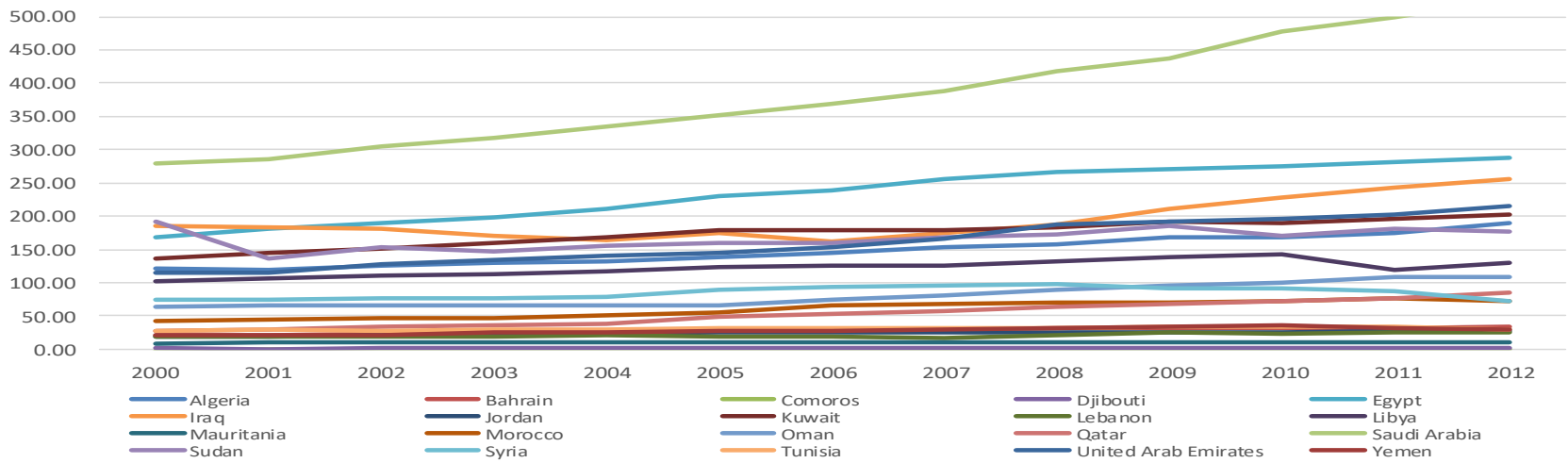
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. Link: <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/ET/visualize>

Baseline Period*: The data provide information on monthly, seasonal and annual mean temperature anomalies, i.e., temperature changes with respect to a baseline period, 1951-1980

— Asia — World — ESCWA

The FAOSTAT temperature change database contributes to the set of climate change relevant statistics that are being developed by UNECE and UNSD in cooperation with FAO.

Total GHG Emissions Including Land-Use Change and Forestry (MtCO₂e)



Integrated Economic Statistics

Institutional arrangements for
managing integrated
economic statistics
Statistical production process

of integrated economic
statistics
Standards and methods (Common
concepts, definitions and
classifications Data processing, data
editing, metadata and data
warehousing Data quality

Business registers
and frames

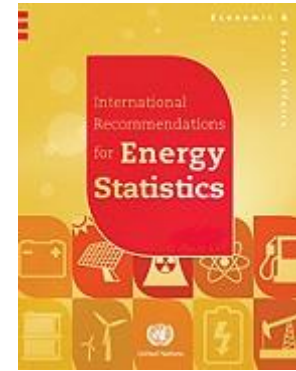
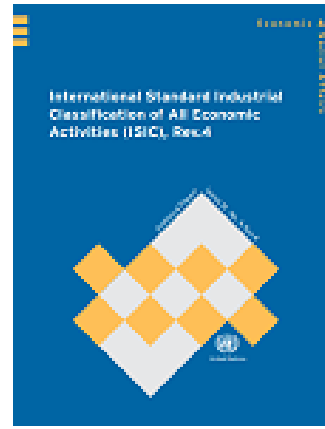
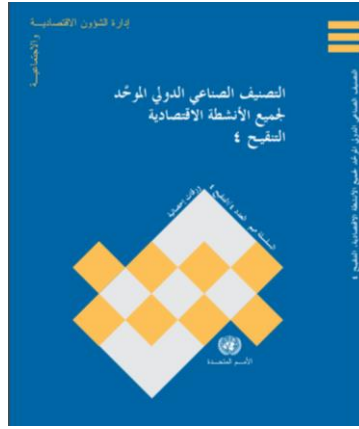
Surveys
(Questionnaire
design)

Administrative data
sources

Dissemination and
communication

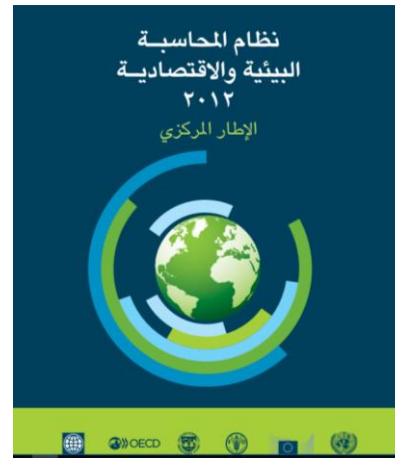
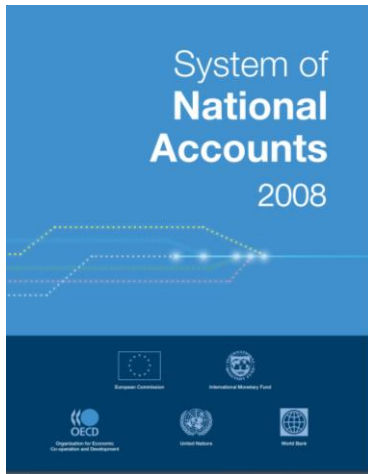
International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 4

The *International Recommendations for Energy Statistics*

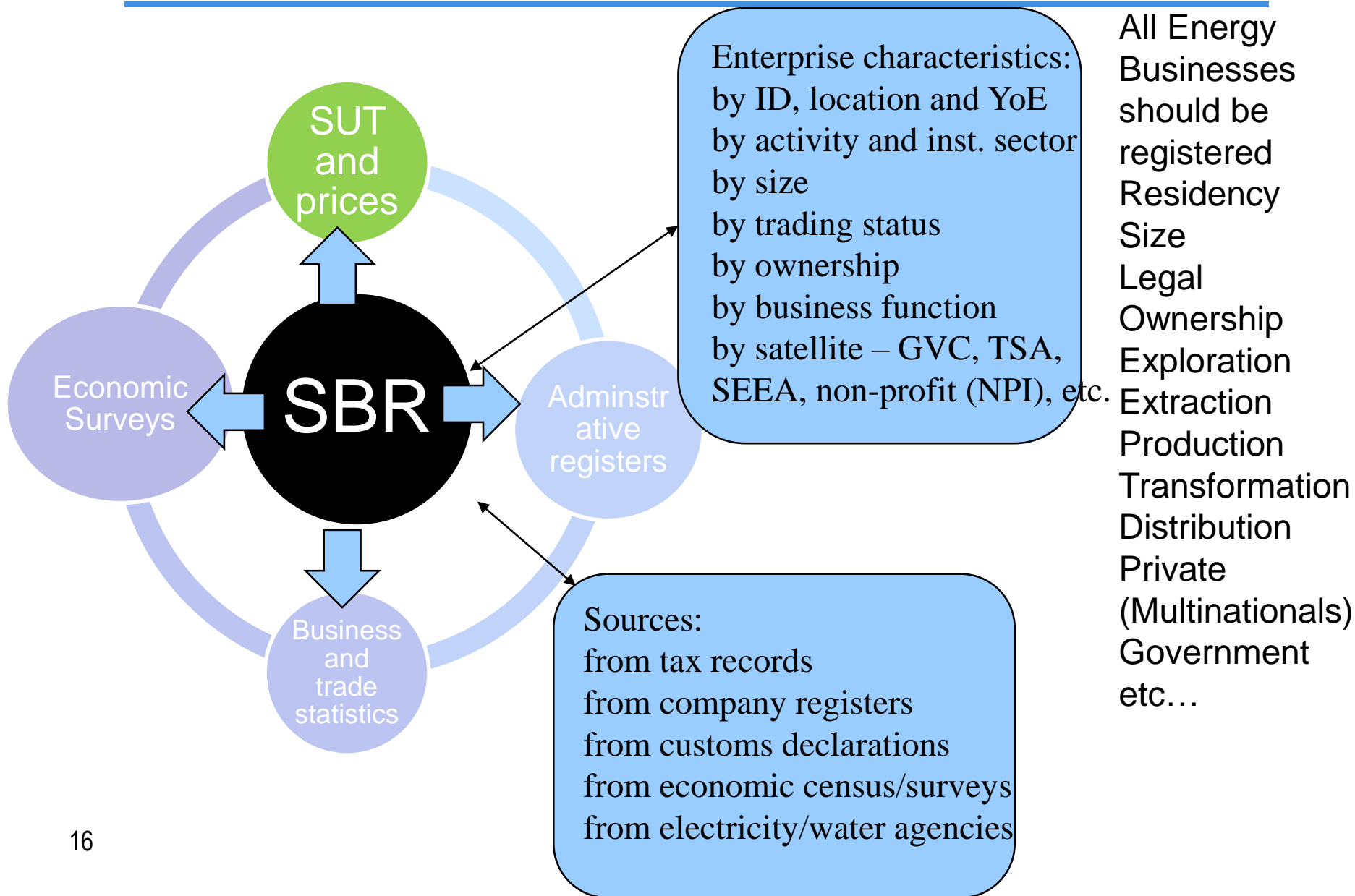


التوصيات الدولية لإحصاءات الطاقة

Energy Statistics Compilers Manual



Profiling in Statistical Business Register (SBR)



SEEA Energy Accounts

Core Account 1: Physical Supply and Use Table for energy

| PHYSICAL SUPPLY TABLE (unit:PJ) | Production (incl. household own account) & generation of residuals | | | | | | | Accumulation | Flows from the rest of the World (Imports) | Flows from the environment | TOTAL | |
|---|--|-----------------------|---------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|--|----------------------------|-------|-------------------|
| | Industries (by ISIC) | | | | | | Households | | | | | |
| | Agriculture Forestry & Fishery | Mining & Quarrying | Manufacturing | Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply | Transportation & Storage | Other Industries | | | | | | Total Industry |
| | (ISIC A) | (ISIC B) | (ISIC C) | (ISIC D) | (ISIC H) | | | | | | | |
| 1. Energy from natural inputs: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Natural resource inputs | | | | | | | | | | 1166 | 1166 | |
| Inputs of energy from renewable sources | | | | | | | | | | 124 | 124 | |
| Other natural inputs | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | |
| 2. Energy Products: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Production of energy products by SIEC class:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal | | | | | | | | | | 225 | 225 | |
| Peat and peat products | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oil shale / oil sands | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Natural gas | | 395 | | 369 | | | 764 | | | | 764 | |
| Oil | | 721 | 347 | | | | 1068 | | 930 | | 1998 | |
| Biofuels | 5 | | | 2 | | | 7 | | | | 7 | |
| Waste | 39 | | 55 | | | | 94 | | 17 | | 111 | |
| Electricity | | | | 212 | | | 212 | | 22 | | 234 | |
| Heat | | | | 79 | | | 79 | | | | 79 | |
| Nuclear fuels and other fuels | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Energy Residuals: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total energy residuals | 50 | 48 | 432 | 307 | 632 | 96 | 1565 | 240 | | | 1805 | |
| 4. Other Residual Flows: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Residuals from end-use for non-energy purposes | | | 51 | | | | | | | | 51 | |
| Energy from solid waste | | | | | | | | 94 | | | 94 | |
| 5. TOTAL SUPPLY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | 94 | 1164 | 885 | 969 | 632 | 96 | 3840 | 240 | 94 | 1194 | 1292 | 6660 |

Jordan Energy Balance 2015 (000TOE)

| Sector | Crude Oil | Fuel Oil | Diesel | Gasoline | LPG | Kerosene | Jet Fuel | Other | Total Oil | Coal | Bit Coke | L. Coke | N. gas | Electricity | Solar Energy | Total Energy |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|-------|----------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|---------|---------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Indigenous Production | 0.5 | | | | | | | | 0.5 | | | | 101.1 | 43.4 | 159.7 | 304.6 |
| Imports | 3467.4 | 819.8 | 1142.2 | 697.5 | 372.7 | | 35.3 | | 6534.8 | 161.3 | 151.8 | 13.4 | 1843.0 | 152.0 | | 8856.5 |
| Exports | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12.5 | | 12.5 |
| Bunkers | | 1.1 | 4.4 | | | | 96.3 | | 101.8 | | | | | | | 101.8 |
| Stock Changes | 87.8 | -4.3 | 15.0 | 14.3 | -11.4 | -0.1 | -1.0 | 2.0 | 102.4 | | | | | | | 102.4 |
| Primary Energy Supply | 3380.0 | 823.0 | 1122.8 | 683.2 | 384.1 | 0.1 | -60.0 | -2.0 | 6331.2 | 161.3 | 151.8 | 13.4 | 1944.1 | 182.9 | 159.7 | 8944.5 |
| Oil Sector | -3380.0 | 856.0 | 1078.2 | 679.8 | 89.4 | 93.6 | 266.2 | 176.6 | -140.2 | | | | | | | -140.2 |
| Electricity | | 1334.2 | 575.1 | | | | | | -1909.3 | | | | -1944.1 | 1578.7 | | 2274.8 |
| Transp. & Dist. Losses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 231.8 | | 231.8 |
| Cons. Energy Supply | | 184.6 | 0.02 | | | | | 46.9 | 231.5 | | | | | 49.11 | | 280.6 |
| Final Energy Consump. | 0.0 | 160.3 | 1625.9 | 1363.0 | 473.6 | 93.7 | 206.2 | 127.6 | 4050.2 | 161.3 | 151.8 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 1390.9 | 159.7 | 5927.3 |
| Industry | | 159.0 | 151.0 | | 9.7 | | | | 319.7 | 161.3 | 151.8 | 13.4 | | 345.1 | | 991.4 |
| Transport | | 1.3 | 1229.0 | 1374.0 | | | 206.2 | | 2810.5 | | | | | | | 2810.5 |
| Household | | | 74.0 | | 381.0 | 93.7 | | | 548.7 | | | | | 596.7 | 127.0 | 1272.4 |
| Services | | | 52.0 | | 70.6 | | | | 122.6 | | | | | 211.6 | 32.7 | 366.9 |
| Others | | | 137.1 | | 12.2 | | | | 149.3 | | | | | 237.6 | | 386.9 |
| Non-Energy use | | | | | | | | 127.6 | 127.6 | | | | | | | 127.6 |
| Statistical Differences | 0.0 | 0.0 | -17.2 | -11.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -28.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -28.2 |

Local Production of Oil & Natural Gas

| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---------------------|------|------|-------|------|------|
| Crude Oil (000 Toe) | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 0.5 |
| N.Gas (Billion CF) | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 4.3 |
| Total (000 Toe) | 135 | 122 | 112.3 | 98 | 102 |

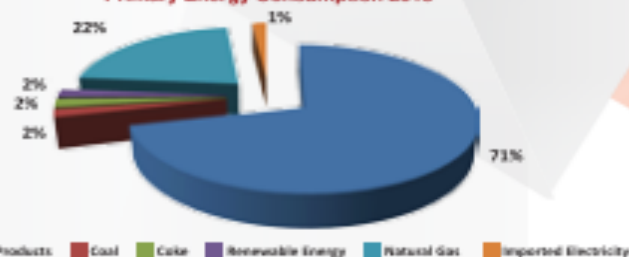
Local Production share of total Requirements 2015



Primary Energy Consumption (000TOE)

| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|------------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| Crude Oil and Products | 6141 | 6992 | 6689 | 7479 | 6331 |
| Coal | 0 | 226 | 204 | 332 | 161 |
| Coke | 0 | 0 | 116 | 88 | 165 |
| Renewable Energy | 130 | 140 | 145 | 152 | 160 |
| Natural Gas | 872.7 | 659 | 907 | 301 | 1944 |
| Imported Electricity | 313 | 188 | 96 | 109 | 152 |
| Total | 7457 | 8205 | 8157 | 8461 | 8944 |

Primary Energy Consumption 2015




Energy Data Collection in ESCWA

- No questionnaires sent by ESCWA-SD
- Official Data Sources from NSOs and Ministries
- Collaborate with
 - UNSD (Energy Statistics Questionnaire Translation and follow-up)
 - OAPEC (Access to ESCWA for OAPEC Database)
 - IEA (Access to ESCWA for IEA Database)
- All ESCWA Energy data was published in one Chapter in ESCWA Statistical Bulletin Now in
- **ESCWA-EOSIS innovative, bilingual Data Base and Portal**

<https://www.unescwa.org/news/escwa-soft-launches-innovative-bilingual-data-portal-global-forum-dubai>

ESCWA Projects on Energy Statistics For ESCWA Countries

[Home](#) | [Contact Us](#)



ESAB

Energy Statistics and Balances Project

Activities

Publications

Forum

ESAB Docubase

Resource Persons


Links

Overview


Energy data represents a basic input to all sectoral and national development plans, particularly in ESCWA member countries where energy sector has a vital role in the economic and social development. However, the quality of energy statistics in most of ESCWA countries still needs capacity building to meet the appropriate statistical requirements for formulating national development plans and international reporting. ESCWA member countries face several problems concerning the availability and overall quality of data on energy. Therefore, there is an urgent necessity to upgrade the capacity of national officials on compiling statistics on supply and use by all sectors on all energy sources as well as for harmonizing the definitions and classification and to produced yearly energy balance.

Objectives


The project aims to strengthen national statistical capacity in developing energy information system and energy statistics and balances in ESCWA member countries. Through training activities and sharing knowledge, the project will support member countries in adopting of corrective policies and programs and promoting the production of statistics and indicators on the energy in line with United Nations methodologies.

 [Project Document](#)


NEWS




Energy consumption in the transport sector questionnaires
In the context of the project on energy consumption in the transport sector surveys, three ESCWA member countries have prepared and conducted national surveys on the energy consumption in the transport sector. The questionnaires used to conduct the surveys are provided in the "Energy Survey Questionnaires" in English and Arabic.




Guidelines on Energy Consumption Surveys in the Transport Sector
The publication is a reference guideline on methodologies used for conducting surveys and collecting data on energy consumption in the transport sector, namely road, railway, maritime, and air transport. The first part describes the technical aspect of the different methods of statistical data collection. The second part focuses on the preferred design for energy consumption surveys. It also includes the experiences of Egypt, Jordan and Palestine in implementing the survey.




التوصيات الدولية لإحصاءات الطاقة IRES
قامت ادارة الاحصاء في اللجنة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لغربي آسيا(الإسكوا) بترجمة أولية للوثيقة الاصلية بالانكليزية من خلال مشروع التنمية "تعزيز القدرات الإحصائية الوطنية في إنتاج إحصاءات وميزان الطاقة" لكي تكون مرجعا "هاما" لإطلاع ذوي الشأن من كافة البلاد العربية على هذا الإطار بلغتهم الأم وبالتوقيت المناسب مما يساهم في نشر أوسع للمفاهيم وتطبيق المنهجيات المتطورة وفق تلك الوثيقة وذلك للاستعجال بإصدار النسخة العربية الرسمية من قبل قسم الترجمة العربية في إدارة الأمم المتحدة للشؤون الاقتصادية




Meeting on Energy Balance and End Use in the Transport Sector
A preliminary meeting will be held in Amman, Jordan on 22-23 December 2014 to start with the implementation of the Joint Project of the Statistics Division with the Islamic Bank and DFID on strengthening the statistical capacity of 3 Arab countries, Egypt, Jordan and Palestine, in producing energy statistics and energy consumption surveys in the transport sector.




Training Material
مواد تدريبية



استبيانات مسح الطاقة
Energy Survey Questionnaires



Regional Project for Strengthening Statistical Capacity for the ESCWA Countries in Energy Statistics and Energy Balance 2011 - 2013



Other Projects: Survey on energy use in transport funded by the Islamic Bank and DFID (3 countries)

- Transport sector contributes to GDP and employment,
- Uses 30 to 40 % of total energy end use,
- Benefits from large amounts of government subsidies
- Adverse effects on environment and inefficient transport systems.
- The surveys results revealed that the transport sector used 3 million tons of oil equivalent in Jordan, and in Palestine 758 thousand tons of oil equivalent, it revealed new information on cars efficiency and demography and geographic distribution of vehicles and drivers.

Flyer on results

Energy Consumption in the Transport Sector Survey

UN-ESCWA implemented a project on Strengthening Statistical Capacities of Egypt, Jordan and Palestine in Producing energy statistics and energy consumption surveys, managed by the Department for the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) on behalf of the Department for International Development Fund (DFID).

In this context, three national statistical offices have prepared, conducted surveys and published national statistics on energy consumption in the transport sector to promote evidence-based energy policies.

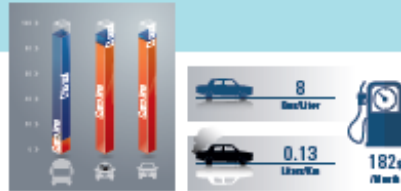
This flyer represents a summary of the sample results obtained for Egypt and Jordan, and national preliminary results for Palestine for the year 2014.



DFID
Department for
International
Development

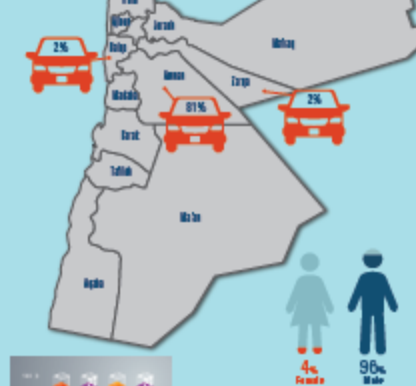
<http://www.escwa.un.org/ceah/pubs.asp>

Egypt



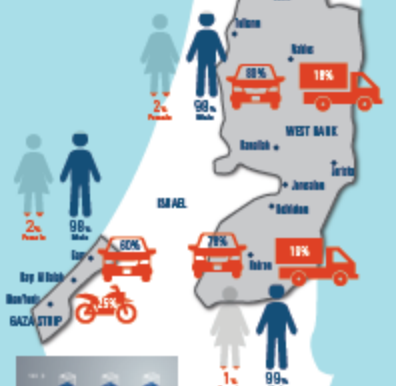
<http://www.escwa.un.org/ceah/pubs.asp>

Jordan



<http://www.escwa.un.org/ceah/pubs.asp>

Palestine



<http://www.escwa.un.org/ceah/pubs.asp>



Climate Change-Related Statistics in the Arab Region: A Proposed Set of Indicators

Compendium of Environment Statistics in the Arab Region 2014-2015

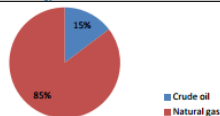


ESCWA Country Profiles 2014
Key Energy Statistics

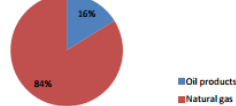
BAHRAIN

| | | | |
|---|----------|--|--------|
| Total population, 2012 | 1318 000 | Per capita carbon dioxide emission (metric tons per year), 2010 | 19.2 |
| Surface area (square kilometres) | 770 | | |
| GDP at current prices, 2012 (million US\$) | 30 362 | Total Energy Consumption ('000 TOE), 2012 | 14 392 |
| GDP at constant prices, 2012 (base year 2000, Million US\$) | 150 656 | Oil products consumption | 2 327 |
| | | Natural gas consumption | 12 065 |
| Oil reserves (million barrels), 2013 | 125 | Hydro consumption | -- |
| Natural gas reserves (billion m ³), 2013 | 191 | Coal consumption | -- |
| | | Energy use (KOE) per \$1,000 GDP, (constant 2005 PPP), year 2011 | 183 |
| Total Energy Production ('000 TOE), 2013 | 16 661 | Per capita Energy consumption (KOE), 2012 | 10 919 |
| Crude oil production | 2 441 | | |
| Natural gas production | 14 220 | | |
| Hydro production | -- | | |
| Reserve life crude oil (years), 2013 | 7.13 | | |

Total Energy Production

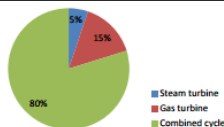


Total Energy Consumption



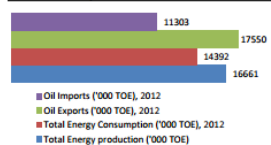
| | |
|--|--------|
| Total Electricity Generation (GWh), 2013 | 14 718 |
| Thermal | -- |
| Steam turbine | 758 |
| Gas turbine | 2 213 |
| Combined cycle | 11 747 |
| Diesel | -- |
| Hydro | -- |
| Other renewables | -- |
| Coal and others | -- |
| Others | -- |
| Capacity (MW), 2013 | 3 934 |
| Peak load (MW), 2013 | 2 917 |
| Peak load/capacity, 2013 | 74.15% |

Total Electricity Generation by type



| | |
|--|--------|
| Total Electricity Consumption (GWh), 2013 | 13 350 |
| Industrial | 2 017 |
| Residential | 6 426 |
| Commercial | 4 855 |
| Other | 52 |
| Per capita Electricity Consumption (KWh), 2013 | 10 129 |

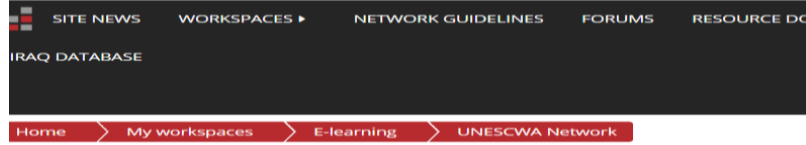
| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Oil Exports ('000 TOE), 2012 | 17 550 |
| Crude oil | 6 754 |
| Refined pdts/Oil pdts/Petroleum pdts | 10 786 |
| Natural gas | -- |
| Coal and coal products | -- |
| Oil Imports ('000 TOE), 2012 | 11 303 |
| Crude oil | 11 138 |
| Refined pdts/Oil pdts/Petroleum pdts | 164 |
| Natural gas | -- |
| Coal and coal products | -- |



ESCWA Country Profiles 2014 - Key Energy Statistics



Training manual on methodologies for data collection on energy use by the transport sector



مصادر المشروع الإقليمي لتعزيز القدرات الإحصائية لبلدان الإسكوا في إحصاءات و ميزان الطاقة مواد التدريب

مقدمة أساسيات الطاقة لمحة عامة حول استبيان النفط استبيان النفط السنوي 2012 تمارين النفط السنوي تمارين النفط السنوي 1 تمارين النفط السنوي 2

لمحة عن الاستبيان السنوي للغاز الطبيعي استبيان الغاز الطبيعي 2012 تمارين الغاز الطبيعي تمارين الغاز الطبيعي

لمحة عامة حول الفحم تمارين الفحم تمارين الفحم 1 تمارين الفحم 2 تمارين الفحم 3

لمحة عامة حول الطاقة المتجددة تمارين الطاقة المتجددة تمارين الطاقة المتجددة

لمحة عامة حول استبيان الكهرباء استبيان الحرارة السنوي استبيان الحرارة السنوي تمارين الحرارة السنوي تمارين الحرارة السنوي

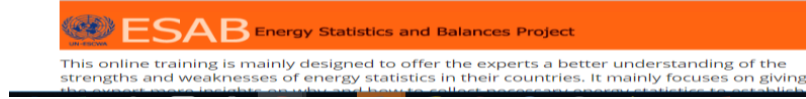
لمحة عامة حول الضوابط والتناسق تمارين الضوابط والتناسق تمارين الضوابط والتناسق

لمحة عامة حول أرصدة الطاقة تمارين أرصدة الطاقة سناتيسلاند سناتيسلاند-فحم سناتيسلاند-الغاز

مؤشرات كفاءة الطاقة تمارين كفاءة الطاقة إرشادات التدريب حول ثاني أكسيد الكربون تمارين ثاني أكسيد الكربون

لمحة عامة حول أسعار الطاقة تمارين أسعار الطاقة تمارين أسعار الطاقة مصطلحات الطاقة الإنجليزية/العربية

استبيان مسح الطاقة في قطاع النقل 2015 استهلاك الوقود في قطاع النقل



OVERVIEW

This section contains course material as follows:

- **Introduction** : Introductory module to the ESAB training
- **Energy Basics** : participants to review the main terminologies of the energy field.

Books: 3 Files: 4

MODULE I : ANNUAL OIL STATISTICS



Since energy statistics are the basis for any reliable energy policy, it is essential to allocate proper resources and time to collect the necessary and consistent data. This online training is mainly designed to offer the experts a better understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of energy statistics in their countries. The training consists of ten simultaneous modules, each tackling a specific part with its own questionnaire and exercise to familiarize the expert with all the components of energy statistics. It mainly focuses on giving the expert more insights on why and how to collect necessary energy statistics to establish reliable energy information systems.

Books: 3 Quizzes: 2 Files: 3 Folders: 3

MODULE II: NATURAL GAS

This module is designed to give an introduction of the natural gas statistics in the region. It gives the experts an idea of the definition, the global trends as well as the supply, demand and consumption of Natural gas. On a second step, the module introduces the experts to the structure of the natural gas questionnaire, giving them more inputs and information on the concepts, tables and the relationships between flows. The third step is designed to make the expert more familiar with data, how they are treated once collected and what are the problems that could occur while reporting gas data. The final part of the module focuses on how to get gas data and what are the reliable and accessible sources that could be used.

Books: 6 Files: 3 Folders: 4 Quizzes: 3

MODULE III: COAL

This module gives an overview of the importance of coal in the world primary energy supply. It provides the experts with the necessary information on the different classifications and types of coal and their use in different fields. The second part of the module sheds the light on the coal questionnaire giving the experts more insights on the structure of the tables, the content as well the relationships and the flow of data inside the questionnaire. The third and final part focuses on the data consistency and checks as well as on how to use these data.

THANK YOU

Economic And Social Commission For Western Asia



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