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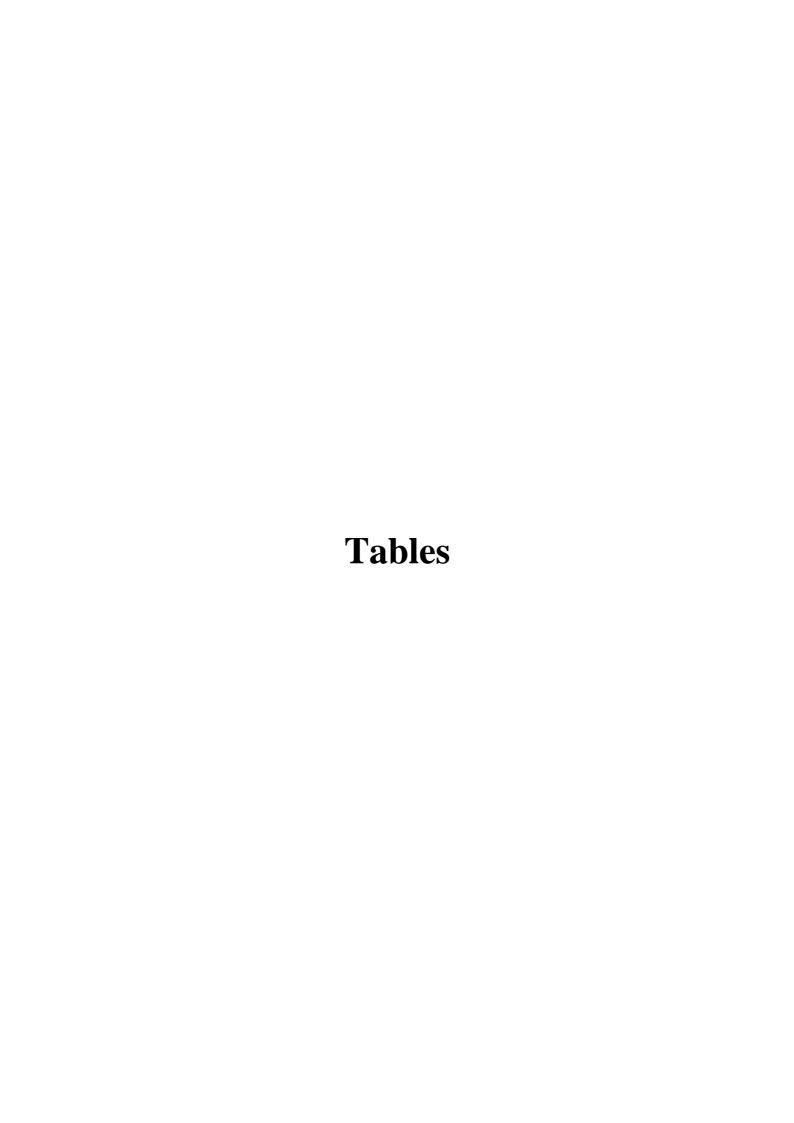


Table 1: Imported Energy in the Palestinian Territory* by Type of Energy and Month, 2005

		Type of Energy							
Month	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	(.)	
	Total Energy (Tera Joule)	Wood & Coal (Ton)	Oils and Lubricants (Ton)	LPG (Ton)	Kerosene (1000 Liter)	Diesel (1000 Liter)	Gasoline (1000 Liter)	Electricity (MWh)	
January	3,722.4	127	86	12,618	2,116	51,483	14,416	193,195	
February	2,872.7	181	79	10,306	2,106	43,930	8,224	119,922	
March	3,597.9	493	139	12,887	324	49,484	13,012	203,759	
April	2,744.0	805	259	7,563	157	39,189	9,433	170,959	
May	3,476.2	474	309	7,642	34	56,148	10,089	195,184	
June	3,975.9	449	311	10,138	136	62,468	14,620	195,629	
July	3,308.2	189	156	8,713	258	49,547	11,899	187,173	
August	4,072.5	328	228	9,436	197	61,890	16,158	224,236	
September	3,456.4	151	185	9,375	170	55,080	13,609	148,351	
October	3,592.4	99	256	10,071	253	48,021	11,849	264,296	
November	3,592.0	480	266	8,657	101	51,919	12,989	231,549	
December	3,803.4	566	174	13,081	150	54,718	12,833	207,218	
Total	42,214.0	4,342	2,448	120,487	6,002	623,877	149,131	2,341,471	

^{*} Data doesn't include that part of Jerusalem which was forcefully annexed by Israel following the occupation of the West Bank in 1967, excluding electricity data.

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Table 2: Imported Energy in the Palestinian Territory* by Region and Type of Energy, 2005

	Region			
Type of Energy	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Electricity (MWh)	724,907	1,616,564	2,341,471	(.)
Gasoline (1000 Liter)	24,569	124,562	149,131	()
Diesel (1000 Liter)	113,307	510,570	623,877	()
Kerosene (1000 Liter)	856	5,146	6,002	()
LPG (Ton)	42,276	78,211	120,487	()
Oils and Lubricants (Ton)	494	1,954	2,448	()
Wood & Coal (Ton)	226	4,116	4,342	()
Total Energy (Tera Joule)	9,578.3	32,635.7	42,214.0	()

^{*} Data doesn't include that part of Jerusalem which was forcefully annexed by Israel following the occupation of the West Bank in 1967.

Table 3: Re-Exported Energy in the Palestinian Territory* by Type of Energy and Month, 2005

		Type of Energy					
Month	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
	Total Energy (Tera Joule)	Wood & Coal (Ton)	Oils and Lubricants (Ton)	LPG (Ton)	Kerosene (1000 Liter)	Diesel (1000 Liter)	Gasoline (1000 Liter)
January	41.2	132.1	19.6	=	-	1,040.6	0.6
February	52.6	86.2	11.5	-	-	1,374.5	0.3
March	70.1	117.1	34.1	-	-	1,809.5	0.3
April	64.8	112.9	21.0	-	-	1,682.4	1.6
May	69.3	6.9	14.8	-	256.7	1,611.1	-
June	71.0	94.5	9.4	-	83.5	1,793.1	0.4
July	60.6	40.5	0.9	-	125.1	1,503.2	1.2
August	81.5	181.3	9.2	-	44.8	2,079.5	1.9
September	94.1	57.5	1.3	-	107.3	2,417.4	2.2
October	88.2	110.5	3.9	-	39.4	2,293.7	7.1
November	41.4	97.1	6.7	-	49.5	1,024.7	1.6
December	58.1	124.1	14.6	-	213.5	1,302.8	1.2
Total	792.9	1,160.7	147.0	-	919.8	19,932.5	18.4

^{*} Data doesn't include that part of Jerusalem which was forcefully annexed by Israel following the occupation of the West Bank in 1967.

Table 4: Re-Exported Energy in the Palestinian Territory* by Region and Type of Energy, 2005

	Region			
Type of Energy	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Gasoline (1000 Liter)	-	18.4	18.4	()
Diesel (1000 Liter)	-	19,932.5	19,932.5	()
Kerosene (1000 Liter)	-	919.8	919.8	()
LPG (Ton)	-	-	-	()
Oils and Lubricants (Ton)	-	147.0	147.0	()
Wood & Coal (Ton)	-	1,160.7	1,160.7	()
Total Energy (Tera Joule)	-	792.9	792.9	()

^{*} Data doesn't include that part of Jerusalem which was forcefully annexed by Israel following the occupation of the West Bank in 1967.

Table 5: Energy Purchases for Economic Activities in the Palestinian Territory* by Region and Type of Energy, 2005

	Region			
Type of Energy				
	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Electricity (MWh)	130,035.0	288,022.3	418,057.3	(.)
Gasoline (1000 Liter)	5,010.7	8,275.6	13,286.3	()
Diesel (1000 Liter)	21,933.6	107,570.4	129,504.0	()
Kerosene (1000 Liter)	636.3	1,193.3	1,829.6	()
LPG (Ton)	6,839.5	12,351.6	19,191.1	()
Oils and Lubricants (Ton)	746.5	2,842.3	3,588.8	()
Wood & Coal (Ton)	1,148.6	640.6	1,789.2	()
Total Energy (Tera Joule)	1,824.1	6,017.0	7,841.1	()

^{*} Data doesn't include that part of Jerusalem which was forcefully annexed by Israel following the occupation of the West Bank in 1967.

Table 6: Energy Purchases in the Palestinian Territory* by Type of Energy and Economic Activity, 2005

		Type of Energy						
Economic Activity	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	(.)
	Total Energy (Tera Joule)	Wood & Coal (Ton)	Oils and Lubricants (Ton)	LPG (Ton)	Kerosene (1000 Liter)	Diesel (1000 Liter)	Gasoline (1000 Liter)	Electricity (MWh)
Industry	2,921.2	494.2	1,299.9	5,258.7	548.9	50,270.5	3,022.1	178,770.8
Construction	202.2	2.1	106.5	92.6	4.2	4,468.8	511.8	3,168.8
Internal Trade	1,570.7	35.6	749.3	2,861.9	637.3	19,422.8	4,481.4	144,978.8
Services	820.5	740.6	126.2	5,731.7	90.5	5,191.4	2,246.9	76,410.0
Transport, Storage and Communications	2,326.5	516.7	1,306.9	5,246.2	548.7	50,150.5	3,024.1	14,728.9
Total	7,841.1	1,789.2	3,588.8	19,191.1	1,829.6	129,504.0	13,286.3	418,057.3

^{*} Data doesn't include that part of Jerusalem which was forcefully annexed by Israel following the occupation of the West Bank in 1967.

Table 7: Energy Used for Production in Economic Activities in the Palestinian Territory* by Region and Type of Energy, 2005

	Region			
Type of Energy				
	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Electricity (MWh)	130,035.1	288,022.3	418,057.4	(.)
Gasoline (1000 Liter)	4,028.4	7,104.7	11,133.1	()
Diesel (1000 Liter)	18,161.0	75,780.3	93,941.3	()
Kerosene (1000 Liter)	451.6	856.1	1,307.7	()
LPG (Ton)	5,089.5	8,923.8	14,013.3	()
Oils and Lubricants (Ton)	593.2	1,968.4	2,561.6	()
Wood & Coal (Ton)	922.6	374.6	1,297.2	()
Total Energy (Tera Joule)	1,556.7	4,594.9	6,151.6	()

^{*} Data doesn't include that part of Jerusalem which was forcefully annexed by Israel following the occupation of the West Bank in 1967.

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Table 8: Energy Used for Production in Economic Activities in the Palestinian Territory* by Type of Energy and Economic Activity, 2005

		Type of Energ	ıy					
Economic Activity	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	(.)
	Total Energy (Tera Joule)	Wood & Coal (Ton)	Oils and Lubricants (Ton)	LPG (Ton)	Kerosene (1000 Liter)	Diesel (1000 Liter)	Gasoline (1000 Liter)	Electricity (MWh)
Industry	2,917.1	516.5	1,306.7	5,246.2	548.7	50,150.5	3,024.1	178,770.8
Construction	202.5	2.0	106.6	92.7	4.2	4,477.1	512.2	3,168.8
Internal Trade	1,566.8	35.5	752.6	2,862.7	635.8	19,310.3	4,486.4	144,978.8
Services	821.0	741.4	126.9	5,745.2	90.6	5,188.3	2,248.0	76,410.1
Transport, Storage and Communications	644.2	1.8	268.8	66.5	28.4	14,815.1	862.4	14,728.9
Total	6,151.6	1,297.2	2,561.6	14,013.3	1,307.7	93,941.3	11,133.1	418,057.4

^{*} Data doesn't include that part of Jerusalem which was forcefully annexed by Israel following the occupation of the West Bank in 1967.

Table 9: Energy Used for Electricity Generation in Economic Activities in the Palestinian Territory* by Region and Type of Energy, 2005

	Region			
Type of Energy		W 15 1		
	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Gasoline (1000 Liter)	36.9	25.9	62.8	()
Diesel (1000 Liter)	591.9	9,728.4	10,320.3	()
Kerosene (1000 Liter)	25.4	308.2	333.6	()
LPG (Ton)	1.4	3.1	4.5	()
Oils and Lubricants (Ton)	5.7	43.9	49.6	()
Total Energy (Tera Joule)	24.3	373.3	397.6	()

^{*} Data doesn't include that part of Jerusalem which was forcefully annexed by Israel following the occupation of the West Bank in 1967.

Table 10: Energy Used for Electricity Generation in Economic Activities in the Palestinian Territory* by Type of Energy and Economic Activity, 2005

		Type of Energy				
Economic Activity	()	()	()	()	()	()
	Total Energy (Tera Joule)	Oils and Lubricants (Ton)	LPG (Ton)	Kerosene (1000 Liter)	Diesel (1000 Liter)	Gasoline (1000 Liter)
Industry	376.2	42.9	3.1	317.9	9,801.0	21.6
Construction	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	62.8	3.1
Internal Trade	6.8	4.3	0.2	1.2	163.6	16.3
Services	9.0	1.6	1.1	14.4	207.2	21.7
Transport, Storage and Communications	3.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	85.7	0.1
Total	397.6	49.6	4.5	333.6	10,320.3	62.8

^{*} Data doesn't include that part of Jerusalem which was forcefully annexed by Israel following the occupation of the West Bank in 1967.

Table 11: Energy Losses in Economic Activities in the Palestinian Territory* by Region and Type of Energy, 2005

	Region			
Type of Energy	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Gasoline (1000 Liter)	0.2	1.3	1.5	()
Diesel (1000 Liter)	1.7	1.1	2.8	()
Kerosene (1000 Liter)	0.1	0.0	0.1	()
LPG (Ton)	0.6	0.0	0.6	()
Oils and Lubricants (Ton)	0.4	0.5	0.9	()
Wood & Coal (Ton)	0.1	0.0	0.1	()
Total Energy (Tera Joule)	0.1	0.1	0.2	()

^{*} Data doesn't include that part of Jerusalem which was forcefully annexed by Israel following the occupation of the West Bank in 1967.

Table 12: Energy Losses in Economic Activities in the Palestinian Territory* by Type of Energy and Economic Activity, 2005

		Type of Energy						
Economic Activity	() Total Energy	() Wood & Coal	() Oils and	() LPG (Ton)	() Kerosene	() Diesel	() Gasoline	
	(Tera Joule)	(Ton)	Lubricants (Ton)	, ,	(1000 Liter)	(1000 Liter)	(1000 Liter)	
Industry	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.3	
Construction	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.2	
Internal Trade	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Services	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Transport, Storage and Communications	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	
Total	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	2.8	1.5	

^{*} Data doesn't include that part of Jerusalem which was forcefully annexed by Israel following the occupation of the West Bank in 1967.

Table 13: Change of Energy Stock in Economic Activities in the Palestinian Territory* by Region and Type of Energy, 2005

	Region			
Type of Energy	Coro Strip	West Ponk	Delectinion Towitow	
	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Gasoline (1000 Liter)	-7.1	-2.9	-10.0	()
Diesel (1000 Liter)	-72.5	122.1	49.6	()
Kerosene (1000 Liter)	0.9	0.6	1.5	()
LPG (Ton)	-9.7	5.9	-3.8	()
Oils and Lubricants (Ton)	-2.8	-11.1	-13.9	()
Wood & Coal (Ton)	1.3	-24.7	-23.4	()
Total Energy (Tera Joule)	-3.4	3.9	0.5	()

^{*} Data doesn't include that part of Jerusalem which was forcefully annexed by Israel following the occupation of the West Bank in 1967.

Table 14: Change of Energy Stock in Economic Activities in the Palestinian Territory* by Type of Energy and Economic Activity, 2005

		Type of Energy					
Economic Activity	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
Esonomic Activity	Total Energy (Tera Joule)	Wood & Coal (Ton)	Oils and Lubricants (Ton)	LPG (Ton)	Kerosene (1000 Liter)	Diesel (1000 Liter)	Gasoline (1000 Liter)
Industry	4.2	-22.5	-7.6	12.5	0.2	119.1	-3.3
Construction	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	0.0	-9.8	-0.6
Internal Trade	-2.6	0.0	-5.0	-1.1	1.3	-61.1	-5.1
Services	-0.6	-0.9	-0.7	-14.0	0.0	3.1	-1.0
Transport, Storage and Communications	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.8	0.0	-1.7	0.0
Total	0.5	-23.4	-13.9	-3.8	1.5	49.6	-10.0

^{*} Data doesn't include that part of Jerusalem which was forcefully annexed by Israel following the occupation of the West Bank in 1967.

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Table 15: Electrical Energy Purchases (MWh) in Economic Activities in the Palestinian Territory* by Year and Economic Activity, 1996-2005

Economic Activity	Year									
Economic Activity	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Industry	178,770.8	272,504.0	179,765.9	191,628.7	202,115.0	255,287.0	236,476.0	351,090.0	278,630.0	161,196.0
Construction	3,168.8	7,632.5	6,311.4	2,898.7	2,213.6	2,555.3	3,606.0	28,741.0	18,768.0	6,592.0
Internal Trade	144,978.8	14,986.5	130,959.9	164,048.7	178,355.6	137,763.7	162,486.0	55,187.0	50,158.0	108,291.0
Services	76,410.0	87,962.5	58,092.5	71,812.5	76,955.3	93,401.9	95,894.0	113,480.0	73,124.0	61,552.0
Transport, Storage and Communications	14,728.9	32,231.1	20,008.1	17,018.3	14,315.0	10,274.0	8,527.0	15,923.0	8,680.0	2,223.0
Total	418,057.3	415,316.6	395,137.8	447,406.9	473,954.5	499,281.9	506,989.0	564,421.0	429,360.0	339,854.0

^{*} Data doesn't include that part of Jerusalem which was forcefully annexed by Israel following the occupation of the West Bank in 1967.

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Table 16: Total Energy Purchases in Economic Activities in the Palestinian Territory* by Year and Economic Activity, 1996-2005

Economic Activity	Year										
Economic Activity	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	
Industry	2,921.2	3,336.9	2,380.0	2,692.7	2,956.3	3,931.2	6,430.0	5,924.0	4,631.0	3,141.0	
Construction	202.2	311.3	216.1	172.2	174.7	660.1	620.0	1,817.0	1,334.0	484.0	
Internal Trade	1,570.7	1,408.2	1,530.5	1,460.6	1,721.3	1,510.3	2,836.0	1,345.0	1,243.0	1,490.0	
Services	820.5	838.7	563.8	636.4	717.6	954.0	1,247.0	1,191.0	805.0	818.0	
Transport, Storage and Communications	2,326.5	573.3	334.4	261.8	322.2	452.9	1,940.0	2,484.0	1,816.0	599.0	
Total	7,841.1	6,468.4	5,024.8	5,223.7	5,892.1	7,508.5	13,073.0	12,761.0	9,829.0	6,532.0	

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Table 17: Energy Prices for Consumer by Type of Energy, Region and Month, 2005

	Type of Energy							
Region and Month	(/) Oils & Lubricants (NIS/Kg)	(/) Coal (NIS/Kg)	(/) Gasoline (NIS/Liter)	(/) Kerosene (NIS/Liter)	(/) Diesel (NIS/Liter)	(/) LPG (NIS/Kg)	(. /) Electricity (NIS/KWh)	
Palestinian Territory					•			
January	13.07	5.33	4.97	2.95	3.01	3.57	0.56	
February	13.09	5.33	5.20	3.08	3.00	3.72	0.56	
March	13.04	5.33	5.19	3.19	3.10	3.72	0.56	
April	13.48	4.92	5.40	3.32	3.24	3.82	0.56	
Мау	13.46	4.92	5.43	3.42	3.38	3.64	0.56	
June	13.45	4.92	5.16	3.10	3.10	3.44	0.56	
July	13.49	4.92	5.31	3.83	3.19	3.46	0.56	
August	13.70	4.92	5.30	3.29	3.29	3.42	0.56	
September	13.81	4.92	5.60	3.70	3.70	3.42	0.56	
October	13.57	4.92	5.90	3.97	3.97	4.06	0.56	
November	13.61	4.92	5.55	3.90	3.85	4.13	0.56	
December	13.66	4.92	5.44	3.66	3.66	4.13	0.55	
Average Monthly Price	13.45	5.02	5.37	3.45	3.37	3.71	0.56	

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Table 17 (Cont): Energy Prices for Consumer by Type of Energy, Region and Month, 2005

	Type of Energy							
Region and Month	(/)	(/)	(/)	(/)	(/)	(/)	(. /)	
	Oils & Lubricants (NIS/Kg)	Coal (NIS/Kg)	Gasoline (NIS/Liter)	Kerosene (NIS/Liter)	Diesel (NIS/Liter)	LPG (NIS/Kg)	Electricity (NIS/KWh)	
West Bank								
January	11.69	6.00	4.70	2.67	2.67	3.21	0.71	
February	11.83	6.00	5.02	2.72	2.72	3.33	0.71	
March	11.81	6.00	4.99	2.88	2.88	3.33	0.71	
April	11.70	4.75	5.25	3.08	3.08	3.33	0.71	
May	11.50	4.75	5.25	2.98	2.98	3.22	0.71	
June	11.58	4.75	4.94	2.75	2.75	3.14	0.71	
July	11.34	4.75	5.08	2.95	2.93	2.96	0.71	
August	11.35	4.75	5.08	2.95	2.95	2.88	0.71	
September	11.35	4.75	5.33	3.30	3.30	3.02	0.71	
October	11.45	4.75	5.57	3.60	3.60	3.61	0.71	
November	11.58	4.75	5.31	3.53	3.53	3.58	0.71	
December	11.58	4.75	5.24	3.39	3.39	3.58	0.71	
Average Monthly Price	11.56	5.06	5.15	3.07	3.07	3.27	0.71	

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Table 17 (Cont): Energy Prices for Consumer by Type of Energy, Region and Month, 2005

	Type of Energy							
Region and Month	(/) Oils & Lubricants	(/)	(/) Gasoline	(/) Kerosene	(/)	(/) LPG	(. /)	
	(NIS/Kg)	(NIS/Kg)	(NIS/Liter)	(NIS/Liter)	(NIS/Liter)	(NIS/Kg)	(NIS/KWh)	
Gaza Strip								
January	11.63	4.00	4.86	2.67	2.67	3.13	0.46	
February	11.25	4.00	5.02	2.71	2.72	3.25	0.46	
March	11.13	4.00	5.01	2.88	2.88	3.25	0.46	
April	12.75	4.00	5.14	3.08	3.08	3.33	0.46	
May	12.88	4.00	5.25	2.98	2.98	3.33	0.46	
June	12.75	4.00	4.94	2.75	2.75	3.08	0.46	
July	12.75	4.00	5.08	2.95	2.97	3.04	0.46	
August	12.75	4.00	5.08	2.96	2.96	3.00	0.46	
September	12.58	4.00	5.33	3.30	3.30	3.08	0.46	
October	11.75	4.00	5.57	3.60	3.60	3.38	0.46	
November	11.75	4.00	5.31	3.53	3.53	3.58	0.46	
December	11.90	4.00	5.24	3.39	3.39	3.58	0.45	
Average Monthly Price	12.16	4.00	5.15	3.07	3.07	3.25	0.46	

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Table 17 (Cont): Energy Prices for Consumer by Type of Energy, Region and Month, 2005

	Type of Energy							
Region and Month	(/) Oils & Lubricants	(/) Coal	(/) Gasoline	(/) Kerosene	(/)	(/) LPG	(. /)	
	(NIS/Kg)	(NIS/Kg)	(NIS/Liter)	(NIS/Liter)	(NIS/Liter)	(NIS/Kg)	(NIS/KWh)	
Jerusalem (j1)								(j1)
January	15.88	6.00	5.35	3.50	3.69	4.38	0.35	
February	16.17	6.00	5.56	3.80	3.55	4.58	0.35	
March	16.17	6.00	5.56	3.80	3.55	4.58	0.35	
April	16.00	6.00	5.70	3.80	3.55	4.79	0.35	
May	16.00	6.00	5.77	4.30	4.18	4.38	0.35	
June	16.00	6.00	5.61	3.80	3.80	4.17	0.35	
July	16.38	6.00	5.79	5.60	3.67	4.38	0.35	
August	17.00	6.00	5.76	3.95	3.95	4.38	0.35	
September	17.50	6.00	6.15	4.50	4.50	4.17	0.35	
October	17.50	6.00	6.57	4.70	4.70	5.21	0.35	
November	17.50	6.00	6.04	4.63	4.50	5.21	0.35	
December	17.50	6.00	5.84	4.20	4.20	5.21	0.35	
Average Monthly Price	16.63	6.00	5.81	4.22	3.99	4.62	0.35	

^{*}Data of the West Bank does not include that part of Jerusalem which was forcefully annexed by Israel following the occupation of the West Bank in 1967.

2005 : 18

Table 18: Purchased Electricity (MWh) in the Palestinian Territory* by Region, Source and Month, 2005

	Region and Source						
	Gaza Strip		West Bank		Palestinian Territory		
Month	شركة توليد كهرباء غزة	شركة الكهرباء الاسرائيلية	شركة توليد كهرباء غزة	شركة الكهرباء الاسرائيلية	المجموع	شركة توليد كهرباء غزة	شركة الكهرباء الاسرائيلية
	Gaza Power Plant	Israely Electricity Company	Gaza Power Plant	Israely Electricity Company	Total	Gaza Power Plant	Israely Electricity Company
January	39,893	65,322	-	195,700	300,915	39,893	261,022
February	35,800	51,945	-	177,800	265,545	35,800	229,745
March	35,611	54,864	-	189,900	280,375	35,611	244,764
April	33,173	54,591	-	158,800	246,564	33,173	213,391
May	35,402	70,299	-	161,700	267,401	35,402	231,999
June	45,861	52,791	-	175,500	274,152	45,861	228,291
July	47,757	64,463	-	179,600	291,820	47,757	244,063
August	49,801	64,415	-	186,000	300,216	49,801	250,415
September	45,291	56,040	-	181,200	282,531	45,291	237,240
October	41,148	57,565	-	154,100	252,813	41,148	211,665
November	42,918	66,306	-	178,800	288,024	42,918	245,106
December	47,865	66,306	-	198,800	312,971	47,865	265,106
Total	500,520	724,907	-	2,137,900	3,363,327	500,520	2,862,807

^{*} Data include Palestinian Territory with Jerusalem (J1)

Source: Palestinian Energy Authority, 2007. Unpublished Data. Ramallah-Palestine.

.(J1)

.2007

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Palestinian National Authority Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

Tables about Energy Consumption in Palestinian Territory, 2005

PAGE NUMBERS OF ENGLISH TEXT ARE PRINTED IN SQUARE BRACKETS. TABLES ARE PRINTED IN THE ARABIC ORDER (FROM RIGHT TO LEFT)

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Introduction

Energy is considered of a great importance due to its role in reflecting the economy, the people welfare and the level of living. Also, energy data reflect infrastructure situation.

Since 2003 PCBS team have proceeded working in publishing an annual periodic series, under the title "Tables about Energy Consumption in Palestinian Territory".

The data of this report is based on the administrative records and the data extracted from surveys conducted by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS). This report provides data about energy consumption in the different activities for the year 2005.

This report aims to achieve the following objectives

- 1. Contributes in providing essential data for establishing energy balance in the Palestinian Territory.
- 2. Provides necessary data for research and analysis purposes.
- 3. Provides necessary data for policy makers and interested persons in the field of energy.

The report provides data on the following indicators:

- 1. Imported and re-exported energy in the Palestinian Territory.
- 2. Energy consumed by economic sectors in the Palestinian Territory.
- 3. Energy used for Electricity generation in economic sectors in the Palestinian Territory.
- 4. Energy losses and stock change by economic activity in the Palestinian Territory.
- 5. The average prices of energy types in the Palestinian territory.

Concepts and Definitions

This section presents the main concepts and definitions used to derive the main indicators of energy consumption from different sources. These concepts and definitions are based on international recommendations in the field of energy statistics, and they are the same in all subjects in Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. The main concepts and expressions mentioned in this report were as follows:

Diesel: Heavy oil distilling between 200°C and 380°C. Its flash point is always

above 50°C, and its specific gravity is higher than 0.82.

Electric Energy: Work done to move an electric charge in a conductor. It is measured in

kilowatt-hour.

Electric Energy = Power (kW) * Time (Hours).

Energy Conversion For energy calculations, it is useful to convert quantities from original

units into a common unit for the purpose of aggregating diverse energy sources. The coefficient used for this conversion is called a conversion

factor.

Energy Imports: Refers to the amount of energy obtained from other countries.

Energy Re-Exports: Refers to energy obtained from other countries and supplied to other

countries without making any type of processing in the shape.

Gasoline: Gasoline is a hydrocarbon fuel used mainly in internal- combustion

engines. This fuel is obtained via filtration of crude oil. The quality of this type of fuel is measured by the octane number (from 0 to 100), which points to its resistance of early burning. This number is obtained by comparing the performance of its resistance of early burning with a mixture of C₇H₁₆ and C₈H₁₈. For instance, the performance of "Gasoline

95" equals the performance of a mixture of 95% C₈H₁₈ and 5% C₇H₁₆.

Kerosene: Kerosene is a hydrocarbon fuel, This fuel is obtained via partial filtration

of crude oil. It is also used as a dissolvent and heating fuel.

Mega Watt-Hour: Energy unit, a 1 MWh = 10^6 Watt × 3600 Second

= 3.6×10^9 Watt. second

Liquefied Petroleum

Gas (LPG):

Factors:

It is mainly used in heating as well as a fuel in some types of engines and as a raw material for chemical industries. Usually it is marketed in cylinder metallic packages. This gas is comprised of a mixture of gases, e.g. C_3H_8 and C_4H_{10} . It is obtained from natural gas or by fracture of

crude petroleum.

The Joule: Energy unit, it is defined as the energy resulting from the movement of a

one-Newton body to a distance of one meter.

1 Joule = 1 Newton * m. distances

The Metric Ton: Mass unit, a Metric ton = 1000 kg. The word Ton was used in this report

refers to metric ton.

Vegetal Coal: It is a solid product which contains carbon as a main content.

Watt: Power unit, a Watt is defined as the average exerted power per second. 1

Watt = 1 Joule/second

Wood: All types of wood used as fuel.

Specific weight: An operator comes from the division of a mass unit by a volume unite.

A set of special symbols was used in the tables . The representation of these symbols are:

(-) **Nil**

(0.0) Less than 0.05

Methodology

This section presents a documentation of the main characteristics of the methodology used in preparing this report. The statistical data was derived from various data sources. The data sources are classified into two types: statistical surveys and administrative records. The three main data sources are the following:

Economic Surveys:

The main objective of these surveys is to collect data on the basic economic indicators covering the main economic activities (industry, internal trade, service, transport, storage and communication and construction). Data related to production inputs of goods were used to provide data on energy purchases, energy used in production, energy used in generating electricity and losses in the different economical activities.

Foreign Trade Statistics:

The main objective of the foreign trade statistics is to cover data related to the flowing of goods to the Palestinian Territory. Foreign trade statistics data were used to obtain data related to the imports and re-exports of the different energy types.

Prices Statistics:

PCBS through prices statistics program is gathering data about the consumer prices depending on a complete system covers the whole sides from the ways of gathering prices, resources and its geographical distribution. The prices data are gathered in the field through personal interview by a trained team for this purpose.

In preparing the statistical tables, the following points were taken into consideration:

- 1. The main consumption sectors were classified into industry, internal trade, service, transport storage and communication and construction.
- 2. International energy conversion factors were used to convert the different physical units into a common energy unit (Joule).

Calculation of Total Energy:

Total Energy in Tera Joule is calculated as following:

Total Energy (Tera Joule) = physical quantity x calorific value x equivalent weight

The calorific value and equivalent weight appear in annex 1.

Example: Finding total energy of diesel:

Total energy of diesel (Tera Joule) = physical quantity (1000 Liter) x calorific value (Tera Joule/Ton) x equivalent weight (Ton/m^3)

Total energy for imported diesel (Tera Joule) = $623,877 \times 0.0425 \times 0.87 = 23,067.9$

[11]

Special Technical Notes

- Imports and re-exports tables cover electricity, basic petroleum products and coal for the Palestinian Territory excluding Jerusalem (Jerusalem Governorate doesn't include the part of Jerusalem, which was annexed forcefully by Israel following its occupation of the West Bank in 1967).
- Report tables cover data related to the main types of energy (electricity, petroleum products and biomass). It is important to note that there are other types of energy (other petroleum products, animal and vegetal residues) that are not included due to the lack of data.
- 3. All energy loss quantities represent the quantities lost inside the establishment and exclude transfer and distribution losses. Also, there is no data available on electricity losses.
- In all data related to transport sector, the transport informal sector is not included according to the definition.
- 5. Calculations related to Gasoline represent the average of all available types of Gasoline. Also, a common price and conversion factor were used.
- Calculations related to oils and lubricates represent the average of all available types of oils and lubricates. Also, a common price and conversion factor were used.
- 7. Calculations related to wood and coal, a common price and conversion factor were used.
- For electricity generation, the data includes the energy used by Gaza company for electricity generation. The company started working since the middle of 2002.