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STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH  
AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES



# OIC OUTLOOK

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## USE AND SOURCES OF COMMERCIAL ENERGY IN OIC COUNTRIES

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# OIC OUTLOOK

## USE AND SOURCES OF COMMERCIAL ENERGY IN OIC COUNTRIES

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### INTRODUCTION

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Energy consumption reflects the level of economic activity and standard of living in a country. As such, energy can be defined as the ability to do work. As this definition points out, energy is a vital part of human life and it would not be possible to achieve a desired level of economic growth and development in a country without it.

Commercial energy sources include fossil fuels (petroleum, dry natural gas and coal), nuclear electric power and renewable energy sources excluding biomass and waste which is traditional or non-commercial sources of energy. Renewable energy sources fall into two categories, namely Hydroelectric Electricity and Non-Hydroelectric Renewable Electricity. Non-Hydroelectric Renewable Electricity is composed of Geothermal Electricity, Wind Electricity, and Solar, Tide, Wave and Fuel Cell Electricity.

In early times, coal was a predominant source of energy but nowadays the demand for petroleum and natural gas is keeping the share of fossil fuels high in consumption of energy sources. Like fossil fuels, renewable energy is becoming widely used but it is more commonly used in rich countries. One reason for investing in non-fossils (renewable energy sources/nuclear electric power) is the growing concern over the depletion of fossil fuels in the foreseeable future.

On the other hand, countries that have sound environmental policies tend to use clean energy sources such as renewable energy sources and nuclear electric power. Thus as such policies are widely recognized globally, more countries will invest in renewable energy sources and demand for fossil fuels will gradually fall as much cheaper and cleaner sources of energy are provided to consumers with increasing competition in global energy markets. "Even today, reducing the dependence on imported fossil fuels with uncertain price prospects remains important in many countries. The expected long-term stability of costs was also an important consideration in favour of nuclear and remains a strong argument today." (WNA, p.10).

This report presents an overview on the use and sources of commercial energy in the OIC countries. In addition to consumption of fossil fuels in the OIC countries, a detailed overview is also made on the current situation regarding the consumption of renewable energy sources as well as nuclear electric power in those countries. The use of commercial energy in developing countries, European Union, OECD and OPEC is also highlighted in the report to make a comparison of the OIC countries with other regions.

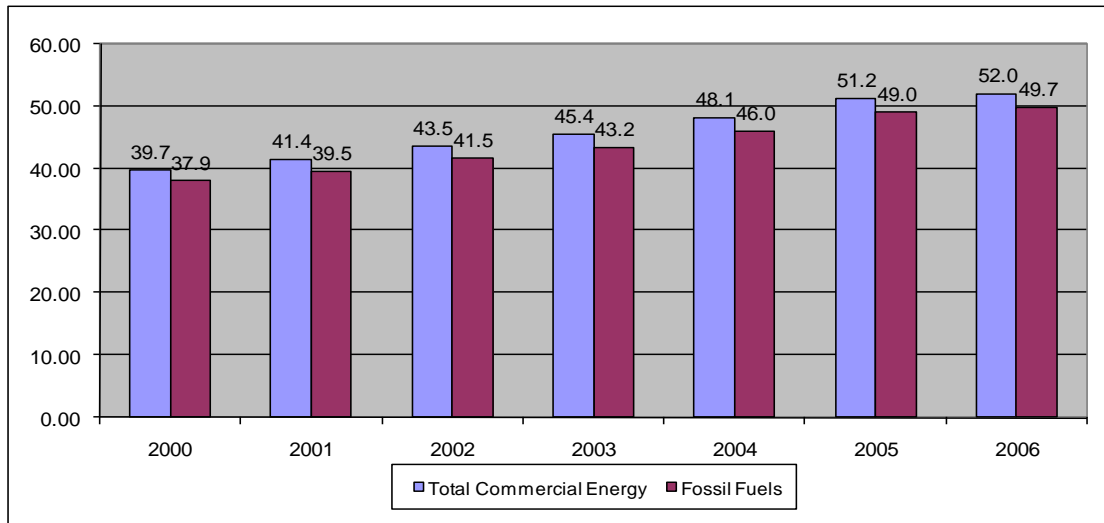
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### USE OF COMMERCIAL ENERGY SOURCES: TRENDS IN OIC COUNTRIES

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Use of commercial energy sources in the OIC countries increased steadily from 39.7 Quadrillion British thermal Units (BTU) in 2000 to 52.0 Quadrillion BTU in 2006, corresponding to a 4.6 percent increase per annum in the said period (Figure 1). The consumption of fossil fuels also steadily increased in the same period. As seen in the figure below, fossil fuels provide the bulk of the total commercial energy consumed in the OIC countries in the period 2000-2006.

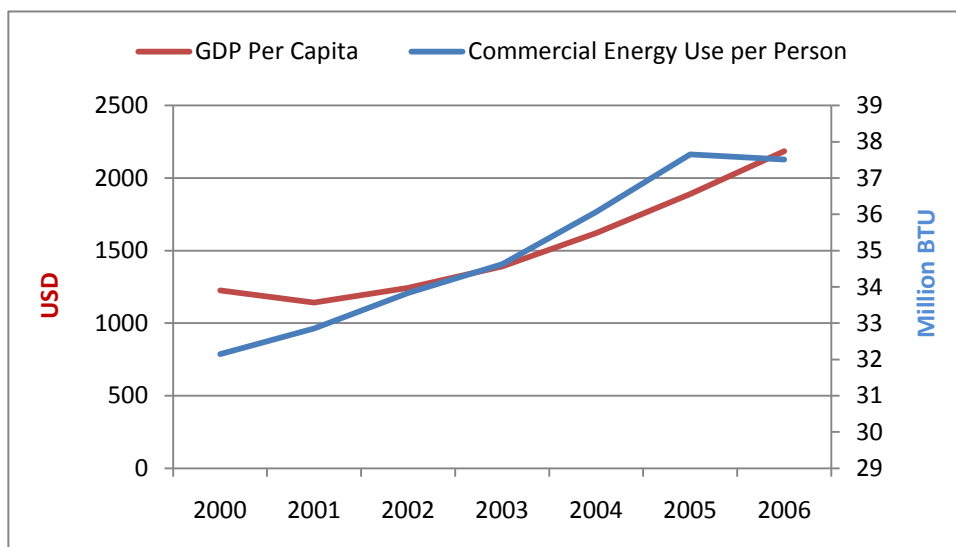
Figure 1: Total Commercial Energy Use and Consumption of Fossil Fuels in OIC Countries (Quadrillion BTU), 2000-2006



Source: Tables 1, 3, 4 and 5 in the Annex.

Although per capita demand for energy sources slightly fell in the OIC countries between 2005 and 2006, it remained strong in the period 2000-2006 as energy consumption per person increased from 32.1 Million BTU in 2000 to 37.5 Million BTU in 2006, corresponding to a 2.6 percent increase per annum (Calculated from Tables 1 and 2 in the Annex). In the said period, Per Capita GDP in the OIC countries increased from 1225 USD in 2000 to 2185 USD in 2006, corresponding to a 10.1 percent increase per annum (Figure 2). In the period 2000-2006, energy consumption in OIC countries increased at a time of a rise in their income levels. But, without doubt they would still depend on higher energy use for achieving better economic prospects. “Although low energy consumption is not identified as a cause of poverty, low-level energy consumption by a country correlates quite closely with many poverty indicators. It is no coincidence that countries having a higher per capita GNP have higher per capita energy consumption, and vice versa.” (Hossain, 2006).

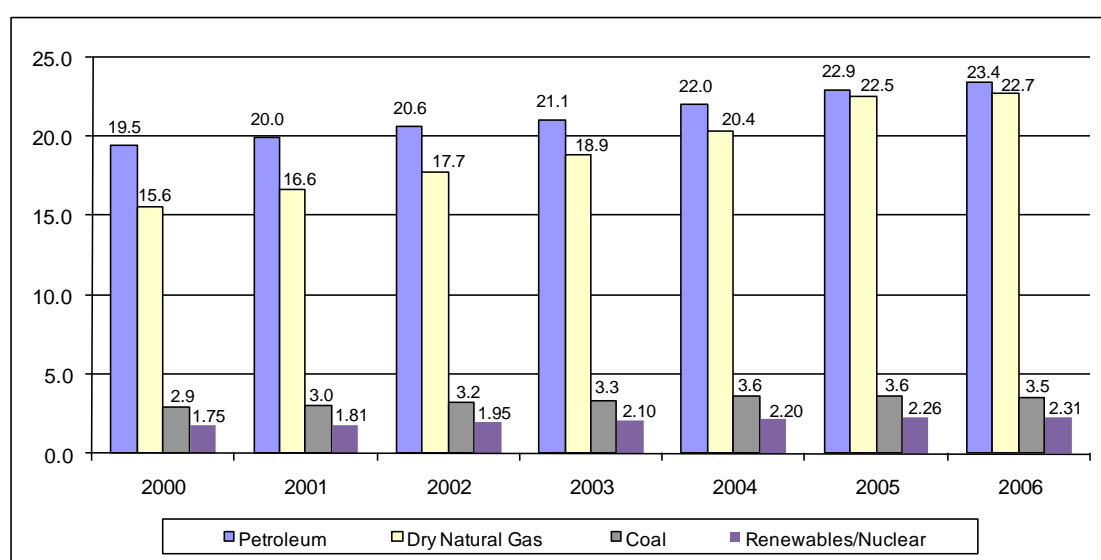
Figure 2: Energy Use per Person (Million British Thermal Units (BTU)) and Per Capita GDP (USD) in the OIC Countries, 2000-2006



Source: Calculated from Tables 1 and 2 in the Annex and BASEIND.

The demand for dry natural gas in the OIC countries in the period 2000-2006 has been growing much rapidly than other fossil fuels and when rounded up in fact both petroleum and dry natural gas appear to be at equal levels of consumption in 2006 (Figure 3). Consumption of petroleum increased from 19.5 Quadrillion BTU in 2000 to 23.4 Quadrillion BTU in 2006, corresponding to 3.1 percent increase per annum in the period 2000-2006 whereas consumption of dry natural gas increased from 15.6 to 22.7 Quadrillion BTU in the same period, corresponding to 6.5 percent increase per annum. Consumption of coal, on the other hand, increased slightly more than petroleum accounting for 3.2 percent increase per annum as it increased from 2.9 Quadrillion BTU in 2000 to 3.5 Quadrillion BTU in 2006, thus remained at a comparatively low level. While consumption of petroleum and dry natural gas has increased steadily in the period 2000-2006, consumption of coal followed the same trend from 2000 to 2005.

Figure 3: Consumption of Commercial Energy Sources in OIC Countries (Quadrillion BTU), 2000-2006

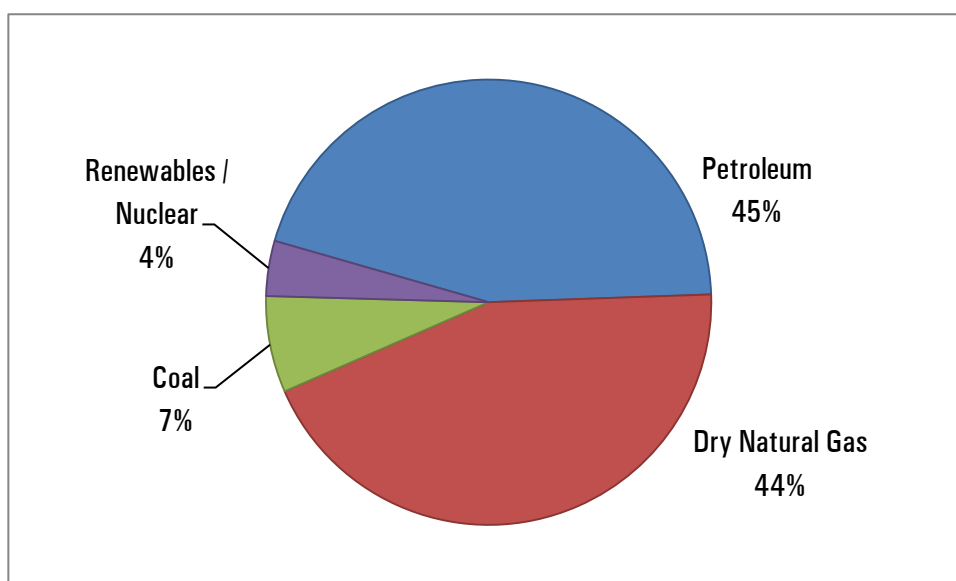


Source: Tables 3, 4, 5 and 8 in the Annex.

Consumption of non-fossils increased from 1.75 Quadrillion BTU in 2000 to 2.31 Quadrillion BTU in 2006, corresponding to 4.7 percent increase per annum in the period 2000-2006. Although coal consumption in the OIC countries constitutes a low share compared to other fossil fuels, it constitutes a higher share of total commercial energy consumed than non-fossils in the OIC countries. It appears that fossil fuels will continue to provide the bulk of total commercial energy use for some time although non-fossil energy use is growing more rapidly than coal and petroleum. Nonetheless, non-fossil energy sources also play an important role in meeting energy demand since they are environment friendly and serve as alternative energy sources in many countries.

Figure 4 shows that in 2006 renewable energy sources and nuclear electric power accounted for only 4 percent of total commercial energy use in the OIC countries. In the same year, coal, dry natural gas and petroleum provided 7, 44 and 45 percent, respectively of total commercial energy use in the OIC countries. It is clear that OIC countries are highly dependent on fossil fuels in commercial energy use with fossil fuels altogether providing 96 percent of total commercial energy consumption in the OIC countries in 2006.

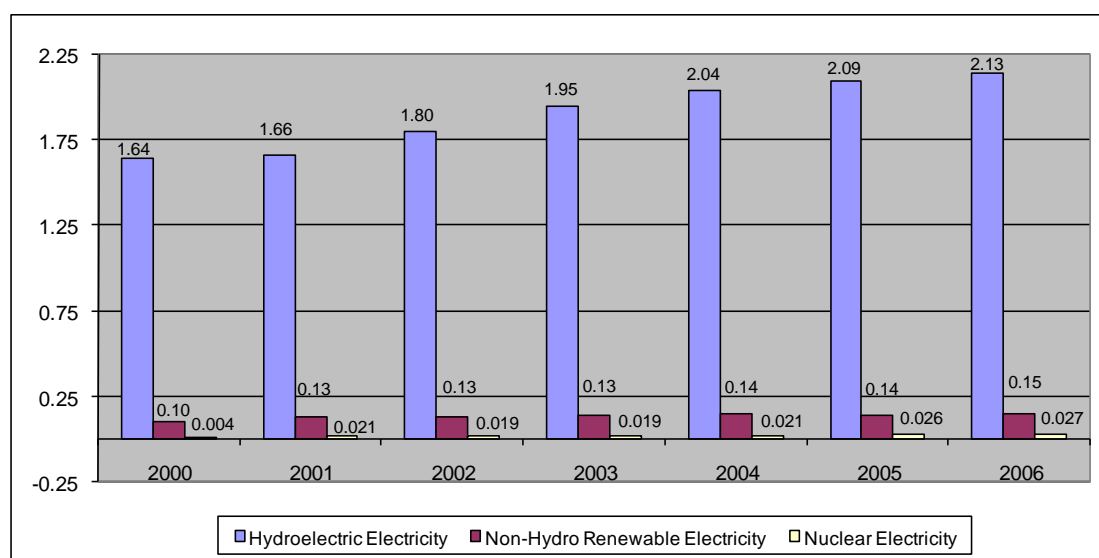
Figure 4: Consumption of Commercial Energy Sources in the OIC Countries (% of total); 2006



Source: Tables 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 in the Annex.

With its consumption of 2.13 Quadrillion BTU, renewable energy sources provided the bulk of non-fossil energy consumed in the OIC countries in 2006 (Figure 5). Hydroelectric Electricity constituted the bulk of the renewable energy sources consumed in the OIC countries which grew by 4.5 percent increase per annum from 1.64 to 2.13 Quadrillion BTU in the period 2000-2006. Consumption of Non-Hydroelectric Renewable Electricity in the OIC countries however constituted a very low share in total renewable energy sources in the period 2000-2006. Yet, it grew from 0.1 Quadrillion BTU in 2000 to 0.15 Quadrillion BTU in 2006, corresponding to around 7 percent increase per annum in the period 2000-2006. On the other hand, net consumption of nuclear electric power corresponded to a 37.5 percent increase per annum in the OIC countries in the said period. However, among the OIC countries, only Pakistan consumed nuclear electric power in the period 2000-2006 (See table 8 in the Annex).

Figure 5: Net Consumption of Nuclear Electric Power, Hydroelectric and Non-Hydroelectric Renewable Electricity in OIC Countries (Quadrillion BTU), 2000-2006

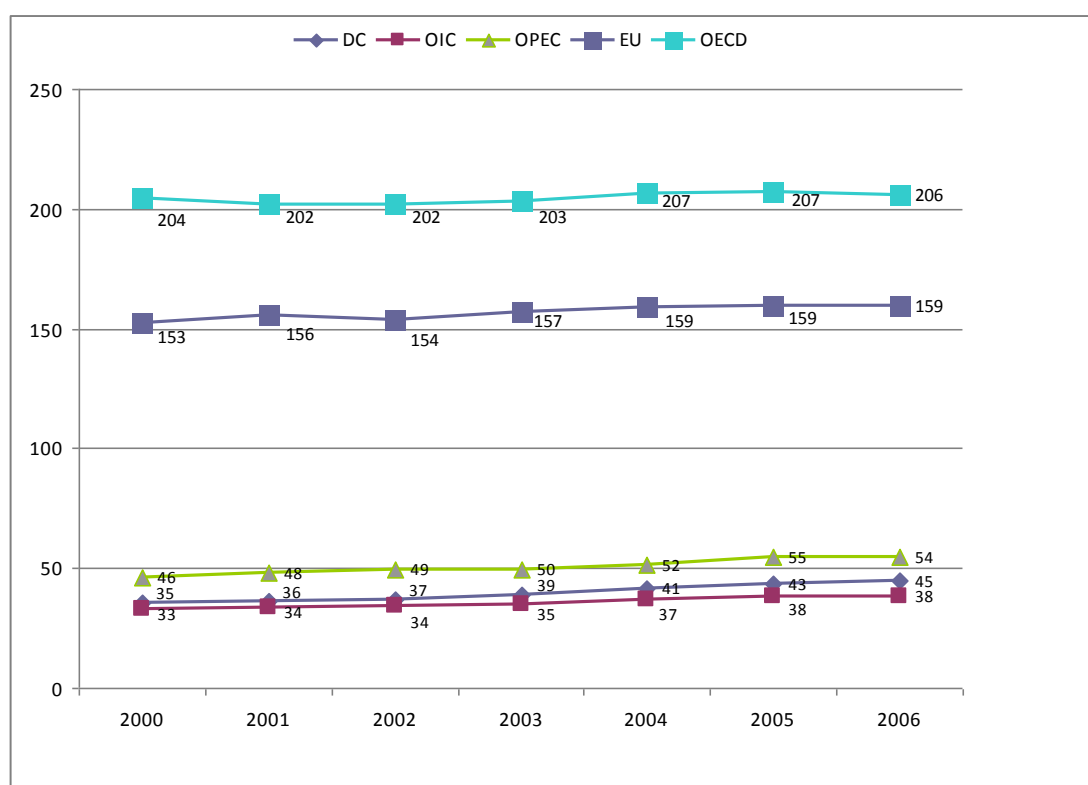


Source: Table 8 in the Annex.

**USE OF COMMERCIAL ENERGY IN OIC COUNTRIES VERSUS OTHER REGIONAL GROUPINGS**

With different levels, consumption of commercial energy sources followed an increasing trend in OIC, Developing Countries, EU, OECD and OPEC in the period 2000-2006 with highest increase in DCs (Figure 6). Commercial energy use in developing countries increased from 35 Million BTU in 2000 to 45 Million BTU in 2006, corresponding to 4.3 percent increase per annum in the period 2000-2006. In the said period, commercial energy consumption in EU, OECD and OPEC showed a 0.6, 0.1, 2.7 percent increase per annum, respectively. With a 2.6 percent increase per annum, growth rate in consumption of commercial energy increased more in the OIC countries but still somewhat slightly lower than OPEC (2.7) in the 2000-2006 period. Taking into consideration that developing countries include fast growing economies such as Brazil, China and India, it is not surprising that demand for commercial energy sources appear to be strongest in the group of developing countries in the period 2000-2006.

*Figure 6: Commercial Energy Use per Person in the OIC Countries and Other Regions, (Million BTU), 2000-2006*

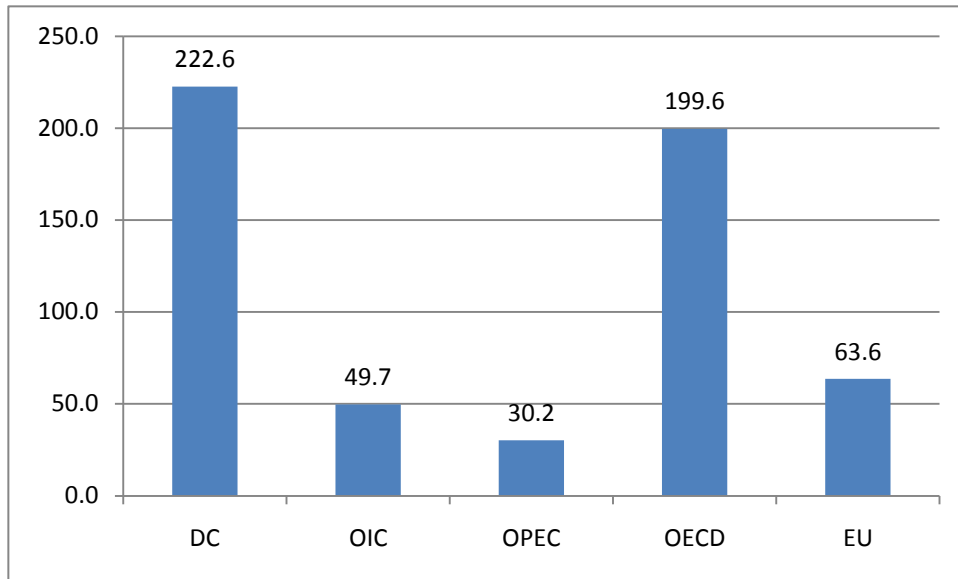


*Source: Table 1 and 2 in the Annex.*

In spite of higher consumption levels of commercial energy resources in the OECD and EU compared to in OIC countries, commercial energy use per person grew much faster in the OIC countries (Figure 6). In part, this can be explained by the increase in Per capita GDP in the OIC countries which increased remarkably in the said period, corresponding to a 10.1 percent increase per annum in the period 2000-2006 (Figure 1). Such a high growth rate in Per Capita GDP in the OIC countries could have been achieved with higher energy consumption but nonetheless it would also be possible to sustain such a high growth rate with adequate energy policies as it would increase growth potentialities in those countries if pursued in the right direction.

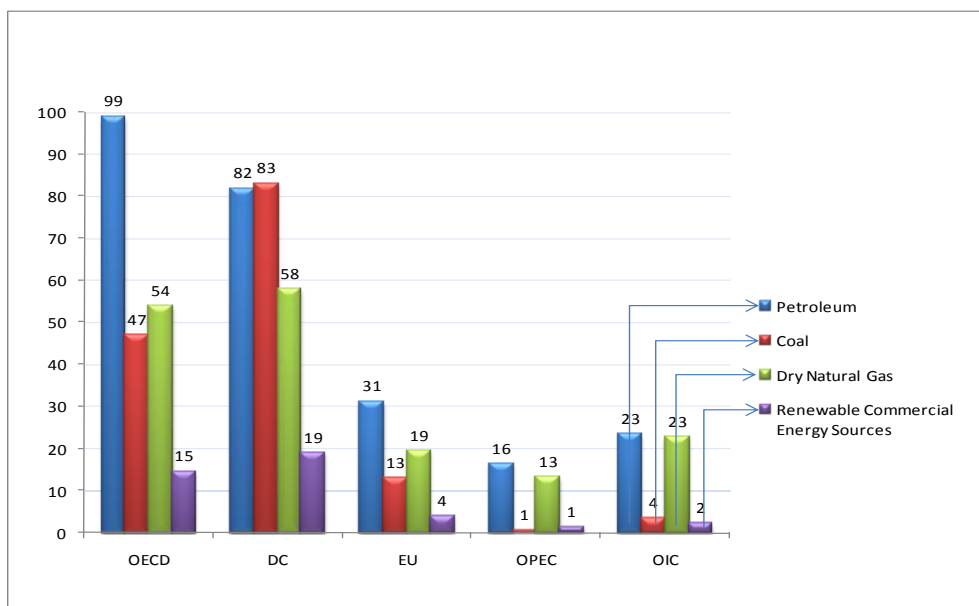
In 2006, consumption of fossil fuels was slightly less in the OECD countries than in developing countries and comparatively higher than in OIC, OPEC and EU (Figure 7). In the period 2000-2006, consumption of fossil fuels corresponded to a 5.6 and 0.7 percent increase per annum in the developing countries and OECD, respectively while it increased 4.6 percent per annum in the OIC countries (Calculated from tables 3, 4 and 5 in the Annex). Although with moderately less consumption levels of fossil fuels in OIC countries than in EU in 2006, fossil fuel consumption in the OIC countries grew at a much rapid rate from 2000 than in EU which accounted for 0.9 percent increase per annum in the period 2000-2006.

Figure 7: Consumption of Fossil Fuels in OIC Countries and Other Regions (Quadrillion BTU), 2006



Source: Tables 3, 4 and 5 in the Annex.

Figure 8: Consumption of Commercial Energy Sources in OIC Countries and Other Regions (Quadrillion BTU), 2006



Source: Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 in the Annex.

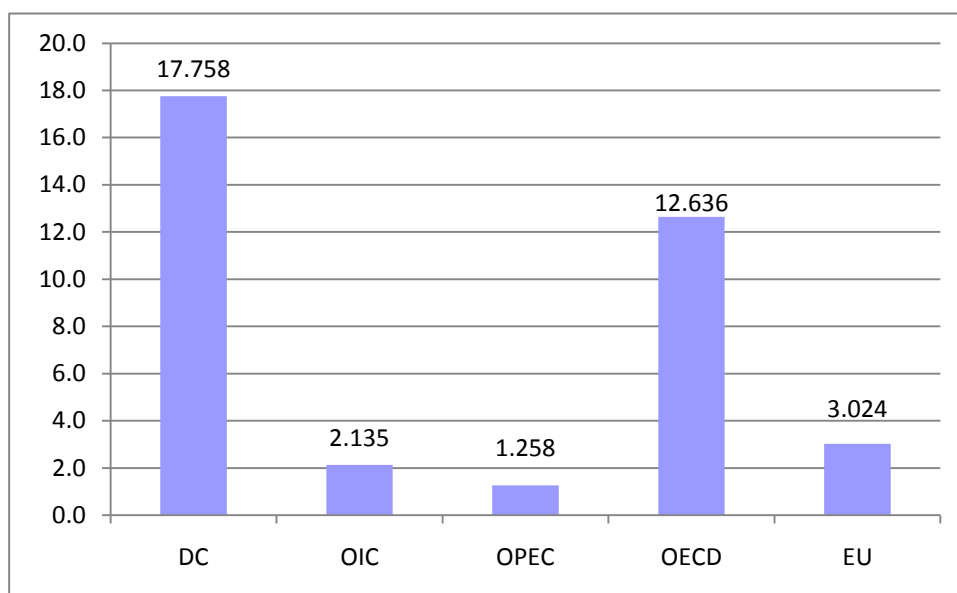
A growing number of countries tend to adopt new energy policies that focus on investments in alternative energy resources. As a result, renewable energy sources in particular, although consumed at a comparatively low level than fossil fuels, have gained considerable importance including in Brazil and China where the population is considerably high and demand for energy consumption is expected to grow rapidly. Accordingly, future prospects of OIC countries depend on sustainability in the consumption of fossil fuels, increased energy efficiency and investments.

Petroleum is the predominant energy source in all the groups except for developing countries which use coal slightly more than petroleum (Figure 8). On the other hand, coal is used at a more significant amount than any other commercial energy resource consumed in developing countries compared to other regions. Yet, OIC countries consume comparatively less amount of coal than OECD and EU. Dry natural gas appears to be used at significant level in all groups when compared with the consumption of other commercial energy sources used in those countries.

In 2006, consumption of renewable energy sources is least in OPEC with approximately 1.3 Quadrillion BTU (Figure 8). In the same year, consumption of renewable energy sources in OIC countries amounted to 2 Quadrillion BTU. When compared to other regional groupings, OIC countries appear to be using renewable energy sources half the amount used in EU and far less than that used in OECD and developing countries in 2006.

In fact, net consumption of Hydroelectric Electricity in OIC countries and other regions constitute an important share in total renewable commercial energy sources used those countries. Thus, the trend in the use of renewable energy sources in OIC countries and other regions is most affected by the consumption levels of Hydroelectric Electricity. In 2006, net consumption of Hydroelectric Electricity is highest in the developing countries with around 17.8 Quadrillion BTU (Figure 9). Also, consumption of Hydroelectric Electricity in OECD in 2006 was at a significantly higher level compared to other regional groupings as well. In the same year, while consumption of Hydroelectric Electricity in the OIC countries was about one-third less than that consumed, it was approximately more with about the same level compared to that in OECD.

*Figure 9: Net Consumption of Hydroelectric Electricity in OIC Countries and Other Regions (Quadrillion BTU), 2006*

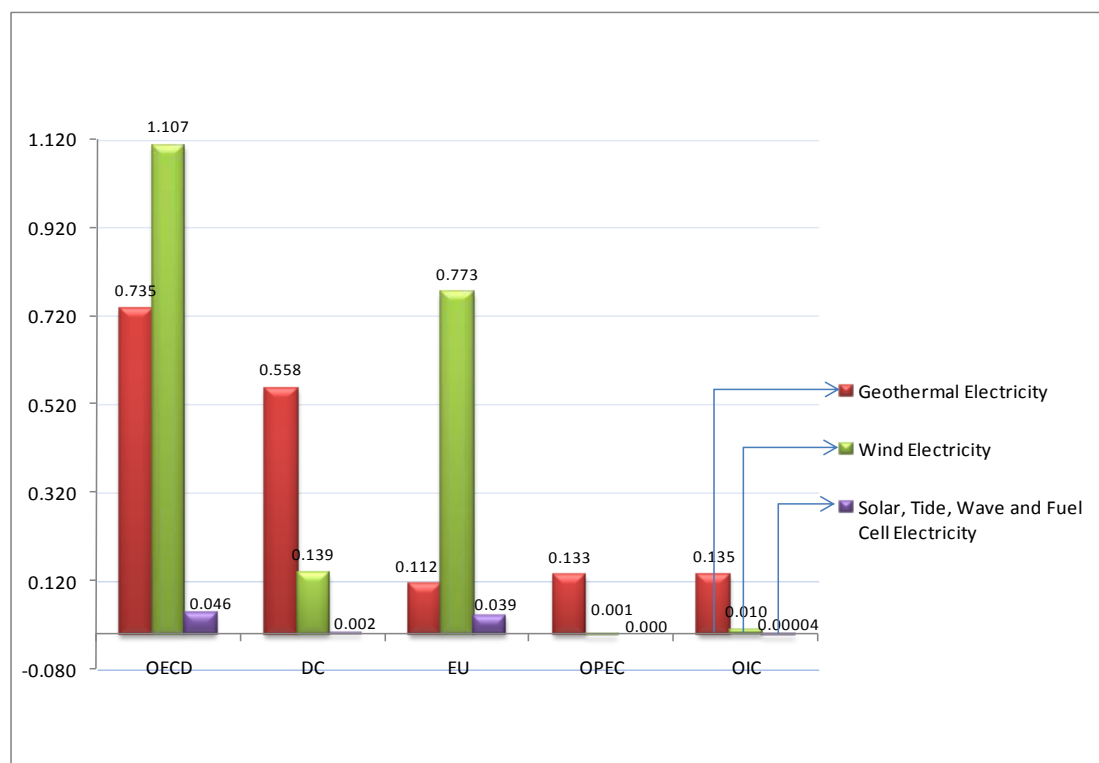


*Source: Table 7 in the Annex.*



The OIC countries consume relatively low levels of Non-Hydroelectric Renewable Electricity Sources compared to other regional groupings in 2006 except in consumption of Geothermal Electricity which is only slightly higher than that in EU and equal to in OPEC (Figure 10). On the other hand, their consumption of Wind and Solar, Tide, Wave and Fuel Cell Electricity is comparatively lower than in OECD and EU and developing countries although huge differences exist between the OIC and that in OECD and EU in consumption of Wind Electricity.

Figure 10: Net Consumption of Non-Hydroelectric Renewable Electricity Sources in OIC Countries and Other Regions (Quadrillion BTU), 2006



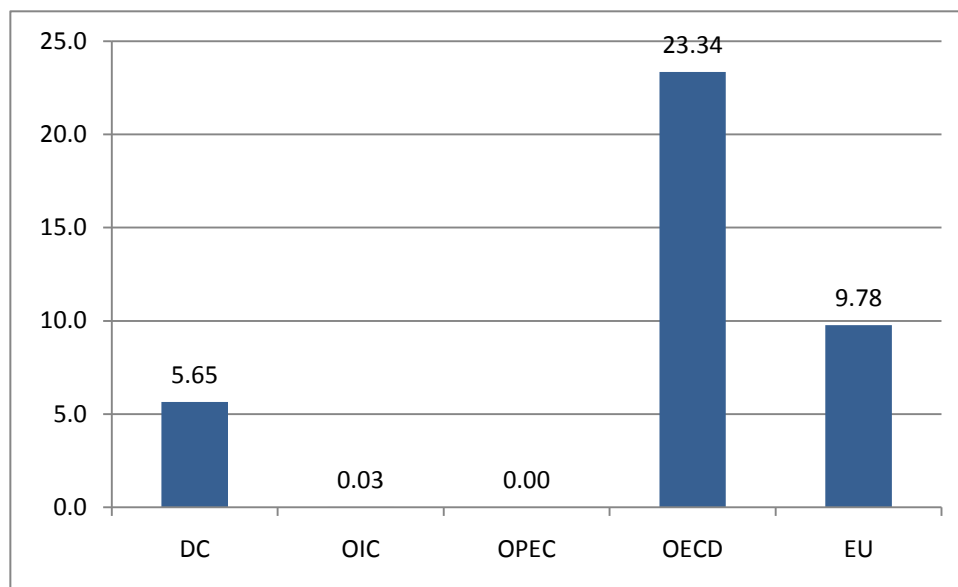
Source: Table 8 in the Annex.

In 2006, while net consumption of Hydroelectric Electricity amounted to around 2.14 Quadrillion BTU, consumption of Non-Hydroelectric Renewable Electricity amounted to only 0.15 Quadrillion BTU in the OIC countries, of which 0.135 Quadrillion BTU of that of Non-Hydroelectric Renewable Electricity were generated by Geothermal Electricity, 0.01 Quadrillion BTU by Wind Electricity and a negligible portion amounting to only 0.00004 Quadrillion BTU by Solar, Tide, Wave and Fuel Cell Electricity (Tables 9 and 10). In the OIC countries, Geothermal Electricity is only used in Indonesia and Wind Electricity in Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey (See table 8 in the Annex). On the other hand, Senegal is the only OIC country using Solar, Tide, Wave and Fuel Cell Electricity in 2006 (See table 8 in the Annex). Yet, from table 8 in the Annex it is observed that consumption of Solar, Tide, Wave and Fuel Cell Electricity increased rapidly in the period 2000-2006, corresponding to 12.2 percent increase per annum, as it increased from 0.00002 Quadrillion BTU in 2000 to 0.00004 Quadrillion BTU in 2006 and a much more rapid growth was observed in the case of Wind Electricity corresponded to a 26.4 percent increase per annum in the OIC countries in period 2000-2006 whereas consumption of Geothermal Electricity increased from 0.1 Quadrillion BTU in 2000 to 0.13 Quadrillion BTU in 2006, corresponding to 5.1 percent increase per annum in the period 2000-2006.

From table 8 in the Annex it is observed that consumption of nuclear electric power in OIC countries was at a negligible level in 2006 with 0.027 Quadrillion BTU although it increased 37.5 percent per annum from 0.004 Quadrillion BTU in 2000. In 2006, nuclear electric power

consumption was highest in OECD with 23.34 Quadrillion BTU (Table 11). In the same year, EU countries consumed less than half the level that was consumed in OECD. While it was not used in OPEC at all in 2006, EU consumed it less than half than that was consumed in the OIC and still remained at a significantly higher level than that consumed in the OIC countries.

*Figure 11: Net Consumption of Nuclear Electric Power in the OIC Countries and Other Regions (Quadrillion BTU), 2006*



*Source: Table 8 in the Annex.*

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## CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

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Reliability on energy sources has become a central issue especially in the face of growing population and increasing demand for energy in the developing countries, including OIC countries. Demand for energy has remained strong in the OIC countries in the period 2000-2006 in spite of fluctuation in energy prices. Most of these countries are either energy abundant or in a position to benefit from renewable energy sources. Yet, due to financial constraints or lack of interest, these countries are not using their energy potentials fully. Given these constraints, energy markets already witnessed partnerships at the regional and global level to build new energy routes and create viable options in carrying energy sources to the markets. To this end, it is important for energy abundant OIC countries and interested parties around the globe to work on the means and ways for addressing both their future energy needs and global energy demand in the long run. Energy investments will most likely contribute to the developmental efforts of developing countries as they will increase their access to more affordable and reliable energy sources.

Policy makers are faced with a set of challenges in the Energy Sector. For example, climate change emerged as an important area for policy makers especially as concerns over it in the Energy sector has been growing in the past years. This is especially a greater concern for countries that are highly dependent on fossil fuels because compared to renewable energy sources and nuclear electric power, these sources are getting expensive to use with fluctuations in fuel and gasoline prices and their negative impact on keeping the environment clean.

The share of nuclear electric power in total commercial energy use in the OIC countries is less than 1 percent and that of renewable commercial energy sources is not more than 4 percent in 2006. Although this rate is comparatively low in the OIC countries, their growth is higher than fossil fuels. Yet, this said growth rates are not sufficient enough for nuclear and renewable

commercial energy sources to meet future energy demand in the OIC countries. In the period 2000-2006, about two-thirds of the OIC countries consumed Hydroelectric Electricity and only very few of them used other renewable commercial energy sources namely Geothermal Electricity, Wind Electricity and Solar, Tide, Wave and Fuel Cell Electricity.

Still, energy map is yet to be shaped with new energy agreements ahead. Such agreements provide profitable business for all the stakeholders and will contribute to economic development of countries in concern. Yet, there are also great opportunities for OIC countries by investing in renewable commercial energy sources. OIC countries, especially fuel producing ones, need to find alternative ways of generating income. On the other hand, these countries may also consider investing in alternative energy sources and it would be beneficial to cooperate with other OIC countries which have the potential and capacity to generate alternative energy sources. Thus, the prospects of OIC countries in energy outlook may strongly depend on increasing energy investment and energy efficiency. If the OIC countries reach to a stage where they can meet their energy demand through affordable and more reliable energy sources prospects in energy will look much brighter.

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ANNEX

*Table 1: Total Commercial Energy Use in the OIC Countries and Other Regions  
(Quadrillion BTU), 2000-2006*

Region/Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Afghanistan	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Albania	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12
Algeria	1.24	1.26	1.28	1.29	1.26	1.43	1.54
Azerbaijan	0.52	0.52	0.60	0.61	0.64	0.69	0.70
Bahrain	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.46	0.49
Bangladesh	0.50	0.55	0.58	0.62	0.66	0.69	0.74
Benin	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
Brunei	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.18
Burkina Faso	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Cameroon	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09
Chad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Comoros	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11
Djibouti	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Egypt	2.00	2.23	2.26	2.44	2.59	2.73	2.54
Gabon	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Gambia, The	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Guinea	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Guinea-Bissau	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Guyana	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Indonesia	4.06	4.46	4.64	4.56	4.88	4.91	4.15
Iran	5.01	5.39	5.89	6.18	6.39	7.22	7.69
Iraq	1.08	1.13	1.14	1.01	1.13	1.22	1.25
Jordan	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.25	0.28	0.29	0.31
Kazakhstan	1.94	2.01	2.09	2.22	2.54	2.85	2.97
Kuwait	0.91	0.88	0.89	0.96	1.01	1.16	1.14
Kyrgyzstan	0.24	0.23	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.20
Lebanon	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.21
Libya	0.63	0.67	0.70	0.68	0.76	0.78	0.78
Malaysia	1.87	2.11	2.18	2.42	2.66	2.58	2.56
Maldives	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Mali	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Mauritania	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05
Morocco	0.45	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.52	0.55	0.51
Mozambique	0.10	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.22
Niger	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Nigeria	0.81	0.91	0.94	0.98	0.99	1.09	1.02
Oman	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.38	0.49	0.55
Pakistan	1.86	1.81	1.88	1.98	2.05	2.23	2.30
Qatar	0.64	0.50	0.53	0.58	0.71	0.84	0.91
Saudi Arabia	4.85	5.14	5.38	5.76	6.21	6.59	6.89
Senegal	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08
Sierra Leone	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
Somalia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Sudan	0.10	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18
Suriname	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Syria	0.78	0.76	0.81	0.81	0.83	0.79	0.81
Tajikistan	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.28
Togo	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04
Tunisia	0.30	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.36	0.33
Turkey	3.16	2.89	3.15	3.32	3.51	3.73	3.91
Turkmenistan	0.40	0.50	0.58	0.76	0.81	0.85	0.87
Uganda	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03
United Arab Emirates	1.87	1.89	2.06	2.10	2.22	2.31	2.46
Uzbekistan	1.94	2.03	2.08	2.10	2.22	2.13	2.21
Yemen	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27
<b>OIC Total</b>	<b>39.68</b>	<b>41.37</b>	<b>43.45</b>	<b>45.35</b>	<b>48.14</b>	<b>51.24</b>	<b>51.99</b>
<b>World Total</b>	<b>396.31</b>	<b>400.47</b>	<b>408.73</b>	<b>424.07</b>	<b>445.12</b>	<b>459.92</b>	<b>470.00</b>
% of World	10.01	10.33	10.63	10.69	10.81	11.14	11.06
Developing Countries	180.42	185.86	192.93	206.09	222.86	236.51	247.58
European Union	73.64	75.18	74.53	76.11	77.17	77.30	77.32
OECD	230.60	229.03	230.83	233.72	238.52	240.30	240.35
OPEC	24.31	25.75	26.86	27.36	29.02	31.24	31.59

*Source: Energy Information Administration Web Site.*

Table 2: Population in OIC Countries (Millions)

Region/Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	P2006
Afghanistan	23.90	24.00	25.27	27.06	28.51	29.93	31.06
Albania	3.47	3.49	3.51	3.53	3.54	3.56	3.58
Algeria	30.43	30.87	31.31	31.74	32.16	32.56	32.96
Azerbaijan	7.81	7.85	7.88	7.92	7.97	8.02	8.07
Bahrain	0.63	0.65	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.69	0.70
Bangladesh	130.41	132.97	135.66	138.45	141.34	144.32	147.37
Benin	6.63	6.82	7.03	7.23	7.44	7.65	7.86
Brunei	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.37
Burkina Faso	11.59	12.04	12.58	13.07	13.48	13.90	14.34
Cameroon	15.34	15.71	16.09	16.49	16.87	17.26	17.66
Chad	7.94	8.18	8.44	8.75	9.10	9.40	9.65
Comoros	0.58	0.60	0.61	0.63	0.65	0.67	0.69
Cote d'Ivoire	15.56	15.91	16.25	16.60	16.94	17.30	17.65
Djibouti	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.49
Egypt	70.51	71.93	73.35	74.76	76.17	77.56	78.95
Gabon	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.33	1.36	1.40	1.43
Gambia, The	1.37	1.41	1.46	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.64
Guinea	8.64	8.71	8.81	9.02	9.23	9.45	9.69
Guinea-Bissau	1.28	1.31	1.33	1.36	1.39	1.41	1.44
Guyana	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.77	0.77
Indonesia	214.68	217.84	220.97	223.07	226.00	228.90	231.82
Iran	63.27	63.75	63.94	63.99	64.33	64.74	65.03
Iraq	22.68	23.33	24.00	24.68	25.37	26.07	26.78
Jordan	5.00	5.15	5.31	5.46	5.61	5.76	5.91
Kazakhstan	15.03	15.05	15.08	15.11	15.14	15.19	15.23
Kuwait	1.97	2.04	2.11	2.18	2.26	2.34	2.42
Kyrgyzstan	4.85	4.90	4.96	5.02	5.08	5.15	5.21
Lebanon	3.58	3.63	3.68	3.73	3.78	3.83	3.88
Libya	5.12	5.24	5.37	5.50	5.63	5.77	5.90
Malaysia	21.80	22.24	22.67	23.11	23.54	23.97	24.40
Maldives	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.36
Mali	10.05	10.29	10.55	10.81	11.09	11.38	11.68
Mauritania	2.67	2.75	2.83	2.91	3.00	3.09	3.18
Morocco	30.18	30.71	31.23	31.75	32.28	32.79	33.31
Mozambique	18.12	18.56	18.98	19.38	19.77	20.15	20.53
Niger	10.52	10.82	11.14	11.47	11.81	12.16	12.53
Nigeria	114.31	117.07	119.90	122.79	125.74	128.77	131.86
Oman	2.53	2.62	2.71	2.81	2.90	3.00	3.10
Pakistan	143.96	147.65	150.42	152.94	155.85	158.78	161.74
Qatar	0.74	0.77	0.79	0.82	0.84	0.86	0.89
Saudi Arabia	23.15	23.83	24.50	25.16	25.80	26.42	27.02
Senegal	10.33	10.62	10.91	11.22	11.53	11.86	12.19
Sierra Leone	4.82	5.09	5.37	5.57	5.74	5.87	6.01
Somalia	7.39	7.63	7.90	8.17	8.46	8.75	9.03
Sudan	34.19	35.06	35.91	36.59	37.10	37.76	38.57
Suriname	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.47
Syria	16.31	16.73	17.16	17.59	18.02	18.45	18.88
Tajikistan	6.23	6.34	6.45	6.57	6.69	6.81	6.94
Togo	4.71	4.84	4.98	5.11	5.26	5.40	5.55
Tunisia	9.57	9.67	9.77	9.88	9.98	10.08	10.18
Turkey	65.67	66.49	67.31	68.11	68.89	69.66	70.41
Turkmenistan	4.52	4.60	4.69	4.77	4.85	4.93	5.01
Uganda	23.96	24.69	25.47	26.32	27.23	28.20	29.21
United Arab Emirates	3.22	3.39	3.56	3.73	3.91	4.09	4.27
Uzbekistan	24.76	25.16	25.56	25.98	26.41	26.85	27.31
Yemen	17.50	18.09	18.72	19.37	20.04	20.75	21.47
<b>OIC Total</b>	<b>1286.95</b>	<b>1312.65</b>	<b>1338.75</b>	<b>1364.13</b>	<b>1390.70</b>	<b>1417.67</b>	<b>1444.64</b>
<b>World Total</b>	<b>6066.88</b>	<b>6142.46</b>	<b>6217.23</b>	<b>6291.87</b>	<b>6367.10</b>	<b>6443.06</b>	<b>6519.26</b>
Developing Countries	5100.69	5171645.00	5241955.00	5312244.00	5383196.00	5454.97	5527094.00
European Union	485.62	486.64	487.55	488.42	489.25	490.05	490.80
OECD	1136.14	1143.28	1150.10	1156.76	1163.30	1169.73	1176.02
OPEC	525.94	535.22	544.34	552.34	561.55	570.84	580.12

Source: Energy Information Administration Web Site.

Table 3: Petroleum Consumption in OIC Countries (Quadrillion BTU), 2000-2006

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Afghanistan	0.0097	0.0097	0.0099	0.0079	0.0085	0.0091	0.0096
Albania	0.0443	0.0474	0.0505	0.0570	0.0596	0.0646	0.0651
Algeria	0.3999	0.4208	0.4374	0.4449	0.4641	0.4954	0.5040
Azerbaijan	0.2935	0.2580	0.2372	0.2347	0.2399	0.2726	0.2550
Bahrain	0.0479	0.0481	0.0478	0.0520	0.0583	0.0615	0.0669
Bangladesh	0.1452	0.1717	0.1749	0.1768	0.1783	0.1828	0.1855
Benin	0.0230	0.0230	0.0244	0.0287	0.0336	0.0352	0.0369
Brunei	0.0242	0.0232	0.0230	0.0261	0.0265	0.0286	0.0298
Burkina Faso	0.0156	0.0159	0.0163	0.0168	0.0170	0.0173	0.0177
Cameroon	0.0465	0.0461	0.0460	0.0481	0.0478	0.0484	0.0509
Chad	0.0028	0.0028	0.0029	0.0029	0.0027	0.0030	0.0030
Comoros	0.0013	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0015	0.0016	0.0016
Cote d'Ivoire	0.0693	0.0456	0.0476	0.0474	0.0555	0.0568	0.0542
Djibouti	0.0247	0.0250	0.0251	0.0256	0.0259	0.0257	0.0267
Egypt	1.1548	1.1317	1.1718	1.1715	1.2567	1.2956	1.3373
Gabon	0.0257	0.0262	0.0253	0.0265	0.0267	0.0266	0.0284
Gambia, The	0.0037	0.0039	0.0040	0.0041	0.0041	0.0042	0.0043
Guinea	0.0176	0.0178	0.0179	0.0180	0.0181	0.0187	0.0188
Guinea-Bissau	0.0048	0.0049	0.0051	0.0052	0.0052	0.0054	0.0055
Guyana	0.0229	0.0235	0.0239	0.0234	0.0210	0.0231	0.0225
Indonesia	2.1562	2.2357	2.3396	2.3693	2.5385	2.6345	2.4882
Iran	2.5856	2.6752	2.8038	2.9463	3.0578	3.1987	3.4032
Iraq	0.9616	1.0257	1.0518	0.9671	1.0510	1.1230	1.1712
Jordan	0.2129	0.2080	0.2174	0.2233	0.2228	0.2334	0.2228
Kazakhstan	0.4117	0.4355	0.4452	0.4227	0.4558	0.4706	0.4816
Kuwait	0.5547	0.5684	0.5918	0.6240	0.6483	0.7037	0.6740
Kyrgyzstan	0.0217	0.0191	0.0206	0.0194	0.0247	0.0278	0.0283
Lebanon	0.2195	0.2123	0.2132	0.2169	0.2111	0.2011	0.1911
Libya	0.4376	0.4678	0.4907	0.5087	0.5387	0.5618	0.5430
Malaysia	0.9427	0.9639	0.9337	0.9681	1.0214	1.0479	1.0441
Maldives	0.0066	0.0071	0.0131	0.0147	0.0103	0.0082	0.0099
Mali	0.0079	0.0079	0.0086	0.0087	0.0090	0.0100	0.0104
Mauritania	0.0494	0.0494	0.0471	0.0484	0.0411	0.0486	0.0465
Morocco	0.3191	0.3230	0.3279	0.3333	0.3393	0.3456	0.3541
Mozambique	0.0163	0.0195	0.0220	0.0234	0.0276	0.0277	0.0292
Niger	0.0104	0.0106	0.0110	0.0113	0.0113	0.0113	0.0114
Nigeria	0.5024	0.6210	0.6157	0.5879	0.5585	0.6311	0.5429
Oman	0.1091	0.1125	0.1184	0.1203	0.1336	0.1501	0.1517
Pakistan	0.7950	0.7797	0.7705	0.7171	0.6957	0.7169	0.7660
Qatar	0.0879	0.0976	0.1163	0.1329	0.1496	0.1527	0.1809
Saudi Arabia	3.0110	3.1535	3.2871	3.5405	3.7792	3.9593	4.1743
Senegal	0.0615	0.0614	0.0623	0.0629	0.0701	0.0750	0.0751
Sierra Leone	0.0132	0.0135	0.0137	0.0140	0.0167	0.0166	0.0171
Somalia	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100	0.0101	0.0104
Sudan	0.0908	0.1173	0.1218	0.1369	0.1488	0.1592	0.1711
Suriname	0.0220	0.0232	0.0245	0.0250	0.0260	0.0268	0.0272
Syria	0.5421	0.5373	0.5435	0.5469	0.5434	0.5465	0.5578
Tajikistan	0.0468	0.0489	0.0499	0.0539	0.0576	0.0619	0.0644
Togo	0.0195	0.0140	0.0180	0.0296	0.0315	0.0310	0.0343
Tunisia	0.1726	0.1780	0.1803	0.1792	0.1824	0.1828	0.1777
Turkey	1.3368	1.2460	1.3347	1.3099	1.3402	1.3237	1.3733
Turkmenistan	0.1309	0.1536	0.1629	0.1823	0.1984	0.2006	0.2081
Uganda	0.0176	0.0196	0.0204	0.0220	0.0223	0.0234	0.0240
United Arab Emirates	0.7042	0.6902	0.7084	0.7041	0.7323	0.7884	0.8701
Uzbekistan	0.3028	0.3065	0.3118	0.3126	0.3145	0.2994	0.3034
Yemen	0.1937	0.2057	0.2259	0.2444	0.2463	0.2568	0.2673
<b>OIC Total</b>	<b>19.4610</b>	<b>19.9656</b>	<b>20.6260</b>	<b>21.0570</b>	<b>22.0164</b>	<b>22.9429</b>	<b>23.4301</b>
<b>World Total</b>	<b>155.4490</b>	<b>156.7487</b>	<b>157.9084</b>	<b>161.1385</b>	<b>166.6998</b>	<b>169.8786</b>	<b>171.7232</b>
% of World	12.5192	12.7373	13.0620	13.0676	13.2072	13.5055	13.6441
Developing Countries	68.1494	69.2991	70.7831	72.5957	76.4665	79.1214	81.7384
European Union (EU)	30.2441	30.6268	30.4606	30.7290	30.9480	31.2405	31.2380
OECD	95.9732	95.9853	95.6763	97.1976	98.9834	99.5797	98.8534
OPEC	12.7081	13.4029	13.9586	14.2988	15.0160	15.8382	16.2876

Source: Energy Information Administration Web Site.

Table 4: Coal Consumption in OIC Countries (Quadrillion BTU), 2000-2006

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Afghanistan	0.0021	0.0007	0.0005	0.0009	0.0009	0.0008	0.0008
Albania	0.0007	0.0008	0.0009	0.0009	0.0012	0.0010	0.0011
Algeria	0.0200	0.0213	0.0263	0.0284	0.0269	0.0255	0.0106
Azerbaijan	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Bahrain	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Bangladesh	0.0137	0.0146	0.0146	0.0146	0.0146	0.0146	0.0146
Benin	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Brunei	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Burkina Faso	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Cameroon	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Chad	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Comoros	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Cote d'Ivoire	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Djibouti	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Egypt	0.0259	0.0318	0.0346	0.0359	0.0373	0.0373	0.0284
Gabon	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Gambia, The	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Guinea	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Guinea-Bissau	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Guyana	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Indonesia	0.5226	0.6992	0.7483	0.6454	0.6898	0.5921	0.5595
Iran	0.0481	0.0443	0.0476	0.0461	0.0400	0.0464	0.0495
Iraq	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Jordan	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Kazakhstan	0.9248	0.9523	1.0003	1.1284	1.1572	1.1781	1.2661
Kuwait	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Kyrgyzstan	0.0203	0.0133	0.0216	0.0257	0.0245	0.0230	0.0157
Lebanon	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055
Libya	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Malaysia	0.0962	0.1213	0.1532	0.2225	0.3115	0.2440	0.2663
Maldives	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mali	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mauritania	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Morocco	0.1103	0.1404	0.1434	0.1345	0.1524	0.1856	0.1272
Mozambique	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0006
Niger	0.0040	0.0042	0.0047	0.0048	0.0051	0.0047	0.0046
Nigeria	0.0002	0.0001	0.0011	0.0006	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002
Oman	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Pakistan	0.0837	0.0917	0.1050	0.1375	0.1762	0.1687	0.1625
Qatar	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Saudi Arabia	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0005
Senegal	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0033	0.0039	0.0041
Sierra Leone	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Somalia	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Sudan	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Suriname	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Syria	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002
Tajikistan	0.0006	0.0006	0.0007	0.0008	0.0012	0.0016	0.0018
Togo	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Tunisia	0.0032	0.0029	0.0025	0.0007	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Turkey	0.9513	0.7946	0.8083	0.8629	0.8892	1.0124	0.9596
Turkmenistan	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Uganda	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
United Arab Emirates	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Uzbekistan	0.0368	0.0386	0.0389	0.0272	0.0384	0.0427	0.0445
Yemen	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
<b>OIC Total</b>	<b>2.8703</b>	<b>2.9782</b>	<b>3.1583</b>	<b>3.3238</b>	<b>3.5753</b>	<b>3.5882</b>	<b>3.5240</b>
<b>World Total</b>	<b>93.6229</b>	<b>94.8548</b>	<b>98.1776</b>	<b>106.6772</b>	<b>115.5513</b>	<b>121.7364</b>	<b>127.5476</b>
% of World	3.0658	3.1398	3.2169	3.1157	3.0941	2.9475	2.7629
Developing Countries	50.1237	52.0174	55.1324	62.6300	70.8919	77.0724	83.0823
European Union (EU)	12.9482	12.9934	12.8001	13.2447	13.1174	12.7317	12.9905
OECD	45.3450	44.6167	44.9493	46.0463	46.7151	46.9925	46.9730
OPEC	0.5965	0.7669	0.8242	0.7222	0.7568	0.6657	0.6225

Source: Energy Information Administration Web Site.



Table 5: Dry Natural Gas Consumption in OIC Countries (Quadrillion BTU), 2000-2006

Region/Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Afghanistan	0.009	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Albania	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Algeria	0.818	0.814	0.812	0.817	0.767	0.905	1.019
Azerbaijan	0.209	0.248	0.335	0.340	0.368	0.384	0.418
Bahrain	0.317	0.329	0.350	0.356	0.361	0.396	0.419
Bangladesh	0.335	0.356	0.384	0.420	0.453	0.484	0.530
Benin	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Brunei	0.041	0.050	0.062	0.064	0.074	0.087	0.148
Burkina Faso	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cameroon	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
Chad	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Comoros	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cote d'Ivoire	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.048	0.048	0.048
Djibouti	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Egypt	0.677	0.908	0.924	1.095	1.163	1.265	1.046
Gabon	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004
Gambia, The	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Guinea	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Guinea-Bissau	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Guyana	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Indonesia	1.179	1.289	1.328	1.332	1.427	1.444	0.874
Iran	2.345	2.617	2.955	3.073	3.190	3.818	4.054
Iraq	0.116	0.102	0.087	0.041	0.065	0.091	0.067
Jordan	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.024	0.052	0.058	0.083
Kazakhstan	0.514	0.529	0.551	0.583	0.850	1.126	1.148
Kuwait	0.355	0.314	0.296	0.336	0.359	0.455	0.462
Kyrgyzstan	0.071	0.075	0.044	0.027	0.034	0.027	0.029
Lebanon	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Libya	0.192	0.199	0.206	0.176	0.219	0.216	0.236
Malaysia	0.760	0.958	1.043	1.176	1.269	1.235	1.197
Maldives	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mali	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mauritania	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Morocco	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Mozambique	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.007	0.054
Niger	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Nigeria	0.249	0.230	0.235	0.315	0.345	0.383	0.404
Oman	0.232	0.234	0.242	0.236	0.247	0.339	0.398
Pakistan	0.799	0.723	0.755	0.831	0.904	1.016	1.039
Qatar	0.557	0.405	0.411	0.451	0.556	0.691	0.725
Saudi Arabia	1.842	1.985	2.096	2.221	2.429	2.634	2.716
Senegal	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Sierra Leone	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Somalia	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Sudan	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Suriname	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Syria	0.207	0.190	0.231	0.233	0.241	0.207	0.212
Tajikistan	0.046	0.048	0.044	0.050	0.051	0.053	0.047
Togo	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tunisia	0.124	0.155	0.155	0.149	0.149	0.174	0.155
Turkey	0.548	0.590	0.650	0.782	0.825	1.005	1.141
Turkmenistan	0.274	0.355	0.425	0.581	0.613	0.658	0.669
Uganda	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
United Arab Emirates	1.162	1.201	1.347	1.401	1.487	1.525	1.594
Uzbekistan	1.537	1.623	1.670	1.698	1.803	1.731	1.799
Yemen	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<b>OIC Total</b>	<b>15.586</b>	<b>16.599</b>	<b>17.712</b>	<b>18.869</b>	<b>20.360</b>	<b>22.470</b>	<b>22.741</b>
<b>World Total</b>	<b>91.007</b>	<b>92.407</b>	<b>95.729</b>	<b>99.132</b>	<b>103.266</b>	<b>107.048</b>	<b>107.998</b>
% of World	17.126	17.963	18.502	19.034	19.716	20.991	21.057
Developing Countries	42.632	44.328	46.435	49.379	52.748	56.441	57.840
European Union (EU)	17.067	17.603	17.709	18.588	19.268	19.602	19.355
OECD	50.140	49.853	51.448	52.195	53.225	53.609	53.814
OPEC	9.987	10.516	10.997	11.219	12.022	13.410	13.282

Source: Energy Information Administration Web Site.

Table 6: Net Consumption of Total Renewable Commercial Energy in the OIC Countries (Quadrillion BTU)

Region/Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Afghanistan	0.003	0.003	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.006
Albania	0.046	0.036	0.035	0.052	0.054	0.053	0.054
Algeria	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.002	0.005	0.002
Azerbaijan	0.016	0.013	0.020	0.025	0.027	0.030	0.024
Bahrain	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Bangladesh	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.013	0.014
Benin	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Brunei	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Burkina Faso	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Cameroon	0.035	0.036	0.032	0.036	0.039	0.039	0.037
Chad	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Comoros	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cote d'Ivoire	0.018	0.018	0.017	0.019	0.017	0.014	0.015
Djibouti	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Egypt	0.140	0.157	0.131	0.136	0.130	0.130	0.133
Gabon	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.008	0.009
Gambia, The	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Guinea	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
Guinea-Bissau	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Guyana	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Indonesia	0.198	0.240	0.225	0.218	0.229	0.238	0.227
Iran	0.037	0.052	0.081	0.113	0.106	0.159	0.180
Iraq	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005
Jordan	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001
Kazakhstan	0.076	0.083	0.090	0.087	0.080	0.078	0.076
Kuwait	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Kyrgyzstan	0.138	0.127	0.109	0.137	0.140	0.141	0.134
Lebanon	0.005	0.003	0.007	0.014	0.011	0.010	0.007
Libya	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Malaysia	0.075	0.066	0.053	0.058	0.058	0.057	0.059
Maldives	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mali	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003
Mauritania	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
Morocco	0.008	0.011	0.010	0.017	0.018	0.016	0.017
Mozambique	0.097	0.121	0.128	0.110	0.116	0.131	0.145
Niger	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Nigeria	0.058	0.062	0.085	0.077	0.082	0.079	0.076
Oman	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Pakistan	0.174	0.194	0.225	0.273	0.255	0.306	0.303
Qatar	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Saudi Arabia	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Senegal	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003
Sierra Leone	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Somalia	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Sudan	0.012	0.013	0.013	0.012	0.010	0.012	0.014
Suriname	0.013	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014
Syria	0.033	0.035	0.035	0.028	0.042	0.034	0.040
Tajikistan	0.141	0.144	0.151	0.163	0.160	0.165	0.165
Togo	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Tunisia	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Turkey	0.316	0.250	0.343	0.362	0.461	0.395	0.439
Turkmenistan	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Uganda	0.016	0.016	0.017	0.018	0.019	0.018	0.012
United Arab Emirates	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Uzbekistan	0.059	0.061	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.061	0.062
Yemen	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<b>OIC Total</b>	<b>1.748</b>	<b>1.790</b>	<b>1.930</b>	<b>2.084</b>	<b>2.180</b>	<b>2.234</b>	<b>2.282</b>
<b>World</b>	<b>28.15</b>	<b>28.00</b>	<b>28.11</b>	<b>28.53</b>	<b>29.84</b>	<b>31.14</b>	<b>32.17</b>
Developing Countries	14.581	15.127	15.218	15.669	16.938	18.094	18.891
European Union	4.347	4.692	4.204	4.272	4.627	4.635	4.844
OECD	15.935	15.193	15.456	15.512	15.807	16.058	16.476
OPEC	1.021	1.061	1.083	1.115	1.209	1.319	1.392

Source: Energy Information Administration Web Site.

Table 7: Net Consumption of Hydroelectric Electricity in the OIC Countries (Quadrillion BTU)

Region/Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Afghanistan	0.003	0.003	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.006
Albania	0.046	0.036	0.035	0.052	0.054	0.053	0.054
Algeria	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.002	0.005	0.002
Azerbaijan	0.016	0.013	0.020	0.025	0.027	0.030	0.024
Bahrain	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Bangladesh	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.013	0.014
Benin	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Brunei	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Burkina Faso	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Cameroon	0.035	0.036	0.032	0.036	0.039	0.039	0.037
Chad	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Comoros	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cote d'Ivoire	0.018	0.018	0.017	0.019	0.017	0.014	0.015
Djibouti	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Egypt	0.138	0.155	0.130	0.132	0.125	0.125	0.127
Gabon	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.008	0.009
Gambia, The	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Guinea	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
Guinea-Bissau	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Guyana	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Indonesia	0.101	0.119	0.100	0.092	0.096	0.107	0.095
Iran	0.037	0.052	0.081	0.113	0.106	0.159	0.178
Iraq	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005
Jordan	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001
Kazakhstan	0.076	0.083	0.090	0.087	0.080	0.078	0.076
Kuwait	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Kyrgyzstan	0.138	0.127	0.109	0.137	0.140	0.141	0.134
Lebanon	0.005	0.003	0.007	0.014	0.011	0.010	0.007
Libya	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Malaysia	0.075	0.066	0.053	0.058	0.058	0.057	0.059
Maldives	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mali	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003
Mauritania	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
Morocco	0.007	0.009	0.009	0.015	0.016	0.014	0.016
Mozambique	0.097	0.121	0.128	0.110	0.116	0.131	0.145
Niger	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Nigeria	0.058	0.062	0.085	0.077	0.082	0.079	0.076
Oman	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Pakistan	0.174	0.194	0.225	0.273	0.255	0.306	0.303
Qatar	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Saudi Arabia	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Senegal	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.002
Sierra Leone	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Somalia	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Sudan	0.012	0.013	0.013	0.012	0.010	0.012	0.014
Suriname	0.013	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014
Syria	0.033	0.035	0.035	0.028	0.042	0.034	0.040
Tajikistan	0.141	0.144	0.151	0.163	0.160	0.165	0.165
Togo	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Tunisia	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001
Turkey	0.312	0.246	0.339	0.358	0.457	0.392	0.434
Turkmenistan	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Uganda	0.016	0.016	0.017	0.018	0.019	0.018	0.012
United Arab Emirates	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Uzbekistan	0.059	0.061	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.061	0.062
Yemen	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<b>OIC Total</b>	<b>1.644</b>	<b>1.660</b>	<b>1.796</b>	<b>1.948</b>	<b>2.036</b>	<b>2.091</b>	<b>2.135</b>
<b>World</b>	<b>26.778</b>	<b>26.561</b>	<b>26.527</b>	<b>26.793</b>	<b>27.891</b>	<b>28.975</b>	<b>29.728</b>
Developing Countries	13.769	14.265	14.330	14.727	15.936	17.005	17.758
European Union	3.563	3.813	3.175	3.069	3.205	3.020	3.024
OECD	13.569	12.748	12.740	12.559	12.599	12.571	12.636
OPEC	0.923	0.941	0.959	0.989	1.076	1.187	1.258

Source: Energy Information Administration Web Site.

Table 8: Net Consumption of Geothermal Electricity; Wind Electricity; Solar, Tide, Wave and Fuel Cell Electricity and Nuclear Power Electricity in the OIC Countries (Quadrillion BTU)

Country/Region	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Geothermal Electricity</b>							
<b>OIC Total (Indonesia)</b>	0.0988	0.1222	0.1267	0.1279	0.1347	0.1337	0.1348
World	1.04	1.03	1.05	1.08	1.12	1.13	1.16
Developing Countries	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.21	0.20
European Union	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
OECD	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.69	0.71	0.73	0.74
OPEC	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
<b>Wind Electricity</b>							
Egypt	0.00133	0.00217	0.00197	0.00358	0.00498	0.00524	0.0058
Jordan	0.00003	0.00003	0.00003	0.00003	0.00003	0.00003	0.00003
Morocco	0.00062	0.00203	0.00187	0.00198	0.00189	0.00196	0.00173
Tunisia	0.00022	0.00024	0.0003	0.00032	0.00042	0.0004	0.00036
Turkey	0.00032	0.00061	0.00047	0.00059	0.00055	0.00056	0.0012
<b>OIC Total</b>	<b>0.00252</b>	<b>0.00508</b>	<b>0.00464</b>	<b>0.0065</b>	<b>0.00787</b>	<b>0.00819</b>	<b>0.0103</b>
World	0.30572	0.37972	0.51469	0.62997	0.80602	0.99477	1.23921
Developing Countries	0.02727	0.03768	0.04434	0.05853	0.07046	0.09827	0.13442
European Union	0.21568	0.26281	0.35163	0.43156	0.56107	0.66915	0.77254
OECD	0.27894	0.34276	0.47135	0.57313	0.73747	0.89787	1.10717
OPEC	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00118
<b>Solar, Tide, Wave and Fuel Cell Electricity</b>							
<b>Country/Region</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>OIC Total (Senegal)</b>	<b>0.00002</b>	<b>0.00002</b>	<b>0.00002</b>	<b>0.00002</b>	<b>0.00003</b>	<b>0.00004</b>	<b>0.00004</b>
World	0.02301	0.02516	0.02516	0.02837	0.03108	0.04028	0.04782
Developing Countries	0.00041	0.00051	0.00086	0.00115	0.00135	0.00143	0.00157
European Union	0.01671	0.01764	0.01753	0.02052	0.0228	0.03197	0.03946
OECD	0.02269	0.02472	0.02439	0.02731	0.02982	0.03893	0.04633
OPEC	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
<b>Nuclear Electric Power</b>							
<b>Country/Region</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>OIC Total (Pakistan)</b>	<b>0.004</b>	<b>0.021</b>	<b>0.019</b>	<b>0.019</b>	<b>0.021</b>	<b>0.026</b>	<b>0.027</b>
World	25.652	26.385	26.667	26.367	27.320	27.541	27.758
Developing Countries	2.347	2.498	2.604	2.736	2.735	2.763	2.873
European Union	9.424	9.759	9.878	9.926	9.967	9.861	9.776
OECD	22.168	22.690	22.692	22.159	23.028	23.245	23.337
OPEC	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Source: Energy Information Administration Web Site.



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